



HISTORY OF DUNDEE.
PROOF

Forfar 4 4

(Historical Description)
(OF THE)
TOWN OF DUNDEE.
(BY)
CHARLES MACKIE.

EMBELLISHED WITH TWELVE ENGRAVINGS.



Engraved by permission from an Original Drawing in the Possession of Mr. Young.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH SWAN, ENGRAVER, GLASGOW.

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HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
OF THE
TOWN OF DUNDEE,

BY CHARLES MACKIE,

AUTHOR OF

THE HISTORY OF PAISLEY, HOLYROOD, QUEEN MARY'S CASTLES, ROSLIN, KING'S VISIT, &c.

EMBELLISHED WITH

TWELVE ENGRAVINGS ON STEEL,

BY JOSEPH SWAN.

" Here *wealth* still swells the golden tide,
As busy *trade* his labour piles ;
There *architecture's* noble pride
Bids elegance and splendour rise."

BURNS.

GLASGOW:
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TO
THE HONOURABLE
THE LORD PROVOST, MAGISTRATES, TOWN COUNCIL,
AND
GUILDRY INCORPORATIONS OF DUNDEE,

This Work

IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED,

BY
THEIR MOST OBEDIENT HUMBLE SERVANT,
JOSEPH SWAN.

LIST OF ENGRAVINGS.

	Page
I. VIGNETTE TO FACE TITLE.	
II. ANCIENT VIEW OF DUNDEE, FROM SLEZER—1693,	12
III. ANCIENT TOWER AND CHURCHES,	81
IV. ST ANDREW'S CHURCH, AND COWGATE.	125
V. DUNDEE, FROM THE FIFE COAST,	130
VI. HIGH STREET, TRADES' HALL, AND TOWN HOUSE,	138
VII. NEW PUBLIC SEMINARIES,	142
VIII. HIGH STREET AND LUCKENBOOTHES,	145
IX. DUNDEE, FROM BROUGHTY FERRY ROAD,	162
X. FISH STREET, AND OLD CUSTOM-HOUSE,	164
XI. NEW EXCHANGE, AND SHIPPING FROM WEST DOCK GATE,	166
XII. HARBOUR, ETC., FROM EARL GREY'S DOCK,	172
XIII. PLAN OF THE HARBOUR,	205

INTRODUCTION.

THE utility of historical information has been so frequently experienced and acknowledged, that no apology is required for the present attempt to facilitate its acquisition, by submitting this volume to the public.

The want of an elegant historical work, illustrative of the rise and progress of the populous and thriving town of DUNDEE, has been often felt; and the author has assiduously exerted himself in seizing and transmitting to the following pages all the facts and circumstances which he could glean from the traditionary and legitimate history of the country, in so small a compass, as not to tire the reader.

The most uninteresting narratives of battles and sieges, of carnage and desolation, too frequently repeated, and magnified with a long train of ill authenticated, and often merely ideal circumstances, may amuse the vulgar, but can afford

little entertainment to an intelligent reader, who desires only to obtain a comprehensive view of history.

History is the exhibition of man, the display of human life, and the foundation of general knowledge. It expands the ideas, enlarges the mind, and eradicates those narrow and illiberal prejudices, which dim and obscure the horizon of the understanding, but by developing the opinions and conduct of men under the multitudinous circumstances in which they have been either politically or religiously placed, liberality of sentiment, and universal benevolence form the consequent result.

While we contemplate the various phenomena of the moral world, and the infinitely diversified and complicated scenes of human action, history exhibits in successive order, as in a moving picture, all the generations of men. It displays the effects of political and religious systems, on nations and on individuals; and shows the rise and fall of empires, kingdoms, and states, with the causes of their prosperity and decline. In perusing the history of towns and cities, as well as of nations, we have an opportunity of investigating the circumstances which gave rise to their existence, procured their aggrandizement, precipitated them from their elevation,

or effected their final subversion. Unhappily, the annals of every country develop such a tissue of fraud and violence, such a series of wars, battles, treasons, and stratagems, that some have denominated history a catalogue of the crimes and miseries of mankind. These things, however, are not unworthy of attention; as they show in what manner the human passions operate, in different situations and circumstances of life, and the consequences of their operation, the extreme instability of all sublunary things, and the uncertain nature of all human expectation; but they are far from constituting the most pleasing or valuable part of historical information. The most rational entertainment, as well as the most solid instruction, afforded by the study of history, arises from the opportunity it gives of contemplating the gradual improvement of the human mind, the origin, progress, and influence of arts and sciences, literature and commerce, of systems and opinions, the general state of mankind in different ages and countries, and the progressive advancement of man, from a savage life in woods and wildernesses, to the highest pitch of learning and civilization, displayed in cities, colleges, courts, and senates. These are subjects which furnish an inexhaustible fund of rational entertainment and interesting information to an inquiring and philosophical mind; and, on this account, every reader

of history ought, in a particular manner, to remark those important events which form an epoch in human affairs, which operate a lasting change in the condition of mankind, and from which a new order of things appear to have originated. These important and interesting events ought to be observed with a penetrating eye; and their causes and consequences examined with accurate investigation. By studying history in this manner, a wide field will open itself to our observation. We shall see how men, stimulated by necessity, first invented the arts most necessary to their comfort and well-being; how, from the arts of necessity, they advanced to those of convenience, and gradually proceeded to the embellishments of luxury; advancing by progressive degrees of refinement, from the fig-leaf apron to the purple robe and the embroidered cloak. A penetrating mind will discover the effects which those arts of necessity, convenience, and luxury, have produced on the condition of the human species, by giving rise to commerce, and to all that endless variety of employments, which are so closely connected, as to be essentially and reciprocally necessary to each other; and which contribute not a little to cement the fabric of civil society, by rendering men mutually dependent on one another. If the historians of ancient times had devoted their talents to the more interesting particulars of the

march of arts and sciences, in early times, instead of loading their volumes with inflated narratives of battles, assassinations, usurpations, and massacres, we might have been furnished with a far more accurate, and consequently more interesting history of the details connected with civilization, than we can at present boast of or hope ever to procure. If they had diversified their blood-stained pages with colours of a milder hue, with curious delineations of commercial, scientific, and literary improvements, history would be far more instructive, more interesting, and more delightful.

The inquisitive mind, desirous of drawing a true picture of existence, contemplates the origin and onward march of the arts and sciences, of systems and opinions, and of civilization and commerce; in fine, of the whole mass of human improvements, and the progressive advancement of society.

The details of those important affairs are either totally wanting in the records of past times, or what exists are enveloped in the clouds of traditionary obscurity; for, prior to the era of the Reformation, we cannot carry our inquiries very far, and the dubious light which ancient history affords, has not of itself been found sufficient to eke out the meager and scanty materials of which historical narrative, in the

absence of positive proof, must necessarily be composed. Our authors have, therefore, in many instances, been obliged to be contented with that species of evidence which the nature of circumstances, and the partial but indistinct glimmerings of legitimate history afford.

This is peculiarly the case in the present instance, in consequence of the destruction of most of the ancient muments; enough fortunately remains to render this work a source of general information, by affording an outline of the decisive turns in the affairs of Dundee, and the important works which have in a particular manner changed the aspect of the place, determined the opinions, or fixed the destiny of the people.

To facilitate the acquisition and remembrance of the most important facts in the ancient and modern History of Dundee, is the design embraced in the work.

In an undertaking of a provincial character, numberless disadvantages occur, where a taste too nicely fastidious, not to use a harsher term, may, it is believed, have ample scope and verge enough to pick out faults withal, and less seldom disposed to recognise what slender claims it may have on

the score of merit. The author, however, having already undergone the ordeal of criticism, without any such uncouth visitation, humbly hopes that the present attempt will not detract from the little fame he has acquired as a topographical writer, and that in the more minute circumstances of detail the volume will be found full and correct. It comprises a brief account of the Roman invasion by Lollius Urbicus, tracing the ancient history of Dundee down to the present time, interspersed with biographical anecdotes of those whose actions have rendered them conspicuous in the local history of the place. The latter part of the volume has been devoted to the modern historical description of Dundee, its buildings, the arts, sciences, manufactures, extent of its shipping, exports, imports, &c. The whole being illustrated with Twelve Engravings on Steel, on the most interesting subjects connected with the town and environs.



Joseph Swan, Glasgow.

ANCIENT VIEW OF DUNDEE.

(Taken from the original drawing by Joseph Swan.)

Published in London 1893.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

OF

DUNDEE,

CIVIL AND MILITARY.

" On the other side the assailed castle warde
Their stedfast standes did mightily maintaine;
And manye bold repulse and manye harde
Atchievements wrought with peril and with payne,
That goodlye frame from ruine to sustayne."

Fairie Queene.

" On both sides, slaughter and gigantic deeds."

Paradise Lost.

SCOTLAND, and indeed the greater part of what has in modern times assumed the name of Great Britain, was little known to the rest of the nations in the other parts of the globe, until it was discovered by the Romans. The sea coasts opposite Gaul, were at first frequented by adventuring merchants, who resorted thither for the disposal of the produce of their country, and to negotiate with the natives for the purchase of such articles as were in demand at the time.

The Romans soon possessed themselves of all the maritime places in which the trading adventurers had already been permitted to reside, and, finding the country capable of culture, and favourable for commercial pursuits, they took possession of those places best adapted to the former, and lost no time in improving these territories, by introducing the art of agriculture, then almost unknown in Britain.

The inhabitants of Scotland considering themselves possessors of the soil, uncultivated as it then was, were for some time opposed to those practical improvements in the arts and sciences, which the Romans industriously introduced. The long residence of the Romans in Britain, however, gradually dispelled the mists of ignorance and superstition, and the Britons were indebted to the Romans for the art of writing, and the use of numbers, without which it would have been totally impossible to preserve the memory of past events. These and other extensive improvements, proved an ample atonement for their otherwise unprovoked invasion.

If Europe was originally peopled by the gradual progress of migrations by land; if the nearest continent colonised the adjacent islands; if the shores of South Britain were thus peopled from Gaul, we may thence infer, that the northern districts of the island of Albion, were settled by migrants from the south, who, being either incited by curiosity, or urged by interest, searched for new settlements. This fact is amply established; for it has been found, that the Celtic tribes of North Britain performed the same religious rites, followed the same manners, and spoke the same language; * hence the fanciful theories of philosophers, or the absurder asseverations of ignorant chroniclers, vanish "like the baseless fabric of a vision." No doubt can exist that the British isles were peopled by Celtic tribes, in the most early ages; and that one race of men inhabited Western Europe.†

At the period when the Romans entered Gaul, that extensive territory, the appropriate domains of the Celtic people were found to be cantoned among sixty tribes, little united by polity, and but less accustomed to civilized habits.‡ One of those tribes was the Vernicones, who afterwards assumed the classical name of Vectu-

* Chalmers' Caledonia, vol. i.

† Universal Hist. vol. vi. 10. 13. Plutarch in the life of Camillus speaks of the vast extent of the Celtic nation; and indeed the many stone monuments attest that they once extended from the Baltic to the northern ocean.

‡ In the edition of Ptolemy, 1486, this tribe was called Vernicones.

riones, a great tribe of the Picts; they possessed the country comprehending Gowrie, Strathmore, Stormont, the whole of Angus, Strathardle in Perthshire, and a large portion of Kincardineshire, having their chief town Orrea, on the north-east margin of the Tay.

Dundee does not appear in history, before the time of Lollius Urbicus, the Roman general, who established a camp on the estuary of the Tay, two miles west from Dundee, and half a mile north of Invergowrie, the remains of which still exist.—In Maitland's History of Scotland, it is described as measuring about 200 yards square, 45 by a high rampart, and surrounded by a spacious ditch. *

General Roy, however, carries the Roman Iter to *Brochtia* (Broughty Castle); but this Chalmers appears to contradict, on the principle that the distance from *Orrea* to Dundee, does not correspond with that of the Iter. Be this as it may, Broughty Castle is noticed in Roman history as a fortification.

The ancient name of the town was *Alec*, Latinized *Alectum*,† and was long distinguished by that name, probably from the circumstance of its having been a station for herring-fishing; *Alec*, or *Halec* in Latin, signifying *a herring*; other authors have it that *Alec*, or *Halec* meant “pleasant or beautiful,” an attribute quite consistent with the situation of the town, and at the same time, quite applicable to the pleasant expanse of water, which may have offered a facility to the business of fishing, and by no means contradicts the hypothesis I have ventured to form. Many persons still alive, remember the Tay having been resorted to for herring-fishing.

The more modern name is variously spelled. In subsequent times it was known by the name of *Taodunum*, which has been either corrupted or changed into *Deídonum*, *Dondé*, or *Dondie*, and in Queen Mary's charter *Dondei*. Mr Small in his clever statistical account, struggles to reconcile this last Etymon as being in accordance with the Gaelic language, and by that means contradicts the assumption attributed to the arrival of the Earl of Huntingdon, of which more hereafter. The Latin *Taodunum* is more in accordance

* Maitland's Hist. of Scot. vol. i. 215.

† Hector Boece.

with the Celtic dialect than *Dun-tae*; the Gaelic of the British *Taw* being a fine expanse of water; and the word *Dun* signifying originally a hill, or fortress; hence *Taw-Dun* is more in conformity with Celtic etymology; because, when a combined name is formed of a substantive and an adjective, the adjective is never placed first; but invariably forms the concluding part of the word. According to this hypothesis, it will be seen, that, but for this peculiar circumstance, the Celtic word would have been *Dun-Tae*, which is a very striking approximation to the modern name.

The improbable traditions related by monkish writers to supply the unfortunate deficiency, which occurs in our early records, and the credulity and superstitions of those who have in their efforts to gratify public curiosity at the expense of truth, filled up the wide *vacuum*, which, in consequence of that circumstance, has occurred in our national history.

Ancient historians have it, that *Dundee* was a place of considerable importance, shortly after the promulgation of Christianity. Some authors affirm, that the castle of Dundee was a refuge to Carinthius, king of the Picts, after his army had suffered a defeat in Fife, by the legions of Agricola; and they go to assert, that under the covert of its impregnable walls, he not only defended himself from the incursions of the enemy, but had time also to deliberate with his chiefs, upon the measures necessary for their future policy; and in consequence of these deliberations, he entered into a league with Galgacus, * king of the Scots, the more effectually to oppose the triumphant arms of Rome.

It is also affirmed by ancient authors, that Donald I., accompanied by his queen, and courtiers, visited Dundee about 860, and remained there for a considerable time, where they are said to have been on this occasion baptized into the Christian faith. Such are the legendary details connected with that period; but whether these legends are correct or not, it is evident that the site of Dundee was,

* Anciently called *Corbred*. He was surnamed Galdus by the Scots, and some have imagined, that he was that Galgacus mentioned by Tacitus.

in early times, the theatre of warfare. About the ninth century, a sanguinary, but otherwise indecisive battle, was fought between the Picts and Scots, near to the present town of Dundee. A battle also ensued at Forfar, in which the Scots proved victorious. After their signal defeat, the Picts proposed terms of peace, but Alpin king of Scots would not be contented with any capitulation, unless accompanied with the surrender of the crown. Brudus king of the Picts spurned the arrogant demands of his enemy, and resolved rather than resign his crown, to decide the contest at the edge of the sword. This Brudus had little chance of achieving, had not Edwin, king of Northumberland, deceived the Pictish monarch, by promising his aid, which he afterwards refused. Far, however, from being intimidated at a disappointment so unexpected, the king commanded all his subjects who could bear arms, to take the field. The Scots were encamped at or near Dundee, where they were met by the enemy. Both armies engaged, and a bloody conflict ensued. The battle long continued doubtful, although the superior skill of the Scots, in military warfare, would have decided it in their favour, had not Brudus, at the head of a hundred of his cavalry, and all the attendants of his army, mounted on their baggage horses, purposely to make an imposing appearance, arrayed themselves on the Law of Dundee, and immediately wheeled about, as if to fall upon the rear of the enemy. The Scots being deceived by this military manœuvre, and apprehensive of being attacked on all sides, immediately fled into the neighbouring woods, leaving their cumbrous implements of war behind them. Alpin, by his example, endeavoured to check the prevailing terror of his troops, who fled in every direction; in consequence of which, he was taken prisoner, and very soon after beheaded, by order of the Pictish monarch. In 1027, Malcolm II. lodged with his army, the night before his great attack upon Camus the Dane, having chosen the spot most convenient for the defence, as well as repose of his soldiers, before the sanguinary engagement which ensued, for an account of which—See *Appendix*.

Nothing remarkable occurred in the annals of history, connected

with Dundee, unless that the town was honoured by the residence of several Scottish princes, who held their courts there, and contributed by their residence to enrich the citizens. Edgar Atheling finished his career here in 1106, after a reign of nine years. Hence it will be seen, that Dundee must have been a town of great importance, and the seat of royalty at a very early period.

In the twelfth century, when superstition was at its greatest height, and when the deluded Christians, in their pilgrimages to Jerusalem, had been insolently opposed by the Saracens, a crusade to the Holy Land was resolved upon, on purpose to rescue the country wherein the redemption of mankind was completed, from profane usurpation. "Such as wished to hazard their lives in the cause, were commanded to wear a *red cross* on their right shoulder as a mark of distinction, and to show that they had the honour to serve under Him who overcame all his enemies by the cross." * During the many martial achievements enacted in the first two crusades, Jerusalem was subdued; but the Saracens succeeded in recovering it, and the Christians were obliged to relinquish their dear bought conquests in Asia. Notwithstanding this, the same motives which incited the former crusades, seem to have been fostered by the councils of Rome; as a natural consequence of which, a third crusade was preached in Europe. Richard Cœur de Lion, who has been represented as one of the bravest, but most infatuated princes in Christendom, was easily induced to aid that expedition; and, on purpose to raise money, he was obliged, among other resources, to release king William of Scotland, from the extorted dependence on England, to which his captivity had reduced him. David, Earl of Huntingdon, his brother, either from gratitude for his father's liberty, or from a pious zeal in the common cause, accompanied Richard to the Holy Land. This chivalrous expedition ended in a total defeat; thousands were cut off by famine, disease, and fatigue, the concomitant attendants on a march through the burning sands of Asia; and put a period to all future efforts to dispossess the hardy infidel of Palestine. Among those

* Ancient Hist. of the Crusades.—Sir W. Scott's Novels, vol. xxxviii.

who survived this catastrophe, was David, prince of Scotland, already mentioned, who, after having been shipwrecked on the Egyptian coast, and made prisoner by the natives, was redeemed from slavery by a noble Venetian, who afterwards disposed of him to some English merchants at Constantinople. The knowledge of his rank and condition had been probably the cause of his emancipation. He was, however, destined to endure many subsequent misfortunes, and was nearly again shipwrecked on the coast of Norway. In this dilemma, he is said to have supplicated Heaven, and vowed to build a church in honour of the Virgin Mary, if he should arrive safe in his native country. A pious tradition has it, that the raging sea, which every moment threatened to engulf him and the crew, became calm; and a favouring breeze springing up, he was soon wafted to the Scottish shore, where the conical form of "Dundee Law" first attracted his anxious attention. Steering his course up the firth of Tay, he resolved on landing in the vicinage of that promontory, the view of which had given him assurance of safety, and moored his barge at a place called St Nicholas' Craig. In performance of his vow, a church was founded, in honour of the Blessed Virgin. On the occasion of the prince's landing, Dundee was destined as the scene of great rejoicing. King William, apprized of his brother's arrival, hastened with all his nobles, and a numerous train of attendants, to welcome his chivalrous brother, after so long and so dangerous an expedition. Not content with the ostentation and parade incident on this interesting occasion, the king, by a proclamation, commanded religious processions to be made all over the kingdom, in gratitude to God for the safe return of David from the Holy Land. The king, not satisfied with these and other displays of his fraternal regard, conferred on his patriotic brother the principedom of Dundee, and adjacent territory; he also renewed its former privileges, and erected it into a royal burgh. Dundee, after this time, assumed an increasing degree of importance; probably, from the munificence of David; the church which he built near the place where he landed, was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, as already

stated, and finished, in a style of magnificence, at that period almost unprecedented.

A church which had been formerly in existence, and which had been dedicated to St Clement, the patron saint of the town, became deserted by its votaries, who formerly held it in high veneration; but it was destined to perish, from the advancement of its more splendid rival; and what accelerated its dissolution as a religious establishment, was, the munificent gifts bestowed on the new monastic church, by the king and various of his nobility. In a short period, St Clement was soon forgotten, amidst the pomp and circumstance of the new monastic pageantry.

The erection by David was long after denominated the "Kirk in the Field;" a proof that in early times, it was detached from the hamlet or town of Dundee. In like manner, a place called the "Kirk in Field," beyond the walls of the city of Edinburgh, and which was the scene of Darnley's death, seems to have been so circumstanced. A picturesque view of the steeple of the "Kirk in the Field," copied from an original drawing in the possession of Dr Nimmo, is given in the vignette titlepage of this work.

The history of the crusades, although it exhibits a lamentable scene of enthusiasm and slaughter of the human species, displays also a considerable advancement of European knowledge. In consequence of those destructive wars, which carried such numbers of Europeans to perish in Palestine, the inhabitants of the western countries acquired a greater knowledge of many parts of the east, and especially of the Greek or Constantinopolitan empire, than they had before possessed. The geographical knowledge of Christendom was improved and extended, the sphere of European politics was enlarged, and the rudiments of several arts and sciences were introduced into the western countries; among which improvements wind-mills may be reckoned, which, before the crusades, were unknown in Europe. But one of the most important effects of the crusades, was, the diminution of the number and power of the factious nobles, which contributed greatly to the extinction of the feudal system.

Many of the nobles, in order to procure money for those religious expeditions, disposed of their estates; and many petty princes sold their principalities to their sovereigns, as Robert duke of Normandy sold that duchy to his brother, W. Rufus, by which it was annexed to the crown of England. Those sales threw many of the greater fiefs, into the immediate power of the crown. Many also of the nobility had been cut off in those romantic expeditions, and others of them dying without issue, their fiefs devolved on the crown. In fine, it is certain that the crusades contributed, in no small degree, to weaken and overthrow the feudal system, and that after the frenzy of crusading had subsided, Europe soon began to wear a more agreeable aspect. The power of the sovereigns began to acquire more stability, and laws were made more favourable to the people. The princes of Europe knowing their own interests, invariably pursued the measure of lessening the dangerous power of the nobles, and raising the commons to a degree of importance in a political scale. Of all the steps taken by the European princes, for the accomplishment of this great purpose, none was more effectual than that of granting charters and privileges to cities and towns, whereby their inhabitants were freed from feudal bondage, which led by degrees, to the emancipation of the whole mass of the people. The abolition of the feudal system was, however, a work of time, and was not effected until after the lapse of some centuries. Its progress was gradual, and, notwithstanding the successive efforts of many of the princes of Europe, the work could not have been effected without the improvement of civilization, and the extension of commerce. The privileges of the chartered towns enabled their inhabitants to extend their trade, and to explore different channels of acquisition; and, by those means the wealth and consequence of the commons increased. The peasants, instead of paying their rents in kind, began to be in condition to pay them in money, and the lords soon found such payments more commodious than payments in produce, which were so difficult to dispose of to advantage. This mode of receiving their rents in money, in lieu of produce and feudal servitude,

enabled the nobles to live more commodiously, more comfortably, and more elegantly; and at the same time rendered the people more independent of the barons, and consequently the more immediately dependent on the crown. In effect, the abolition of the feudal system was, every circumstance considered, conducive to the real interests and advantage of both the aristocratic and democratic orders, as well as to those of the crown. The system, however, was not abolished in the different countries in Europe at the same time. It existed in Hungary so late as A. D. 1785, although the illustrious Maria Theresa had put it under the most equitable and humane regulations by her urbarium, A. D. 1764:—its total abolition was only effected by that sagacious and humane monarch Joseph II. in Hungary, the year before mentioned, and A. D. 1781, in Bohemia. It still exists in a rather mitigated form in Poland and Russia; although the immortal Catharine II., (whose memory, wise laws and regulations, and unremitting exertions for the improvement of her empire, and the happiness of her subjects, render her dear to posterity,) had done as much as could be done, in the space of one reign, for establishing equal freedom among her subjects. And there is no reason to doubt but it will be abolished in every part of Europe, in proportion as commerce becomes more extended, and civilization gains ground. The progress of moral and political happiness has always been, and, like every other human improvement, must be, gradual. Civilization leads to liberty, liberty encourages and advances the arts of civilized life. Their effects are reciprocal, and as the people are now become greatly civilized, and much more enlightened, they are qualified for the enjoyment of freedom. There can therefore be no danger in conferring it upon them.

From all that has been said concerning the disorders prevalent under the feudal system, it is not, however, to be inferred, that men were more depraved in former times than at present, or that the feudal lords delighted in tyrannizing over the people. Human nature is always the same. The variation of circumstances alone causes the change of manners, ideas, and modes of society. Many of the

ancient nobles of Europe, were men of as great virtues as those of the present day, but the circumstances of the times were unfavourable. Many, too, of the barons, from whom our present illustrious nobility are descended, were, in their day, an honour to the nation and to humanity, and not less distinguished for their other virtues, than for their courage and bravery. Of their piety and public spirit innumerable monuments yet exist. The disorders of those ages arose from the unsettled state of society, and the circumstances of the times. The feudal system was, perhaps, as well adapted to existing circumstances as any other could have been, at a time when the barbarous and unlettered people required a restraining hand, in almost every village. This system was also almost a necessary consequence of the scarcity of specie, and the impossibility of paying rents otherwise than in produce. As soon as commerce began to flourish, and wealth was increased, this necessity no longer existed, and the regulations it had produced soon began to disappear. The peasants being, by the diffusion of commerce and wealth, put in a condition to pay their rents in money, the lords were sensible of the benefits of the change, and made no efforts to retain that power over the people, which they perceived to be no longer necessary or useful; and, at this day, the nobility of this and other countries, where the feudal system is abolished, are too much enlightened to regret its extinction.

From the reign of Charlemagne, the ecclesiastical, as well as the political and social history of Europe, takes its colour from the circumstances of the times; and until the reformation, exhibits scarcely any thing of moment but the gradual elevation of the church; which, like the feudal system, may be esteemed a natural consequence of the circumstances of the times, and the state of the human mind in those ages.

The site of Dundee as a maritime port, appears to have deserved all the encouragement conferred upon it, and also the various privileges which, through the favour of the Earl of Huntingdon, and others, were added. The distracted state of the country also tended

in a great measure to bring numbers from the more unprotected districts, to reside within its walls, and accumulate wealth; at the same time that they consulted safety, and could calculate upon protection. In this prosperous state of things, the town of Dundee was not long in securing the favour and extended protection of Alexander III., who not only renewed, but extended the privileges conferred upon it by his ancestors; thereby encouraging that vigour, which had displayed itself in its infantine commercial pursuits. The inhabitants even at this early period, began to cultivate trade, and seem to have enjoyed their own share of domestic quiet.

After the death of this amiable prince, and his grand-daughter Queen Margaret, better known by the soubriquet of the "Maid of Norway," a most ardent dispute arose about the succession to the crown of Scotland. The decision between the two rivals, Bruce and Baliol, being referred to Edward I., he preferred the latter, as being more disposed to accede to the abridgment of those liberties, for which his ancestors had fought and bled. Having thus betrayed his country to a tyrant, he soon found to his cost, that the dignity he so ignominiously obtained, was only nominal, being subjected to every species of tyranny, which his regal taskmaster could inflict. Under the smarting influence of the wrongs thus heaped upon him, Baliol was induced, very probably, by the remonstrances of his nobles, to rebel against the English monarch. Edward, in his turn, invaded Scotland, and subjugated the greater part of the kingdom, murdering the innocent inhabitants, and consigning to destruction all the monuments, antiquities, and records, which has cast a shade over the early part of our Scottish history.

In the promiscuous torrent of desolation, which at that time overpowered unhappy Scotland, Dundee did not escape from those calamities, in which, more or less, the kingdom, was then involved. The town of Dundee was, however, soon after destined to be the scene of a transaction, which led to the settlement of the independence of Scotland. Edward, on his approach, struck terror into the inhabitants, who had heard of his unrelenting barbarities; who, conse-

quently made every preparation in their power to repel the ruthless invader of their country; and, on purpose to protect their property, they deposited the most valuable of their effects in that part of the monastic building adjoining to the steeple erected by the Earl of Huntingdon, as before stated. To this sanctuary were also consigned the aged and infirm, the women and children, in the hope that the holy fane which had often protected the criminal from justice would have certainly afforded a safe asylum to the innocent and unoffending. On this vague security the helpless inhabitants clung to the consecrated church, imploring Divine protection against their implacable foes. Many a widow and bereaved daughter remained in breathless anxiety during the conflict which ensued, little dreaming that the danger which awaited them would be equal to the fate of their patriotic kindred then employed in repelling the enemy.

Having become master of Dundee, the army of Edward lost no time in pillaging the deserted houses of the inhabitants. Not content with the multiplied atrocities which signalized their fiendish career through the dilapidated town, the soldiery, by command of the bloody Edward, set fire to the chosen sanctuary of the helpless refugees; and the king is said to have feasted his savage soul by beholding the flames which enveloped in ruin the helpless victims of his persecution and revenge. The groans of the dying, which at times were heard amidst the conflagration, had no effect on the relentless monarch, who with the same feeling of reckless passion beheld the terror of the inhabitants that had survived the visitation of his atrocity.

At this period, in so far as I have been enabled to trace, little else remained of the stately edifice founded by the Earl of Huntingdon than the naked walls of the church. The great tower, however, remained entire, and it proves to this day an object of admiration. After this inglorious siege, fraught with so much disgrace to the arms of England and its cruel sovereign, the next attempt of the tyrant was to march against the imbecile Baliol, who very soon succumbed, and was committed to prison in the fourth year of his reign.

Edward now extended his cruelties to such a pitch as to awaken the dormant feelings of the Scots from the deplorable state into which they had been plunged through his arrogance and the weakness of their own monarch, whose pusillanimity and ultimate bondage afforded extensive scope for severity.

During this distracted period, and while the king of England continued arbiter in the question of succession to the Scottish crown, there was but *one man* in Scotland who boldly opposed the interposition of a foreign prince in the settlement of a point so purely domestic and of a principle so clearly constitutional, and that man was William Wallace. About the death of Alexander III., 1286, Wallace was pursuing his scholastic studies at Dundee, which at this early period was famous for the excellence of its seminaries, a circumstance that induced many of the nobility and gentry to send their children thither from a far distance to complete their classical studies. Accordingly, we find the future hero associated with another student, named John Blair, who afterwards became a Benedictine monk, and in more active times officiated as chaplain to Wallace.

This Blair is the same who wrote the life of Wallace—no doubt with great fidelity, being his companion and an eye-witness to most of his transactions. Injurious time has deprived us of this work. * It was while residing at Dundee that Wallace first displayed that spirit of patriotism and independence which characterized the after-part of his life. The imperious conduct of many of the English, who had been placed in the garrison of Dundee, was by no means viewed with apathy by the Scots; and in the bosom of the heroic student in particular, where liberty was deeply enshrined, feelings of independence already began to struggle. An opportunity of exhibiting them was not long wanting. Selby, a son of the English governor, who had probably been at the same seminary with Wallace, first called forth the indignation of the patriot, by some arrogant expressions

* Blair's history is supposed to have supplied information to Blind Harry, who must have been indebted to it for many historical facts interwoven in the Minstrel's romance, which was originally published about 360 years ago.—Hist. of Paisley, by the Author, p. 105.

reflecting on the Scottish character, despising the mean birth of Wallace himself, and reproaching him as a coward. Unable to brook the Englishman's haughty bearing, Wallace drew his sword, and a rencounter began, which ended in the death of the governor's son. Wallace immediately fled, and sought shelter in disguise, brooding over the state of his country, so dear to him, and spending the period of his seclusion in projecting schemes for its emancipation. Issuing from the fastnesses in which he had secreted himself, he surprised many straggling parties, and by his occasional little skirmishes his fame soon became known to his countrymen, who flocked around his standard. Under such a leader, the latent fire of patriotism began to kindle in their bosoms, and the weakness to which subjugation had reduced them gave rise to feelings of retributory revenge. No sooner had Wallace assembled a competent number of adherents, several of whom were composed of the nobility and gentry, than he resolved on visiting Dundee, from which, alone and unprotected, he had so recently exiled himself.

The feelings of the hero at this period may be better imagined than described. On his return to the scene of his former wrongs, the enthusiasm which tenanted his warlike breast burst forth in all the ardour of a free-born Scot. Hearing, however, that the English were prepared to meet him in the field, he, after a council of war, abandoned his intention of besieging the town, and lost no time in marching to meet the enemy, determined to oppose their passage across the Forth. Accordingly, he encamped with his army at the abbey of Cambuskeneth, near Stirling, and there took his stand. The English, inspirited by the paucity of the numbers which flocked around the Scottish standard, immediately began to march, but not until they had in vain despatched two Dominican friars to offer peace to Wallace and his patriotic band. Incensed at the haughty contempt with which Wallace had received this overture, and equally so at the disdain which was shown to the cowed emissaries sent to negotiate the truce, they commenced to cross the bridge, which then stood at Kildean, half a mile above the present old bridge

at Stirling. * The English army, without any apparent obstruction, continued to cross over from the dawn till 11 o'clock, the bridge from its narrowness admitting only two persons abreast. The Scots then charged their adversaries, and sent a strong detachment to dispute further passage. Some writers affirm, that the wooden fabric gave way through a stratagem of Wallace, who, expecting the enemy's approach by that direction, had ordered the main beam to be sawn so artfully that the removal of a single wedge should cause the downfall of the whole erection; and for that purpose he had a man privately stationed beneath it in a basket, in such a position as that, upon a horn being sounded, (the preconcerted signal given by Wallace,) he without danger to himself removed the wedge, by which the whole soldiers passing were precipitated into the river, leaving him unhurt. By this means numbers of the English were drowned; and those who had passed were so vigorously attacked by Wallace, that notwithstanding they fought with great bravery, under the conduct of Sir Marmaduke Twenge, they were completely routed, and five thousand left dead on the field.

Having collected his forces, Wallace impatiently returned to renew the siege of Dundee, and, at the head of his intrepid followers, presented himself for the second time under its very ramparts. The garrison, who had no doubt been apprized of the signal victory achieved over a number so disproportionate, were doubly terrified at the reappearance of such a formidable foe. Unwilling to risk the irresistible fury of their opponents, they at once capitulated with Wallace, and surrendered this important garrison upon condition of their being allowed to depart into England. After this, thither also marched Wallace, pillaging the whole country as he went; but, hearing that Morton, an English captain, had retaken the castle of Dundee, he retraced his steps, loaded with abundance of booty, and flushed with the success of his conquering arms.

* Some remains of the stone pillars which supported the wooden beams are still to be seen, and point out the site of the action which there took place.

The siege was conducted afresh with great fury. Morton offered to capitulate; but his proposals were spurned; nothing but the lives of the besieged could satiate the assailants. Wallace in the mean time hearing of the approach of Edward, divided his army, and marched to oppose him, leaving the siege to be conducted by Alexander Scrymgeour, through whose persevering energy the obstinate Morton surrendered at discretion, and was led by the conqueror in triumph to Perth, where he was hanged. Wallace, on this occasion, seems to have adopted the same policy afterwards pursued by Bruce; for it appears that he gave orders for the demolition of the fortress, on purpose that it should not in future assist the English in their unjust usurpation.

Scrymgeour, through whose bravery this important stronghold was subdued, became a person of great importance in Dundee, and his family acquired the seventh Earldom of Angus. The original name of the family was Carron; and it is said that when the standard-bearer of Malcolm III. was afraid to pass the rapid river Spey, the incensed king, seizing the standard, gave it to this knight, who was afterwards surnamed *Scrymgeour*, an appellation supposed by some to be an orthographical alteration of the English word "skirmisher or fighter." * I am of opinion, however, from the circumstance of the warlike qualities assigned to this soldier, that the etymon is more likely to be a corruption of the French word *scrimier*, meaning "a swordsman or fencer." In addition to the hereditary title of king's standard-bearer, Alexander Scrymgeour was, on the 29th of March, 1298, with consent of the Scottish nobility, elected Constable of Dundee.† His posterity long enjoyed the same dignities. Sir James, the Constable, was killed at the battle of Harlaw, in 1411, and the same family was

* Dalrymple in his "Annals" spells it Skirmischur.

† Pro fidei servitio suo et succursu suo prædicto regno impenso, portando vexillum regium in exercitu Scotiæ, tempore confectionis præsentium, apud Torphichen (in West Lothian). The grant bears, '*per consensum et assensum magnatum dicti regni.*' I suppose that this must be understood of the Barons who were in the army of Wallace. It is asserted that Alexander Scrymgeour was of the party when Wallace set fire to the barns of Ayr, and burnt the English cantoned in them.

afterwards honoured with the title of Viscount Dundee, 25th November, 1641. *

Edward having crossed the Forth at Clackmannan, and taken the castle of Brechin, appears to have occupied Dundee on the 20th of October, 1303, where he resided till the 10th of November, when he left for Kinross. Many of the fortresses in Scotland were now subdued; but Wallace still lived, and continued his exertions in behalf of his country's independence until he was betrayed by his pretended friend, Monteith—the history of which circumstance is too well known to require to be dwelt on.

Previous to the legal murder of this illustrious patriot, several strange sights were seen, as reported by the superstitious writers of the times. Fordun has it, that an English hermit saw a vision of angels conducting Wallace out of purgatory with much honour:† but this, says Boetius, is regarded by most men rather as a dream, or old woman's fable, than as a real event.‡ By this adroit remark, he inadvertently delineates the style and character of his own comparatively fabulous history.

Prior to the dilapidation of the strong citadel, and the almost utter destruction of its walls, Dundee proved a place of extraordinary defence:—

“For if they should as lions come in strife
Into such place, 'twere pity of their life.”§

Nothing now remains of the ancient battlements which once frowned in gloomy majesty, save a skeleton bastion called the Cowgate Port, and another vestige of what I presume had once formed a portion of the fortifications, which I viewed from the interior of a garden belonging to Mr Gray. Whether I am right in my conjecture, remains a matter of opinion. If, however, it did not appertain to the ancient city fortifications, no doubt can exist that it formed a

* Crawford's Peerage.

† Fordun's Scotichron, xii. 8.

‡ *Somnii aut anilis fabulæ similliora quam veræ historiæ plerisque censentur.*—Boetius, lib. 14. fol. 299.

§ Sir Walter Scott's novel of St Ronan's Well, vol. i.

rampart wall, either for the town or for the ancient baronial residence to which it is attached. A flight of stone steps, bearing evidence of antiquity, conducts to the summit of the wall, on which there is a paved terrace.

Robert, surnamed the Bruce, was crowned at Scone, in April, 1306, about a year after the death of Wallace, and three years subsequent to the national council of the bishops, abbots, priors, sub-priors, and other members of the religious community, who assembled in the church of the *Minorites* at Dundee. In this conclave, it was found and declared, that Robert the Bruce was both true heir to the crown and advanced to it by the authority of the nation. Having made this confirmation, they entered into a solemn league, and vowed to unite in stemming the tide of foreign tyranny, which threatened to inundate Scotland in a sea of blood. In 1327, Edward II. named plenipotentiaries to negotiate peace with the Scots; and in the next parliament a charter of renunciation of the domination of Scotland on the part of England was granted and confirmed, one of the additional articles of the truce, or rather submission of the English, being, that prince David, son and heir to the Scottish king, should espouse the eldest sister of king Edward, lady Joan, who was afterwards nicknamed "Joan make-peace," thereby insinuating that the realm of England had negotiated the marriage out of fear for the Scots. There is an old rhyme in allusion to this circumstance, which runs thus:—

" Long beards heartless,
Painted hoods witless,
Gray coats graceless,
Make England thriftless."

Having settled the independence of Scotland on the field of Bannockburn, the Bruce retired for some time to the abbey of Aberbrothwick, evidently to enjoy some relaxation after the successful struggle he had made, and the fatigues incident to a protracted war. It was probably while he resided here that the burgesses of Dundee, finding themselves deprived of every document or record tending to

prove their ancient rights and privileges, (they having been destroyed or carried off by Edward,) made application to him, praying to have those charters restored which had been conferred by former monarchs. Robert, anxious to conciliate the loyal citizens of Dundee, on being made aware of the ravages to which their records had been exposed, lost no time in despatching commissioners to that town, who arrived there on the day after the nativity of John the Baptist, 1327. After examining upon oath several of the respectable freemen, in presence of a deputation of burgesses from Berwick, Aberdeen, Forfar, Arbroath, and Montrose, who were also examined as to the patency of their rights, the commissioners found and declared, that there was sufficient evidence to instruct, that the burgesses of Dundee had enjoyed, through the favour of former kings, the self-same liberties of buying and selling, and of trading by land or water, as was enjoyed by any town in Scotland. The commissioners having made their report, and adduced the incontrovertible evidence of these facts, the king granted an infeftment and charter in favour of the town, dated at Edinburgh, 14th March, in the twenty-second year of his reign, conferring all the liberties which they had possessed by charter of William, king of Scots, before he bestowed the principality of Dundee on his brother David, Earl of Huntingdon. * David II., son and successor to Robert, made considerable additions to this grant, and issued an edict, "prohibiting the villages of Cupar-Angus, Kettins, Kirriemuir, and Alyth, from holding markets, and discharging all persons, under the highest penalties, from attending their fairs, as being within the liberties of Dundee."

Although the king, however, had extended the privileges of the town, the Scrymgeours, whose residence was at Dudhope Castle, in the immediate vicinage, and who still held the hereditary title and dignity of Constable of Dundee, felt no disposition to brook the extended grants conferred on the inhabitants, as these last began to avail themselves of such, which threatened to put a period to the Constable's "brief authority." The office of Constable still remained,

* For this and other charters vide Appendix.

as formerly, hereditary in the family; but the extent of that functionary's power over the burgesses of Dundee had not been hitherto sufficiently defined; and, each jealous of their own rights, a local feud ensued. The Provost and Magistrates, anxious to restore tranquillity, were induced, in 1389, to enter into an indenture with James Scrymgeour, wherein it was stipulated and agreed, that the Constable should no longer continue to judge alone in the criminal affairs of the burgesses; that no trial for any crime or delict committed during the fair or market should be tried in future by the Constable, unless in conjunction with the civic authorities; and that the execution of their sentence should take place on the Castle Hill of Dundee. No sooner had this dissension terminated amicably, than another occurred as to the rank and precedency of Dundee and Perth in the conventions of the nation, and the limitations of their respective ports upon the Tay. The inhabitants of Perth, jealous of the favours which had been conferred upon Dundee, and viewing with an envious eye the growing importance of its foreign trade, which began to flourish, objected that their port had a precedency to the whole river of Tay, and that "nae schip of a venture in the water of Tay, within Drumlay, aucht to brak bouck quhill they came to the burch of Perth." This imperious demand made by the town of Perth, which pleaded a superiority of right that the inhabitants of Dundee were little inclined to concede, prevented the arbitration of those who wished this dispute amicably concluded. Both parties, jealous of their own rights, advocated the case before Robert, duke of Albany, brother to king Robert III., who then managed the public affairs of the kingdom, and who called a council to hear and decide upon this contested question. The pretensions of the sister town of Perth, as to priority of right and otherwise, was strongly urged by the party who pleaded the case; and by his eloquence he is said to have made a most favourable impression on the court. The agent for Dundee, however, repelled with so much talent and perspicuity many of the arguments which were adduced, that the council declared the matter in favour of Dundee. This decision is dated in the friar kirk of

Edinburgh, 19th May, 1402. * James II., in 1458, not only confirmed the privileges conferred upon Dundee, but ratified the agreement which had been entered into between the Constable and burghesses. Little occurs in the civil and military history of Dundee until about the year 1588, when Andrew Wood, the celebrated Scottish admiral, after having defeated the English fleet under the command of Stephen Bull, carried the captured vessels and his prisoners to that port, where he landed, giving directions for the slain to be decently interred, and the wounded prisoners to be humanely treated. In the twenty-fourth year of the reign of James IV., that monarch also confirmed all the rights bestowed by former kings upon Dundee; and these grants were afterwards farther confirmed and extended. †

In the reign of James V., who was addicted to a numberless series of perambulations, which not unfrequently involved him in the turmoils then so common amongst the peasantry of Scotland, a native of Dundee had the honour of rescuing that monarch from a detachment of freebooters in the Glen of Ogle, while he travelled *incog.* to the royal residence of Glamis. These marauders, possessing the advantage of superior numbers, first attracted the attention of *Coutie*, a butcher in Dundee, who, determined to take the weaker side, aided the disguised sovereign. Pressed by a number of the foe, the brave Coutie was about to give way, when the gallant king unmasked himself and exclaimed—"The face of a king is terrible, and his name is a tower of strength." The butcher, who seems to have been possessed of valour and intrepidity, inspired by the knowledge that he was fighting for his lawful king, renewed his strength and purpose, and discomfited the robbers. For this act of loyalty Coutie received a grant

* We pronounce, determine, and decretis, that the burgh, and burghesses of Dundee, and yair successors, have freedom to buy ony schip or schips, yat come in the water of Tay, on a venture, yat lykes to loss at yair haven; not againstand ony privileges aledig befor us in the contrair, throuch the procurators of the burgh of Perth. Quhairfore, we put *silence* to yame of Perth, and to yair successors, upon the said queiston for evermair. In witness of quhilckis thingis, we hae gart set oure seill harto, day, year, and place forsaid is—

† Vide Appendix.

of a certain portion of ground in Dundee, in return for the services which he had unconsciously afforded to his disguised sovereign. The name of Coutie has been perpetuated by an allusion to part of his property, now denominated *Coutie's Wynd*. *

The town, in consequence of these grants, appears to have enjoyed its full share of prosperity, and arisen with great rapidity from the ashes of its primitive site. Previous to the fatal siege by General Monck, in 1651, it is mentioned as a place of great importance, in respect to population and opulence. The rates of taxation which are mentioned in the Appendix form sufficient documentary evidences of this fact.† So far back as 1567, the importance of Dundee as a place of shipping is sufficiently instructed by a commission from the Regent Murray to Sir William Murray of Tullibardine and Sir William Kirkaldy of Grange, against the flagitious Earl of Bothwell, who, after Queen Mary's surrender at Carberry Hill, had, in consequence of being High Admiral of Scotland, betaken himself to several ships, over which he had the uncontrollable command, and commenced pirate on the high seas. The magistrates of the town were on this occasion ordered to charge "Thomas Chrystal and Thomas Davidson, masters of the *James*, Thomas Kinloch, master of the *Primrose*, John Fotheringham and George Lochmalony, owners, and Alexander Strachan, master of the *Robert*, to send their several vessels on this expedition"—which mandate they obeyed. ‡

In the remote region of the Orkneys, Bothwell for sometime subsisted by pursuing piratical practices. Kirkaldy of Grange, accompanied by the vessels from Dundee, with his ship called the *Unicorn*, pursued Bothwell; but he escaped by the north passage of Bressa sound. Kirkaldy came in by the south, and continued his chase to the northward. When one of the fleet was gaining fast upon the vessel which carried Bothwell, his pilot, who was intimately acquaint-

* The history of this transaction bears a striking approximation to that of John Howison, who was equally fortunate in defending one of the *James's*, by means of his flail, which was the only weapon connected with the *barn duty*.—*King's Visit to Scotland by the Author*.

† Vide Appendix and Small's Stat. Ac. p. 71.

‡ Stat. Account, p. 72.

ed with the course, sailed quite close by a sunken rock, which he passed in safety, intending by this manœuvre, to lead Kirkaldy nearly in the same direction, who, unconscious of the hidden danger, struck his vessel against it, and was wrecked. * He thus eluded the vigilance of his pursuers; but shortly after, while endeavouring to make prize of a Turkish vessel, he was captured by a crew of Norwegians, who carried him to Denmark, where he suffered for his crimes, by languishing out the residue of his guilty life in a loathsome dungeon. In his dying moments he confessed his guilt, and exculpated the Queen of Scots from being privy to the death of her husband, Darnley. †

The armament belonging to Dundee returned thither after the fruitless pursuit which they had made against Bothwell. At this era, the Reformation from Popery to a new mode of worship formed a very prominent feature in the annals of Scottish history; and Dundee has been justly assigned the honour of first rendering itself famous in having opposed the superstitions of the Romish Church. Prior to the dawning of the established religion, Dundee was inhabited by several of the Catholic fraternities. Besides the churches of St Clement and St Mary, there were churches and chapels dedicated to St Paul, St Nicholas, and St Rocque, beyond the Cowgate Port. A chapel dedicated to St Mary was situated at the bottom of the Rotten-row or Hilltown, where there is a plentiful spring, called, no doubt in allusion to the adjacent chapel, the *Lady-Well*. The chapel of Logie was another religious establishment. A chapel also appears to have been dedicated to the Holy Cross, the brethren of which had probably been translated from the fraternity established by king David I. at the abbey of Holyrood. The rood yards to the east of the town, on a rock anciently called the *Kill-Craig*, has been supposed to be the site of this chapel—remains having been found presumptive of that supposition; and, in connexion with this, it may be

* The rock, which is only seen at low water, is still called the "*Unicorn*," from this circumstance.—*Melville's Memoirs*.—*Hist. of Dunbar*, p. 210.—*Hist. of Queen Mary's Castles by the Author*.

† *Hist. of Queen Mary's Castles by the Author*, p. 185.

stated, that till lately the place was used as a burying-ground. The monasteries were of different denominations. The Grey Friars, or Franciscans, is stated to have been founded by the Lady Devorgilla, mother to John Baliol, and subsequently enriched, in 1482, by Lady Beatrix Douglas, widow of the Earl of Errol. * This monastery was conferred upon the town by Queen Mary for a burial-place; and that of the Black Friars, or Dominicans, was only separated from the one belonging to the Franciscans by a lane which once bore the name of *Friars' Wynd*.† The gate of the town which more immediately led to the sister monasteries was called the *Friars' Port*. This last monastery is mentioned as having been founded by Andrew Abercromby, a wealthy citizen, but the date of its erection is unknown.

A foundation dedicated to the Red Friars, or *Muskerines*, was reared in 1392, by James Lindsay—in all likelihood a member of the illustrious family of Crawford. He is designed in ancient writings as Vicar-General of Scotland. The third part of the revenues of Lindsay's foundation was devoted to the redemption of Christian slaves; and as the various religious houses belonging to such fraternities were called *Hospitiums*, it has been inferred by Dr Small, that the Red Friars' monastery stood on the site of the present hospital, he being supported in this by the title of the ground immediately to the eastward, called *Monks-holm*, now occupied by Mill's Buildings. A house belonging to the nuns of St Clare, who followed the rules of St Francis, also existed; but at what period, and in what particular situation it was founded, are alike buried in oblivion. It is said to have been supported by the St Clares of Roslin, a Roman Catholic family, who adhered to the superstitions of that creed, and who, holding large possessions in Fife, may well be supposed to have made choice of Dundee for the establishment of a nunnery, it being

* This monastery had no revenues, but was supported by alms. Lady Beatrix Douglas, widow of William, Earl of Errol, bestowed a donation of £100 Scots, (equal to £5 11s. ½d. Sterling,) for whose soul the friars were to celebrate mass daily at the high altar, *Submissa voce*, i. e. in a low voice.

† It is now called the *Burial Wynd*.

at that time the nearest refuge for the devotees of the Catholic faith.

William de St Clare, whom the policy of Malcolm Canmore allured to Scotland in 1066, was the ancestor of this family. He was the son of Walderne, Comte de St Clare, and Margaret, daughter of Richard, Duke of Normandy. Whoever has seen the beautiful ruins of Roslin chapel, and the mouldering towers of its baronial castle, may well imagine the princely magnificence which these ancient barons, even in barbarous times, were capable of upholding. Nor were the ladies of that noble family less enthusiastic in matters of religion. One of them, Rosabelle,* has been selected by Sir Walter Scott, as a favourite heroine in his "Lay of the Last Minstrel."†

On the marriage of James II., in 1423, to the daughter of the then late Earl of Somerset, the commissioners appointed to negotiate that matrimonial treaty obliged themselves to deliver four obligatory letters for the whole sum of £40,000 from the four principal burghs of Edinburgh, Dundee, Perth, and Aberdeen. From this indenture we may with confidence conclude, that the trade of Dundee must have been even at that time in a very flourishing condition, seeing that the security of it and the other three towns were looked upon as a sufficient guarantee for the payment of so great a sum as £40,000. It is a remarkable fact, that this exorbitant demand was more than that stated to have been the allowance to James from the court of England during his residence there. On the 12th of March, 1425, James, after having held the second parliament at Perth, ordered twenty-four of his nobles to be arrested, among whom was John Scrymgeour of *Dudhope*, Constable of Dundee. In imprisoning so many illustrious personages, for alleged acts of misgovernment, of which they had been charged during the last two regencies, James meant to ingratiate himself with his people; but this had the contrary

* Rosabelle was a family name in the house of St Clare. Henry, second son of the line, married Rosabelle, fourth daughter of the Earl of Strathearn.

† Hist. of Roslin, by the Author, p. 7.

effect, Scrymgeour, as well as most of the other illustrious prisoners, being found innocent.

In addition to these churches and chapels, a church called St Mary's Great Church, to distinguish it from St Mary's Chapel, already noticed, was founded in 1398, by David, Earl of Crawford, in honour of St George. The munificence displayed by the Earl in this endowment, is ascribed to the circumstance of his having been victorious in a tournament held near London bridge, on the anniversary of the above saint. * Indeed, Dundee appears to have been a city of refuge to which all denominations of the Christian religion were wont to repair. It was one of the four pilgrimages of Scotland; and numerous devotees travelled thither, to do penance at the various shrines erected there, which were not unfrequently loaded with rich gifts and sacrifices. There were four particular places of pilgrimage assigned to the adherents of the Catholic faith who had been found guilty of any crime which came within prelatial jurisdiction. The other places of pilgrimage were, MELROSE, PAISLEY, and SCONE. An indenture is still extant, dated 16th March, 1589, betwixt the Kers of Cessford and the Kers of Fairniehirst, against the Scots of Buccleuch, for killing Ker, the laird of Cessford, at the battle of Melrose, wherein "each of the parties bound themselves to go to the four pilgrimages of Scotland, viz. MELROSE, DUNDEE, SCONE, and PAISLEY, for a chaplain to say mass for the souls of those who had been slain at the battle of Melrose."†

At the glorious era of the Reformation, the dilapidation of the monastic buildings of Scotland, during the ministry of Knox, was carried on with an unsparing hand; and the most ancient monuments of architectural splendour, which had been reared by the industry and piety of our forefathers, though perhaps ill-directed, met with indiscriminate destruction. Impressed with the idea that the popish service ought to be forcibly extirpated from the land, and

* A variety of Chaplainries, and other foundations, but most of them connected with St Clement's church, also existed in Dundee, which will be noticed in a subsequent section.

† Milne's Hist. of Melrose, p. 51.—Hist. of Paisley, by the Author, p. 44.

too easily influenced by the injudicious zeal of their own persecuted teachers, it was the uniform endeavour of the reformers to suppress those they deemed the abettors of popery, by the immediate destruction of their churches and monastic dwellings; and by their fierce efforts to secure the means of moral improvement, they needlessly deprived their country of many splendid monuments of scientific skill, and themselves ultimately of elegant and commodious places for public worship.

Several years before the cause of Reformation had been espoused by the itinerant preachers of those times, the Church of Rome had been unmercifully dealt with by the satirical compositions of Sir David Lindsay of the Mount, and others of his contemporaries. Sir David was Lord Lyon King at Arms to King James V., who sheltering himself under the protection of his sovereign, had full scope for those satirical ebullitions for which even to this day he has been considered proverbial.

Plays, ridiculing the Papal establishment, and exposing its absurdity, were written and performed; and some of these by the Knight of the Mount, were attended with efforts, permanent and beneficial to the cause of religious emancipation.

Among the rude historical writers of the age who devoted their talents to the downfall of Popery, was James Wedderburne, brother of John, Vicar of Dundee, who composed tragedies and melo-dramas in the vernacular tongue, all tending to subvert the tenets of the Romish Church. The subject of one tragedy was the beheading of John the Baptist, in which he took occasion to treat the corruptions and corrupters of religion with the just severity which their conduct merited. The subject of the comedy was Dionysius the Tyrant, in which also he handled the Papists severely. Both these pieces were performed at Dundee, about, or not long before, the year 1540.

Besides the weapons furnished by the drama, the champions of the Reformation wielded the no less powerful arms of song.

Ballads, embracing a mixture of sacred and profane notions, thoughts and expressions, were industriously circulated. The vicar

of Dundee, assisted by his two brothers, has been assigned the editorship of "*several good and godly ballads.*" The second brother attached himself to Luther and Melancthon, and while residing in Germany translated the doctrines of the former into Scottish verse.

On the demise of James V. he returned home, but, in consequence of his religious tenets, was compelled to expatriate himself, and is said to have died in England in 1556.

The time now approached when religious errors were about to be dispelled. Luther, Melancthon, Zuinglius, Calvin, and their disciples, collecting into a focus the straggling beams of truth, 'lighted a candle, which, by God's help, shall never be extinguished.'—'Then,' says an elegant writer, 'was priestcraft overthrown by the Bible—then were the means of education purified and multiplied—then was reason invited to that alliance with faith in which the peculiar provinces and the mutual dependence of both are best seen; and freedom of thought, once trained to wrestle in the Christian arena, gradually extended its dominion along all paths that can be travelled by the human understanding. From that day to this, unchecked by temporary difficulties, returning rapidly from every deviation, intellect has advanced with an erect port and a firm step. Triumphant over the wiles of Jesuitry, and the flames of persecution, the genius of Protestantism has diffused countless benefits even throughout lands which adhere to the creed and rites of popery. Literature received from it an immediate and invigorating impulse. The vernacular dialects were cultivated in some countries with fresh animation, and took into their very substance the energy of those bold champions who employed them in the defence or inculcation of their doctrines. The knowledge of the ancient tongues was prized and promoted, as indispensably necessary for the critical interpretation of Scripture; and though the resurrection of the classics was followed by a burst of pedantry, by the fooleries of the Apuleian and Ciceronian sects, the serious design of some scholars being to make Latin the common literary language, yet these evils quickly vanished, leaving nothing but good behind.' The followers of the humble and lowly Saviour of the world,

in imitation of his glorious example, now began to light the lamp of the gospel by preaching in their native tongue, dispelling the dark clouds of idolatry and superstition which had so long hovered over Scotland.

About 1544, the preaching of Mr George Wishart, son of the laird of Pitarrow, appears first to have infused into the minds of the inhabitants of Dundee that religious zeal for the protestant worship which led to the extirpation of popery. He was a man equally distinguished by his learning and piety; and the intrepidity with which he performed his ardent duty rose in proportion to the opposition he experienced. His ministry in Dundee commenced in the shape of public lectures, which were attended by immense crowds of hearers, failing not to alarm the Romish clergy, who foresaw that by the admiration of the inhabitants the desertion of their churches would inevitably be the consequence, and they accordingly began to project plans for the summary destruction of this pious man. The work of persecution was eagerly undertaken by Cardinal Beaton, a priest whose temper and brutality well fitted him for the task of guiding and directing those proceedings which afterwards took place. He succeeded in disposing Mr Robert Mill, a man of great power in Dundee, to give Mr Wishart "a charge, in the Queen and government's names, to trouble them no more with his preaching in that place." The commission was accordingly delivered in presence of the people, as the minister ended his sermon, who, upon hearing this malicious mandate, at first appeared struck at such an arbitrary proceeding, but soon recovering that impressive serenity which characterized him above all other preachers of his time, he answered the messenger in the following emphatic terms:—

"God is my witness, that I never minded your trouble, but your comfort; yea, your trouble is more grievous unto me than it is to yourselves; but sure I am, to reject the word of God, and drive away his messengers, is not the way to save you from trouble, but to bring you into it. When I am gone, God will send you messengers, who will not be afraid either of burning or banishment.

“ I have, at the hazard of my life, remained among you, preaching the word of salvation ; and now, since you yourselves refuse me, I must leave my innocence to be declared by God. If it be long well with you, I am not led by the Spirit of truth ; and if unexpected trouble come upon you, remember this is the cause, and turn to God by repentance, for he is merciful.”

He then with dignified step descended the preaching place, at the bottom of which he was saluted by the Earl Marischal and several of the nobility and gentry, who had been present during the sermon ; and now with words expressive of their condolence entreated him earnestly to accompany them to the north, but he declined their offers of friendship, and departed for the west of Scotland.

About four days subsequent to his departure “ forth of the town,” a dreadful plague visited the inhabitants, which cut them off in immense numbers, and, walking with rapid strides from house to house, prostrated whole families in one indiscriminate ruin. The pious Wishart was no sooner informed of this dreadful and depopulating pestilence, than he returned to Dundee, at the risk of his own life, to comfort and solace the inhabitants in their calamitous situation. At this time, the gates of the town were kept constantly shut, and all persons who gave evidence of their being infected were instantly removed to temporary hospitals, which had been constructed for them at the *Kill-Craig*. On Wishart again appearing in the town, he gave intimation that he would preach in public ; and, on purpose to prevent a promiscuous meeting, as well as to give the sufferers an opportunity of the comforts of religion, he made choice of the east gate of the town, better known as the *Cowgate-Port*, it being the most appropriate place for his ministry,—the uninfected standing within the barrier, and the sick without. Under such an awful visitation, crowds flocked around the man of God, to hear from his lips the consolations of the gospel. His text on this occasion was remarkably appropriate, and taken from the 107th psalm, verse 20—“ He sent his word and healed them, and delivered them from their destructions.” The discourse that followed was calculated to lead those who had

been spared from the visitation of "the king of terrors" to recognise the goodness of God; while the suffering part of the community conceived themselves so much more happy in the consolations which dropped from the pastor's lips, that they rather *sought* death than *feared* it, and did not depart before they earnestly entreated that he would remain to bless them with his presence during the existence of the plague.

Compassionating the awful condition of his afflicted flock, he continued to preach frequently; and while he exhorted them to seek the "bread of life," at the hazard of his own existence he industriously administered to the wants of the infected poor, thereby demonstrating his love for the bodies as well as the souls of his fellow-creatures. Such dignified philanthropy on the part of Wishart was not long in rousing the latent inveteracy of Beaton, who appeared determined to accomplish his death. In pursuance of this design, he enlisted into his service a worthless priest, named John Wighton, to assassinate the preacher. This emissary was not long in obeying the dictates of his implacable master, by placing himself at the foot of the *Port*, armed with a dagger, which he concealed under his gown, intending to assassinate Mr Wishart as he concluded his sermon, expecting the better to escape amongst the crowd.

In the fiendish anticipation of his design, the countenance of the priest exhibited marks of perturbation and impatience; and the various convulsions of his features indicated too truly the dark workings of his mind, to escape the active eye of Wishart. When descending the stair of the *Port*, the preacher asked Wighton "what he intended to do;" and, at the same instant, seizing his hand, by one violent effort disarmed him of the murderous steel. The inhabitants, exasperated at the audacious attack attempted to be made on the person of one so much beloved and esteemed, determined to annihilate the assassin; and the sick, stationed without, had forced the gates to participate in his execution; but Mr Wishart, with that benevolence and forgiving disposition which so well became a follower of the meek and lowly Jesus, took the priest in his arms, proclaiming at

the same time that "he had done him no harm, but only shown him what was to be feared in time coming;" adding, "that such as injured the one should also injure the other:" thus exemplifying the words of the inspired psalmist, "Surely the wrath of man shall praise thee; the remainder of wrath shalt thou restrain."

The admirable counsel of Heaven is not in anything more remarkably displayed, than in arranging the train of events in such a mysterious manner, that the unruly passions of the wicked shall contribute to overthrow their own designs. History abounds with examples of bad men being rendered the unconscious ministers of Providence to accomplish purposes directly opposite to those which they had in view; thus the cruelty of the sons of Jacob, in endeavouring to effect the destruction of their brother Joseph, became the means of effecting his high advancement; and this proved to be the case in the present instance, for we find the "Almighty snared the wicked in the works of their hands, and erected his own counsel upon the ruins of theirs."

Nothing but the great veneration in which Wishart was held by the people could have quelled the insatiate vengeance of the indignant assembly, who, rather than offend their minister, were obliged to content themselves by execrating the object of their vengeance: thus he departed from the town, loaded with the groans and hissings of the multitude. Soon after Mr Wishart's arrival at Dundee, the pestilence, which raged with incredible fury, began to subside, and in a short time disappeared. After parting, in the most affectionate manner with the little flock which this visitation had spared, he proceeded to Edinburgh. The Regent Arran, and Beaton, on pretence of suppressing the feuds and seditions of the people, made a journey through the different towns, and carried their persecutions and legal murders to an alarming extent. In Perth they condemned and executed four men for eating flesh on a prohibited day. One of their wives, who was in labour, they ordered to be drowned in a pool of water, because she refused to invoke the assistance of the Virgin Mary. Three men, Anderson, Finlayson, and Ronald, were indicted for nailing two rams' horns to St Francis' head, putting a

cow's rump to his tail, and eating a goose at Hallowe'en. * After these and numberless other atrocities, they removed their courts to Dundee, where they punished, in the most summary manner, all who read the New Testament, committing to the flames every copy which could possibly be obtained. Returning by Perth, they went to St Andrews on their route to Edinburgh, where an ecclesiastical convention was called to concert the best measures for suppressing the heretical preachings of the clergy. In this posture of affairs, and during the debates which occupied the attention of the priesthood, notice was brought that Wishart was then in the house of John Cockburn, about seven miles distant from the city. They immediately sent a party of horse to apprehend him; but Cockburn firmly refused to deliver up his reverend guest. No sooner had Cardinal Beaton heard of this than he set off, at midnight, at the head of an armed force, and brought his prisoner to Edinburgh. He was thence conveyed to St Andrews, condemned, and executed on the 1st of March, 1586. He was led from his prison, amidst the proud triumph and unfeeling insults of his enemies, to the place of his execution, where this martyr to virtue, and an honour to the national religion, was burnt at the stake. During his sufferings, which he endured with all the patience of a martyr, Cardinal Beaton is said to have beheld with triumph, from one of the windows of his palace, the execution of the sentence of his devoted victim, when having attracted the attention of the dying man, whose eyes were bent heavenward, the sufferer thus exclaimed—"The flame that now consumes my body pains not my broken spirit; but, ere long," (pointing at the same time to the Cardinal,) "he who now looks down upon my miserable condition, lolling at his ease, shall be ignominiously cast forth from the place from whence he now gluts his eyes."† So perished the worthy Wishart, and "so unhappily have perished many of the wise and virtuous of the earth." Wishart's prophecy was but too fatally verified.

* The persons who perpetrated this jocular act, and ingeniously ornamented St Francis had stolen into the church; but by what means they managed it is not on record.

† Buchanan's Hist. lib. 15. Pitcottie.

A private quarrel between the Cardinal and Norman Lesley, eldest son of the Earl of Rothes, led to the death of the tyrannical churchman. In order to accomplish this, the master of Rothes came to St Andrews, lodged at the inn which he usually frequented, and watched in secret the fatal moment favourable to his success. An opportunity was soon afforded; for the Cardinal was at that time intent on fortifying his castle, and had a great number of workmen employed in that business. Early in the morning of the 28th of May, 1546, Lesley and his followers seized the porter of the palace gate, rushed into the inner courts, and laid hold of the workmen and servants, whom they shut out of the castle, threatening them at the same time to observe silence upon the subject, to which they readily assented. They then entered the Cardinal's chamber and transfixed him with their swords. "Fie! I am a priest," exclaimed the Cardinal, writhing in agonizing convulsions; "Fie! Fie!—all is gone!" and with these words he expired. * Authors add, that this ambitious, cruel, and licentious priest, was cast out from the window from which he beheld the magnanimous Wishart perish in the flames; and thus the extraordinary prediction of the dying martyr was fulfilled.†

To resume the military history of Dundee, it is now necessary to mention, that it underwent conflagration for a fourth time in the short reign of Edward VI., when the Protector Somerset, in obedience to the orders of Henry VIII., set fire to it and other towns, in order to coerce the Scots to negotiate the marriage of Edward with the lovely but afterwards unfortunate Mary. The better to accomplish that purpose, the English took possession of the stronghold called Broughty Castle, from whence the Regent Arran, assisted with officers of experience from abroad, could not drive them. In order to protect their extensive depredations, they erected a fort at Balgillo, and extended their predatory incursions to the very centre of Dundee, which they plundered; but Somerset, hearing of the

* Buchanan and Robertson.

† The window, of which a small portion now remains, is still pointed out to the inquisitive stranger.

approach of the Scots to its relief, made good his retreat, after setting fire to the town.

The assistance contributed by the French, at this time, having been viewed as a breach of the peace, the English invaded Scotland with an army of 18,000 men. The Scots prepared to meet the enemy, and succeeded in dispersing their cavalry at the first onset; and, but for the galling fire from the English shipping, which incessantly annoyed their ranks, and their disadvantageous situation, the Scots might have proved victorious. On the fatal field of Pinkie, however, they suffered a complete defeat. The English, elated with the success of a campaign which had previously carried doubtful consequences in its train, continued their predatory incursions to the firth of Tay, and took Broughty Castle, a most important fortification, three miles below the present town of Dundee. By this acquisition, the English general, from the strength and situation of the fortress, was effectually enabled to intercept the trade of the river, and block up such of the shipping as remained in its several ports. The Regent exerted himself to the utmost, in endeavouring to dislodge the English from this important stronghold, but he was by no means a match for the experienced Dudley, who commanded the garrison, and from weakness and indecision was soon induced to withdraw his forces, leaving only 100 horsemen, commanded by James Haliburton, to oppose the inroads of the English foraging parties, who had occasionally sallied forth from the garrison, pillaging the surrounding country, and laying it under contribution.

About this time, in order to secure the property of the inhabitants, several companies of foot were raised at Dundee, under the command of captain Learmont, who, acting in conjunction with Haliburton, succeeded in repressing the aggressions of the enemy. The Earl of Argyle next attempted to dislodge the English from Broughty Castle, and, at the head of a considerable body of troops, renewed the siege which had been abandoned by Arran, but with as little success; for the garrison, formidable by means of situation, and reinforced by additional troops from England, made a vigorous resist-

ance, and Argyle was obliged to retreat with his shattered army from the impregnable walls of Broughty. After this second discomfiture, the English garrison having proved itself almost invincible, the soldiery proceeded to raise a fort on the adjacent hill of Balgillo, —the better to prevent the enemy from blockading them within the walls of Broughty Castle; and they also possessed themselves of the town of Dundee, in which they intended to settle a portion of their forces, and convert it into a place of defence. They were, however, prevented from carrying these designs into execution, by a report of the approach of Dessè, the French general, when they abandoned the possession of the town, after plundering its inhabitants, and setting a great part of it on fire. They then retired to Broughty, satisfied with the efforts which they had made, and the erection of the fort on Balgillo, which overawed the surrounding country. The French general, in attempting to reduce these fortresses, met with a disgraceful defeat; and a body of his German forces, who had been despatched to reconnoitre the fort on Balgillo, narrowly escaped being cut off. Dessè, having experienced so many repulses, contented himself with fortifying the town of Dundee, which he garrisoned. The king of France, apparently dissatisfied with the seemingly imbecile exertions of his general, recalled him, and substituted Monsieur Paul Termes, an experienced soldier, who, after forcing the English garrison stationed at Haddington to yield, lost no time in repairing to Broughty, on purpose to accomplish its surrender.

Being reinforced by the inhabitants of Dundee and neighbourhood, De Termes with the vigorous assistance thus contributed took the fort on Balgillo by storm, in consequence of which the Castle of Broughty immediately surrendered, and the soldiers in both garrisons were put to the sword. In the midst of these warlike proceedings, which threatened to shake the stability of the kingdom, the work of the Reformation made astonishing progress. The death of the pious Wishart seemed to have added fresh vigour to its growth, and raised that enthusiasm which his doctrines had inspired.

Following the same path, Paul Methven * next appeared on the polemical stage. This early herald of the reformation, by inculcating the doctrines contained in the New Testament, opened an inexhaustible mine of unanswerable arguments, both from scripture and from reason, against the Popish creed. But what cannot be rebutted by argument must be supported by force, and he was summoned before his Popish enemies for what they were pleased to term his heretical opinions. Not recognising their arbitrary jurisdiction, he would not appear, and sentence of banishment was passed against him, followed by a proclamation, "denouncing a severe punishment on those who would receive him into their houses, or supply him with any necessaries to support his life." The inhabitants of Dundee, disregarding the threats of his persecutors, flocked to hear his sermons, sheltered him as he sought refuge from house to house, and "ministered to him in all his necessities." The priests, enraged by the contempt with which the people treated their mandates, and in order to satiate their vengeance, instigated the Queen Regent, to take part in their cruel and unrelenting persecutions, and she accordingly "commanded James Haliburton, provost of Dundee, to deliver Paul Methven prisoner to her;" but Haliburton being himself a zealous friend to the reformation, sent Methven secret notice to provide for his safety. The Queen, thus disappointed of her intentions, next "wrote to the neighbouring assemblies, to keep the following Easter after the Popish form." These imperative orders seem to have been but very little regarded by the inhabitants of Dundee, and the Queen in consequence, prepared to chastise them in a summary manner.

In the mean time the reformers put themselves in marching order, and advanced to Cupar Angus to oppose the army of the Queen, then in advance. Among the reformers were about 1000 of the inhabitants of Dundee, headed by their patriotic provost, who was chosen to be chief in command. The reforming army was, by

* He was originally a Baker in Dundee, and became minister of Jedburgh, where he was convicted of the sin of adultery, and was deposed in 1558, after having undergone the most humiliating penance.

his directions, stationed on a commanding spot of ground, where they patiently awaited the approach of the Queen Regent who, being informed of the force of the opposing enemy, and of the advantageous situation which they had chosen, rather than hazard an engagement, proposed a truce of eight days for the ostensible purpose of employing commissioners to negotiate a reconciliation. This proposition, however, turned out to be a fallacy; and the Protestant army justly incensed at such unceasing and complicated treachery, resolved to put an immediate termination to the war. For this purpose they approached Perth, where Charteris, laird of Kinfauns, the municipal governor, was harassing the inhabitants to an awful degree, in order to make a display of his loyalty. Without loss of time, they laid siege to the town; and so irresistible was the impetuosity with which the inhabitants of Dundee acted their part, headed by their provost, and his brother Alexander, that in a few days it was compelled to capitulate. The tyrannical Kinfauns was removed from his government, and Patrick Ruthven, his predecessor, was nominated in his stead.

The inhabitants of Dundee, justly proud of a victory to which they had so bravely contributed, marched towards Scone. When the cavalcade, which was composed of a promiscuous group of military and ecclesiastics, arrived there, a shot, fired from a window in the village, killed one of the latter, and so incensed the reformers, that they proceeded to destroy the abbey and palace, notwithstanding the remonstrances of their leaders, and even of John Knox, who is said to have been present upon the occasion. Not content with the local feuds which at that time agitated the sister districts of Scotland, provost Haliburton, at the head of his brave townsmen, marched to reduce the fort of Leith, then garrisoned by the queen's party; and for that purpose planted his artillery on an advantageous situation, the better to overawe the town. The French, looking upon their enemies with contempt, inconsiderately rushed out, expecting to cut them off; but the Dundee soldiery sustained the attack with firmness, and fought with desperate valour. The volunteers,

however, being a party of unpractised soldiers, fled at the first charge, but the patriotic band, who stood foremost in the fight, made good its retreat. In the midst of the consternation which ensued, it was reported that the French had gone to secure the gates of Edinburgh; but the gallant Haliburton, heedless of all danger, turned upon the foe, killed numbers of them after a desperate struggle, and carried others in triumph to the citadel of Dundee.

The death of the Queen Regent put a period for a time to the civil warfare which agitated the kingdom, and greatly contributed to the overthrow of Popish domination. The persecuted reformers were soon induced to return to their allegiance, under promises of protection; and the death of Francis II., husband of Queen Mary, in 1561, while it gave stability to the Protestant interest, dissolved the bond of union that existed between Scotland and France, when the widowed Queen was advised to return to her native dominions. She arrived at Leith, on the 19th of August, 1561, after an absence of thirteen years, where she was received by all classes of her subjects with every demonstration of joy.

After the death of the dauphin, the temporary toleration allowed to the Protestant religion, was instrumental in tranquillizing the reformers; and William Christison was regularly installed as minister of Dundee, to the great joy of the inhabitants, who had been long deprived of a gospel preacher. Meanwhile, the work of Reformation progressed; but, although it humbled the Popish party, it failed in accomplishing their annihilation. The triumphs of the Protestants, however, at their dear-bought victory, led them into the most malignant excesses; and many of our ancient churches were consigned to ruin and devastation which in subsequent ages, might have proved ornaments to the country, and afforded accommodation to the devotees of the reformed religion. But the reformers were impressed with the idea that the Popish service ought to be forcibly extirpated from the land; and, goaded on by the zealous exhortations of their own persecuted teachers, nothing short of the immediate destruction of the churches and monastic buildings could satiate

their fanatic revenge. During the almost indiscriminate havoc which took place throughout Scotland, Dundee was highly favoured; and at this time the inhabitants were notable for their attachment to religion, and their unswerving adherence to the doctrines of the reformed church.

The pleasing and unostentatious uniformity practised by the reformed clergy was not long in supplanting the pomp and circumstance attendant on Popish parade, and the followers of the meek and lowly Redeemer were for a short period blessed with opportunities of associating together for the purposes of religious devotion within the walls of Dundee. In 1564, * Mary, the beautiful but unfortunate Queen of Scots, honoured the town with her presence, in her progress through Scotland, and, notwithstanding the disparity in the religious tenets entertained by that princess and the citizens of Dundee, she was received with every mark of loyalty and affection. During her sojourn in the town, she propitiated the Protestant inhabitants by several grants. She vested in the town council St Clement's church, and its chaplainries; the possessions of the Dominican Friars, Minorites, Franciscans, and Grey Sisters, with all the lands and revenues thereto pertaining; and farther enacted, that as the burying-ground was in the midst of the town, the inhabitants should have permission to inter their departed friends in the property which for some time had been occupied by the Grey Cordelier Friars, without the precincts of the town."†

Numberless rhymes were composed on the occasion of this visit,

* Chalmers' Life of Queen Mary. "In the Reception of the Kings and Queens of Scotland by Sir Patrick Walker," it is stated, that on the 2nd September, 1561, the Queen entered Edinburgh, and on the 11th went to Linlithgow palace, in her progress to Stirling, Perth, Dundee, St Andrews, and Falkland. There is an unfortunate irreconciliation of dates here, for it has been ascertained, that in the middle of 1563 Mary left Falkland for Lochleven Castle, the place of her future imprisonment.

† As a reason for this, it is recorded, that the burying-ground "being in the myddis of the town, by burying in it *pest* and other contagious sickness might be *ingenerit* and made to perseveir," and it was therefore enjoined on the "inhabitants and their successors to bury their dead in the place and yeards formerly occupied by the Cordelier Friars."

an ancient practice in welcoming princes and great persons to their native dominions. The following lines are given as a specimen of poetry in the sixteenth century, and is rather a literary curiosity.

ane new zeir gift,

TO THE QUEENE MARY,

quhen scho come first hame, 1562.

Welcum, illustrat Ladye, and oure Quene;
Welcum oure lyone, with ye *Flour-de-lyce*;
Welcum oure thrissill, w^t ye *Lorane* grene;
Welcum oure rubent roiss, vpoun ye ryce;
Welcum oure jem and joyfull genetryce;
Welcum oure beill of ALBION to beir;
Welcum oure plesand Princes, maist of pryce;
God gif ye grace aganis yis guid new-zeir.

* * * * *
* * * * *

Latt all thy realme be now in reddines,
With coistlie clething to decoir thy corss;
Zung gentilmen for dansing yame address,
With courtlie ladyes cuplit in consorss;
Frak ferce gallandis for feild gemis enforss;
Enarmit knychtis at listis w^t scheid and speir,
To fecht in barrowis bay^t on fute and horss,
Agane thy Grace gett ane guid-man yis zeir.

This zeir sal be imbassatis heir belyffe,
For mariage, frome princes, dukis, and kingis;
This zeir, wⁱⁿ thy regioun sall aryfe
Rowtis of the rankest yat in Europ ringis;
This zeir bay^t blythnes and abundance bringis
Naveis of schippis outthro^t the sea to sneir,
With riches, raymentis, and all royall thingis,
Agane thy Grace gett ane guid-man yis zeir.

* * * * *
* * * * *

l'envoy.

Prudent, maist gent, tak tent, and prent ye wordis
 Intill this bill, with will thame still to face,
 Quhilkis ar no' skar, to bar on far fra bawrdis,
 Bot leale, but feale, may haell, avaell thy Grace;
 Sen lo, thow scho yis to, now do hes place,
 Receiue, [and] swait, and haif, ingraif it heir:
 This now, for prow, yat yow, sweit dow, may brace,
 Lang space, with grace, solace, and peace, this zeir.

lectori.

Fresch, fulgent, flurist, fragrant flour, formois,
 Lantern to lufe, of ladeis lamp and lot,
 Cherie maist chaist, chief charbuncle and chois;
 Smaill sweit smaragde, smelling but smit of smot;
 Noblest nato, nurice to nurtour not,
 This dull indyte, dulce, dowble, dasy deir,
 Send be thy sempill servand SANDERIS SCOTT,
 Greting grit God to grant thy Grace gude zeir.

[ALEX^r. SCOTT.]

It would have been well for Queen Mary if she had endeavoured to act that consistent part which the liberality of her grants in favour of Dundee might have been supposed to warrant. Unfortunately, however, her latent attachment to the Catholic religion proved an insurmountable barrier betwixt her and her Protestant subjects, who, in their zeal to maintain their religion, were guilty of excesses pardonable only from the necessity of the times. In the midst of the consequent havoc every edifice which had any connexion with the Catholic religion, and even the sepulchres of the dead, were violated and destroyed, while the new establishment surveyed with over-christian joy the devastation which had been made throughout the kingdom.

The rationality and simplicity connected with the doctrines of Presbyterianism—which, as before stated, its simple and peculiar mode of worship assisted to inculcate—did much to dispel the ignorance

and superstitions which the priests laboured to preserve, in effecting which the theological genius of the Scottish nation rendered its tributary assistance. The inhabitants of Dundee, however, though remarkable for their religious zeal, at the same time had their devotion tinctured with no small portion of loyalty to the Scottish dynasty. *

In proof of this we find, about thirty-seven years after, the charter granted by Queen Mary, was confirmed by James VI., who added several important privileges, in consideration of "the faithful and "gracious services done to him, and his ancestors by the burgesses "and inhabitants, and for divers *great* sums paid by them to his "officers, in his name."

Little after this occurs in the history of Dundee, save a renewal of an old dispute betwixt it and Perth, involving the precedency in conventions and the bounds of their collateral ports on the river Tay. Notwithstanding the decision of the Duke of Albany and his council, this contested question appears still to have agitated the inhabitants of these rival towns. The citizens of Perth, armed with a charter granted by James VI., in 1600, aspired to their former pretensions, and excited the resentment of the inhabitants of Dundee to such a galling extent, that the latter immediately commenced a process of reduction against the former before the Court of Session.—The case was long in dependence, and Commissioners were appointed for both towns to appear and represent their relative interests before the Lords of that Court. The names of these gentlemen which deserve to be recorded were Sir James Scrymgeour of

* The following curious account of an eclipse of the sun about this time is copied from an ancient record. Vpon ye xxv day of February being setterday 1597 the signe In pisces Ilk wes accomptit ye eiclips of ye sone and chynge of ye mone Betwix ten and eleven hors befor noon yt day Darkness Owershaddout The face of ye haill earth That Nane myt know ane vyr pftyly on ye calsayis nor zit myt na psone wtin yr houss's haif any lyt but candill qlk qtineit the space of half ane houre and ye people wt gryt feir fled aff ye calsayis to houss's murning and lameing And ye Crawis Corbeis and Rawenis fullis fled to houss's to z steple and tolbut and schip toppis maist meruewlously affrayit qlk syt was maist terrible and fairfull to all people young and auld and nane psone Lewand culd declair they euer hard or saw ye lyk yame selffs in ony tyme pceiding.—*D. Wedderburn.*

Dudhope, Knight, Provost, John Finlayson, Patrick Lyone, Robert Fledgér, and Mr Alexander Wedderburn,—those for Perth were Patrick Blair, James Adamsone, and Andrew Congyeror.

After a long and patient hearing of parties, the DECREET ARBITRAL in this controversy was pronounced by the Court, on the last day of December, 1602; in which it was determined, that “By it the privilege of the town of Perth to have free ports within the Tay is limited to that part of the river which runs through or along the sheriffdom of Perth:—that the same privilege is ascertained to the town of Dundee in the part which bounds the sheriffdom of Forfar; and this not only on the north side of the river, from the burn of Invergowrie to the gall of Barrie, but on the south side, from the Abbey of Balmerino to the lands of Drumlay:—that the town of Dundee alone has right to levy the impost granted for placing *tuns*, or other marks, in the water mouth of *Tay*, from all vessels which come within the river; only they are prohibited from boarding vessels for this purpose in the open sea:—and that their right to all petty customs and shore duties granted for the maintenance and reparation of their piers, instead of being limited, as was alleged, to the term of five years after the original grant from Robert the Bruce, is unlimited and perpetual.”

But the Commissioners from Dundee were not so fortunate with regard to the other subject of controversy, for, notwithstanding all the affirmations adduced *inter alias*—“that the borough of Dundee was of greater antiquity than Perth by *hundreds of years*,—that it bears double the *charge* of the national subsidies,—that it is more *civilly* governed, having all its magistrates, and all its council excepting two, of the *merchant estate*, while one bailie and half of the council of Perth are *craftsmen*,—that the decret giving to Perth priority in rank was procured by the Earl of Gowrie, their Provost, by sinister means,—and that, both before and after the decret, the town of Dundee had been uniformly in possession of the precedence,—the Lords *decerned and declared*, that in all parliaments, conventions, councils of estates, and assemblies of

“boroughs, the Commissioners of Perth should take rank before those of Dundee.”

If I were to hazard my own opinion regarding this decision, I would, without derogating from the well authenticated antiquity of Dundee, say that the decree of the Lords was properly and judiciously given; for it appears that the Romans were acquainted with Perth before we have any account of Dundee. * Accordingly, it appears evident in the decret obtained by the burgh of Perth against the burgh of Dundee, concerning the liberties and privileges of the water of Tay, and priority of place, that it was upon this their Lordships gave judgment in favour of Perth:—“And as to the first place and rank, acclaimed by the said burghs of Perth and Dundee, in parliament, general conventions, councils of estates of this realm, and assemblies of burghs, our said sovereign lord and lords of session find and declare, that the said burgh of Perth and their Commissioners shall have the place before the said burgh of Dundee and their Commissioners, in all the foresaid public meetings; and that the said burgesses of Dundee, and their successors, and their Commissioners, shall make no impediment to them there in no time coming.”

After pronouncing this judgment, that spirit of rancour which had previously existed between the contending burghs entirely subsided, and a happy reconciliation appears to have taken place; as, in the concluding sentences of the decree, mention is made of “statutes ordained” by the councils of both burghs, dissuading from “envy and malice,” and exhorting to “christian love, peace, and quietness,” and recommending their inhabitants conjointly to live as “burgesses under one prince and within one kingdom.”

In 1634, Mr John Denmure, writer in Dundee—by no means a disgrace to the gentlemen of his profession, and enjoying the confi-

* Perth is unquestionably one of the most ancient towns in Scotland, and was erected into a royal burgh at a very early period; but the burgh of Dundee, says Heron, was not of earlier origin than the end of the eleventh century. Not having been at first a royal burgh, it fell to the crown in inheritance from David, Earl of Huntingdon.

dence of Lord Balmerinoch—on a visit to Barnton house took occasion to remark, that those who knew the real sentiments of the clergy and laity did not represent such to the king. To this his lordship replied, *that they purposed to have done it, and had a petition signed, which the Earl of Rothes having showed him, he commanded that there should be no more of it*; and further added, *that the framing of the same having been committed to him, he yet had the original, and would show it to him.* *

Having got possession of the document, Denmure took an early opportunity of copying it, and restored the original to his lordship. On his return home, exulting at the information which he had acquired, he communicated the same to his friend, the Laird of Naughton, who was not long in discovering from whom he had obtained his knowledge, shrewdly supposing that Balmerinoch had given him a copy of the petition.

Possessing the confidence of Denmure, who lodged at his house at the time, Naughton found means to obtain the document, and carried the same to the Archbishop of St Andrews, then Lord Chancellor, who transmitted the paper and every other information to the King.

Orders were immediately issued by the privy council to call Balmerinoch and Denmure before them, who accordingly obeyed the summons. The copy of petition was read in the hearing of his lordship, who admitted that it was a true copy of the original document, consequently the Dundee writer was assoilzied from the charge, and dismissed *simpliciter*. Not so his lordship, for he was sent prisoner to the castle of Edinburgh, where he staid for some months, and at last was brought before the lords of Justiciary, when, being found guilty of treason by an assize of his peers, he received sentence of death. In a short time, however, the king was pleased most graciously to grant a remission of it, which Balmerinoch in a most dutiful manner received upon his knees, solemnly promising that his

* This document was intituled a scroll of grievances. It was drawn up and signed by the disaffected clergy and laity, and sent privately to the King by the hands of the Earl of Rothes, who, having previously perused it, suppressed the document.

future behaviour should evidence the sincerity of his loyalty. This, as might be expected, his lordship did not long remember.

Dundee, in 1639, levied forces in imitation of the men of Aberdeenshire, and marched to aid them in storming the bridge of Dee. Under the conduct of the Duke of Montrose, two effective companies, headed by Captain Bonner, made the attack, but they got so hot a reception from the defenders, that they made a quick retreat. The struggle continued till night, when both parties, being wearied, gave it over, resolving next morning to begin afresh. Montrose, who thought such a delay little better than a defeat, had brought in the night-time his two demi-cannon near to the bridge, intending with them to batter down the port, and cleanse the bridge of the defenders. He accordingly beat down the port and its gate: still the defendants bravely maintained the bridge. On espying this, Montrose made a feint with a part of his horse, causing them to ride up along the waterside, as if with a design to ford two miles above, by which manœuvre it was meant to draw off Aboyne's horse, they having come down to the bridge in support of the foot. Upon this Colonel Gun (who could find no occasion before to draw off the horse) commanded them to march up the river, to prevent the cavalry of Montrose from crossing it; and though he was told, and knew it to be true, that there was no danger of that, the fords having been lately tried and found impassable, still he paid no regard, but immediately marched up the river. When near to and in view of the enemy's cannon, John Seton of Pitmedden, a brave gentleman, was killed by a shot from one of them as he was riding by the Viscount of Aboyne. His body was carried away above the saddle, and crushed. The day before this, Captain Andrew Ramsay (brother to the late Earl of Balmain) was killed by a shot levelled at him from the bridge by John Gordon of Inchmarkie. This made the gentlemen among the Covenanters less forward to attack it, which occasioned Lieutenant-Colonel John Middleton, Earl of Middleton, to upbraid them for want of courage, and prepare to attack it himself. While doing so, a part of one of the turrets of the bridge, (which in these days

appears to have been fortified,) near to the port, was beat down by a cannon shot, and Lieutenant-Colonel Johnstone, who was always amid the greatest danger, almost buried in the falling rubbish. He had one of his legs so bruised that he was obliged instantly to be carried off; and by this the defendants were so discouraged that they left the bridge and retired to Aberdeen.

The birthday of king George I. was kept with great solemnity in all the considerable towns in Great Britain, particularly in Scotland, where the Jacobites had not the courage to make any disturbance. Nay, even at Dundee, though the Jacobite magistrates—they being under the influence of the Episcopal clergy, who would never pray for his Majesty—had on the twenty-seventh of May, by beat of drum and open proclamation, discharged the inhabitants to appear in the streets with arms the next day, on pain of forty pounds Scots each, yet the Presbyterian community, resolving in despite of that mandate to testify their respect to his Majesty, and at the same time to avoid the penalty, went to the house of Didhope, which was situated without the precincts of the town, and drawing up in arms, drank his Majesty's health and other loyal and constitutional toasts, severally accompanied by volleys of small shot. Having thus given vent to their rejoicings, they returned to town, without the slightest disorder, to the great mortification of the Jacobite magistracy. These were anxiously waiting an opportunity of benefiting by the slightest breach of the peace, but had to content themselves with retaliating on the Presbyterians by celebrating, with the greatest solemnity, the anniversary of the restoration of King Charles.

The nation being in general dissatisfied with the proceedings of Charles I., a solemn league and covenant was entered into for defence of liberty and religion. A renewal of it took place in Dundee, where its votaries, actuated by enthusiasm, and supported by the Duke of Montrose, resolved to invade England. Montrose, however, receded from their cause, and engaged to maintain the rights of his sovereign. Success attended his army. He marched to Dundee with a detachment of eight hundred men, and took it by assault. To

satisfy the rapacity of his followers, he gave it up to plunder; but a formidable army of the Covenanters, under Baillie of Urry, coming unexpectedly upon him, he instantly called off his soldiers from the spoil, put them in order, and securing his retreat by setting the north and east parts of the town on fire, marched sixty miles without halting, when he arrived safe in the mountains. He gained several battles afterwards, but at last was defeated by Lesly, and obliged to assume a mean disguise for the safety of his person. By the perfidy of a Highland chieftain, the Covenanters got him into their hands. They eagerly tried, and condemned him to death. He submitted to his destiny with a dignity and fortitude that frustrated the mean triumph of his enemies, and added new lustre to the magnanimity of his life. He was hanged, beheaded, and quartered, according to the sentence pronounced against him, and one of his limbs "stuck up" on a pole at Dundee.

Thus fell Montrose for fidelity to his King, who had but a short time before suffered a similar fate. Immediately after this Charles II. landed at Leith, in consequence of his agreement with the Commissioners of Scotland. Previous to his coronation he resided at Dundee, where he was entertained with the most sumptuous magnificence, while the inhabitants contributed large sums of money to his assistance, raised a regiment of horse for his service at their own expense, and presented him with "a stately pavilion" and six pieces of cannon.

In the mean time Cromwell invaded Scotland,—defeated the Covenanters at Dunbar,—returned to England to pursue the young King,—and left General Monk with an army of seven thousand men to reduce the country to subjection. Stirling castle, after a feeble resistance, was surrendered to him, on which he marched to and besieged Dundee, then one of the richest towns of its size in Scotland.

The extent of its fisheries,—the commerce carried on with Flanders and Norway,—the coarse manufactures, although in their infancy,—and the supplies necessary for the surrounding districts,—continued to increase the opulence and enlarge the possessions of its

inhabitants. It was the only place that had not been overawed by Cromwell's army; and it consequently became the resort of those who were firmly attached to their sovereign. Its fancied strength,—the number and bravery of its defenders,—and the important advantages of access and egress to it invited numbers of respectable persons from every quarter in Scotland to deposit their property within its walls, and to protect it by a vigorous defence against the common enemy. Lumisden, the governor, and the garrisons, were in the highest spirits to repel an attack, and scorned conciliation with Cromwell, while the strangers involved in their success or defeat were inclined to make every exertion depending upon life and honour.

Such was the state of Dundee when Monk proceeded to lay siege to it. A long and obstinate contest ensued, in which many gallantly fell on both sides. The assailants resolutely continued the siege, and the garrison defended themselves with intrepid and persevering valour, as they cherished the hopes of a speedy deliverance. In the mean time, many of the royalists, attended by a committee of the estates of the clergy, met at Alyth, to assemble their forces for the purpose of raising the siege. Monk, apprized of their intentions, immediately despatched a party, under his Colonels Alured and Morgan, who came upon them unexpectedly, took them prisoners, and put them on board of some English ships lying at anchor before Broughty castle. No sooner did the successful detachment return, than Monk summoned the town to surrender. The governor, ignorant of the disaster that had befallen his friends, was unwilling to comply with his demand, and wrote the following letter as an answer to the summons:—

“Sir, We received yours. For answer thereunto we by these
“acquaint you, that we are commanded by the King's Majesty to
“desire you, and all officers, and soldiers, and ships, that are at
“present in array against the King's authority, to lay down your
“arms, and to come in and join with his Majesty's forces in this
“kingdom, and to conform and give obedience to his Majesty's

"declaration sent you herewith; which, if you will obey, we shall
"continue,

"Sir,

"Your faithful friend in the old manner,

"Robert Lumisden."

When Monk received this letter he was astonished at the steadiness and resolution of the besieged; but perceiving that they intended to defend the town while the smallest hopes of assistance remained, he resolved to strengthen his measures, by delaying to make any vigorous assault until information could be obtained respecting their conduct. To procure such intelligence was a difficult and hazardous task, considering that every entrance to the town was strictly guarded by the garrison. A Scottish boy, however, is said to have devoted himself to the service of Monk. In pursuance of his purpose, he frequently used to get over the fortifications in presence of the townsmen's own sentinels, who suspected nothing, as he seemed to pass away his time in childish amusements. By attentive observation the boy remarked, that, at nine o'clock all the "strangers" and soldiers used to take large morning draughts," and that before mid-day the greatest part of them were "well drenched in their cups." He communicated the news to Monk, who did not fail to take advantage of the propitious circumstance. He commanded his army to give the *assault* at twelve o'clock, on the first day of September, in the year one thousand six hundred and fifty-one, opposed to which the resolute but irregular resistance made by the garrison proved ineffectual. The terrible impetuosity of the assailants made a breach in the walls, and soon carried all before them. Lumisden, the governor, with a few friends, now took possession of the great steeple, which was the last retreat that could afford them shelter in opposing the vengeful foe. They withstood the English for a considerable time by their brave defensive exertions. Their hardy courage, however, availed them nothing. Every moment added new strength to the besiegers, whilst all hope of relief was cut off from the besieged. Thus circumstanced, Lumisden and his friends thought proper to surrender at discretion; and although magnanimous clemency might

seem to have suggested that their lives should have been given them, yet Monk, considering that Lumisden had laboured to keep the government of his country perpetually in the person of his sovereign—had endeavoured to confirm and extend his authority—and that he had “arrogantly” refused to surrender at a time when common discretion might have induced him to do so,—commanded him to be beheaded. Lumisden met his fate with undaunted boldness. Conscious that what he had done was strictly just and honourable, he exulted in generous loyalty, and breathed his last with the firm intrepidity of a hero and the dignified piety of a Christian.*

Some of his friends underwent the same punishment, and the remainder were cruelly massacred in the churchyard. In the same place, two battalions of Lord Duffius’ regiment were slaughtered. Another body shared a similar fate in the fish-market square. Several parties patrolled the streets with unrelenting indignation, and wreaked their rage on the lives of the miserable inhabitants. Two days elapsed before their inhuman barbarities ceased, but on the third, a helpless child, sucking the breast of its lately-murdered mother, struck conviction into the merciless hearts of the brutal soldiery, and the slaughter soon thereafter ceased. What a melancholy scene must the theatre of *slaughter* or *massacre* have exhibited! At a bare idea of the subject humanity cannot but shudder: the streets covered with the dead and the dying,—numbers of widows and orphans refusing any alleviation of their misery,—and a once flourishing town overspread with blood and ashes!†

A great number of strangers, who appeared as defenders of the town, were involved in this indiscriminate massacre. Their newly-deposited goods became a prey to the victorious warriors; and the wealth which the inhabitants had heaped up with industry and

* His head was fixed to a spike, and exposed, all bloody, on the south-west corner of the steeple. About twenty years ago, the stone which sustained the spike was discernible; but having since fallen down, it ceases to be a memorial of the indignity done to the remains of the faithful governor.

† On opening up the ground for the new improvements, the bones of the murdered patriots were found all heaped up together.

economy now enriched the meanest of the soldiery. "Some of my men," says Whitelock in his letter to the parliament, "have gotten "five hundred, some three hundred, pounds a-piece; none of them "but are well paid for their service." About forty pieces of cannon, a great quantity of small arms, and a large store of ammunition, were eagerly seized. Of the vessels belonging to the town, amounting to an hundred, sixty were taken in the harbour, loaded with the "best plunder of any gotten in the wars throughout all the three nations," and sent away in triumph with all the rich booty that had been won. When crossing the bar of the Tay, however, the whole fleet is said to have been destroyed by a violent tempest, and the plunder obtained at the expense of so much blood sunk irrecoverably to the bottom of the sea. The strength of the besieged has been variously computed. Gamble asserts that they were more numerous than Monk's army. Others affirm that they amounted to ten or eleven thousand men; which is not improbable, considering the vast numbers who resorted to the town as a place of safety. Their constant practice of quaffing spirituous liquor after breakfast, the surprise and defeat of the forces assembled at Alyth for their assistance, and the sudden assault made by Monk while they laboured under the enfeebling influence of the former without the aid of the latter, proved the sole causes of their destruction. Besides the slaughter of the garrison, above twelve hundred of the inhabitants were destroyed. Great numbers were made prisoners, and conveyed to London with those seized at Alyth; nor did the sanctity of their offices prevent Affleck, the parson, and Robertson, the vicar, from experiencing all the horrors of gloomy confinement. Monk now stationed a garrison of English soldiers at Dundee to restrain any further exertions that might be made in favour of royalty.

The severe discipline of Cromwell's administration obliged them to behave with the keenest regulated strictness. A great part of them were tradesmen; and being necessitated, for their own convenience, to exercise some of the most useful English arts, a spirit of inquiry was roused among the natives, who were eager to imitate and willing

to practise all improvements introduced, which were soon brought to a degree of perfection previously unknown.

The money received by the soldiers for pay being distributed for necessaries with the utmost punctuality, it produced a considerable circulation, and attracted people from all quarters in hope of gain. During a stay of eight years, sixty of the garrison had their nuptials celebrated with the yielding fair; and two hundred and fifty children were the pledges of reciprocal affection. Dundee thus seemed gradually to retrieve its former population, but it had taken a long farewell of its ancient consequence. Its resources had failed with the capture of its shipping; the death of Cromwell, and the consequent withdrawing of the garrison to reinstate Charles II. in his regal dignity, produced a sudden and considerable deficiency of inhabitants; and the utter inability of the merchants to answer the demands of their correspondents operated powerfully to sink previous importance into the consumptive miseries of decay. *

On the 10th September, 1651, when Monk stormed the town, the soldiery, in their indiscriminate destruction, pillaged the town-house, destroying many of the ancient records, and, among other acts of ferocity, they broke the seal from the great charter granted by Charles I., thereby impairing its validity. Sometime thereafter, the magistrates found it necessary to transmit their mutilated charter to parliament; and on the 12th July, 1661, an act was passed narrating the charter, and ratifying the same, rendering it in every respect as valid

* Monk had overthrown the monarchical government, and established a temporary military usurpation upon its ruins, when "Cromwell, the Protector," originally of honourable birth, but small fortune, a blustering debauchee, an unsuccessful farmer and brewer, and an enthusiastic Puritan, expired in the 59th year of his age. Richard, his son, succeeded, but was dismissed from the protectorship in disgrace; and the dissimulating but successful exertions of Monk again gave stability to that kingly authority which he had so lately subverted. After an unpatriotic and arbitrary reign of 34 years, Charles died, and was succeeded by his brother, who ascended the throne contrary to law, encouraged superstition, because congenial to his soul, and manifested his prejudice against Presbyterianism by endeavouring to accomplish its destruction.

as if the great seal were still appended. * In order to repair the losses which Dundee sustained by its capture in 1651, three acts of parliament were passed in its favour in 1669, one of which granted an imposition of fourteen-pence Scots on the pint of French wine, and twenty-pence, same money, on the pint of Sack, Rhenish, and Zent wines and brandy, vended in the town, which duties were to be exacted for the space of five years. The second act ordained a general collection throughout the kingdom to be made for the repair of the harbour; and the third conferred the privilege of two yearly fairs, or markets, the one to be held on the first Tuesday of July, the other on the first Tuesday of October, and each to continue eight days. The loss sustained by the town, as reported to parliament, and which these grants were to repair, amounted to a hundred thousand pounds Scots. The first of the fairs or markets referred to is called "*Stob's*" Fair, from the name of the person who rented the market field at the time the first market was held. The duration of the fair has, in the course of time, dwindled away from eight days to one, and it may be characterized as a Scottish Donnybrook.

Many intelligent persons are of opinion, that, long before the union of the Scotch and English crowns, Dundee was more populous and opulent than at the present day, notwithstanding the daily rise it has recently made on the scale of prosperity. That Dundee formerly bore an exalted rank amongst the towns of Scotland is not altogether without foundation; for it appears from a comparative statement of the land tax, in 1556, that it was esteemed, next to Edinburgh, the most wealthy town in Scotland, being that year rated at £105 9s. 3d., whilst Edinburgh was charged only £220 16s. 8d., and Glasgow not more than £16 17s. 6d. In the seventeenth century, however, it appears to have fallen off more than one half, and in the eighteenth more than two-thirds; the impost in 1695 being so low as £46 13s. 4d., and in 1771 £58 16s.—It has already been stated that at the same early period Dundee possessed several ships of considerable force and magnitude; but I omitted to mention, as a

* A copy of this charter will be found in the Appendix.

proof of this, that Thomas, Earl of Angus, was permitted to return home out of England, in which he was a hostage, to procure four armed ships from Dundee to assist in one of the expeditions of Edward III., at a period when that monarch was on the Continent.

Thus we see, that although the town was frequently committed to the flames—its sanctuaries violated—and its inhabitants plundered of their riches, still Dundee arose from its ashes in defiance of such complicated calamities.

Houses of correction seem to have been necessary in former times as well as the present, but it appears no great care had been taken to erect, or, if erected, to provide for their continuance. I am not aware of there ever having been one in Dundee, although an act of parliament was passed on the 4th September, 1672, for establishing houses of correction in every county, and ordering the bridewell for the county of Forfar to be erected at Dundee. Another act, which has been grievously sinned against, passed on the 17th September, 1681, commanding that all houses built thereafter in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, Aberdeen, and Stirling, should be “theiked with lead, sclait, scailyie, or tyle,” in order to lessen the chance of accidents by fire. Bent, straw, &c., being commonly used for the purpose of “theiking.” This act, like many more useful and prudent regulations, has, till of late years, been more “honoured in the breach than in the observance.”

On the 12th April, 1689, an act was passed, for a new election of magistrates in Dundee, to take place at 8, A. M., on Thursday, the 18th of the same month, from which all honorary burgesses, town-servants, pensioners, beadsmen, and the like, were excluded. The act appointed James Wedderburne, town clerk, to assemble the whole burgesses who had borne and who bore scot and lot burgage duties, and were liable to watching and warding, each of whom was directed to give to him, the clerk, subscribed lists of twenty persons to be magistrates and councillors; and Fotheringham of Ponzie, Hay of Naughton, and Duncan of Lundie, (great grandfather of the Earl of Camperdown,) were all, or any one of them, appointed to see the

election carried into effect. The arbitrary conduct of James VII. in appointing magistrates at his pleasure caused this act to take place, which allowed a packed courtly town council to remain in office until the new election should be over.

Maitland of Hatton having obtained unjust possession, for some time, of the estates of the Scrymgeours, constables of Dundee, was ejected from this assumed dignity, and in 1686 the Constabularyship was conferred by James VII. on John Graham of Claverhouse, who was in 1688 advanced to the peerage by the title of Viscount Dundee. From his noted violence as a persecutor of the Presbyterians under the former reign he was thought a proper person to be employed about Dundee, especially against the popular and patriotic family of the Fletchers, one of whom was then the chief magistrate of the town, and to accomplish the suppression of the existing remains of opposition to the arbitrary schemes of government.

Thus vested with arbitrary power, he soon revived all the imperious pretensions of the former constables, even those which they had formerly relinquished, and in the same year, that he was created Viscount Dundee, for his bloody dealings in the west and other parts of Scotland, he fomenting in his rancorous heart a hatred against the inhabitants of Dundee for the bold stand they were then making for the preservation of their rights, planned what he thought a master-stroke of policy. To gratify his lust and the wicked designs of the popish King, he set about deluding the only daughter of James Fletcher, the provost of Dundee, of meritorious memory. At the same time he proceeded, backed by his bloody-minded dragoons, to demand the charters of the town to be delivered up to him, and all power to elect Magistrates placed in his person. This piece of audacity was so stoutly resisted by the provost and inhabitants, that Graham barely escaped with his life, and, foaming with rage, hastily sent to the north for his savage Highland caterans, and advanced on the town. The provost and the good burgesses, however, were on their guard, and, manfully defending their walls and their liberties together, beat the ruthless constable and his blood-thirsty followers. Thus foiled,

they next thought to burn the town, by setting fire to the houses on the Bonnethill, but were forced to make a speedy retreat; for which good service the provost and burgesses received the thanks of all honest and well-intended Scotsmen.

The friendly benevolence of Mrs Maxwell of Tealing is said to have frustrated the execution of Graham's fiendish designs. She observed him descending from Siedlaw with his collected forces, and happily conjecturing his ferocious intentions, she lamented her inability to convey the important intelligence to Fletcher's family, for whom she had the greatest regard. One More, her servant, overhearing her anxious expressions of sorrow, offered to go to Dundee and communicate her well-grounded apprehensions. Mrs Maxwell with pleasure accepted his tender of service, instantly equipped him in the footman's clothes, and dispatched him on the errand. More passed the hostile band unobserved; but the ever-jealous Claverhouse, remarking his pedestrian celerity, was instantly struck with the probable object of his mission, and beholding with concern the consequent development of his own deeply-concerted design, by the eager haste of the suspicious messenger, he ordered a party to follow him without delay; but More, deserting the highway, and turning down a hollow near the burn of Cleppington, eluded their pursuit.

Following in the same tract, the party sent in quest of More found a man fast asleep, on the green sward. Imagining that More had used this fraud to escape observation, they with little or no ceremony awakened the individual, and made him prisoner. Claverhouse immediately arrived, and threatened the unconscious man with the utmost severity, intimating at the same time the suspicions that he entertained as to his purpose.

The man was at first struck with the utmost surprise, but when he could collect his scattered senses, he protested his utter ignorance of the charge, and, approaching Claverhouse, desired him to look in his face, tauntingly reminding him that the services he had performed merited a less rude reward. Claverhouse, but too sensible of his error, redoubled his pace, but all to no purpose.

During the period spent in interrogating the suspected party, the indefatigable More, in his eager course, had reached Dundee, but had only time to make expressive gesticulations and utter breathless warnings to the inhabitants. By this means, however, he conveyed information as to the imminent danger with which they were threatened, and before Claverhouse arrived a strong body of resolute men had mustered for defence of the town, determined to give him a warm reception. Enraged at this second disappointment, Claverhouse commanded his vassals to set fire to the Rottenrow (now called the Hiltown), which, being kindled in different places, spread itself with such irresistible fury, that all the houses were reduced to ashes in a short time. The owners, without being able to do any thing for the safety of their property, stood silent spectators of their own ruin, while the men of Dundee could lend them no assistance, the town itself being then in danger. The fact of this assault was communicated the same night by expresses to the committee of the estates of parliament by one of the magistrates (Bailie Duncan of Lundie), who was elected at the poll election, on the 18th April preceding, and the next day, the 14th, the committee of the estates ordered six "firekings" (firkins) of powder to be sent from Bo'ness to Dundee, and also commanded Hastings' regiment of infantry and Birkely's regiment of horse to proceed from Berwick to the same place.

A battle fought beyond the pass of Killicrankie on the 17th July, 1689, put a period to the warlike career of Viscount Dundee. It took place between a party of the prince of Orange's army, commanded by general Mackay, and a body of raw Irish recruits, combined with a handful of fierce Highlanders, headed by the undaunted Claverhouse, which terminated fatally to the cause of James, although victory remained on the side of the Irish and Scotch Highlanders. On this morning Mackay put his troops in motion, and setting forward with his vanguard from Dunkeld for the opening into the pass of Killicrankie, arrived on the spot about mid-day where he gave orders to halt. Here he rested two hours, after which he commenced his march through the pass.

Having entered the confines of the awful solitude, where impending precipices seem to threaten instant annihilation, the soldiers advanced with soft and cautious steps lest the sound of their feet should give notice of their approach to the enemy, who, apprized of the progress of Mackay's forces, lay on his arms on the side of a mountain within view of the north and of the pass. While thus recumbent the rebels undismayed beheld the royal army form in order of battle on the plain beneath them. Impressed with the solemnity of the surrounding objects that compose the sublimity of this scene, where mountains tower aloft, on whose ample bosom huge fragments of rock cross each other in every direction, and where all is hushed into silence, save when the birds of prey on high scream the death-notes which, wildly mingling with the hollow murmurs of the foaming Garry as it hurries through fragments that have tumbled from the impending precipices which seem to close in wooded loom and bury it from the view, strike terror to the soul;—while impatient of their fate the royal forces led on by their skilful leader paused as they looked around them. In this awful suspense both armies remained in sight of each other till towards sunset, when it was resolved in a council of war among the rebel chiefs to give battle at night-fall; for the Highlanders, trusting to their valour and the success of their mode of attack, never doubted on whose side victory would remain. The event justified their hopes: Dundee detached his clans in order, and formed them into compact wedges, so as to break the enemies' line, and hand to hand decide the fate of the combat. With this bold determination the rebel general rushed down at the head of a brave handful of his followers on the firm battalions of his opponent. The onset was impetuous and bloody, the line was in an instant broken, and a terrible carnage ensued. The rout was complete, and the rebels were victorious. Dundee perceiving a detachment of the enemy, making with all possible speed and good order, their retreat through the pass, leaped on horseback and spurred on vigorously for the mouth of the defile; and deeming victory incomplete unless all chance of escape was rendered hopeless, he was in the act of accom-

plishing his bold purpose when a musket shot entered beneath his armpit. Finding himself mortally wounded, he turned aside to meet with heroic firmness his fate; and his dying request was to conceal his mischance from his comrades. Then raising his languid eyes he fixed them on the field of battle, and being told that "all was well," he said "I am well then—I die contented," and instantly expired. 2000 of King William's army were left dead on the spot, and 500 taken prisoners. The loss on the side of James was but inconsiderable; yet in the fall of so undaunted a hero as Dundee the cause of that exiled monarch received its death wound.

As no hostile attack has been made on Dundee from the above period, it only remains to give a brief account of its decline, rise, and recent improvements. The slaughter of the inhabitants and the plunder of the town by Monk was evidently the first cause of the decline of Dundee, as seven years' famine which happened about the end of the same century also contributed to its disadvantage. The overthrow of the grey woollen manufacture, called plaiding, the chief support of the town, was a subsequent misfortune. Besides a considerable home consumption of this stuff, it was exported to Holland, and there consolidated and dyed for clothing to the army in various parts of Germany. From an increasing demand, favourable ideas of success were entertained, but the Union which took place between Scotland and England completely blasted every flattering prospect. The exportation of woollen cloth out of the former, was expressly prohibited, while the exportation of wool, the raw material, was earnestly enjoined. The manufacture, thus ruined beyond recovery, was greedily engrossed by the English, while the trade and ancient independence of the Scots were basely sacrificed to the interests of a rich and envious rival.

The discontent excited by the Union and other grievances produced a rebellion in the year 1715, when the adherents of the Pretender were defeated, and some of them beheaded.

The adventures of this prince, and the incidents connected with that memorable era are too well known to require any recapitula-

tions in the present history. The Chevalier landed at Peterhead, with a retinue of six gentlemen disguised as sea officers, on the 22d December, 1714, and lodged one night in the town. Next night they arrived at Newburgh, the seat of the Earl Marischal. On the 24th they passed *incog.* through Aberdeen, with two baggage horses, and arrived that night at Fetteresso, the principal seat of the Earl of Aberdeen, where he remained till the 27th. On that day, with the Earls Marr, Marischal, and Hamilton, who proclaimed him in front of the castle of Fetteresso, James intended to proceed from thence immediately to Perth, but was seized with an aguish distemper, which detained him several days at Fetteresso. During this time, his declaration, dated at *Commercy*, was printed and dispersed in several places under his influence. Copies of it were dropped during the night in the streets of Dundee, Forfar, Arbroath, Montrose, and other towns where his friends durst not publish it openly.

The Chevalier was followed, soon after his landing, by two small vessels in company, having his equipage and domestics on board. One of them got safe to Dundee, but the other stranded near St Andrews, and was staved to pieces, the men and goods being saved. Among the passengers were Sir John Erskine of Alva, who had previously been sent by the Earl of Mar into France with a message, Brigadier Bulkly, brother to the Duchess of Berwick, &c. The passengers went immediately on foot to St Andrews, where they got horses, and went to Dundee; whence 100 of the rebels came next day, and conveyed away the money and the rest of the cargo. A short time after, another vessel from France, for the Chevalier's service, was cast away near Arbroath. The crew, chiefly Scotsmen, and the money on board, were said to be lost. Several other ships sailed from Dieppe and Havre de Grace, with arms, ammunition, money, and officers, for the Chevalier's service, and actually arrived in Scotland.

On Thursday, the 29th December, the episcopal clergy, magistrates, and inhabitants of Aberdeen, presented addresses to the

Chevalier, who expressed himself very sensible of the duty and zeal of those who had done him homage as a king.

Following up the royal prerogative, he conferred the title of knight-hood on those most warm in his cause. The Chevalier being recovered from his illness, went from Fetteresso to Brechin on Monday the 2d of January, where he staid till Wednesday, when he came to Kinnaird, on Thursday to Glamis, and on Friday about 11 o'clock forenoon he made his public entry on horseback into Dundee, the Earl of Mar on his right, and the Earl Marischal on his left, with a retinue of about three hundred, also on horseback. His friends desiring it, he continued about an hour in the market-place, where many of the people kissed his hand. He then went and dined at Stuart's of Grantully, where he lodged that night. On Saturday, he went from Dundee to Castle-Lion, a seat of the Earl of Strathmore, where he dined; and after, to Sir David Triplin's, where he lodged; and on Sunday, the 8th of January, he arrived at Scoon, about two miles from Perth. On Monday, the 9th, he made his public entry into Perth, where he reviewed some of his soldiers quartered in the town, who were drawn out for the purpose, and returned the same night to Scoon.

During this eventful campaign, the duke of Argyle entered Perth a short time after the Chevalier had abandoned it, but in time enough to seize a party of his army, who remained behind, being unwilling to part with the brandy, of which they had a plentiful supply. After this easy conquest, the duke dispatched the colonels Campbell with their followers to the town of Dundee, but not till he was informed that the Chevalier had abandoned it. His Grace, previous to these arrangements, had ordered Sir John Jennings, admiral of the ten frigates who were cruising in the frith, to be in readiness to observe the motions of the contending armies. Sir John communicated these orders to the fleet, and, hoisting his flag on board the Oxford, 74, sailed to the northward. His Grace, having ordered General Wightman to continue at Perth with 900 men, advanced to Errol on the 2d of February with 6 squadrons of

dragoons, 3 battalions, and 800 foot. The next day he proceeded to Dundee, and was joined there by the rest of the army on the 4th.

The rebels having retired from Dundee to Montrose, his Grace, on the 3d, sent a detachment to Aberbrothwick, and on the morning of the 4th ordered major-general Sabine, with 3 battalions, 500 foot, and 50 dragoons, to proceed to the same place, which lies about eight miles from Montrose. He also despatched colonel Clayton on the same day with 300 foot and 50 dragoons, by the way of Brechin, ordering each detachment to summon the country people to remove the snow from the roads, which were then in a very bad condition. His Grace formed the remainder of his army into two divisions, that the march might be facilitated, and, having heard that the rebel army had marched in two columns, under general Cadogan, who had arrived at Aberbrothwick with all the cavalry, proceeded by the upper road towards Brechin, intending to concentrate the whole of the army next day, at Stonehaven, and reach Aberdeen on the 6th, whither they supposed the Chevalier had gone. The Chevalier, however, was out of their reach, having clandestinely left his army attended only by one domestic, and went to the Earl of Mar's lodgings in the town of Montrose: from thence he proceeded by a foot-path to the water side, when he was taken on board the *Maria Theresa* of St Maloes, leaving a great many of his sternest adherents to shift for themselves. The rest of his history is too well known to require any recital.

About thirty years after, the French monarch, jealous of the British power, invited Charles, the eldest son of James, to Paris. The prince being a high-minded youth, who delighted to consider himself as the rightful heir of the first throne of Europe, and longed for an opportunity to assert his claims at the risk of every personal danger, joyfully accepted the invitation, and, in the disguise of a Spanish courier, hastened with eager alacrity from Rome to Paris. Louis not only received him with the most flattering honour, but also stipulated to afford him an asylum in his kingdom, and speedily prepared a fleet and army for the invasion of Great Britain. Landing

at Lochaber, he was joined by several men of distinction—disarmed two companies of soldiers in the neighbourhood of Fort William—triumphed over Sir John Cope at Prestonpans—secured the convenient sea-port town of Dundee—gained the battle of Falkirk, but was at last defeated at Culloden-muir. After enduring the most extreme fatigues for four months, while he experienced the generous fidelity of his countrymen, he found means to escape to France. Being afterwards denied an asylum, he resigned himself to despair, and spent the remaining part of his existence in obscurity, endeavouring to forget those ambitious projects and heroic adventures which to this day are dwelt upon with feelings of interest.

The following extract from the kirk treasurer's books gives a succinct account of the transactions connected with the memorable forty-five.

MR CHARLES JOBSON, Treasurer.

July 7, 1745.	Sabbath.—Rebellion commenced.			
Sept. 8,	— Sabbath.—Rebels entered Dundee yesterday.			
— 22,	— Sabbath.—Preston fought yesterday.			
Nov. 4,	— Monday.—A fast.			
— 24,	— Sabbath.—About 600 rebels came to town.			
Dec. 18,	— Wednesday.—King's fast stopt by the rebels.			
From — 18 to 20.	Collected from house to house, worship being stopt by the rebels (one of the churches being made a stable)	Scots	£23	3 3
From Dec. 26 to Jan. 2.	Collected		28	5 5
From Jan. 2, to 9.			28	6 9
From — 9, to 14.	Which day the rebels departed never to appear here,		23	19 5
Jan. 17,	— Falkirk, shamefully.			
— 19,	— Sabbath.—After the departure of the rebels,	50	14	2
Feb. 2,	— Sabbath.—The rebels run from Falkirk the 1st current.			
April 17,	— Thursday.—Yesterday, the 16th current, was fought ye famous battle of Culloden, when rebellion died.			

(Signed)

CHAS. JOBSON.

At this time Dundee seems to have sunk under all the complicated misfortunes which at that time affected the whole Scottish nation. The depression of trade incident on civil warfare affected this manufacturing district in a considerable degree, and the population in consequence was reduced to an incredible extent, while those unfortunate individuals who from local attachment or otherwise remained on the spot, languished in hopeless destitution amidst the ruins of civil warfare.

Immediately after the suppression of the rebellion, government began to settle the affairs of Scotland, which had hitherto been thwarted by jealousy and envy. The period was now come when the arbitrary system of hereditary jurisdictions must approach its final dissolution. From this moment the once acknowledged power of the Constable of Dundee gave place to oligarchical magistracy. Meanwhile the encouraging liberality of parliament, by granting a bounty on brown linens made for exportation, which, from the weight of the fabric and lowness of the price could not otherwise be carried on without loss, again revived the trade and animated the industry of the inhabitants. Manufactures were established and attended with a success that seemed to operate with a beneficent influence on their domestic condition. Since this auspicious era Dundee has continued to flourish. Fields which thirty years ago displayed "their yellow treasures to the sun" have been transformed into spacious suburbs, the seats of manufacturing diligence. With a zeal that could not fail to ensure success, the magistrates and town council have ever been assiduous to cultivate the prosperity of the town; and it is a remarkable fact, that, within the last half century, the chief architectural features of Dundee were almost embraced in the High street, and bounded by four other streets which branch off from it in various directions, called, in allusion to the various old avenues of approach, the *Nether-gate*, *Over-gate*, *Murray-gate*, and *Sea-gate*. The town of Dundee may now be said to have been divested of those warlike habiliments with which for ages it had been attired. Its strong built fortress, which once frowned in gloomy majesty,

no longer points out the scene of those terrible conflicts that took place within and without its walls. Happily for Scotland, the hand of civilization and improvement has turned "the sword into the ploughshare." The traces of feudal times are now fast obliterating, and the existing relics of barbarous ages must be sought for only in regions decidedly mountainous, where the artificial creations of man have not intruded to break the solemn stillness which marks the long-remembered or traditionary scene of men and things that were.

As the few remains of the ancient town of Dundee betray, even at the present period, a state of splendour now no longer existing, we are naturally disposed to inquire into the origin and progress of a change so very remarkable, and to revert to the names, characters, and legends of the distinguished dead, of whose former power those fragmental remains seem still to speak. We must now take leave of the time

" When martyred heroes of an iron age,
When sinful pride, and bigots' frenzied rage
Bedewed our land with blood."



ANCIENT TOWER & CHURCHES

(Dundee)





ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

"There's something in that ancient superstition,
Which, erring as it is, our fancy loves.
The spring that, with its thousand crystal bubbles,
Bursts from the bosom of some desert rock,
In secret solitude, may well be deem'd
The haunt of something purer, more refined,
And mightier than ourselves."

SIR W. SCOTT.

THE Church of the Blessed Virgin, Our Lady, and Chantry of St George the Martyr, forms almost the only remaining vestige of the ancient ecclesiastical splendour which, prior to the introduction of the arts and sciences, contributed to what may be properly called the ancient advancement of the town; it not only being a place of security, but also one of the four pilgrimages of Scotland, as already stated.

Previous to offering a description of this venerable edifice, it may be proper to submit an account of the uniform situation and distribution of the religious establishments during the prevalence of our ecclesiastical architecture, as such will tend to convey a more accurate idea of the probable nature and original extent and accommodation of the monastic church of Dundee.

The principal buildings of our abbeyes were—1st, The church, which consisted of a nave, or great western aisle, choir, transept, and usually a large chapel beyond the choir, and sometimes of the nave.

In fact, the abbeys differed very little from the form of our cathedrals. Attached to one side of the nave, commonly the southern, was, 2dly, The great cloister, which had two entrances to the church, at the eastern and western ends of the aisle of the nave, for the greater solemnity of processions. And over the western side of the cloister, was, 3dly, The dormitory of the monks—a long room, divided into separate cells, each containing a bed, with a mat, blanket, and coverlet, also a desk and stool, assigned to each monk. This apartment had a door which opened immediately into the church, on account of midnight offices of devotion. 4thly, Attached to the side of the cloister, opposite to the church, was the refectory, where the monks dined. In the centre of the upper end of this apartment, raised on two or three steps, stood a large crucifix. On the right hand, at a table, the abbot had a seat assigned him when he dined with the monks. In his absence, the prior with his guests held that distinguished place; and on the left the sub-prior had his seat. The monks sat at the large table in the middle of the room, arranged on each side according to their offices of precedence or seniority. 5thly, Near the refectory, under which were cellars, was the "*locutorium*," or parlour, an apartment answering to the common room of a college, where, during the intervals of prayer and study, the monks sat and conversed. This was the only room in which a fire was allowed in winter. Beyond it were the kitchen and offices; and immediately adjoining, the buttery, lavatory, &c. 6thly, On the eastern side of the cloister, and in the centre, stood the chapter-house, where the public business of the abbey was transacted. On one side was a place with stone benches around it, where the tenants waited; on the other side was a room in which the records of the monastery were deposited, and near it the library and *scriptorium*, where the monks employed themselves in copying and translating books. On this side also, and close to the transept of the church, was the treasury, where the costly plate, jewels, and church ornaments were preserved. Beyond the great cloister there was usually a smaller for the lay brothers; and more eastward was the lodging

of the abbot, consisting of a spacious house, hall, chapel, &c. The other principal officers of the convent had also separate houses, such as the cellarer, or house-steward, the sacrist, almoner, &c. There was also a strong prison within the abbey, called the lying-house, appropriated for offenders and monks who had committed great crimes. The abbots had unbounded power in these monasteries, having laws within themselves to execute justice. Monks, after having been beaten to the great effusion of their blood, have, by the abbot's orders, been again confined to the dungeon, there to linger during the superior's pleasure. Near to the house-steward's apartments were the hostary and guesten-hall, rooms for the entertainment of strangers, also apartments belonging to the novices. Westward of the cloister was an outward court, round which were the monks' infirmary and almonry. An embattled gate-house led immediately into this court, which formed the principal entrance to the abbey. The whole were surrounded by a high wall, generally fortified at different points by battlements and towers; the precincts, which it included, was also occupied by a mill, barn, granaries, stables, orchards, &c.

Such were the general arrangement of our ancient monasteries; and, so far as can be traced, it may be conceived with some degree of truth that the monastic establishment of Dundee once boasted the extent, arrangement, and accommodation I have attempted to describe. This fabric, even to the present day, partakes of a spaciousness characteristic of the monastery of which it formed a portion, and exhibits a very excellent existing specimen of what it must have been when under papal dominion.

The church is situated betwixt the two streets, or approaches to the town, anciently called Argyle's Gaet and Fleuker Gaet, better known by the modern title of the Overgate and Nethergate. From thence it is proved, that at one period the church, as already mentioned, was in former times a *church in the field*, and that the town was then bounded by the houses of the High-street on the west. It is said that a chapel occupied part of the site of the present build-

ing, on the foundation of which stands the present East or Parish Church, and that the other parts were afterwards added to complete the figure of a cathedral, which is probably one of the most important features in the architectural beauty of the town, while it yields considerably to the church accommodation of the inhabitants. The length of the choir is 95 feet, its height 54, its breadth 29, and the breadth of each of its aisles $14\frac{1}{2}$. The length of the cross part of the building, which has no aisles, is 174 feet, and its breadth 44. It at present accommodates four separate congregations, being divided into sections, viz. the West or Steeple Church, the South or New Church, the North or Cross Church, and the East or Old Church. The roofs of the four cruciform divisions were originally of one elevation, and presented an harmonious appearance from its uniformity and architectural beauty. The West or Steeple Church, however, having been destroyed by the English before the union of the two kingdoms, a new one was erected on its site in 1789. A considerable disproportion between the roof of this and the other three has impaired the uniform appearance of these interesting structures, and it is a matter of regret that the parsimonious disposition of those employed in the erection of this last building has given cause to so many just remarks on the subject. Before giving any description of these sister edifices, I shall draw the reader's attention to the large square tower, as being an object of greater antiquity. It is situated at the extreme west of the churches, and is best viewed from a little street leading from the Nethergate, where its elegant gable windows appear to very great advantage. * The other parts of this ancient structure have been unfortunately disfigured by its conversion into a place of imprisonment. The tower is said to form the only original part of the church built by the Earl of Huntingdon. It is ornamented at the corners with lofty abutments, terminating in carved pinnacles, with two *bartizans*, or galleries, and a cape-house of considerable dimensions, furnished with a fire-place and

* Vide Frontispiece.

stone chimney in the west side. It is my opinion, as well as the opinion of many others competent of judging, that this house is much more modern than the tower. Be that as it may, every one will admit that it is a contemptible dereliction from true architectural taste, and by no means in harmony with its venerable supporter. Having minutely examined and compared this ancient relic of the olden time, I am induced to hazard an opinion that the tower must have been intended to be terminated at the top by an imperial crown, or perhaps finished with a steeple, similar to the church of St Giles in Edinburgh, King's College, Aberdeen, or the Cross Steeple, Glasgow, and it may have been destroyed during the sieges and warfare to which Dundee was subjected. It has been doubted by whom or for what purpose this clumsy cape-house was erected, and pitched in so elevated a situation; and it is a matter of conjecture how it was used or originally occupied, unless perhaps that it had been hastily erected to accommodate a warder for the protection of the town during the predatory incursions of the English. In the records of the town council, I find the first legitimate authority as to the purpose for which it was used in more modern times. * The magistrates made choice of the cape-house as a place of durance for those who trespassed against the discipline of the church: it is therefore highly probable that it had been converted and altered for the purpose of a prison. That it has since undergone demolition and repair appears to be pretty well authenticated by Slezer, in his *Theatrum Scotiæ*, who writes in 1693, and gives two views of the town, each representing the cape-house roofless. What renders Slezer's authority worthy of being entertained is the improbability of his making such a flagrant mistake in two separate engravings; and had the cape-house been only in progress of erection when the drawings were made, it is evident that Slezer would have contemplated the design by introducing the roof. In the view copied from Slezer. taken from Dudhope, every minutiae about it betrays

* Act of Town Council, 5th October, 1562.

the utmost pretension to correctness. The building east of the tower, with conical roofed turrets, was the ancient town-house, which stood almost on the site of the present one. The hospital, with a small spire, appears to the westward; and below it, in the corner of the foreground, part of Dudhope Castle. On the north of the steeple, and obstructing the view of the lower part of it, is the Windmill Brae, on the east of which stood the Friars' garden, where the Houff and a tan-yard now stand, and a small part of the rocky scenery east from the late north entry to Morrens is depicted.* In the centre pinnacle of the first or lower gallery of the tower is a dilapidated statue of the Virgin and Holy Child, which has survived the destructive hands of the reformers, and is left to the mouldering hand of time.† These remains probably owe their existence more to the altitude of their situation than from any particular respect to the Virgin. In the south wall of the tower, and also below the gallery, the remains of another statue are still discernible, but so dilapidated that the statue cannot be named as that of any particular saint; and in the east wall, a little above the centre of the roof of the church, a large projecting stone, representing a much decayed escutcheon, is supposed by some to have borne the name and arms of the founder.

The bells of the old tower are of some antiquity. One of them, called the Little Bell, was cast in Rotterdam, as we learn from the following inscription:—

VERBUM DOMINI MANET IN ETERNVM. ME FECIT. J. OUDERROGGE,
ROTTERDAM, 1693.

The large bell was also of considerable antiquity, but it was injured by knelling at a king's birthday, or some such other occasion of

* Vide Plate II.

† Perhaps the preservation of this statue is indebted to the following traditional story:—A person of the name of Thomson, living in Gattonside, was employed to demolish the images in Melrose Abbey in 1649, and in attempting to knock down the Babe in the Virgin's embrace, was struck by a piece of that stone on his arm, which he never had the right use of afterwards. From this act, and by way of scoff upon his name, he was called *stumpy*, which his posterity still retain.—*History of Melrose Abbey*.

public rejoicing, many years ago, which induced the magistrates to send it to be recast. It bears the following inscription:—

DUNDEE, 1819. PATRICK ANDERSON, PROVOST; DAVID BROWN, DAVID HASCET, JAMES GRAY, ARCHIBALD GRAY, BAILIES; DAVID BLAIR, JUNR., DEAN OF GUILD. T. MEARS, OF LONDON, FECIT.

The original *chancel*, now East Church, has been variously altered and repaired. It is supported by twelve pillars, the spaces between which, with the exception of four in the south and one in the north, are occupied as galleries. The greater part of the accommodation of this church is the property of the heritors of the *landwart* part of the parish, the incorporations, and of private families. The fronts of the galleries are covered with coloured cloths, and several of them ornamented with carved work. A number of gothic ornaments are suspended at different places, which, when lighted with gas, emit a pleasing refulgence. The pulpit and desk, covered with rich green silk velvet, are built of oak, ornamented with extremely beautiful carvings, and erected on a pillar on the south side of the middle aisle. The octagonal canopy of the pulpit has been much admired by strangers. It is the same pulpit which was erected at the abolition of Episcopacy, its predecessor having been disposed of to an Episcopal congregation in town, and is said to be still the pulpit of St Paul's Chapel in Castle-street. The pews belonging to the incorporations are distinguished by their respective armorial bearings, with the dates of incorporation, &c. Two of the shields, the Bakers' and Coopers', are accompanied with devices—the former having "*Floreant Pistor*" and "*Praise God for all*," and the latter having "*Circumeundo Vincit*." The Magistrates and Council have a gallery exclusively appropriated to themselves, which is marked thus on the front—"FOR PROVEST, BAILZIES, AND COVNSAL, 1621"—together with the armorial bearings of the town. These, till 1826, were covered by an antique-looking carpet, which formed a disagreeable contrast to the neatly trimmed fronts of the other galleries. With great good taste, the carpet has been superseded by a covering of velvet,

similar to that with which the pulpit is adorned. Part of the accommodation of the western gallery belongs to the Bonnet-makers' Incorporation. The following quaint inscription is on the south wall adjoining their pews—" *This is the Bonnet Maker set, quha last to speyr.*"

Of the North or Cross Church there is little recorded. During the time that Cromwell's army, under Monk, occupied the town, after taking possession of it by assault, on the 1st September, 1651, the soldiers used it as a stable; and in 1745-6, after the retreat of the rebels, the king's troops, it is said, used it for the same purpose. In 1759, when the population of the town increased so as to demand a corresponding extension of church accommodation, it was fitted up as a Chapel of Ease; and thirty years afterwards, when the West Church was built, this and the North Church were constituted churches on the Establishment, by the Lords of Council and Session, as Lords of the Erection and Plantation of Churches.

At the time when the West Church was burnt by the English, the North Church also received serious injury from the conflagration, which caused about one half of the west or front wall to be taken down and rebuilt. This was done in rubble work, while the remainder of the wall continued of the original ashlar masonry. In this wall there were four pointed windows, each of which had a different elevation. These have given place to an aisle lately erected.

There is little at all recorded of the South or New Church. It as well as the north part of the transept was roofed in 1588, and an assessment, aided by voluntary contributions, was the means employed for fitting it up for the purposes of public worship. One of the principal contributors was the proprietor of Blackness, Captain Henry Lyel, who, in a vaunting inscription—adjoining his arms in the east wall, near the north gallery—claims for himself the merit of the whole. The service of this church is conducted by a senior and junior clergyman, the latter of whom was first appointed about the year 1609. Provision is made for the suppression of the junior cure by a regulation of Town Council, agreed to by the Ecclesiastical

courts, and approved of by the Supreme court, at the erection of St David's Church in 1823.

The want of a roof seems to have been the principal injury sustained by this church. The walls, from an evident irregularity in their exterior, appear either to have been heightened, or perhaps taken down and rebuilt when the more modern roof was put on. A considerable addition has likewise been made to its size on the west side, adjoining the West Church, but at what time I am unable to discover. This addition is connected with the church by two large arches in the original wall, which in all probability were built up until that addition was made. A great deal of the accommodation here, like that in the East Church, is private and incorporation property—the pews belonging to the incorporation being marked with their ensigns and dates of institution. Below the north gallery, on the east side, there is a range of pews belonging to the Shoemaker Incorporation, marked thus—"HIR SITIS THE CORDNARS."

This church was used as a place of sepulture, both before and after it was roofed. Of the numerous inscriptions and epitaphs which it contained the following are only preserved:—*

ON CAPTAIN HENRY LYEL, OF BLACKNESS.

*Rez. ad. Opus. Templi. Salomoni. misit. Hiramvs.
Ligna. Tyro. Tryticvm. pactus. multvmq. rogatus.
Qvi. sub. Regc. meres. Dux. Ferrvm. gratis. & Vlti.
Transmittis. Templo. instaurando. Henrice. Lyelle.
Qvina. qvater. Tyrio Salomo. dedit. Oppida. Regi.
Qvam. qvinis. qvaterine. fuit. tr. pluris es. vnis.*

TRANSLATION.

To Solomon'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 that was necessar.
To the great Tyrian King gave Solomon towns twice ten—
Thou, greater than these both, and best of men.

* A collection of Epitaphs from the Houff will be found in the Appendix.

The arms which adjoin this inscription are—a cross *cantoned* with four crosses *patee*. The crest is a unicorn's head *couped*—with the device, "AT ALL TIMES GOD ME DEFEND." On a label betwixt the helmet and crest there is inscribed, "C. HENDRI LYEL."

ON PROVOST JAMES HALIBURTON,

Who was interred below the Lateran, on the north side of the pulpit, where his tomb, with an altar monument, covered with coats of arms, was discovered in October, 1827, when the church was repairing.

Hic. situs. est. Jacobus. Halyburtonus, Patrus, nobilis. viri. Georgii. Halyburton. de. Pet-cvr. Militis. qvi. Praefecturam. Deidoni. Urbanum. Favciter. Annos. 33. gessit. Obiit. Anno. Dom. 1558. Etatis. suae. 70.

Alecti. Praefect. Patriae. Vindex. Pupili. Tutor. Ecclesiae. Iesu. Alumnus. Fuit.

TRANSLATION.

Here lies James Haliburton, uncle to an honourable man, Sir George Haliburton, of Pitcur, Knight: who for the space of thirty-three years happily administered the office of Provostship within the City of Dundee. He died in the year of our Lord 1588,—of his age 70.

He was Provost of Dundee; Defender of his Country; Protector of the Pupil (or orphan); and a son of the Church of Jesus.

ON ANDREW FLETCHER.

Memoriae. Andreae. Fletcheri. mercatoris. & civis. primario. urbis. Deidonanae. in testimonium. suae. pietatis. Robertus. magister. David. & magister. Joannes. filii. hoc. monumentum. cadendum. curabant. Obiit. nonis. Junii. anno. aerae. Christianae. 1637. Etatis. suae. 71.

Hic. ossa. & cineres. jaceant. sub. marmore. quasque.

Exuvias. mortis. vir. trecenta. rapit.

Fama. decus. virtus. non. depopulando. sepulchris.

Haec. reliqua. in. terris. sunt. monumenta, tui.

TRANSLATION.

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, 9th June, 1687. Of his 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.

Inscribed upon a neat tablet of marble, inserted in the wall, on the south side of the pulpit, is the following monument to

THE REV. THOMAS DAVIDSON.

Near this place
Is deposited the mortal part of
Mr Thomas Davidson,
A faithful minister of Jesus Christ,
First in Stirling Castle,
And afterwards
Near thirty years in this City.
His manners were easy and gentle,
His temper serene and benevolent,
His piety fervent and sincere,
His labours in the service of his great Master
Unwearied.
He exchanged this mortal life
For immortality,
November XXVIIth, MDCCLX., aged LXXXII.
His eldest son, William Davidson, of Rotterdam,
To perpetuate his memory,
Caused this monument to be erected.

Upon one of the pillars which support the arches in the west wall is inscribed, "MASTER JOHN WEDERBURN, OF BLACKNESS, 1667," along with his arms, which are, *argent*, a chevron between three eagles' heads *erased sable*; the crest an eagle's head *erased of the same*. The motto is obliterated.

Upon another pillar, in the same wall, there is inscribed, "PROVEST, BAILLZIES, AND COUNSEL, 1653." Upon the south side of the pillar, the ensigns of the Flesher Incorporation are placed, which cover the beginning of the inscription. The pew thus marked appears to have been erected for and used by the magistrates and council during the times of Episcopacy, and while Charles II. resided in the town before his march to and defeat at Worcester; for although the date 1621 be upon the front of the gallery appropriated to their use in the East Church, it is possible, from that being the parish church, that they had not used that gallery until the final establishment of Presbytery at the Revolution in 1688. Before the year 1826, the access to this gallery was by a clumsy stair on the outside of the church, the one by which his majesty Charles II. entered it, which, from this circumstance, is dignified by the appellation of the "King's Stair."

Behind the East Church there is a strong rectangular building, within which the parochial session and presbytery hold their meetings. The intervention of a vault divides this building into two floors; and the lowermost apartment, to which the communication is from the church by a semicircular arched door, was in popish times the place where the members of the college assembled for the regulation of their affairs. The uppermost apartment seems to have been appropriated in former times as a penitentiary, in which persons infringing on the austere rules prescribed by the church were confined for such a period as the chapter deemed fit. The lower apartment, or session-house, as it is now called, is supposed by some to have been the *confessional*, but this is inconsistent with the uniform distribution of the monastic establishments I have given: the nave or transept have been always assigned as the locality of the confessionals. The former apartment had the air and appearance of such; and there is no doubt that it was used as a place of punishment for those who had sinned against the rules of the conclave. As the lowness of its roof rendered it inconvenient, an addition was made to the elevation of its walls, which were covered with a stone arch, and above all with a roof of flag slates. Notwithstanding this increased accommodation,

its inconvenience was still felt, and another, much less indeed in point of size, but more agreeable in point of position, was erected at the south-east angle of the church, and is at present occupied in part by the gallery belonging to the Hammermen's Incorporation. In the same angle there is a slender octagonal tower, capped with a stone spire. This tower contains a staircase, by which adulterers and such like offenders were led to the prison to do penance in the *jougs*, the rings of which still remain. The prison was taken down in 1826, and more appropriate embellishments substituted in its place. Upon one of the couples of the roof of this apartment there was engraved a rudely-formed kind of escutcheon, charged with the figure 4, upon the upright line of which, terminating below in a W, there was represented a Saxon E, with the date 1610. Under the escutcheon were the letters IVLLIOZ, and under that, but of a larger size, 1. AVGS; the meaning of which would have puzzled Old Mortality himself, at least it is beyond my depth of comprehension.

In the west end of the front aisle there is a small apartment, in which the clergymen who officiate in this and the South Church, assemble before and after service; it also contains a considerable library, but few are acquainted with its contents except the clergymen themselves.

In the seventeenth century the General Assembly of the Church manifested a laudable anxiety for the instruction of the people, and one of the means resorted to for this purpose was the establishment of libraries, presbyterial and parochial. In 1704, there were nineteen presbyterial and fifty-eight parochial libraries existing, formed of books given at different times by the crown and by well-disposed persons. Of the parochial libraries, three, by Act xii. Assembly 1705, were ordered to be allotted to the Synod of Angus and Mearns; but whether the one in Dundee, which existed before that time, formed one of them I have never heard. It is certain, however, that the community are proprietors of it, and that the parish minister, and the kirkmaster for the time, are joint librarians, and the magistrates and council are visitors.

The original structure of these churches was erected about 1194, by David, Earl of Huntingdon and Garioch, the favourite brother of King William I., in consequence of a vow; but whether the revenues possessed by him were unequal to its accomplishment, he having previously erected the abbey of Lindores, or that he did not choose to expend all his income, it is impossible at this distance of time to say; however there is a copy of a papal bull which authorizes him to collect money from the well-disposed throughout all Christendom, and requiring the faithful to assist the prince in his laudable and pious design.

In these churches there was a variety of altars liberally endowed, but for the most part all knowledge of them has perished with themselves, several ancient deeds only enabling us to mention a few. In 1398, Sir David Lindsay, of Glenesk, first Earl of Crawford and Duke of Montrose, having been victorious at a tourney at London bridge, on the festival of St George the Martyr, founded in this church a choir or chantry of five priests to the honour of that saint. In the same church he also founded and endowed an altar which he dedicated to "*All Saints*," and upon both establishments he settled a yearly stipend of forty merks, which he secured upon his dwelling-house called the "*Earl's Lodging*."

Besides the chapel and altar dedicated to St Andrew, there was another dedicated to St James the Apostle, but by whom and when erected are alike unknown. For the support of the priest, however, ample provision was made by the founder in lands to the westward of the town, four acres of which adjoined the orchard of Dudhope, at what is now called the Scouringburn. There was also another altar, dedicated to St Fillan, secured upon lands at the Seafield, adjoining the Magdalen yard; but as the charter does not mention that this altar composed one of those in Dundee, therefore it cannot be satisfactorily ascertained, but the lands may have been the property of the altar of St Fillan in the church of Forgan. The charter only states these lands to belong to the chaplain of St Fillan's altar.

In addition to these, there was another altar founded in the south

aisle of the church, in 1515, by the merchants or guildry, and dedicated to the Virgin and the commemoration of the Blood of Christ, hence its designation of the altar of the "*hailie bluid*." An ample provision was made in this case also for the maintenance of the priest, which may be seen by referring to the charter of the guildry; and it is evident, from the provision there made, that the situation of the chaplain was very lucrative. This foundation of an altar, and consequent appointment of a chaplain by the guildry, was strictly concordant with the practice of former times, which considered every person, place, and thing, as under the superintending tutelage of some saint or other.* The very children were looked upon as under

* Sir David Lindsay of the mount, Lord Lyon King-at-arms to James V. gives the following very concise and interesting description of the altarages during the fifteenth century.

Behold in every church and queere,
Through Christendome in burgh and land,
Images made with men's hand,
To whom are given diverse names,
Some Peter and Paul, some John and James;
Saint Peter carved with his keyes,
Saint Michael with his wings and weyes:
Saint Catherine with her sword and wheele,
And hynde set up hard by Saint Geele.
It were over long for to describe,
Saint Francis with his wounds five.
Saint Trodwell eke, there may be seene,
Who in a pin hath both her eene,
Saint Paul well painted with a sword,
As he would fight at the first word.
Saint Appollon on altar stands,
With all her teeth into her hands.
Saint Roch, well seased, men may see,
A byle new broken on her thie:
Saint Eloy, he doth stately stand,
A new horse-shoe into his hand.
Saint Ninian, of a rotten stocke;
Saint Dutho, bored out of a blocke;
Saint Andrew, with crosse in hand;
Saint George upon a horse ridand;

the peculiar protection of the saint upon whose vigil or festival they happened to be born; and monasteries, churches, and chapels, were dedicated to the especial honour of some particular one of the many reverend names in the papal calendar, from which was invariably

Saint Antone set up with a sow;
 Saint Bryde well carved with a cow,
 With costly colours fine and faire,
 A thousand more I might declare;
 As Saint Cosme and Dominian;
 The Souter, or Saint Chrispinian;
 All these on altars stately stands,
 Priests crying for their offerands:
 To whom we commons on our knees
 Do worship all these imageries.
 In church, or queere, or in the cloister,
 Praying to them our Pater noster,
 In Pilgrimage from town to town
 With offering and adoration.
 To them ay babbling on our beeds,
 That they may help us in our needs.
 Some to Saint Roch with diligence,
 To save them from the pestilence:
 For their teeth to Saint Apoline,
 To Saint Trodwell to mend their eene.
 Some make offerings to Saint Eloy,
 That he their horse might well convoy.
 They run, when they have jewels tint,
 To Saint Syeth ere ever they stint.
 And to Saint Germane to get remead,
 For maledies into their head,
 They bring mad men on feet and horse,
 And bind them to S. Mongoe's crosse.
 To Saint Barbara they cry full fast,
 To save them from the thunder blast.
 Some wives Saint Margaret doth exhort,
 Into their birth them to support:
 To Saint Antone to save the sow,
 To Saint Bryde for calf and cow,
 To Saint Sabastian they run and ride,
 That from the shot he save their side.

adopted a patron or tutelary at the formation of all public bodies. In the metropolis and other large towns, those public bodies that were incorporated previous to the suppression of popery, in addition to the assumption of a tutelary saint, purchased an area within their respective parish churches, upon which they erected a chapel, built an altar, provided furniture, and appointed a chaplain, for the purpose of celebrating divine service. What was the practice in Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and other large towns, may very naturally be supposed to have been the practice in Dundee. Indeed there cannot exist a doubt, when it is instructed, that of all the incorporations in the kingdom, Dundee contained the greatest number of religious establishments; and as some of the public bodies even existed here before the dissolution of popery, such as the Weavers in 1530, the Slaters in 1554, the Boatmen in the same year, and the Carpenters in 1556, it may reasonably be concluded that the altars of St Andrew and St James, and perhaps that of St Fillan, owed their erection to the pious zeal of some of these societies. As the incorporations possess property in the East and South Churches, which until lately were the only churches in town, they may have derived their possessions from the crypts or chapels of their respective patron saints; for although these chapels were suppressed at the Reformation, yet the spaces upon which they stood still continued to be incorporation property. Moreover, those societies which were incorporated subsequently to the Reformation may probably have furnished themselves with property in various churches, by contracting with the magistrates, in order to be on a footing of equality with their senior brethren.

In former times churches were void of seats for the accommodation of congregations. But indeed the parade of the popish hierarchy admitted of no such convenience; and even in primitive times of presbyterianism, those who required the luxury of a seat either carried stools along with them or bargained for the use of them during the service with such persons as always attended with a number of these conveniences to let. These stools, anciently called *creepies*, were in those times not unfrequently converted to very

dangerous purposes, they having been used as missiles, and hurled at the head of the preacher, * or whoever gave offence.

The establishment of the doctrines of the Reformation instituted a new order of things; and upon the clearing away of the chapels which filled and encumbered the interior of the churches, those to whom the property of the areas belonged filled them with benches for the accommodation of themselves and friends. Benches or forms were in fact the first fixed seats, and they at no distant date yielded to the improved accommodation of pews and boxes. In the parochial records of Glasgow, the men and women, though of the same family, were assigned separate seats, those for the former being more elevated than those for the latter; and women, by an act of the session of Glasgow, passed in 1589, were forbidden to sit upon the seats appropriated to the men, but, on the other hand, were indulgently permitted to rest themselves at their lordly feet! Whether the people of Dundee followed this ungallant example is not on record: if they did, the present generation have deviated greatly from the usages of their forefathers.

During the troubles in Scotland in the seventeenth century, when Dundee was assaulted and taken by the madcap Earl of Montrose, usually styled the Great Marquis of Montrose, he gave it up to pillage, and set it on fire, to cover his retreat from the covenanters, who were advancing in force. In the conflagration of the town, the churches were fired, the marks of which are still to be seen, particularly on the East Church.† In the area of the church these traces are hidden by being plastered over, but in a recess under the west gallery, where the communion furniture is kept, the traces are as legibly distinct as they were on the 4th of April, 1645, the day on which the

* The well known story of Euphemia Henderson, Bethia Craig, and Elspeth Craig, who hurled their stools at the head of one of Charles's ministers, in St Giles' church, Edinburgh, forms a pretty fair illustration of this fact.

† It is but justice to acknowledge that the author is indebted to Mr James Thomson's "*Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Dundee*" for much valuable information regarding those religious establishments.

fatal firebrand took effect. The subsequent pillage of the town by Monk ruined the public revenues, inasmuch as the magistrates were under the necessity of granting areas in the churches to societies and individuals for filling them up with seats. As the funds were scanty, the repairs were indifferent, such work only being done as the council was able to pay for. What beauty the fabric originally possessed was altogether destroyed; and that it had possessed such beauty and elegance as the architects of the seventeenth century were unable or unwilling to imitate or renovate, many proofs were given in 1826 and 1827, when the patchwork was removed, and the churches underwent a thorough repair. At present another kind of work is substituted in place of the former clumsy erections, but with the exception of some elegantly-finished windows, and beautiful pinnacles, it requires no particular mention. Parsimony and faction, either of them capable of producing the effect, have combined their baneful influence to prevent this fabric from being one of the most beautiful in the kingdom, and a standing ornament to the town. A little manifestation of public spirit, a small exercise of liberality of mind, would have settled all; but it stands at present a monument of abortive taste, and a harlequin memento of faction and its concomitant effects.

Near the north-east corner of the wall which surrounds the churches, there are built two monuments, which a few years ago were dug from beside or under the foundation of the session-house. One of them apparently has been the cover of a stone coffin. Both have sculptures on them, consisting of an ornamental cross and a sword. The crosses are both within circles, one of which a herald perhaps would denominate a *cross-flory*: the other is formed of lotus leaves, or *fleur-de-lis*, and is accompanied with a Latin inscription in Saxon characters, not very discernible, which has been rendered thus:—HIC JACET. (G) VLELMUS. DICTVS. LONGVS. CVIVS. ANIMVS. RE-QUIESCAT. IN. PACE. In a recent work it is hinted that these monuments may be at least of a thousand years' standing, but it is more generally thought that they are less by three or four hundred years.

Who this *Gulielmus Dictus Longus* was, conjecture has not presumed to hint, and both history and tradition are wholly silent concerning him, but it is not unlikely that he may have been some one of the sons of the original founder of the churches; and as Earl David of Huntingdon was proprietor of the town and barony, and of course residing at or near it occasionally, the likelihood of the supposition is not a little strengthened. William, Lord of Brechin, son of Henry, Lord of Brechin, illegitimate son of Earl David, founded the hospital of "*Maison Dieu*" at Brechin, in 1256, and it is probable that he was interred either within or immediately without the church erected by his grandfather. The epithet *Longus* or Long in the above inscription may have been given to him with reference to his stature; for, be it observed, surnames were in these days uncommon, if they were at all in existence; and though the monuments were found without the church, it does not follow that they never were within it. The simple fact of the cross being represented upon them might induce the Reformers to throw them out of the church, at the fanatic era of the Reformation; and as they were in a broken state when discovered, it would appear that they were not found in their original place of occupation. If they are not admitted as the memorials of a member or descendant of the family of the founder, might we not suppose them to have been ancient monuments of some of the family *de Dundee*, who possessed the barony of Dundee in the reigns of Alexander III., John and Robert I., or of some branch of the noble family of Crawford, which powerful house was early possessed of property in and adjoining the town, and who were great patrons of popery, which would entitle them to the favour of a corner in some of their consecrated repositories of mortality. It is true, the principal family cemetery was in the church of the Minorite Convent, now the Houff; but the Minorite Friary was not erected until about the middle of the thirteenth century, and the Crawford family possessed property in the town and vicinity about that time, and in all probability some of them might have been interred within the great church. However, as on this subject I can only

offer conjecture, I shall leave it with the remark, that of these three propositions the first one submitted appears to be the most plausible.

CHURCH OF ST PAUL.

THE first church known in Dundee was that of St Paul, which was situated betwixt the Murraygate and Seagate streets, and where a court still bears the name of this father of the church; but when erected, how and by whom endowed, and when disused, are facts alike unknown. The place where it stood, and also its burying-ground, have long since been occupied by other buildings, in the walls of some of which are to be seen niches, sculptured stones, and pieces of mouldings, relics of the demolished and desecrated pile.

The original professors of Christianity in Scotland were those men who acquired the name of *Keledees*, or *Culdees*, so called from *Kil*, or *Gil*, (the ancient vernacular term for a servant or follower,) and *De* (God), the servants or followers of God.* And as several

* The derivation of the word has been accounted for in various ways. Some authors deduce the etymon from the Welsh. The particle "*cel*" in that language signifies "*a shelter or hiding-place*;" and would form in the plural number "*Celydi*," "*Celydwys*." Columba, the celebrated founder of the Culdees, was a native of Ireland, and migrated to Iona in 563, accompanied by twelve companions or disciples, the numerical order of which was intended to represent the number of the apostles. Differing both in doctrine and discipline from the established canons of the Romish Church, they implicitly followed their own traditionary creed, which they believed to be the hereditary dictates of the apostles. Several ancient writers affirm, that the doctrines of Christianity were promulgated to a considerable extent, through the ministration of the Culdees; and it is a remarkable fact, that they elected one from amongst themselves to be their bishop, while they neglected to appoint any fixed diocese for his Reverence's residence! Another rule not less remarkable was, that the Culdees should be sole judges as to the supposed necessity of the *increase* of their

centuries elapsed before their colleges, seminaries, and establishments were swallowed by the devouring priesthood of Rome, I think I am authorized to conclude that they had a church, if not churches here, from the fact that villages not far distant possessed establishments of that religious description; and also from the concentrated population of the town presenting a more inviting appearance and a wider field of usefulness than the scanty and thinly-scattered population of a rural district. The first churches in Scotland, and even of Britain, were formed of clay plastered wattles, or of roughly-hewn wood, and of such materials were the churches of the *Culdees* originally formed; but as their order existed and flourished many ages after the introduction of stone churches, if we suppose that St Paul's, as the first church erected here, owed its erection to the Culdees, then its designation had been changed by the Romanists when they deprived them of their churches and establishments: for as the Culdees taught a doctrine comparatively pure and simple, scarcely, even when most degenerated, different from that of the primitive church, they uniformly dedicated their churches to the honour, as they applied them to the service of the Holy Trinity; in this point being as completely different from their oppressors' creed as two opposite things can be, for they dedicated the majority of their religious foundations to some one or other of their almost innumerable host of capriciously created saints, the greater part of whom were possessed of any qualification but that of holiness to recommend them to such sanctification. To the Culdees may be

bishops, although it has been found that these bishops were originally supported by *voluntary contributions*. How different from our present church constitution!

At Dunkeld there existed a Culdee monastery so early as the beginning of the ninth century, as appears from *Winton's Chronicle*.

“ Awcht hundyr wynter and fyfteen,
Fra God tuk fleysch of Mary Schene,—
The kyng of Peychtis, Constantyne,
Be Tay then foundyd Dwnkeldyne.”

ascribed the introduction of Christianity into Dundee, as to the Papists who displaced them belongs the sinister merit of corrupting it: for since Monifieth possessed a church of the Culdees until after the reign of William I., when Matilda, Countess of Angus, suppressed the fraternity, and bestowed their church, lands and property on the Abbey of Arbroath, I cannot avoid concluding that the Culdees also possessed an establishment in Dundee, which must have been this church of St Paul. The first introduction of Romanism to the neighbourhood, if not to the town itself, was by Boniface, a papal missionary, furnished with legative authority, who in the fifth century, according to some, and in the seventh according to others, erected a church at Invergowrie, a second at Tealing, and a third near Restennet, in which divine service was celebrated according to the papal ritual, to attract, by its glare and tinsel pompousness, the attention of the people, and to withdraw them from the plain and simple services of the Culdees. Impressed by the pomp and circumstance of papal worship, the simple sectaries became dupes to the more august forms and ritual of the Romish church.

Within a large timber yard on the lower side of the Seagate, and nearly opposite to the site of St Paul's, there is a huge stone, forming the lintel of the door of a shed, on which, in the following concise style, the decalogue is inscribed in two compartments. There is a date, 1593, the first two figures of which are at the one end of the stone, and the two last at the other.

15. 1. THOV. SAL. HAIF. NO. UTHER. GODDIS. BOT. ME. 2. THOV. SAL. VORSHIP. NO. GRAVINE. IMAGE. 3. THOV. SAL. NOT. SWEIR. 4. REMEMBER. TO. KEIP. HOLY. THE. SABBOITHE. DAY. 5. HONUR. THY. FATHER. AND. MOTHER. 6. THOV. SAL. NOT. SLAYE. 7. THOV. SAL. NOT. COMIT. ADVLT-TERE. 8. THOV. SAL. NOT. STEAL. 9. THOV. SAL. BEAR. NO. FALS. VITNES. 10. THOV. SAL. COWIT. NO. THING. YT. IS. YAL. NIGHBOURIS. 93.

This inscription is in relief, and the space betwixt the divisions or compartments of the stone is occupied by the figure of a clerical person, the left arm of which rests upon one of the compartments,

the right being extended and pointing to the beginning of the decalogue. The lower part of this figure is covered with an escutcheon, whereon a cipher had been represented, of which an F and part of an M remain. Above the head of this figure, there is built in the wall a richly sculptured stone, bearing the figure of an angel *volant*, in something of a dancing position, sounding one trumpet and holding another, similar to what is sometimes met with upon old monuments: indeed I have been told that this stone was removed from the Houff for the purpose of being revised, but was put up here when the shed was erected.

Part of these stones would seem to have been connected with the church of St Paul. The first burial-ground in the town was attached to this church; and although the stone upon which the flying angel is engraved is said to have been brought from the Houff, it is possible that it had been originally placed in this cemetery. The slab which bears the decalogue has probably been the lintel of one of the chimneys which were common in religious establishments of the sixteenth century.

St Paul was the original papistical tutelary of the town, until St Clement acquired the ascendancy, who in time resigned the tutelage to Our Lady, "Countess of Boulogne," who continued in the peaceable and undisputed enjoyment of the honours resulting from her high and dignified office until the Reformation put a period to these usages.

CHURCH OF ST CLEMENT.

THIS church, which contained the altarage or chaplainry of St Mary, stood on the site of the present Town House, but when erected, and how or by whom endowed, are now all alike unknown. The burying-ground connected with it, and which extended down-

ward by the vault to the old harbour, and westward by Crichton Street, was the common place of interment before the site of the monastery, gardens, and orchard of the Grey or Minorite Friars, was granted for that purpose. Some of the very old buildings which are in the vicinity of the site of the church, and within the limits of the ancient cemetery, have been considered as fragments of some of the buildings which were connected with it; but this is a hypothesis which seems to be entirely void of any foundation. These houses appear rather to have been erected after the secularization of ecclesiastical property; and when the churchyard ceased to be used as such, more buildings continued to be erected from time to time, until the whole area by degrees was filled.

In 1827, while digging the foundation for a building at the east side of Crichton Street, which was the western limit of the burying-ground, a great quantity of bones were dug up; and at the same time two graves lined with flags were discovered, which very probably had contained the remains of some persons of note in former days. Many years previous to this, when the foundation was digging for a house farther down the street, a considerable quantity of gold and silver coins was found by the workmen.

When the old Town House in the Seagate ceased to be used, the Magistrates and Council held their meetings in the vestry of St Clement's Church, until it was taken down to make way for the present Town House, which was erected in 1734, according to a design of the elder Adams. The erection of the old Town House appeared to have taken place about the middle of the thirteenth century, from a stone that was found among its ruins when they were cleared away.

CHURCH OF LOGIE.

About a mile and a half to the westward of the town, on the top of a small mount, close to the highway leading to Cupar-in-Angus,

stood the Church of Logie, with its burying-ground, which is still used. The church itself is completely erased, but there are some fragments of moulded stones which belonged to it lying scattered about, some of which are applied to the purpose of distinguishing several graves. Before the Reformation, and for some time after it, Logie was an independent parish, comprehending the estates of Logie, Blackness, Balgay, with the greater part, if not the whole of Dudhope, as far east as Barrack Street, at that time called the Friar's Vennel. When suppressed, the precise date of which is unknown, the records of Dundee and of Liff not reaching so far back, the western part of the parish was annexed to Liff, and the eastern part, comprehending the estates of Blackness and Logie, and part of Dudhope, to Dundee, *quoad sacra et temporalia*, about one third of the living being added to the stipend of the senior or parish minister.

In the churchyard there is a small octagonal pillar, about five feet six inches long, including a very clumsy capital. In the top there is a small square hole of inconsiderable dimensions, which formerly contained water for baptismal lustration, the pillar having been the font. As this was a mensal or table-furnishing church to the Bishop of Brechin, his lordship, to improve its revenues, granted it the right of baptism, as the cemetery shows that it also had enjoyed the privilege of sepulture. Sir Thomas Ridley, in his View of the Civil and Ecclesiastical Law, informs us that the font stood sometimes without, and sometimes within the church, and sometimes at the door; not so much from convenience of position, as that the state of civil affairs obliged the clergy to court concealment, or authorized them to celebrate the rites of the church in public. At the introduction of Christianity into Britain, baptism was performed by immersion of the whole body; hence as fonts came to be used, they were made of sufficient capacity to admit of this; but the practice being sometimes attended with fatal consequences to weakly infants, immersion was disused about the end of the fifteenth century, and simple sprinkling or making the figure of the cross with the finger

dipt in water adopted, and by consequence fonts came to be made of a less capacity. *

Not long ago, when the rubbish of the church was removed to make way for the erection of a new burial-place on its site, an ancient funeral stone was found, upon which the figure of a sword was rudely engraved. This stone had likely been the memento of some one distinguished for military prowess, who had been interred within the church.

Many years ago a former proprietor of Logie began to level the mount, but being shown that though *laird* of Logie he was not *laird* of the churchyard, his operations were stopped by an interdict from the Court of Session, obtained by those who had their dead deposited there. The place where the sacrilegious work was begun is still visible at the south-east side of the mount, whence several carts' load of earth were carried away.

At a little distance west of the church, the glebe with the manse and offices were placed. The ground is still indicated by a row of march stones, with the arms of Dundee upon them, these lands being other ecclesiastical property bestowed upon the town by Queen Mary. They are now, I understand, the property of the proprietor of Balgay.

CHAPEL OF ST THOMAS.

For the information respecting this chapel, as well as for that of the two immediately following, we are indebted to the MSS. of Mr David Wedderburne. These chapels, as they were the property of the Constable, Sir James Scrymseoure of Dudhope, knt., had probably been founded by some of his ancestors; or they may have come into

* The brazen font used for the baptism of the kings of Scotland remained in the monastery of Holyrood until the rough wooing of Mary, Queen of Scots, when Lee, the English commander, carried it to the church of Hereford, after having caused a haughty inscription to be put on it, offering to baptize the meanest of the English nation.

his family by right of marriage, if they had not been granted to him by the crown, before the other ecclesiastical property was given to the town. These chapels were given by the Constable to Mr Wedderburne, from whose MSS. we give the titles of the deeds regarding them, with the amount of the rent-rolls of each.

" My euidets of ye Patronage & heretable ryt to S. Thoas chaplenry, Lyand foranent ye croce of Dundie.

" An mortificane or qformane of that land, back and foir, foranent ye croce, lyand on the nort pt yrof, calit S. thoas land, now pteining to thoas myln, wm man, Dad robesone, & rot smyt, be vmqll wm strathouchin foundit, & to ye qstable of Dundie patron, & his Dochteris, mt Strachouchin, vnder his seill,—the said qstables seill,—& town of Dundie's gryt seill yron, to be halden ppsnally of ye chaplen: of ye dait ye last of october millesimo quardringesimo quinquingsi (1450) zeiris.

" Ane instrunt of seasing yron, vnder ye signe & subscripne of wm esken nor, of ye dait ye 9 of Apryle 1467.

" Ane qformance of ye (b) of breichin vnder his gryt seill, upon a charter made be mt Strachouchin, of hir half wt ye qstable of Dundie, of ye said charter, being to malcom of guthrie of Kyngany, of ye said chaplenry, of ye dait ye 14 december 1481.

" Ane charter of alienane maid be mt. Strachouchin of her ryt *alnatis viciby* wt ye qstable of Dundie, of ye said chaplenry to Malcome guthrie of Kyngany, of ye dait ye 2 of deceber 1480.

" Ane instrut vpon ye qformance of ye seill of ye kyngis of ye said chaplenry, qtend yrin ye hail qformance maid be Jaes, Kyng of Scotland XV Jary, 1455; the dait of ye instrut 6 may 1472; Wm de Keyr, nor.

" Ane dispoine and alienance maid be ye qstable of Dundie, to David Wedderburne, heretable of his ryt of patronage of ye said chaplenry, vnder his seill and subne, & subt be John Scrysr brith. to Glesvate, Gilbert Scrysr, John Scrysr ye zoung laird, Thoie Gray, Andro Vrq. t.

" Ane pcept maid & subt be ye said qstable to ye said David, signefeing ye dispoine of ye heretable titell yrof te ye said David; and a pcept to thoas myln to ansr ye said David of ye dewteis yrof, specially of 7 mk zeirly assgit be Henry guthrie chaplen yrof to ye said qstable zeirly during ye chaplens lyftyme; of ye dait forsaid, and before ye vitneass before reherisit.

" Ane act maid be petir Rolland in ye qmone toun buikis, in pns of wm Duncan balie, at ye qmd of ye said chaplain, to pay zeirly during his lyfty to ye qstable 7 mks; of ye dait ye XI nomeber 1592.

" ffollowis ye rental of ye said chaplenry.

- "*Item*, first, of David robesones heich buit in ye forland zeirly xlii. ss.
- "*Item*, furt of ye vpmost hous laity set be Henry Guthrie & ye patrours, zeirly 7 mks.
- "*Item*, thoas Mudes buit in ye foirland, occupeit be patrik gray, zeirly XI. ss
- "*Item*, ye inland pteining to thoas myln smtyme pteneing to rot & petir rollands, wt ye rest of ye foirland, zeirly xii. lib.
- "*Item*, ye chaplens stable wtin ye cloiss, occupyit be wm man, onfeuit as zit, zeirly worth x. mks.
- "*Item*, wm manis foir tenit & back buit zeirly xl. ss.
- "*Item*, David robesones laiche buit zeirly xlii. ss.
- "*Item*, rot smytis laiche buit, zeirly 2 mks.
- "All yir lyand in the foreland."

CHAPEL OF ST SERVIS, SERVANUS, OR SERF.

The site of this chapel is unknown; Mr Wedderburne's MSS. afford the only information that exists respecting it. *

"first, my pmissioun maid to me be ye qstable of Dundie for the space of vii zeiris nixt, for my lyfytyme of S. Servis chaplenry. be twa severall pmissionis vnder his seill & subscriptionis, and of Mr hercules rollock, nr publict of ye dait ye first of septeber 1583.

"Two severall institutis vnder ye signis & subscriptionis of rot wedderburne & gilbert quhittet + nvr, to ye said David of ye said chaplenry, of ye dait ye 2 of Septeber 1583.

"Ane dymissioun maid be rot & jaes scryrs of ye said chaplanry in the qstables hands, in faurs of ye said Dad, of ye dait ye vi of juni 1584. Jon ferear nr yrto.

"A rental of ye said chaplanry vnder ye said Dads subscription.

"Ane mortificane of ye said chaplenry, of dait ye 27 october ane thousand four hundreth fiftie ziers, & qfirmit be ye King vnder his gryt seill, regrat in ye register vpon ye xx of noueber for hundreth sextie four zeiris.

"The rental of S. Servis Chaplenry.

"furst of patrick wedderburnis tenet lyand at ye eist end of the tolbut, zeirly 7 mks. xx."

There are other three tenements mentioned in the record, but no value is attached thereto.

* This fraternity was of a very ancient order. So early as the year 700 a priory was erected on the isle of St Serf, in Loch Leven, Kinross-shire, which was enriched by Macbeth and Malcolm III.

CHAPEL OF ST JAMES THE LESS.

The information afforded by Mr Wedderburne is all that is in existence concerning this chapel. *

"*Item*, my pmsione of litel S. Jaes chaplenry be ye qstable of Dundie, & dmissiōne of ye laird of Strickmtē at Dundie ye first of may 1586, vnder his seill and subscriptione.

"Ane dimissione & factoure, subscrivit by ye hand of Strickmtē, to me of ye said chaplenry, of ye dait ye 2 of Apryle 1586; Rot Scrysr, alexr wenton, Jon alensone, vitnesss yrto.

"Ane auld rentall yroff off shr w̄m livies hand vryt.

"Ane v̄yr rentall of my awin hand vryt.

"Ane pmsione, maid be ye auld qstable to ye laird of Strickmtē of ye said chaplenry vnder his seill and subscriptione, of ye dait ye V of deceber 1563.

"Ane collane of ye supintendets, vnder his gryt seill, of the said chaplenry, of ye dait ye XX of august 1563, insert in ye byshopis buikis of S. Andross; alexr forest subscrivar yrto.

"Ane mortificane of ye said chaplenry vnder ye seill of ye qstable of ye dait ye last of deceber mcccc 27 zeiris.

"The rental of litell S. Jaes chaplenry.

"furt of S. Haliburtonis houss, V mks.

"furt of David vassagis houss on ye castell hill 40 ss.

"furt of Thoas muris land, XX ss.

"furt of Jaes Scrysr, baileis houss, 13s 4d.

"furt of w̄m spenss hous or closs, zeirly, XI sh.

"furt of rot wattis houss, zeirly XXX sh.

"furt of andro blacks houss, XV ss.

"furt of thoas cockburnis houss at seres vynd end XXI s. 4d.

"furt of rot Durhais houss, suty ptening to w̄m Kynlot Vs.

"furt of Jaes lyndsay, litster. 4s. vi d.

"furt of John Wallace houss on ye castel hill, vis. viii d.

"furt of thoas buchanis hous yr, zeirly, 4s.

"furt of David shippits malt hous yr, ane pund quhyte wax."

* His grave is pointed out by a large stone bearing a Latin inscription, and this distich in English:—

"Heir sleipis to the secund lyf,
Ane faithful man to freind and wyf."

“furt of Jaes Zoungis gryt houss, zeirly, V.

“furt of David Dogis houss zeirly, in ye sieget, 8s.

“furt of hew lyndsayis, lyand in ye sieget, 8s.

“furt of rot salteris land on ye eastel hill, zeirly, a pund wax.”

CHAPEL OF ST SALVATOR.

This chapel was erected before the reign of Robert III., but by whom is not upon record. Its situation was on the summit of the rocky eminence on the north side of the High Street and Overgate, where a close or court leading to where it stood (for its site is now quarried away) bears its name. From the proximity of its situation to the palace in the adjoining court of St Margaret, now called the Maut Close, it is not impossible that it was an appendage to the *regium donum*; or it may have been erected and endowed by some member of the noble house of Angus, after it became possessed of the palace. In 1825 or 1826, while some work people were digging among the foundations of the chapel, they discovered some fragments of ancient monuments of the dead, and also a considerable quantity of bones—no doubt the memorials and relics of some benefactors to the church, who had chosen the consecrated area of the chapel for their last resting-place. One of these monuments is reported at its discovery to have been pretty entire, and the Latin inscription, in Saxon characters, legible. The stone was a kind of red sandstone, and was set aside with the design of preserving it, but while the workmen were absent at dinner, some wicked persons dashed the relic in pieces, and thus prevented any advantage being derived from the information which the inscription might have afforded.

This chapel had a good endowment in lands, four acres of which were contained in the Westfield, adjoining the Magdalene yard, and were bounded on one side by certain lands in the same Westfield, which belonged to the college of St Salvator in St Andrews. These

four acres were feued to William Newman by Patrick Blair the chaplain, who at the same time held the office of chancellor of the diocese of Dunkeld. The deed, which is yet extant, is dated at "Dundee, 3rd September, 1460," the 8th year of the Roman Indiction, and 3rd of the pontificate of Pope Pius VII. *Sir James Scrymseure* of Dudhope, knt., Constable of Dundee, who was killed at the battle of Harlaw, 1411, resigned part of his barony of Dundee or Dudhope into the hands of Robert III., who immediately conveyed it by charter to this chapel; but as the deed is not extant, the situation of the gift cannot be pointed out, although there is some reason to suppose the grant to have consisted of the western third part of the lands of Craigie. Be this as it may, it is certain that this portion of the estate of Craigie was church property, and that as such it came to the town by favour of the crown, and was sold to Bailie Kidd, about the middle of the seventeenth century, whose successor sold it to the father of the late proprietor, James Guthrie of Craigie.

CHAPEL OF ST ROQUE.

This chapel stood without the Cowgate Port, betwixt the Den bridge and the east end of the Seagate, where a lane connecting King Street, the Cowgate and Seagate Streets, has from it the name of St Roque's Lane, vulgarly called *Semirookie*. Nothing is known respecting the chapel, neither does any vestige of it or of the burying-ground which was attached to it exist. As it was in this quarter that the booths were erected for the reception of those who were infected with the plague in the sixteenth century, it is probable that many, if not all, of those who died of that distemper were buried near this place; and it is also probable that these interments were the cause of a burying-ground being here, and that the only interments which took place were on that calamitous occasion. The particular spot where the booths for the sick were erected was farther down, and at the river side, about the site of the present Foundry and Whale

Lanes, at which place the town possessed two acres of ground used for the purpose of facilitating the taking of salmon, that locality being the station of one of the fishings which belong to the community.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY ROOD.

This chapel was situated upon a rock, a short distance east of Carolina Port, but all records regarding it are buried in obscurity. Its original appellation was Kil-Craig, from *Kil*—a place set apart for religious worship and interment, drawn from the settlements of the Culdees—and *Craig*, the rock upon which it is situated. This would carry us, in the consideration of it as a church, as far back as the times of these primitive Christians; and when it is remembered that that class of priests existed until the reign of Robert I., the idea that this was a place of Culdee worship is not at all improbable. The imposition of the modern name of *Haly Rude*, or Holy Cross, from which the place has now the name of the Rood Yard, is owing to the Romanists, after they had displaced the original possessors.

The chapel yard was formerly used as a place of interment for seafaring people, strangers, and those whom accident or violence brought to a premature end; and it is still used as such by the family of Craigie, who lately erected a vault there, and by several others who possess right of sepulture within its precincts. Though we have called this a chapel, it is not improbable that it was a church, the pristine characteristic difference betwixt them being, that a church possessed a burying-ground, and was entitled to administer the sacraments. This cemetery would, without doubt, continue to be used by the Papists after they had expelled the Culdees and purified it according to their own fashion.

The Kilcraig is the chartered limit to the east of the salmon fishings belonging to the town, as the burn mouth of Invergowrie is to the west, embracing a line of coast of about four miles and a half in extent. There is a fishing farther east, at the *Stannergate*, belonging

to the community, but which was acquired from a former proprietor of Craigie, much later than the date of the town's charter.

CHAPEL OF OUR LADY.

There is nothing known of this chapel farther than that it stood at the bottom of the Hiltown, near the Lady Well, which supplies the greater part of the town with water. The chapel being dedicated to Our Lady the Virgin, the name has been extended to the fountain as well as to an adjoining yard, within which the chapel probably had stood. Tradition says that the minister of Liff received, and is entitled to receive, £5 of his living annually from this district of the town, for which he is bound to preach a sermon, if required, four times in the year.

CHAPEL OF ST NICOLAS.

On the summit of a rock at the west side of the harbour, now occupied by the Flesher Incorporation as a slaughter-house or shambles, but formerly, and so late as within the last century, surrounded by water, stood the chapel of St Nicolas. When this chapel was erected is unknown, but it is probable that it owed its being to the piety of David, Earl of Huntingdon, the rock or island being within the princely gift which the king his brother made to him of the burgh and barony of Dundee. Though the vow of the Earl was principally, if not wholly, directed to the Virgin, it is probable that he would not overlook St Nicolas, who being the peculiar tutelary of mariners, durst not, according to the ideas of the times, be backward in aiding the Earl when Our Lady led the way; hence, all things considered, I think we are justified in ascribing the foundation of this chapel to the return of David, or if not erected by him, to

have been at least reared by some one or other of those who were in the vessel with him.

On the 4th of April, 1490, this rock or island, called from the tutelary of the chapel *St Nicolas' Rock*, and in after times the Chapel Craig, was conveyed in perpetuity to Alexander, Master of Crawford, son of David, fourth Earl of Crawford, in which family they both continued until its forfeiture, about the middle of the sixteenth century, when they went to John, Lord Lindsay, of the Byres, from whom, or his son and heir, they reverted to the Crawford family, in the year 1608. Previous to this reversion, however, Mr David Wedderburne already mentioned, held a lease of the revenues of the chapel for seven years, but all that his MSS. contain regarding them is condensed in the following extract—

“Ultimo Jary court buiks of Dundee,
For xxs furt of his land to me,
As chaplen of *St nics* chaplenry.”

Soon after the year 1608, the whole passed from the family of Crawford to Lord Dudhope, at the death of whose son, the first and only Earl of Dundee, the revenues belonged to Charles Maitland, Lord Hatton, and Treasurer Depute of Scotland, from whom they passed to Grahame of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, and upon whose forfeiture, in 1689, they, with his other possessions, fell to the king, who conferred them upon the Angus branch of the house of Douglas, and continue to be held under Lord Douglas, the representative of that noble, illustrious, and ancient family.

Before the Rock passed from the Earls of Crawford, one of them erected upon it a tower or fortalice for the protection of the harbour, as well as for the defence of his town residence, which stood at the verge of the water, directly opposite and near the bottom of the present Union Street. This tower existed long after the beginning of last century, and the chapel was used as a place of worship so late as the beginning of the century before.

This chapel, as well as some of the preceding ones, being private property, was not conveyed to the town by Queen Mary's charter,

which gave it all the ecclesiastical sites and properties not otherwise disposed of. Patronage existed in the church almost from the introduction of Romanism into Scotland. The right of presentation, or patronage, was always reserved to the founder of a church or chapel, if not especially granted by him to some cathedral, abbey, or other foundation, and after him to his heirs and successors, whether by right of descent, gift, purchase, or any other right whatever. The revenues of a church, that is, the temporalities of a benefice, could never be applied to any use but for its support, and that of its officials and dependents: and as no person could presume to erect and endow a church, chapel, or oratory, without license from the Ordinary of the Diocese, who always satisfied himself of the ability of the applicants to endow before he granted the license, the Church was in reality patron of the whole kingdom. In process of time, a vast portion of the direct patronage of the Church was absorbed by the Bishops and Abbots, in return for the services which they performed, insomuch that at the Reformation fully two-thirds of the whole patronage of the Church fell to the crown by the dissolution of the monasteries.

CHAPEL OF ST STEPHEN.

The following memorandum, extracted from Mr Wedderburne's MSS. contains all that is known respecting this chapel. There is no mention either of situation or founder.

" 12 nov. 1630, memor to p̄sew w̄m hill, maltman in Dundie, before yē q̄missar of br̄ch for 4xx4 lib. he is awin me, forby zour decreteis of my annebret of 4 leb. 6s. 8d. vplifit be me as chaplain of *St Stephenis* chaplenry, furt of his tenet lyand on yē sōut syd of yē kyrkwynd of Dundie, & yt for yē dait of my p̄missione to my dimissione of yē sam, extending to xx zeiris Dwetie; togedder w̄t ten lib assgt be edvard fraser to me q̄forme to my assgane; Qron w̄m hill in p̄ns of w̄m hill, w̄t rōt wobster & Jaes wat, flesh. hes receavit my discharge befor m̄tmes last, & neur gf me ady yrof, q̄lk I sall pue by yē vitnasses insert yrin & his ryt."

CHAPEL OF ST MARY.

This chapel was situated close to the middle of Coutie's Wynd, on the east side, where the only vestige remaining is the lower course of the building; but in the memory of the people alive it was more perfect, for they state that sixty years ago the walls, containing some pointed arches, remained pretty entire.

CHAPEL OF ST MICHAEL.

This chapel was situated within the town residence of the Earls of Crawford, which has given place to the present Union Street.

OTHER CHAPELS.

There was a chapel which stood upon the site of the present Methodist Chapel, but nothing whatever is known respecting it. It is possible, however, that it may have been one of those mentioned already as unknown, and probably that of *St Phyllan*.

From the name of a considerable collection of houses called *Pleasants*, adjoining the western approach to the barracks, I am inclined to think that there had been a chapel there dedicated to Our Lady of "Placentia." There is a street in Edinburgh also called by the same name, from a chapel dedicated to *St Placentia*, and which has undergone the same corruption.

MONASTIC ESTABLISHMENTS.

" The sacred tapers' lights are gone,
Grey moss has clad the altar stone,
The holy image is o'erthrown,
The bell has ceased to toll ;
The long ribb'd aisles are burst and sunk,
The holy shrines to ruin sunk—
Departed is the holy monk,
God's blessing on his soul."

REDIVIVA.

MONASTERY OR FRIARY OF FRANCISCANS.

OF this, as well as of the other religious fraternities which existed here at and before the era of the Reformation, little beyond the situations which they occupied remains. The Houff, or common burying-place, was the site of a monastery of Franciscan Friars,—rather of that division of them denominated "*fratrum conventualium*," "*fratres conventuales*," or "*fratres minores*"—"Friars Conventual," or "Friars Minor"—and of the orchards and gardens belonging to it. This house was erected about 1260, by Devorgilla, daughter of Allan, Lord of Galloway, and grand-daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, who erected the Church of Our Lady. Devorgilla was also mother of king John Baliol, who competed for the crown with Robert Bruce of Annandale, grandfather of Robert I. Lady Beatrice Douglas, Countess of Errol, donated to this house the sum of £100 Scots in aid of the common funds, and for the necessary repairs of the convent, as, on account of the general poverty of all, occasioned by a famine, the brethren being scarcely able, even though they sold and pawned their valuable property, church utensils, and the like, to maintain themselves, the convent had become greatly dilapidated. For this donation from Lady Errol the friars bound themselves

and their successors to give her ladyship the benefit of a daily mass at the high altar, which mass was called, "Mass for the soul of the said Lady Beatrice, and for the souls of William, Earl of Errol, her spouse, and William, Earl of Errol, their son," &c. It also was provided, that if the Countess should, as she designed, erect within the Friary-church an altar in honour of the three kings,* then the said mass was to be daily celebrated at the altar consecrated to these kings, as the indenture between the Countess and James Lindsay, General of the Order in Scotland, and Warden of this convent, bears. The capitular act, signed by all the friars, fourteen in number, dated at Dundee, 25th November, 1482, was confirmed in a general council of the whole Grey Friars in the kingdom, held in the church of the Franciscan Convent at Lanark, 11th July, 1490.

A very small part of the convent remains, consisting of a low dead wall, enlivened, however, by a small door which opens into the Houff. This wall extends from the south gate of the Houff, in Barrack Street, a few yards eastward, along the south side of the burying-ground.

The history of this house is involved in almost impenetrable obscurity, insomuch that little more than a few probable conjectures can be advanced respecting it. The Reformation in Dundee was perfectly *radical*, as indeed it could scarcely have been otherwise with so zealously active a citizen and champion of the "New Faith"—which the reformed doctrines were contemptuously termed—as Provost James Haliburton to guide it, a gentleman certainly qualified for the high office which he held in the stormy season of civil dissension.

It was in the church of this monastery, rendered famous by the council of the clergy assembled within its walls which declared the

* As it may not be generally understood who these were, it is necessary to explain that the consecration was in honour of the three wise men of the east, who visited the infant Saviour at Bethlehem, and who, in the traditions of the Romish church, are designated as kings, by the names of Jasper, Melchior, and Balthaser. In many other places altars were erected in honour of the "Three Kings."

right of Robert I. to the diadem of Scotland, that the family vault of the Earl of Crawford was situated, and in which the remains of Alexander, second Earl of Crawford, more celebrated by the *soubriquet* of "Earl Beardie," were deposited. From the donation of the Countess of Errol, and its purpose, it may be inferred that that noble family, and possibly that of Douglas, from which her ladyship sprung, possessed right of sepulture here, all which would tend to augment the revenue of the sodality.

On the north side of this site of "Friars of Orders Grey," there is a large field denominated "the Meadows," which likely had at one time formed part of the conventual possessions. A fine and copious fountain of excellent water bursts forth at several places within it, which is still, as it formerly was, called St Francis' Well.

MONASTERY OR FRIARY OF DOMINICANS.

On the west side of the Franciscan Monastery, and separated from it by the "*fratrum venalium*"—"Friar's Vennel," afterwards the Burial Wynd, and now called Barrack Street—there stood a convent of "*fratres predicatorum*"—Friars Preachers, Black or Dominican Friars—the erection of which is attributed by tradition to Andrew Abercromby, a native citizen, but without any allusion to time. The endowments and properties which this monastery possessed are unknown, yet it may be supposed that the field immediately on the north side of its site, called the "laigh ward," or Low Hospital Ward, and perhaps the ground, or part of it, occupied by gardens, and part of the rail-road beyond that, had belonged to it. This house, with its precincts, including gardens and orchards, extended downwards along the west side of the Vennel to the town wall, which separated it from Argylegate, now called the Overgate, and thence westward to the Tent or Windmill Hill. Some old records yet extant mention the convent as a boundary to several properties situated both in the Vennel and in Argylegate.

The number of brethren which this friary contained is unknown, none of the records belonging to it being in existence.

There was a gate in the town wall, betwixt this convent and that of the Franciscans, which was called the Friar's Port.

MONASTERY OF THE TRINITY FRIARS.

A convent of Mathurin Robertine, Red, or Trinity Friars, founded in 1392, by James Lindsay, who is supposed to have been a cadet of the noble house of Crawford, stood upon or near the site of the present Hospital, at the bottom of South Tay Street, if the Hospital be not in reality the monastery itself. We are rather inclined to consider this establishment as having been a dependent of the hospital or convent of the Holy Trinity and Captivity of Berwick, the superior of which was General of the Order in Scotland,—at least he who was superior of Berwick in 1296 was General of the Order, for in that year he, as General, signed the Ragman Roll, that is, he did homage to Edward I. of England, as supreme lord of Scotland, for the possessions of his Monastery, and generally for those of the whole Order.

Of the properties which belonged to this house, only a part is known, which consists of some of the fields called Wards, which indeed is the name of a large extent of ground at the north side of the town, conveyed along with other possessions of the church to the Hospital, and placed under the management of the magistrates and council for the common good,—the payment of the stipends of the clergy and the maintenance of the poor. The ground occupied by Mill's Buildings, formerly called Monksholm, adjoining the Hospital on the east, belonged to it; and also a field on the south side of the Hawkhill, called Greenfield, or Strahan's Park, originally feued from the town, as superior of the Hospital, by the late Mr Dempster of Dunnichen, and at present possessed by a variety of sub-feuars, whose aggregate annuals amount to about £22 sterling. The ground

about Park Place and to the westward, and generally all the grounds from the Tay northward to the old orchard of Dudhope, and westward to about midway betwixt the 20th and 21st milestones on the road to Perth—all which lands belonged to this monastery, and are now held by a great number of minor proprietors, vassals, feuars, sub-feuars, &c. One of the first feuars to the westward was Lord Gray, who held a considerable extent of church lands in the vicinity of what is now called the Scouringburn, part of which he disposed of to different people in the town. Those again disposing of their feus in smaller lots, increased the number of holders, who used these possessions as rural retreats; but now almost the whole are occupied by buildings of various dimensions, for residences and places of trade and manufacture.

I have no knowledge of any donation to this Convent, or Hospital, before or since the Reformation, save one, which was granted by William Duncan of Templeton and Auchterhouse, out of the rents of a tenement belonging to him, which was situated in the Nethergate, opposite the churches. This donation was an annual, amounting to twenty-eight shillings, usual money of the kingdom of Scotland, payable by equal portions, at Pentecost and Martinmas, to the master of the Eleemosinarie Alms House, or Hospital. The deed which bears this is dated at Dundee, 2d May, 1587, and is respectably witnessed, David Ouchterlong, *dom. de* Kelly, being ranked first.

NUNNERIES.

And now that blind old Abbot rose
To speak the Chapter's doom,
On those the wall was to enclose
Alive, within the tomb.

MARMION.

CONVENT OF ST CLARE.

BESIDES other establishments, Dundee possessed a house of "Grey Sisters," Claresses, Nuns of St Clare, or Franciscan Monachæ, who occupied a large building, which still remains, situated at the head of the Methodist Close, Overgate, and a few yards east of Barrack Street, and south of the Houff, or site of the Grey Friars. This house, which was formerly called "Mill Hill's Lodging," is lofty, and forms three sides of a square, the easternmost of which is only two flats in height. The ground floor of the other two sides is vaulted, but the ground floor of the east side is occupied by three arches in the nature of a cloister or covered walk, though now, by means of two cross walls, divided into three spaces, two of which are used as cellars, as are the vaults in the other sides. Above the vaults on the north side there is a large hall, which in former times was the chapel. At one time it was used by the Society of Methodists as a place of worship, afterwards as a coachmaker's shop, more recently as a school-room, and now, as it belongs to the Incorporation of Hammermen, it is sometimes fitted up as a hall for their convenience, sometimes used by the unbeneficed preacher, the itinerant salesman, the philosophical lecturer, and even by stage-players.

Some Latin and Greek scriptural quotations were formerly to be seen on a large stone in the north wall of the chapel; and within a

recess in the south wall stood the purifying laver, with a conduit through the wall for draining off the water after it had performed its exorcising duties. Above the recess, and within an elliptical wreath, there was inscribed, in Roman letters of good formation, the following devout inscription—*LORD VASH OVR SOVLS IN THE BLOOD OF CHRIST*. Besides the apartments on the same floor with the chapel, there are a number more on the other floor, which were the *dormitory, refectory, &c.* of the establishment. Of how many individuals the sisterhood consisted is not ascertained, neither is it known when the building was erected, how endowed, nor by whom. On one of the stones of the roof facing Barrack Street, the date 1621 is placed, but this only shows that it had been repaired at that time by a secular proprietor; and on several of the windows of the attic flat there are considerable remains of sculpture, amongst which are some fragments of a heraldic nature.

The entry to this nunnery, with the exception of the hall or chapel which enters from Barrack Street, is from the Overgate, by the Methodist Close, at the head of which there is a small gateway, surmounted by a platform. The gateway is very simple, and without any architectural ornament.

Besides this, Aberdour in Fife, and the city of Aberdeen, are said to have contained the only other establishments of Claresses in Scotland.

MAGDALENS.

A cloister of Magdalens stood at the west end of the town, where a large irregular field in the vicinity of its site, which cannot now be pointed out, has from them the name of the Magdalen Yard; and this affords some ground for supposing it to have belonged in property to the nuns. The superiority of this field is now vested in the town council for the common interest, and in the university of St Andrews, which is said to draw an annual of £5 sterling from it.



Engraved by J. Stuart

Engraved by J. Stuart

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH

FROM THE COWGATE

(Dundee)

A row of march stones runs along the northern side of the ground, on which the *saltier* of St Andrew, with the date 1619, are rudely engraved. There is one which bears the lilies of Dundee, with the date 1749, in a tolerable state of sculpture, as also another with the former date, a very little better than the others which bear the same. Nothing more is known respecting this establishment.

MODERN CHURCHES.

WHEN the great era of the Reformation arrived, the first Protestant minister who officiated in Dundee, about the year 1560, was the Rev. Wm. Christison; and after the Roman Catholic establishments were abolished, only two ministers, the parson and vicar, officiated in the parish, 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 Constables of Dundee, and that of the second was vested in the community.

The town council, after the Revolution, acquired the patronage of the first charge by purchase, and the vicarage was exchanged for a fixed stipend. The town council also became patrons of all the established churches in town. In 1609 an additional minister was added. Many eminent divines have officiated in the collegiate charge of these two venerable churches, amongst whom were the Rev. Dr Willison, whose name is well known throughout Scotland from his many religious publications—the most popular of which are “The Mother’s Catechism,” and the “Afflicted Man’s Companion”—and Dr Robert Small, well known as the author of an elegant statistical account of Dundee, published in 1792, from which work I have received much valuable information. Besides the four churches already noticed, belonging to the Establishment, is St David’s Church, situated in North Tay Street.

In 1772, a beautiful Chapel of Ease dedicated to St Andrew, was erected, from a design by the elder Adams, on a rising piece of ground on the north side of the Cowgate. It belongs to the kirk session, the nine incorporated and three united trades. The uniform beauty of this edifice proves an object of attraction in this end of the town, and is much and justly admired by the passing stranger. The exquisitely-formed spire at the west end rises to the height of 139 feet. * The foundation stone was laid on 4th June, 1772, being the anniversary of the birth-day of George III., by the Rev. Dr Blenshall, one of the town's ministers, and an inscription on a brass plate deposited in the foundation stone. The same inscription appears on the front of the building, and runs thus:—

D. O. M. A.
Pastores, Presbytri,
Artifices,
Populusque, Dundunensis.
 A. Æ. C. 1772.

The first line, consisting of four letters, appears to mean, *Dei optimi maximi auspiciis*, &c., i. e. "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 church within and without is most elegant and commodious, and the beautiful shrubbery in front adds much to the *tout ensemble* of the prospect.

A view of the church, taken from the Cowgate, will give some idea of its pictorial effect.—*See plate 4.*

An Independent Chapel, of an octagonal form, stands adjacent to St Andrew's Church. The congregation was formed in 1732, by the celebrated Mr Glass, minister of the gospel at Tealing, near Dundee, whose work "On the Rise and Progress of the Controversy about the National Covenants" is well known. He was deposed

* In this spire is a set of fine musical bells.

by the synod of Angus for his religious tenets, after which he removed with his family to Dundee, where his little church continued to assemble, and being joined by several of the inhabitants and people from a distance, they began to think of the erection of churches in other parts of the country.

The rapid progress of trade and manufactures in Dundee necessarily demanded an increase of persons to carry on the various branches; many, therefore, of the Scottish Highlanders found it advantageous for themselves to settle there. That they might not be deprived of religious instruction on account of their ignorance of the English language, a Gaelic Chapel, in close communion with the Church of Scotland, and under the direction of the presbytery, was erected by their wish, to which they subscribed according to their means. This chapel has met with considerable success, has been of the greatest usefulness, and has the fairest prospect of continued prosperity. The congregation belonging to this chapel 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. This establishment has had the good fortune to possess ministers of eminence, some of whom have been translated to more lucrative livings, and the congregation are perhaps the most harmonious sect to be found.

Before the act of the General Assembly respecting Chapels of Ease was passed, a Relief congregation, at the request both of themselves and their pastor, was received into communion with the Established Church. This chapel stands on the north side of the town, and is very respectably attended.

The parish of Dundee was at first divided among the three ordained clergymen of the Old and South Churches. From the great increase of the inhabitants, however, the incumbent duties of visiting, &c., became very burdensome upon them. In the present day, 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.

All these churches and chapels, which are superintended by nine clergymen, are considered as one parish; and the ministers and elders belonging to each compose one kirk session.

The magistrates of Dundee 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. This building is now a Chapel of Ease, on the regular Establishment of the Church, and, from its size and situation, will afford every accommodation to the inhabitants of that quarter of the town.

In a place so well populated as Dundee, there are necessarily numerous dissenting congregations. Although these various sects indicate zeal and attachment to religious principles, and perhaps too much attention to theological controversies, yet these are not carried on with such rancour and animosity as to disturb the general harmony; and instead of increasing bigotry, they have been found materially to weaken it. Mutual toleration evidently prevails, uncharitable opinions are laid aside, and each has begun to suspect that his dictates have no better claim to infallibility than those of others. In fine, a spirit of Christian love, accompanied with pious emulation, characterizes them all—more pleasant to themselves, and less subject to ridicule from others, than jarring contentions, and irreconcilable disputations.

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

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

There are also separate societies and meeting-houses for Roman Catholics, Baptists, Methodists, Unitarians, Bereans, and others. A very handsome church is nearly finished for the Baptist worship. One of the most elegant and commodious churches has been lately erected by the Independents. It is situated on the west side of Constitution Road, directly west from the public seminaries. The design was by Mr Brewster, architect, and is highly creditable

to his taste and talents. The east, or principal front of the building is of Gothic architecture. The two buttresses on each side, and the transverse ribs springing from ornamental corbels, these being crossed by smaller ribs running longitudinally on the ceiling, produce a very splendid effect. The West Port chapel, so long occupied by Dr Russell, is now used by the Relief congregation under the pastoral superintendence of the Reverend Mr Cross.

The new Roman Catholic chapel, presently building on the site of the old Hospital, is an elegant structure in the Pointed style of architecture. The front is divided into a nave and aisles by massy buttresses. The principal door and windows are richly moulded on the sides; and the latter filled with beautiful tracery. The interior is in the same style; the ceiling being divided by large arches stretching across the chapel an extent of 50 feet. It will contain fully 1200 sitters. The length from the sanctuary to the opposite end is 104 feet.

The design was furnished by Mr Mathewson of Dundee; and reflects great credit on his taste and talents.

From these numerous and various societies very considerable funds are raised for the support of the sick, the aged, and the necessitous. The funds committed to the charge of the kirk session are the principal—managed with the utmost care, and 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.

Before leaving this part of the subject, it may be proper to mention that Dundee has to this day been distinguished for the learning and piety of its ministers, who are justly held in great veneration by their respective followers; and in no manufacturing town of the same extent is the Sabbath more religiously observed, nor the operatives more decorous in their behaviour. With the exception of a few unreclaimed stragglers, the streets of the town, on that day, exhibit nothing to offend even the strictest moralist, and as a natural consequence every church is well attended.

DESCRIPTION

OF THE

TOWN AND ENVIRONS.

" I'll view the manners of the town,
Peruse the traders, gaze upon the buildings,
And wander up and down to view the city."

SHAKESPEARE.

" Dull would he be of soul who could pass by
A sight so touching in its majesty:
The city now doth like a garment wear
The beauty of the morning."

IN a work like the present, it is scarcely possible to embrace every topic congenial to the varied tastes and fanciful notions of the citizens of Dundee; but having devoted a considerable portion of this volume to its ancient history, I now approach an era when more general interest must naturally be excited in the bosom of those who

" Claim kindred there, and have their claims allowed."

Perhaps no town in Scotland has been oftener sacked, pillaged, and destroyed, than Dundee; and there is no instance upon record of any city having so frequently, so rapidly, and so successfully proved itself superior to the ravages of fire, sword, and pestilence. *

The first account of Dundee as a town appears in the 34th year of

* Tucker, in his "Report," p. 32, says, "The town of Dundee was sometime a town of riches and trade, but the many rencontres it hath mett with, all in the time of domestick



DUNDIE

(From the Fife Coast)

the reign of James VI., 1597, in which it is described as a "burgh town, strongly built, with stone houses, right populous and industrious, having a commodious haven, a pleasant church, with a right high stone steeple, the castle of Dudhope and Artherhouse, the Earl of Buchan's special residence—also the castles and towers of Strickmartin, Clawers, Mains, Wester Ogyl, Balumby, and Claypots, and the strong fortress and castle of Broughty, *almost environed by the sea.*" *

In 1678 a curious Latin description of the county of Angus, by Robert Edward, minister of Murroes, next appeared, of which the following is a translation:—

"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 thighs and legs 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 that side; but the left hand, because nearer to 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. On the left breast is a Christian burying-place, richly and piously ornamented, that the pious dead may be long held in veneration and esteem. In the belly is the market-place, at the middle of which is the cross, like the navel in the body. Below the loins stand the shambles, which, as they are in a proper place, so are they very neat and convenient, having a hidden stream

comotions, and her obstinacy and pride of late years rendering her a prey to the soldiers, have much shaken and abated her former grandeur; and, notwithstanding all, shee remaynes still, though nott glorious, yett not contemptible."

* Abridgment of the Scottish Chronicles, dedicated to king James, 1597. Reception of the kings and queens of Scotland, 1632.—See *Appendix*.

of fresh water, which (after wandering through the pleasant meadows on the left,) runs under them; and which having thus, as it were, scoured the veins and intestines of the town, is afterwards discharged into the river. Here the thighs and legs are separated. The sea approaching the right, invites to the trade and commerce of foreign countries; and the left limb, separated from the thigh a full step, points to home trade, in the northern parts of the county." *

The present town is pleasantly situated, and occupies the margin of a declivity, on the north side of the Tay, about four miles from the confluence of the river with the German Ocean, and protected by the high ground immediately behind, and the hill of Dundee called the Law, which shelters this locality from the keen northern blast. It lies in 56° 27' 33" north latitude, and 3° 2' 55" west longitude from the meridian of Greenwich.

Till a very recent period, the royalty of Dundee was confined within a very narrow space, and consisted of two principal streets, the Seagate next the river, and the Cowgate a little north from that, both running east and west, and almost parallel to one another, bounded on the west by a small stream, which takes its rise from Balgay hill, and on the east by a rivulet called the Wallace or Dens burn, proceeding from the grounds north of the loch. The ground between these, to the extent of a quarter of a mile in length, is level, but rises considerably at both extremities. In ancient times, the west extremity must have formed a very conspicuous feature in the view. Where the rocks were highest, the ancient castle of Dundee stood for centuries; but it, as well as the rocky promontory on which it was erected, have been levelled by the hand of modern improvement, and nothing remains to commemorate its situation but an elegant street, which bears the appropriate cognomen of "Castle Street." This fortification, so far as I have been enabled to discover, occupied the ground which is now the site of the Episcopal Chapel, and the property entering the Seagate, now called the Castlehill.

* Description of the County of Angus, Translated. Dundee, 1793.

Any idea of the strength of the castle must be merely conjectural; it is probable, however, that this important stronghold partook of the style of architecture, which prevailed during the eleventh century, when Europe was reduced to a state of universal anarchy and confusion. On the decline of the house of Charlemagne, every proprietor of a lordship became a petty sovereign; and not only were fortifications erected for the protection of the towns and villages, but the feudal chieftains, by the necessity of the times, were obliged to transform their separate residences into castellated strongholds. Many fortresses built on rocks of the most difficult access are still to be seen along the coast of Scotland. The crumbling towers of Dunnotar, Tantallan, Slains, Dunvegan, and Dunolly, remain to this day splendid monuments of the style, extent, and immense strength of these Gothic fortifications. The castle of Broughty, more sequestered and remote from the artificial improvements of the age, exhibits no contemptible specimen of a Gothic castle, although it is possible that that of Dundee may have boasted more strength and extent. The reader, in the absence of documents more particularly descriptive, must be content with these conjectural notions. Happily now the scene is changed; and instead of gloomy castles, and fields marked with carnage and desolation, we see the Caledonian trampling on the ruins of feudal ambition, and unfettered commerce occupying the very site of imperious usurpation. The blood-stained annals of this once unhappy country will soon cease to be remembered, and the place of warfare forgotten.

In 1746, Dundee was left in a calamitous state from the effects of the rebellion. The population at that period did not exceed 6,000. The extension of the town was not so far west as Tay Street, excepting a solitary brewery and malt loft in the Nethergate, and a small house or two in the O'vergata. Bounded by the Houff, or burying-ground, on the north, it was terminated by a sugar-house on the east. The buildings did not extend so far as Blackness on the west, Craigie on the east, and Dudhope on the north. Black's garden, Chapelshade, and Black's croft, were then unenclosed corn fields. At that time,

Black's croft was let at the paltry rent of fifty shillings yearly. The Hiltown, or Rottenrow, formed always an ancient barony of itself. At that period the tide flowed up as far as Fish Street. Notwithstanding that Dundee was described so far back as 1570 as a strongly built town, it was at this time reduced to such a state of dilapidation that there were not above six stone houses in the High Street; and large vacant areas were allowed to remain in a state of ruin and puddle even in the most central parts of the burgh. In these times, no feu duty was required, but, on the contrary, the magistrates gave premiums for building. A couple of dirty-looking houses were the only hostels for the repose of the weary traveller. The highest rent in the High Street did not exceed three pounds sterling, and indeed the trade at that time could ill afford any thing like a rent. Apprentices were then almost unknown. The shopkeeper was nevertheless very aristocratic: he shut his door at one o'clock, and retired to dinner, which he deliberately discussed while his customers waited at the shop door in anxious expectation for his re-appearance. The house rents averaged about five pounds sterling, with a few solitary exceptions, and the highest rate of rent did not amount to ten pounds. A house of five rooms, kitchen, garret, shop, two gardens, a stable and pigeon-house, in the High Street, was let in 1753 for fourteen pounds sterling, which was considered by many an exorbitant sum. The mode of life adopted by the citizens partook of the predominant character of other northern burghs. The male parent of the middling and lower classes might well be called a stranger to his children. He breakfasted at the ale-house until they went to school. Their return from thence was during the interval of his dinner time; and before he came home in the evening from his club, his twopenny, and his tobacco, the youngsters were in bed and fast asleep. They may thus be said to have had a father only once-a-week, for except on Sunday they seldom saw his face. The roads in those days were most dangerous and unshapely, and a journey to Edinburgh was the perilous work of several days. The post was then run by a common carrier, who was employed by the dealers to

convey their cash and notes betwixt Dundee and Edinburgh, there being no bank north of the Forth, and the old women and children kept their posies in their *kist neuks and pirly-pigs*. There were no fairs held, except a horse market twice-a-year, in one of its narrow streets in the centre of the town; and in that same spot, shambles and a slaughtering-place were erected. The police of the town was in a most wretched state. Two narrow lanes, coarsely paved with round sea stone, formed the only communications to the shore, and the pavements, if such they might be called, were rendered dangerous by jutting staircases, and open cellar stairs, which, in the absence of lamp light, contributed considerably towards the surgeon's practice. The surgeon and the barber were formerly one flesh. In modern times, however, the one party became too proud to associate with the other—surgeons became surgeons, and barbers barbers. * There was not even a fire engine in the town, and the frequency of fires, as already noticed, led the town council to enact that the houses should be no longer thatched. The passage-boats, if such they might be called, were any thing but sufficient, and numerous accidents was the consequence. Such was the general state of the town at the rebellion.

Fifty-three years afterwards, however, Dundee was doubled in point of extent and population. It then stretched to Blackness, Craigie, and the hill of Rottenrow, and considerable encroachments on the river had taken place. Elegant and commodious buildings were reared, as it were by the hand of magic; riches poured out her stores in vast profusion; and elegance and luxury began to brush away the cobwebs of passive indolence. The environs and neighbouring country, which were literally a desert, had now given way to the master hand of improvement, and villas and gardens arose in rapid succession. Trade and commerce gladdened the heart of

* During the last war, the Russian government invited into its service a number of British surgeons, who had their appropriate rank in both the army and navy. The surprise of these gentlemen may be better imagined than described, when they found that part of their duty was to shave the common sailors and soldiers.

enterprise, and taste and elegance followed in their train. There is something pleasing in reflecting on the rapid transition of the aspect of the town during the short period of half a century, in which, so to speak, the wilderness has been made to blossom like the rose. From 1746 till 1799, a period of fifty-three years, the population increased from 6,000 to 25,000. The wretched hovels for commercial accommodation were now superseded by two elegant hotels, kept by Morren and Gordon. The piers for shipping and boats, though comparatively imperfect, operated as an inducement to trading vessels. Foreign tonnage was consequently, like the population, quadrupled, and vessels traded betwixt London and Dundee once-a-fortnight. The home tonnage in the year has been reckoned at 9,000 tons. A ship-building dock had been also constructed, and under the management of bailie Myles, a declivitous pier was built at the west shore for the accommodation of passage boats and others, who could then moor at any state of the tide.

The manufacturing interests of the town were considerably increased and enlarged, and Osnaburghs became a staple commodity. The weavers of this fabric were capable of earning the then large yearly sum of fifty pounds sterling. The house rents at this period varied from five to fifty pounds per annum, and vacant ground for building, for which premiums had been offered fifty years before, became extremely valuable. A small area containing about 300 square feet is reported to have been sold by public sale at £300 sterling. The public buildings progressed in proportion, and five churches, well occupied and frequented, exclusive of sectarian meeting-houses, were reared. The market-places were also improved and extended. An elegant town-hall for the nine incorporated trades, an English chapel, besides a Glassite meeting-house, were erected in a very short space, together with the town-house, or tolbooth, and various other public buildings. New streets had been judiciously formed, and one of these (Castle Street) literally scooped out of a high rock, by force of gunpowder. Tay Street formed also a convenient access to the country—a desideratum which had long

been a wanting to facilitate the commercial trade betwixt Dundee and the inland towns. The meadows also underwent considerable improvement, having been enclosed with stone walls. The mercantile part of the community also became a respectable, well educated, and wealthy body. It is worthy of remark, that in 1746, there was only one carter in the whole town, and in 1799 there were no less than 130 in full employment. The tonnage, anchorage, and beaconage dues, &c., which at a former period did not amount to more than £40 or £50, were let in 1799 at about £1400. About this time the Duke of Rutland published his journal of a tour to the northern parts of Great Britain. It is at best but a silly production, except that it gives a very correct account of the impracticable state of the Tay ferry during that period, and is tinged with some little religious antipathy against the prevailing form of public worship. I shall just copy the original.

“Sunday, Sept. 5th, 1796.—Lord Elcho left us this morning, on his return to Mr Brodie's, and we crossed the ferry in a *small boat*, leaving our carriages to follow us at *high tide*. The Tay is here about three miles broad, and is bounded on each side by lands of the most luxuriant cultivation. We crossed in seventeen minutes, with a delightful breeze, and upon landing proceeded to Gordon's Inn. The inhabitants were flocking to kirk, and we eagerly embraced the opportunity of hearing the Scotch service, Messrs Hayes and King going to one church, while Mr Smith and I went to another. At the entrance a plate always stands for the receipt of contributions towards the support of the poor. A respectable looking woman accommodated us with seats in the gallery of the church, and also supplied us with prayer-books.* The service lasted about two hours, during which time none of the audience ever knelt. The minister in the first place recited a prayer, and then read some verses which were afterwards sung by the clerk, accompanied by the whole congregation. The minister then expounded several verses of a chapter in the Bible, after which psalms were again sung. A lecture or sermon followed, and the service concluded by a general prayer. The lecture is always given extempore, and it is of great service to the minister to be able to quote from scripture with readiness and facility. Such a man generally commands attention and respect from his audience. After service, our party re-assembled at the inn: we walked along the principal street of the town to the coffee-house, and finding upon our return the carriages arrived, we set out at a quarter past two o'clock for Perth, a distance of 20 miles.”

* The noble author should have said Bibles, but perhaps he did not trouble himself to open the leaves.

Dundee, in its present situation, is accessible on all sides, being completely commanded by the surrounding heights, and is not tenable according to the present system of warfare. These heights, indeed, are particularly beneficial for its shelter, comfort, and beauty, but are certainly not fitted for its defence. In attempting to describe the modern town, the High Street, Cross, or Market-place, naturally presents itself as most worthy of our first attention. * It is an oblong square or rectangle, three hundred and sixty feet long, by one hundred feet broad. On the south side of this square stands the Town House, a splendid Roman building, erected in 1733-4, by Deacon John Smart, with stones from the river side below Craigie, which are of a mouldering nature, have a dirty looking appearance, and consequently not at all fitted for such a conspicuous building.† The front presents a very handsome aspect.‡ A spire which rises from the centre, about a hundred and forty feet, forms a very grand ornament to the roof. Its celebrated architect, Wm. Adam, in his *Vitrūvius Scotticus*, computes the height of the spire 132 feet above the floor of the piazzas, which form an excellent shelter during inclement weather to persons frequenting the Cross, to discuss agricultural or other business. The ground floor was formerly occupied as shops, for which it was but ill adapted in consequence of the want of light, and the bustle and confusion incident on market days, which not unfrequently blocked up the access. On the east end were the first rooms occupied by the Dundee Banking Company, who carried on their business therein for more than half a century. On the west end is a long established apothecary's shop. On the west end of the second floor is a very handsome hall, where the Town Council hold their sederunts; and on the east end is an equally spacious hall, though destitute of the same number of embellishments as the preceding, where the Guildry Corporation, and the Courts of Justice,

* Vide Plate V.

† It has been in contemplation to restore the front in all its original grandeur—an improvement most devoutly to be wished for.

‡ Vide Plate VI.



HIGH STREET TOWN HALL

LOOKING TOWARDS THE TRADES HALL.

(Dundee.)

hold their meetings. On the same floor are four rooms with strongly arched roofs for the accommodation of the Town Clerks, and in which the records are kept. Although these apartments, from being arched, might be supposed to have a dull appearance, this is not the case; the whole are airy, clean, and well lighted. * On the third floor is the jail, an ill-aired and miserable place of confinement. The three front apartments, which are lighted by small oval windows, are occupied by debtors, and two back cells are used for the confinement of male criminals. These cells are arched above; the side walls are netted with iron; the window bars doubled, and an iron rod fixed in the floor with a shackle for the leg. Executions are happily very rare in Dundee. A period of nine years intervened between the two last executions. The turnkey occupies part of the Attic rooms, and the remainder of these apartments are appropriated to female debtors and criminals, who are obliged to mix together without classification. The tower of the church, from want of sufficient convenience, is also used as a place of confinement. It is, however, gratifying to observe that a proper site has been selected and in progress of building, at the south-west corner of the town's gardens, for the erection of a jail, bridewell, and police office. The first jail in Dundee stood in the middle of the Seagate, and must have been of very remote antiquity. A second jail was at the shore, to the westward of the Castle rock. Proceeding towards the Trades' Hall, is Mr Cameron's chronometer depot, with a flag-staff on the roof, and farther on Merchant's extensive hotel, which forms the termination of Castle Street, leading from the south-east side of the High Street to the harbour. This street contains many elegant buildings; among others the Scots

* The spire of the Town Hall contains an excellent clock and bells. About 1773, the roof of the Town House caught fire, by some accident never elucidated, 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 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.

Episcopal Chapel, with its large Gothic windows, forms a very conspicuous ornament. Under it are the apartments of the old Dundee Bank, and a public sale-room. There is also a very compact modern theatre, built upon the same principle of economy, the lower flat being appropriated to places of business. At the head of a lane running west to the Old Fish Market, there is a hall for the accommodation of the Caledonian Lodge of Free Masons.

At the south-east corner of Castle Street, and forming the west end of Dock Street, stands the EXCHANGE COFFEE-ROOM—an elegant and commodious building, with a spacious opening to the westward. The style of the architecture above the cellars is Grecian. The ground story of this building consists of a range of cellars, the greater number of which are arched. The next story has been laid out for shops. The west front of the basement story is composed of Doric columns and pilasters, boldly relieved by the deep recesses of the doors and windows. The same front of the Coffee-Room story is of the Ionic order, and taken from the temple of Erechtheus at Athens. This example of the Ionic style has received more decoration than the one commonly used. The north front is of plain ashlar; but it is well connected by the horizontal line of the cornice and string course, which are carried round the three fronts. The Reading Room (exclusive of the space allowed for the orchestra) is 73 feet by 38, and is 30 feet in height. The building was erected by a body of subscribers, from a plan by Mr George Smith of Edinburgh, at the cost of £9000. Crichton Street runs off at right angles from the High Street at the south-west corner of it, and passing into the Green Market leads to Earl Grey's Dock.

Returning to the High Street, the TRADES' HALL, dividing the Seagate and Nethergate, is an object of admiration. * It was erected at the expense 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 already described as a very

* Vide Plate VI.

great nuisance, upon the site of which it was erected. The ground floor is divided into very convenient shops.

The second story 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 expense of one guinea per annum, to each subscriber.

Each of the nine incorporated trades has apartments for meeting on its own particular business. Prior to the erection of this hall, at the election of the convener, their deacons, or giving assent to the list of magistrates presented for their approbation, the trades were necessitated to assemble in the churchyard, and in the open air. The main front of the building is adorned with pillars after the Ionic order of architecture. A very neat cupola surmounts the whole, and contains a bell for summoning the trades to their respective meetings. On the opposite side of the square, and fronting the Town Hall, a very handsome modern street has been formed, which vies in point of architectural elegance with any in the Scottish metropolis. The details of the buildings bear a similitude to the celebrated Ionic temple of Ilissus. If aught were wanting to illustrate the liberality and commercial enterprise which prevails so extensively in this favoured town, a survey of this single street would shame the most incredulous. There is not, perhaps, in Scotland, a better classification of elegance and uniformity than that displayed on both sides of Reform Street. * At the northern termination of the street, a complete finish is given to the *coup-de-œil* of the view, by the imposing appearance

* In excavating the rocky promontory to make out the present site of Reform Street, a fossil tree was discovered, measuring 52 inches in circumference :—25 feet from the root end, was taken out of the fissure of the rock—the other end of the tree, running in a direction different from the cut of the street, still remains. About 14 feet of the lower end was cut into planks, which were as black and hard as ebony. A certain writer gives it as his opinion, that it must have been there since the deluge, and in support of his asseveration he states

of the NEW PUBLIC SEMINARIES. * This building is in the Doric style of Grecian architecture. The portico or central part is modelled after the celebrated Parthenon at Athens, and the other architectural details are in imitation of the coragic monument of Thrysallus. The floor of the portico is elevated three feet nine inches above the finished level of the play-ground. The designs of Reform Street, and of the Seminaries, were executed by Mr George Angus, architect, from Edinburgh, and reflect the highest credit on the taste and abilities of that scientific gentleman. A double-columned gateway and iron-palisadoed wall,

that about five feet of fine blue clay lay above the tree, and about nine inches of "washed sea-sand" covered the clay, from which he forms the inference that such a commixture of substance could only be produced by the action of the sea. He also states another singular circumstance, "that some hazel bushes have been found amongst the clay beside the tree, with the nuts still attached to the rind and branches; and that there can be little doubt, had Dundee existed at the time these bushes grew, the nuts would have been gathered." I cannot, however, subscribe to such an opinion. That the fossil tree was of remote antiquity I do not entertain the slightest doubt, but I think it more probable that the sea at one time may have reached this locality, as it has been known to have receded considerably within even this last century. The castle of Broughty, for instance, is stated in 1597 as being an insulated fortress, and the little meadows where the fossil tree was found was the town's mill-dam about 200 years ago as appears from the record of the burgh. Another singular discovery is also recorded, of the greater part of a human skeleton being found among the branches of the oak. Other relics have been found, which have given rise to much speculation. In cutting the foundation of the Seminaries, and the wall that surrounds them, and also near the north end of Lindsay Street, several stone bullets were found, and it has been stated, that they must have been used before the invention of metal ones, and supposed to have been fired from the Castle of Dundee, which was demolished in the thirteenth century, whereas gunpowder was invented only in 1330, and in 1342 it was first used in warfare; and it was not till 1383 that gunpowder and stone bullets were used in France. In 1405, cannon first appeared in Britain, and in 1441, guns were first invented by a German: hence any notion in regard to the date of these relics must be entirely speculation.

In draining Loch Leven, several stone balls were discovered of nearly the same calibre, which had been probably fired upon the besiegers of that fortress, or on the occasion of Queen Mary's escape from Loch Leven Castle.—*History of Queen Mary's Castles, by the author.*

* The Public Seminaries were under the patronage of the Magistrates and Council till May 1829, when a new constitution was obtained, by which they are to be henceforth under that of twenty Directors, of whom ten are to be chosen by the Magistrates and Town Council, and the other ten by the contributors to the New Buildings, on the third Saturday of October annually.



By Joseph Swan Glasgow.

From a photograph in the.

NEW PUBLIC SEMINARIES

(Dundee.)

which encircles an elegant shrubbery, leads to the principal entrance. An excellent view of the Reverend Dr Russell's chapel (p. 128) is obtained from this site, and presents at one view sister specimens of Grecian and Gothic architecture. * The old seminaries which were in separate districts of the town, had long ago been found insufficient for the purposes of education, and the present splendid edifice was begun in June, 1832, and so far finished by the first of October, 1834, as to admit of the reception of all the classes. It was erected at a cost (including play ground and enclosures) of about £10,000. It contains large, airy, and well lighted apartments, adequate to the rapidly increasing population and prospective improvements of this flourishing town.

The central part, which contains a room 42 feet by 40, for the higher branches of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry, is well lighted, and elegantly fitted up, and capable of containing upwards of 300 auditors. Above this room is another of the same dimensions, intended for a Museum; and I have no doubt, from the extensive commercial intercourse of the town, that it will require comparatively little exertion to fill up this apartment with natural and artificial curiosities from distant regions. Beneath the central room, and under ground, are a Laboratory for chemical experiments, and a stove-room for heating the different apartments with warm air.

On the right of the Mathematical department is a commodious room for the apparatus belonging to the Institution; and on the west is a room, 37 feet by 30, for the junior classes of the Academy. This room, as well as the corresponding one on the east wing for the Writing and Arithmetic, is lighted with eight large windows. On the west of the central range of the building are accommodations for the Grammar School on the ground floor; and above these rooms are apartments for meetings of the Directors, a room for the Teachers, and a Library. In the east wing, which corresponds to the west, are the English, French, and Drawing departments, with Model room, &c. When the whole plan is completed, there will be

* Vide Plate VII.

a separate building for a janitor and his family, whose business will be to attend to the comfort of the pupils, and to see that every thing is in proper order about the building.

Much praise is due to the Directors of this establishment for the distinguished and persevering zeal with which they have matured and put in execution their views regarding this valuable institution, which is not only a splendid ornament to the town, but will be a lasting monument of the enterprise and intelligence of this distinguished community. The building was erected from money raised by subscription, chiefly by the inhabitants of Dundee and Town Council.

The following table, which exhibits the *curriculum* observed in the Seminaries, is perhaps the most extensive course of education to be found in any similar institution in Scotland.

TEACHERS.	9 to 10.	10 to 11.	11 to 12.	12 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.
MR CAMPBELL,	English Grammar, and Geography.	English Reading and Elocution.			English Reading and Elocution.		English, Geography, History, and Composition, for Ladies.
MR STEWART,	Arithmetical Classes.		Ladies' Arithmetical Class.	Writing.		Ladies' Writing Class.	Writing.
MR BLACK,		1st and 2d Latin Classes.			1st Class.	2d Class.	
MR LOW,	2d Greek Class.	3d and 4th Latin, and 1st Greek Classes.			3d and 4th Latin, and 1st Greek classes.		2d Greek Class.
MR LEGENDRE,	1st French Class.	1st French Class for Ladies.	Spanish.	2d French Class.	2d French Class for Ladies.	German.	2d French Class.
MR ANDREWS,		Painting.		Drawing.			
MR ROY,		Arithmetic and Book-keeping.			Geography, General Grammar, English Composition, History, and Logic.		
MR M'LAREN,		Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.			Mathematics and Algebra.		



HIGH STREET & LUCKENBOOTHES

FROM THE EAST
(Dundee.)

3

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The *west* end of the square or High Street, which embraces a beautiful and grotesque view, falls next to be illustrated. The dark tower of the church rises in gloomy majesty above the top of an ancient building, long denominated the Luckenbooths, at the extreme corner of which a turret still remains. The associations connected with this venerable pile partake of a character and interest which cannot fail to impress every spectator. This same mansion was chosen by General Monk as his residence when he had taken possession of the town, and consigned it to be pillaged by the hands of the soldiery, as has been already stated. Under the same roof the celebrated Anne Scott, daughter of the Earl of Buccleuch, afterwards Duchess of Monmouth, is said to have been born. Her parents at that time were among those who had taken refuge within the walls of Dundee, during the usurpation of Cromwell. Here, also, in 1715, the Pretender took up his residence during his sojourn in town. The lower part was originally divided into arched sections, similar to those of the old Customhouse. The doors and windows of the shops, however, have been modernized and enlarged. The Luckenbooths run west into the Overgate, anciently called *Argylegaet*. * The names of *Murraygaet* and *Argylegaet* indicate that the noble families of Murray and Argyle had, in former days, in common with many other of the nobles of the land, been particularly connected with the town, and had houses in the streets which consequently bore their names. A house in the Overgate, opposite to the windmill, has been pointed out as that belonging to Argyle. In consequence of the share which Argyle took in the affairs of the Covenanters, he was obliged to expatriate himself, and on this occasion it is highly probable that his property had been disposed of during his exile. The building connected with the Luckenbooths is also of remote antiquity. It was originally called the Tolbooth; and the Tron, where the public weights were kept, was in front of this house. In an instrument of sasine, which I have seen in the possession of

* *Gaet* is an old term for street.

Mr John Young, one of the proprietors, dated 1780, in the twenty-third year of George III., in favour of John Hunter, the property of the Old Tolbooth, west side of the *Mercategaet* of Dundee, is specially described.

To modern readers, a tolbooth might appear to indicate a prison, or place of confinement; this, however, is a fallacious notion; for tolbooths, in ancient times, were so called from a toll-house being erected at a certain entrance to a town where the customs were exacted. No doubt can exist as to this fact, for Dundee was, in ancient times, bounded by the houses east of the High Street, and the churches were without the town. There is a lane in the vicinage of this house which is still called the Old Tolbooth Lane. The entry to the dwelling-house is by one of those outside stairs, which were as common in Dundee in ancient times as they are singular now. The substantial and comfortable residences which these buildings afford, even in this heyday of improvement, form a surviving specimen of the wealth of Dundee during periods of war and turmoil; and it may be justly said, that although the town has suffered more than any other in Scotland, it has been also singularly blessed with more than a common share of prosperity.

Much about the same time with Forfar, Dundee was honoured with a royal residence, there having been one within the court called St Margaret's Close, at the High Street, near which that appendage of royalty, the mint, was afterwards erected. The palace, or at least part of it, which had stood uncovered and in ruins for a considerable time, was put in a state of repair a few years before the rebellion of 1745, by Bailie Watson, a partisan of the house of Stuart, and who, it is said, commanded a body of the insurgents at that memorable era. The rebel troops who, under the leading of Sir James Kinloch, took possession of, and held the town a few weeks for the exiled family, were partly formed of the corps of this civic leader, who, at an entertainment given by him to his brother officers at the head of the court before the palace, handed chairs to them for their accommodation out at the windows. In that part of the building

used as a residence by Watson, some of the ornaments in the taste of the age remain, and also a small recess concealed in the wall of one of the apartments, in which, a few years ago, a pair of boots and a *Ferrara* were found. Within this recess, tradition says that this Jacobite functionary secreted himself, when the demon of discord and internal anarchy fell before the genius of right government at Culloden. It also says, that Watson was the father of two promising daughters, who, by means of two French officers in the service of the Pretender, did him the honour of making him a grandfather without the ceremony of appearing before a clergyman. The palace at present is occupied by several families; and upon the lintel of one of the apartments, which is of large dimensions, and was recently used as a wright's shop, there is an uncharged escutcheon, accompanied with the date 1505; this, of course, refers only to some alterations or repairs, and not to the erection of the house.

This palace, after ceasing to be a royal residence, was conferred upon, and inhabited by, the Earls of Angus of the Douglas family, by the Scrymseours of Dudhope, constables of Dundee, and afterwards by John Grahame of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee.

Robert III. was the first sovereign who struck coin in the mint, which was connected with the palace; and he probably was the erector of it. Silver groats, bearing his impress, were minted here, and are still to be seen in the collections of the curious. A close, leading from the High Street, is still called the Mint Close.

Before taking leave of the market-place it may be proper to mention, that in the middle of that square stood the ancient Cross of Dundee, which was erected in 1586; and after remaining in the same place for a period of nearly two centuries, it was taken down in 1777, and stones, placed in form of these last figures, were indented in the pavement of the street, and on the spot where it stood. These stones have been recently removed, when the street underwent repair and improvement. East from it stood the Cross well, now removed to St Clement's lane, behind the Town House. Receding from these buildings stands the English Chapel, a very chaste edifice,

the lower part of which is occupied by shops. Although the High Street lies within a short distance of the shore, it possessed no communication with it till within the last fifty years, except by the vault and other narrow lanes. This great want has, however, been most effectually supplied by the opening up of Castle Street at one end of the square, Crichton Street at the other, and Union Street immediately opposite to the churches, at the corner of which, and fronting the Nethergate, is Wallace's hotel, which supplies the place of the one at the Cross, long occupied by Mr Morren. This street forms a communication between the Nethergate, Earl Grey's dock, and the Craig pier.

From the great square, and on the south of the Episcopal Chapel, runs the Nethergate, which continues the suburban district to the Blackness toll. The Perth road and Magdalen-yard road are a continuation of the Nethergate, the former leading through the "Carse of Gowrie," and the latter terminating in that splendid promenade the Magdalen-yard. In the Nethergate, a little to the westward of the High Street, stood Whitehall, the court residence of several of the kings of Scotland at various periods. In this building also conventions of estates and burghs were frequently held, as also meetings of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. A small close leading south to Fish Street retains to this day the name of Whitehall Close, and on several of the buildings erected on the site of this locality, a number of stones of the ancient palace have been inserted and preserved. Till very lately, an ancient chimney-place was in existence, bearing the arms of James VI., with the date of 1588, and this inscription, OBAY. ZE. KING. JAMIS 6. IN DE—the last four letters, FENS, being broken off. On the lintel of another door there is inscribed TENDIT ACERRIMA VIRTUS. This door is the entrance to a series of three low vaults, communicating with each other, the outer walls of which are of great strength. All that now remains of the original buildings is a portion of the west wall, containing the fireplace, which was ornamented with the lintels mentioned above. On the same side of the court, and opposite this lintel, there is a

small niche built in the wall, supposed to have been brought from St Mary's chapel, which stood a few yards to the westward, and built up when this house was erected on the site of the palace. The niche has several ornamental figures about it, two of which, though much decayed, appear to have been statues—a kind of *Caryatides*. The canopy is wrought like the roof of a pavilion, above which there is represented the Tree of Life, well fructified, with the accompaniments of Adam, Eve, and the Serpent, and above all an Angel in the clouds. Other fragments of the palace have disappeared. Over the entry to Whitehall Close there still exists, in excellent preservation, the royal arms of Charles I., with the following inscription, in decayed letters, GOD SAVE THE KING. C. R. 1660. Charles made it his residence prior to his expedition to Worcester, which carried the most disastrous consequences in its train, and left Dundee to the ravages of Oliver Cromwell. Whitehall appears to have been surrounded by a number of houses belonging to the nobility. A little to the westward of the above close, and almost opposite to the churches, stood one of the most extensive mansions in Dundee, the town residence of the potent Earls of Crawford. The mansion-house is said to have been erected in the thirteenth century, and, with the grounds, occupied the whole space from the Nethergate down to the river. Here the Lords of Crawford are said to have resided, and in these halls, now no longer existing, they lived in feudal splendour. Here, in the beginning of the fifteenth century, Archibald, the sixth Earl of Angus and Lord of Liddesdale, better known by the soubriquet of Bell-the-Cat, was hospitably entertained by the Earl of Crawford, and had his marriage solemnized with Maud Lindsay, daughter of that Earl, with a degree of pomp and magnificence remarkable in those times. *

The Earl of Angus, possessed of the powerful castle of Hermitage, in Liddesdale, overawed even majesty itself, and many, anecdotes are

* Of this marriage William the sixth Earl of Angus and Sir David Douglas were the offspring, who, in 1440, and in the flower of their youth, fell sacrifices to the cruel policy of the barons, during the minority of King James.

related of his prowess as a warrior. He was obliged to exchange the sequestered castle of Hermitage for that of Bothwell on the following remarkable occasion.

Speirs of Kilspindie, a renowned chevalier, had been present in court when the Earl of Angus was highly praised for his strength and valour. "It may be," answered Speirs, "if all be good that is upcome," insinuating that the courage of the Earl might not answer the promise of his person. Shortly, after Angus, while hawking near Borthwick, with a single attendant, met Kilspindie: "What reason had you," said the Earl, "for making the question of my manhood? Thou art a tall fellow, and so am I; and by St Bride of Douglas, one of us shall pay for it!" "Since it may be no better," answered Kilspindie, "I will defend myself against the best Earl in Scotland." With these words they encountered fiercely, till Angus, with one blow, severed the thigh of his antagonist upon the spot. The Earl then addressed the attendant of Kilspindie: "Go thy way; tell my gossip the King, that here was nothing but fair play. I know my gossip will be offended; but I will get me into Liddesdale, and remain in my castle of Hermitage until his anger is abated." The King, seeing that no order could be taken with the Earl of Angus while in possession of Liddesdale, caused him to exchange that lordship for Bothwell. This circumstance is thus taken notice of by Sir Walter Scott in his Marmion:—

" The same who left the dusky vale
Of Hermitage in Liddesdale,
Its dungeons and its towers;
Where Bothwell's turrets braved the air,
And Bothwell's banks are blooming fair,
To fix his princely bowers."

Fragments of the Crawford mansion were in existence little more than fifty years ago, on which the word Lindsay was embossed in a kind of battlement. The house was then in the possession of Andrew Laird, Esq., father of the late Admiral Laird, and great-grand-

father of David Laird, Esq. of Strathmartine. At that time it was used as a modern mansion.

At the port of the Nethergate, and opposite to the foot of Tay Street, stands the dilapidated remains of the Hospital, which, at the time of its erection, was considered one of the chief ornaments of the town. It was originally founded by the Earl of Crawford and Lindsay, who bequeathed certain lands and buildings for the maintenance of the poor citizens of Dundee. Its funds were afterwards augmented by other charitable individuals, and at the Reformation it acquired part of the property possessed by the suppressed monasteries. Till within sixty years ago, those receiving relief from the hospital invariably resided within its walls, and the minister of the Cross church officiated as chaplain. The chief sources of income arise from the burying-ground dues, and the rents and feus of the hospital ward, &c., from which funds upwards of £500 is expended annually on the objects of charity.

The Overgate, which is divided by the churches, and, diverging from the north-west corner of the High Street, runs almost due west, branching out at the west port into two divisions, called Hawkhill and Scouringburn, which lead to the extremity of Dundee. The Blackness road forms an opening also to the westward between these streets, dividing nearly into equal parts the angle made by them. The buildings in the whole range of the Overgate and its branches present rather an irregular and inelegant view. Tay Street, an elegant cross street, and possessing a beautiful square, forms the principal communication between the Overgate and Nethergate. Tally Street, Thorter Row, School Wynd, and Long Wynd, are but narrow and incommodious communications. Small's Wynd, and a number of lanes to the westward, are the only thoroughfares between the Perth road and Hawkhill. There is an excellent communication opened, and an elegant street in progress of erection, called Lindsay Street, which leads directly to the new jail and bridewell. Barrack Street is also another communication with the northern parts of the town, and joins the barracks and Lochee road. The barracks are

situated on a commanding eminence at the foot of the Law, and, for health and salubrity, are unequalled by any in the north of Scotland; the most prominent building of which is the remains of the castle of Dudhope, formerly the seat of the constables of Dundee. At the Revolution the estates of Dudhope were conferred on the family of Douglas, in whose possession they now remain. The parks near the town were let for a long lease, and the extensive plantations which surrounded the castle were all cut down; the castle itself, ceasing to be a baronial residence, was converted into a woollen manufactory, and afterwards into barracks. The nursery below the barrack formed once the garden and orchard of the castle. The most beautiful object in the neighbourhood is a hill, called the Law, rising 526 feet above the level of the Tay. The prospect from this hill, which forms an excellent landmark, is of the most extensive and picturesque character. On the east, the German ocean expands itself to the enraptured gaze, with the Bell Rock Lighthouse rearing its conical form in the midst of the deep. On the south, the crumbling towers of St Andrews rise in gloomy majesty. The river Eden is seen winding its way, and the green cultivated hills of Fife finish the panoramic picture. Largo Law, Norman's Law, and the two Lomonds, exhibit the most romantic appearance, and in a very clear day I have seen the Pentland hills, like so many clouds, at the extremity of the southern horizon. On the west of the prospect, the scene undergoes a beautiful transition. The level and extensive Carse of Gowrie lies like a map before us, in all its richness and fertility, the Tay sweeping round its southern extremity, and the hills bounding it on the north. To the north of these, and greatly west, are to be seen the hills of Perthshire, in the midst of which, rising to the clouds, is Schiallion. Nearest on the north are the Seidlaw hills, and in an opening on the west and east of these, the blue Grampians are to be seen. The level of the country, embraced in this prospect, exhibits every where the highest cultivation; and the rich fields, woods, and plantations, are every where embellished with gentlemen's seats and commodious farm houses. The river Dichty is traced nearly

from its source to its mouth, along which mills and bleaching grounds are profusely scattered. It is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the sublimity of this prospect, to which there would be little exaggeration in applying the words of Thomson :—

“ Enchanting vale ! beyond whate’er the muse
Has of Achaia or Hesperia sung !
O vale of bliss ! O softly swelling hills !
On which the power of *cultivation* lies,
And joys to see the wonder of his toil.
Heavens ! what a goodly prospect spreads around
Of hills and dales, of woods, of lawns, and spires,
And glittering towns, and gilded streams !”

In digging round the Law, in every direction, great quantities of human bones have been found ; which sufficiently proves, that around its base many a bloody battle must have been fought. The very appearance of the place shows, that it was originally of great strength, and this is most clearly ascertained, by the top being of different materials from the main body of the hill, and no doubt can exist that it was originally surrounded with a regular wall of *vitrified* rock. On the ruins of these rocks, a fort composed of dry stones, without any cement, has been built at a later period. This fort is about forty yards long, from north to south, and twenty-five 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 of the hill. This rampart is strongest on the east, where the entry was, through a long narrow passage winding among the turrets, and passing into the body of the fort at the middle of the east side of the quadrangle ; and there are terraces lower down the hill, which seem to have been outworks. The high and progressive state of cultivation all around the Law, and nearly to its top, has removed almost every vestige which might lead the antiquarian to form any thing like a substantial idea of what it once was. No doubt however can exist, that the Law formed one of those vitrified forts which in former ages were invariably placed on high and detached hills or eminences, although some authors will

have it that the vitrified appearance of the Law was only occasioned by its being made a beacon, and fires lighted thereon to give warning in times of danger; but from what I have traced, I have no doubt that the Law is the site of a vitrified fort.

Underneath the barracks, a little town, as it were, has begun to progress, and numerous mills and manufactories have risen almost as if by magic.

At the east end of the Murraygate the street branches off into two divisions—the Cowgate, leading to the eastward, and the Wellgate, which, rising gently from the Murraygate, connects that street with the Bonnet Hill, or Hiltown, the latter stretching in a bold line over a steep ascent, as far north as the lands of Clepington. The Wellgate, on market days, exhibits a scene of bustle and business almost unprecedented. The grotesque and irregular appearance which the Hiltown exhibits does any thing but indicate the fact that manufactures are carried on to such an incredible extent in this motley built locality. The Bucklemaker Wynd * goes off at right angles from the head of the Wellgate, and extends to Wallace Burn. An extensive rising ground, lying to the northward of this wynd, and to the eastward of Hiltown, retains the appropriate appellation of Forebank, which is embellished with a number of elegant villas and gardens. It is a matter of regret, that although the situation offered the utmost facility, a disregard to general taste has considerably impaired the appearance which might have existed had the proprietors adopted a general plan. Maxwelltown has lately been built upon the grounds lying between the Hiltown and the villa of Hillbank, to the northward of Forebank, and bounding the limits of the town in that direction. Dudhope Wynd, which forms the northern boundary of the Chapelshade, and runs westward as far as

* The Bonnet Hill and Bucklemaker Wynd were once principally inhabited by bonnet-makers and buckle-makers. Both trades are now unknown here, although the former still holds a nominal place among the trades of the town. The corporation privileges were thrown open to the public some time ago; but no attempt has been made to revive this ancient branch of local manufacture.

the barracks, is nearly opposite to the Bucklemaker Wynd. Near the south-east corner of the Chapelshade, at the mouth of a lane which leads from the bottom of the Hiltown to the road around the Meadows, is situated the celebrated Ladywell, which has long continued to supply the town with water. The Wellgate has also two communications with the same road, formed by Meadow Street and Baltic Street; the first of these contains a number of genteel houses, and the latter, as may be supposed from its name, is composed of warehouses and offices, in which a very great deal of business is transacted.

The Cowgate, the most remarkable street for business in town, and what may be with propriety termed the Exchange of Dundee, runs from the east end of the Murraygate, till it is subdivided and contracted by King Street, which breaks off on its north side. St Andrew's Church, already described, is beautifully situated on an eminence to the north of the junction of these streets, and fronting St Andrew's Street, which runs south, crossing the Seagate, and opens up, by means of Trades' Lane, a communication with the eastern part of the harbour. Immediately to the east of St Andrew's Church, at the commencement of King Street, is the Glassite Meeting-house; and a little farther east stands the Royal Infirmary—an institution which has been of incalculable benefit to the community, and which reflects the highest credit on its managers and supporters. In 1782, a public subscription commenced for the establishment of a Dispensary. This was ably supported by annual contributions from many of the inhabitants, and the beneficial effects flowing from it were soon evident, and sensibly felt by the poor. It was, however, limited in means, and the want of a house for the reception of patients in a great measure diminished its usefulness. An attempt was now 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 donations, ground was purchased at the east end of the town, having an elevated situation, sloping to the south, and sufficiently detached from other buildings to secure quietness and salubrious air to the patients, having a considerable open space for a promenade to the convalescents. The plan was given by Mr John Paterson, architect in Edinburgh. The foundation stone was laid on the 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 employed in the Infirmary ; but afterwards several improvements were made, and three medical gentlemen were chosen to undertake 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. Its popularity, however, is well established, and every person standing in need of medical assistance is happy to be transported thither, being assured of the best possible advice, and the most attentive treatment.

The Governors of the Infirmary had long felt the want of a place of confinement for lunatics belonging to Dundee and neighbouring parishes, and after mature deliberation, they in 1805 appointed a committee to procure subscriptions, and to purchase ground whereon to erect a suitable ASYLUM, *exclusively for insane persons*.

The foundation stone was laid with all the usual formalities, on the 3rd day of September, 1812, and the Asylum was opened for the reception of patients on the first day of April, 1820. The cause of

this great delay was the pending of a bill in parliament to establish a lunatic asylum in every county.

It commands a fine view of the Tay and surrounding country, and is situated about half a mile north of the town, above which it is considerably elevated, sloping to the south, where the soil is dry, the water good, and the air pure and unconfined.

The contributions at its opening amounted to £7,706 10s. 8d., and to 31st March, 1835, including this sum, £11,012 7s. 5½d. Every year, with one exception, there has been an excess of income over expenditure; yet, in consequence of the great additions and extensive alterations, the institution at the latter date appears burdened with a debt of £6,334 13s. 11d.

The most approved medical and moral treatment is put into practice; neither labour, time, or expense are spared to restore reason, and, where this is impossible, to alleviate the sufferings of those unhappy persons labouring under the most severe of all human calamities. And that this system has been most successful appears from every annual report, especially the *tenth*, in which there is a table stating the cured to be 43 per cent. on the gross total admitted. The employment of the pauper patients, as part of the system, was long a desideratum, and now that proper workshops are erected, where the patients are employed with security and safety to themselves and those around them, it is expected that the profit of their labour will, in a few years, liquidate the cost of these erections, and at no very distant period wholly support themselves in the asylum. Every amusement and recreation necessary and compatible with the utmost possible liberty, are amply provided for the other patients, with the most complete seclusion as well as distinctness of classification. The accommodation for ladies and gentlemen is perhaps unequalled, certainly not surpassed, in any similar *retreat* in the kingdom. The apartments are elegant and commodious, and nine spacious airing grounds, with the adjoining garden walks and bowling-green, are sufficient to prove that there is abundance of room and scope for exercise and healthy exertion.

When the patients are in a fit state, they are permitted to attend the chapel in the asylum on the Lord's day; and out of 131, the present number of lunatics, rather more than 100 avail themselves of the opportunity; and while nothing can be more proper than their behaviour during the service, its good effects are seen not only in the after part of the day, but also throughout the week.

The numbers have steadily and permanently progressed since the house was opened, and for the last five years at the rate of six each year; and it is worthy of remark, that the males have generally been ten or twelve in number higher than the female lunatics, and that the first person admitted still remains an inmate, apparently happy and contented in all his delusions.

The Directors, in 1835, had deeply and sincerely to regret the loss the asylum sustained in the death of Dr Ramsay, who had been physician from the commencement; and to acknowledge their good fortune in being able to supply his place with Dr Nimmo, a gentleman every way worthy and qualified to be his successor.

A full length portrait of David Blair, of Cookston, Esquire, who took the most active part in founding the asylum, and who has been chairman since its erection, is suspended in the committee room.

In addition to the Royal Infirmary and the Lunatic Asylum, there are several other charitable institutions in Dundee. The Orphan Institution, whose very name urges peculiar claims upon the public, has been of great benefit in rescuing friendless orphans from the chances of starvation and crime, and fitting them to be useful members of society. The Institution was a few years ago incorporated by royal charter. The management is vested in directors, freely chosen by the body of annual subscribers of 5s. and upwards; and the improved system has so operated on the benevolent portion of the community, that the number of helpless orphans provided with all the necessaries of life, and an education suitable to their prospects, is much greater than at any former period. And what is very cheering to the humane and philanthropic inhabitants, the signs of permanent prosperity are so encouraging, that there is every

reason to believe the directors of the institution will be enabled to increase the number of boarders proportionate in some measure to the increasing number of claims for admission.

The Guildry Incorporation—the Incorporated and United Trades—the Masonic Bodies—the Highland Societies—the Seamen Fraternity—and the Indigent Female Society, have all funds which they devote to charitable purposes. There is, also, the Hospital Fund, for the support of decayed burgesses, and several small bursaries at the public schools, under the patronage of the town council, kirk-session, and private individuals. The poor of the parish are supplied from the funds of the kirk-session, which rise partly from assessments, and partly from public contributions and collections.

The DUNDEE WATT INSTITUTION was instituted in honour of the celebrated James Watt, and chiefly intended for the instruction of young tradesmen in the useful branches of arts and sciences. It has a library consisting of about 750 volumes, mostly scientific, and including nearly all the most celebrated modern works on the arts and sciences.

The elevation and plan of the proposed new building for the the above institution have been neatly lithographed and extensively circulated, for the purpose of encouraging the friends of the Institution to come forward with their contributions for the erection of the building, by showing them how their money is likely to be applied. The proposed erection consists of a front building of two floors, and an attached back building of the same height. The front, which consists of a centre and two projecting ends, is Grecian ; and in height is divided into two parts. The basement part is embellished with pilasters supporting friezes and mouldings, with the main entrance in the centre, between two Ionic columns, surmounted by a flat pediment. The upper part of the front is crowned by a cornice and block course along its whole length, and raised at the ends. The front building, from the arrangement of its projecting and retiring parts, will, we have no doubt, produce an agreeable diversity of light and shade, and this by simple means, and without the aid of any

superfluous ornament. The internal arrangement is judicious, and well adapted for its objects. The ground floor of the front building contains a library, 29 by 21 feet—a laboratory 21 by 14½ feet—and an apparatus-room 21 by 14 feet. The second floor contains a lecture-hall 50 by 35 feet, seated to hold 350, and so arranged that every one can distinctly hear the lecturer's address and see his experiments. The back part of the building contains a museum, lighted below by ten windows, and above by two cupolas; with a gallery 7½ feet wide, running round three sides on the same level as the upper floor of the front building, and communicating with it. In the lower part of the museum there are four separate recesses under the gallery on each side, formed by running out a slight partition from the side walls between each two windows, as far as the gallery extends,—thus furnishing more extensive and better-lighted spaces for shelving and cases, and far greater facilities for scientific arrangement and classification, than could have been afforded on the walls. The gallery above being thoroughly lighted by means of the two cupolas in the ceiling, and having no windows in the side walls, will afford extensive space for the arrangement of subjects in natural history: and the effect of the whole hall, with its extensive gallery, and its lofty well-lighted ceiling, will, we have no doubt, be excellent.

Some of the finest buildings in the town are situated at the western portion of the Cowgate, which was garden grounds not many years ago. The only other communications between this street and the Seagate are Queen Street, St Roque's Lane, and the Sugar-house Wynd. At the east end of the street stands the Cowgate Port, the only surviving relic of the ancient walls of the town, and which has been spared from gratitude to the memory of the martyred Wishart, who, as mentioned in the foregoing history, preached from it during the plague in 1544. An application which was made some time ago to the magistrates by certain persons residing in the quarter in which it is situated, praying to have this "hoary relic of a long past time" removed, met with the fate it merited, having been sternly and instantly rejected. At this port there is a communication with the

Seagate by means of St Roque's Lane, and with the Bucklemaker Wynd by Den-brae Lane. At the eastern termination of the Wallace Burn, a number of extensive spinning mills have been built—and the grounds of Wallace Craigie having been recently feued, an extensive suburb, named "Wallace Feus," has been reared. In King Street there are a number of fine buildings, in which much taste is displayed. This street forms the principal entrance into the town; it is continued by Prince's Street through the Wallace Feus, and concentrates the communication with Arbroath and other places on the coast to the northward, and with Forfar, Kirriemuir, Brechin, Glamis, and the surrounding districts. From the great square, and on the south of the Trades' Hall already noticed, the Seagate, one of the original streets of the town, runs east to the Wallace Burn, which bounded the ancient royalty. The line of street is then continued to the eastward, along Black's Croft, and by Carolina Port, till it finally terminates at Broughty Ferry—a much frequented watering-place, four miles distant. In some parts the street has been widened, and several excellent houses built, but there is still ample room for improvement. The Seagate was in former times the abode of the principal families of the county, and although they have withdrawn from that locality, there are still several genteel residences in it. A spot is still shown here, where in times of bigotry and ignorance, Grizzel Jeffery was burned for witchcraft. * The sugar-house, which has been carried on with various success, occupies a convenient situation in this street, south from which are the East and Tay Foundries, and the Gas Works, all ably conducted, and producing satisfactory profits to the proprietors.

From Union Street to the Trades' Lane, Dock Street runs eastward along the north side of the wet docks. This street is in progress of completion, and the buildings already erected are of an elegant and superior description. The want of a proper Custom-house has been long severely felt, but it is hoped that one will be soon erected

* See Appendix.

commensurate with the importance of the town. Commercial Street, which has been recently opened, is situated at the centre of Dock Street, runs in a north-east direction from the quay of the wet dock by the Burnhead, and joins the Seagate a little to the eastward of the High Street. Exchange Street runs eastward from the foot of Castle Street, parallel with Dock Street, and terminates at Commercial Street.

A little to the westward of Union Street, on the south side of the Yeaman Shore, stands the SAILOR'S HALL. It is a plain building, and holds rather an indifferent situation. It contains a large room for general meetings, and smaller ones for committees and preserving records, besides a very convenient house on the ground story for their officer, who is always a respectable member of the fraternity, though perhaps not so fortunate in the world as his brethren.

From the respectability of the Seamen's Fraternity, the Box-master is necessarily a member of all the public institutions. Indeed, this is one of the most honourable and praiseworthy institutions of the town, and reflects great honour on that class of men, who lead such a precarious life. They invariably pay, with the greatest cheerfulness, the small tax imposed on their wages for the purpose of supporting their old and disabled brethren, not knowing but they themselves, in the course of Providence, may one day be thankful for the benefits arising from the trifle spared from their income under more happy auspices.

Of all the views connected with Dundee which offer themselves to the pencil of the artist, there is perhaps none more picturesque than that from the Stannergate—half-way to Broughty Ferry. It displays to great advantage the expansive bay, studded with shipping, along the margin of which is extended the "town of Dundee." * This locality is at once highly interesting, not only as regards pictorial beauty, but to the denizens of Dundee it conjures up a variety of associations and recollections. Every person connected with the town will at once recognise the romantic group of dark-looking firs,

* Vide plate VIII.

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LUNDIE.

From Broughty Ferry Road.

which cover a bleak and barren angle on the road from Broughty to Dundee. Here, in this little wood, in bygone times, many lovers have met, and breathed their vows under its verdant canopy, while they inhaled the grateful breeze wafted from the Tay, or gazed on the moon which reflected herself on the expansive mirror of the waters. These are, however, comparatively retrospective reflections. The wood has grown old as well as the nymphs and swains who made it their temple.

“ To what base uses may we not return.”

Instead of the nimble-footed fair who pranced it on the green, in all the bloom of youthful innocence, it is now the resort of tribes of gypsies, whose faces and characters bear certainly a striking similitude to their now bleak and stunted habitation. The land near this point of view juts into the frith in irregular peaks, while the conical Law of Dundee, rising in sublime majesty, closes the romantic prospect.

The road from Dundee to Broughty continues, however, to form one of the favourite walks about the town, and in the summer season crowds of people are seen on their way to Broughty Ferry, one of the most fashionable and best-frequented bathing-places on the frith. Not only does Dundee send many of its inhabitants to enjoy the luxury of bathing, but it is equally a favourite resort of the people from Perth, the interior of Fife, Forfar, and places adjacent.

Broughty Ferry is divided into two parts, the East Ferry and the West Ferry. The latter, with part of the former, is in the parish of Dundee, the remainder is in the parish of Monifieth; and, with the exception of the rock upon which the old castle is founded, is wholly “a thing of the sea”—an accumulation of sand, shells, and pebbles, rising fresh and fair from the green ocean; and the unquenchable sand, drinking the falling rain, imparts to it a beauty and cleanliness peculiar to itself. The castle, and a small space adjoining, are in the parish of Caputh.

But to return to the description of the town—One of the most antiquated buildings is the old Custom-house, situated in the old

Fish-market Square, at the bottom of Crichton Street, as exhibited in the accompanying engraving. * The lower part of the house has been arched, and at one time there must have been a sort of piazza round about it, which has subsequently been converted into shops and cellars. From the appearance of the roof and other parts of this building, I am inclined to think that it was originally completed at the top with five circular turrets, similar to those which decorated the Hospital. In each story of these turrets there is a circular room, and the whole interior of the house betrays a degree of comfort and magnificence, from which I may be allowed to infer that it must have formed one of those ancient baronial residences in feudal times so common in Dundee, although it goes by the soubriquet of the Old Custom-house, from its having been for some time occupied for that purpose. The most of the rooms are pannelled with wood, and fancifully embellished with pillars and cornices of the same material. Almost opposite to the right-hand end of this fabric, and on the other side of the lane, is part of the "Earl of Crawford's ancient residence."† From the extensive improvements on the quay, the old Fish-market has been abandoned, and ample accommodation afforded for the sale of fish at the end of Campbell's Hotel. The market is supplied with water from an excellent well, which adds much to its cleanliness—proper regulations are also prescribed for those attending it.

The fishings on the Tay prove a considerable source of wealth to those engaged in that department.

By the charter of Charles I., the salmon and other fishings in the Tay, from the burn mouth of Invergowrie, three miles distant, to the west of the Kill Craig, now understood to be the Craig at the Roodyards (page 113), were confirmed to the community; and in the year 1662, those fishings which were opposite to the barony of Balgay, from one to two miles west of the town,

* Vide plate IX.

† On surveying the building, I saw several very beautiful carved pannellings of cherubs, grotesque figures, and other devices, which once ornamented one of the monasteries.



THE OLD CUSTOM HOUSE & FISH STREET

London

were purchased by Mr John Hunter, of Balgay, and confirmed by act of parliament passed on the 15th May, in the same year.

In 1678, the following piscatorial description was given of the county to which Dundee belongs. In the lakes there is abundance of perch, pike, and eel;—of the latter some have been caught upwards of three feet long. Ducks and swans are common. In the frith of Tay, within the promontory of Barrie, there are many thousands of salmon caught every season, sufficient not only to supply the inhabitants, but also for exportation. These fish return yearly from the sea to the source of the river, the place of their nativity, from which myriads of salmon trout in their turn emigrate to the sea-shore. At the period above mentioned, and during this season, the common people were in the habit of kindling fires upon the banks of the Tay and its tributary streams, and while the fishes swam towards the light, they were ready to pierce them with spears and other sharp instruments, and afterwards carried them away in great quantities. This practice has long since been discontinued.

About the same time the fishing for turbot, whiting, sole, mackerel, haddock, and plaice, was carried on to a very considerable extent; and so great was the lobster-fishing, that vessels were yearly sent up with them alive to England. In the river, near the town, a kind of whiting, called the *charies of Tay*, and a species of turbot, were caught in great quantities. In the west bay of Broughty, plenty of muscles, cockles, and periwinkles, (wilks,) are to be found.

The salmon caught in the Tay have been long considered of a very superior quality, and have produced the best of prices in the home market, as well as in London where they have always been deemed articles of luxury. To prove the extent of this trade it is only necessary to mention, that in one week, from the 14th to the 21st of September, 1835, no less than 742 boxes, or 11,872 salmon, were shipped at the port of Dundee for the London market, and these salmon have in many instances been of an extra-

ordinary weight. One was caught in the Tay last year weighing 70 pounds. *

Between the Craig Pier and the ship-building yards, to the south of Trades' Lane, and bounded on the north by the spacious opening stretching from Union Street on the west to the eastern extremity of Dock Street, lies the noble harbour, of which the town has so much reason to be proud.† Until 1815, the accommodation was very inadequate to the extent of the shipping, when commissioners were appointed by act of parliament, under whose management vast improvements were no sooner projected than carried into almost summary execution. Betwixt the year 1815 and 1830, £162,800 was expended on the harbour, devoted chiefly to constructing a wet dock—a graving dock attached to it—extending the tide harbour—erecting additional quays, sea walls, and other improvements.

* The quantity exported to London from various parts of Scotland for one single week, last year, exhibits a comparative view of the products of the different Scottish rivers, and the extraordinary demand for that species of fish in the metropolitan market:—

	Boxes.
ABERDEEN, from the Dee and the Don, &c.,	1,098
MONTROSE, from North and South Esk,	655
BERWICK, from the Tweed, &c.,	256
DUNDEE, from the Tay and its tributaries,	742
From the SPEY,	1,176
FORTROSE, from rivers in Inverness, Ross, and Cromarty,	77
There is also an additional item, "Aberdeen and Spey," likely shipped at Aberdeen, but produced jointly from the Dee, Don, and Spey, &c.,	
	297
	<hr/>
	4,301
Each box averaging of fishes,	16
Gives in all,	68,816

Supposed weight, 231 tons, 6 cwt.

† A general view of the Harbour is here given.



Engr. on Steel by J. Swain

NEW EXCHANGE & SHIPPING

FROM THE WEST DOCK GATE

(London)

The magnificent wet dock, called "William the Fourth's," contains an area of nearly eight acres; the graving dock is also capacious and extensive. Most of the tide-harbour, since the operation of the perpetual act in 1830, has been converted into a second wet dock, called "Earl Grey's dock." * The new improvements to the eastward of the harbour include the whole extent of space between the present east protection wall and Carolina Port. Two additional wet docks, a tide-harbour, with still deeper water, and greatly improved accommodation for ship-building, constitute the principal features of the new plan. The great outer sea wall is extended considerably to the eastward; and great credit is due to Mr Leslie, the engineer, for the manner in which he has conducted his scientific operations. When the whole improvements are completed, the harbour of Dundee will rank among the first in Britain.

From St Nicholas Craig to the Rood-yards, previous to the building of the piers for the harbour, and the encroachment on the river by private individuals, there appears to have been one uniform, concave, clear beach, secure from every wind except that from the south. Settlers must have found this at an early period an inviting situation; and their boats or vessels must have been their only dependence for subsistence. The river itself was a never-failing source of supply; and the inhabitants of the original town being naturally and necessarily employed on its waters, the construction of vessels of various descriptions, and the knowledge of navigation, must have been at an early period introduced amongst them.

The improvement in the construction of their ships, the experience derived from their infant 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 either in an amicable or hostile manner.

Of the early shipping of Dundee, and of the extent of the trade carried on, we have nothing recorded; but, from the fact that the Earl of Huntingdon took refuge here, it is evident that the river

* A view of this Dock is given in Plate, Page 172.

and bar must have been well known in 1190. Long before this period, there must also have been some passage or ferry across the Tay, although there is scarcely any thing known respecting it which can positively be relied on.

Nothing whatever is recorded concerning the naval establishment of Dundee till the year 1569, when, in the regency of the Earl of Murray, as already narrated in this history, 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 leaving Scotland on Queen Mary's surrender at Carberry Hill.

During the next century, the Dundee shipping appears to have been considerably increased; and when Monk menaced the town in 1651, as formerly mentioned, the vessels amounted to one hundred, of which sixty richly laden were captured in the harbour. About this time, however, the shipping of Dundee was totally ruined, and every record was destroyed. In 1652, the year after the massacre, the record of the Seamen Fraternity begins, which has continued ever since; and from it we may form some conjecture and calculation of the state of the trade and manufactures of the place.

From this record, then, it appears, that the town must have had a considerable trade with many ports on the west of the European continent, and also great communications with the whole coast of Scotland, more especially with the frith of Forth. From all the different ports on both sides of that estuary, coals, lime, salt, and other articles, were brought to Dundee, but the intercourse with England was, as yet, very limited.

The following statements will serve to give a pretty fair view of the progressive advancement of the shipping of Dundee.

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

From the Forth, with coals, &c.,	.	.	.	18
From Norway, with wood,	.	.	.	10
From Holland, with wines, spirits, flax, &c.,	.	.	.	3
From Stockholm, with deals and iron,	.	.	.	3

From London (this is the first arrival from that place which appears in the record),	1
From France, with wine, brandy, &c.,	1
From Gottenburg, with deals, iron, &c.,	1

In 1673, 49 vessels entered Dundee harbour, viz :—

From the Forth, with coals, &c.,	32
From do. with lime only,	1
From do. with salt,	1
From Shetland,	2
From Orkney,	1
From Leith,	3
From Montrose,	1
From Norway,	3

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

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 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, the whole shipping belonging to Dundee, Perth, St Andrews, Ferry-port-on-Craig, and Broughty Ferry, amounted to 70 vessels, registering 2300 tons. * About the year 1745, there was no voyaging after October, the vessels being regularly unrigged and laid up for the winter. At this period, however, the shipping interest, and consequently the number of vessels, began to increase very rapidly. From the record of the Custom-house, the tonnage

* This is much less than the number that 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 sustained by the town at the time of the Union.

of the ships cleared outwards for foreign ports in this year was 500, and entered inwards 1280; whilst the tonnage employed in the coasting or home trade was 3000.

The very great increase of the tonnage of the vessels belonging to this port in 1791 is ascertained to have been—

To foreign parts, cleared outwards,	.	.	1,279 tons.
From foreign parts, entered inwards,	.	.	10,520
To the coast, cleared outwards,	.	.	20,055
From the coast, cleared inwards,	.	.	40,923

In 1792, the number of vessels had increased to 116, amounting to 8,550 of tons. Between these two periods, there were no particular companies for shipping goods manufactured in Dundee. One solitary ship made her voyage to Greenland, navigated by a master usually not belonging to the town.

Since the commencement of the present century, the shipping experienced a gradual augmentation; and as the progressive extension of the harbour was regularly affording additional accommodation, the trade and shipping of the port continued to increase in a corresponding degree. *

In the year 1792, the number of vessels belonging to the town was 116, amounting to 8,550 tons register. In the undermentioned years, the number of vessels, and the amount of tonnage were as follows:—

In 1824, 165 vessels—17,945 tons.
In 1829, 225 vessels—27,150 tons.
In 1833, 284 vessels—35,473 tons.

During a period of *thirty-two* years, from 1792 to 1824, there was an increase of 9,495 tons, which is scarcely equal to the increase for the next *five* years, namely, from 1824 to 1829; and in the succeeding *four* years, from 1829 to 1833, the increase was almost

* A Table of the Shipping and Trade of the port of Dundee, from 1822 to 1835, inclusive, will be found in the Appendix.

equal to what it had been during the previous five, being 9,323 tons. On 1st January, 1836, the number of vessels was 302, and the tonnage 39,531. The increase goes on progressively, and will, of course, keep pace with the trade.

From what has been said, it will be seen that Dundee possesses a first-rate mercantile fleet. The larger vessels are employed in the whale fishery; the next in size trade to the Baltic, North and South America, the West Indies, and the various countries that receive our products, whilst the others are engaged in the coasting trade.

There are now a great many shipping companies which send regular vessels to London, Hull, Newcastle, Leith, Aberdeen, and Glasgow; besides which, there are numerous smaller vessels in constant employment, conveying the different manufactures of the place, and importing coals to supply not only the inhabitants but the numerous steam-engines lately built for driving the mills employed in the spinning of flax. A number of vessels are also engaged in importing lime, for the purposes of building and agriculture, from the ports in the Forth, and from the Tyne and the Wear.

The different ports of Holland at one period were chiefly frequented for foreign trade, and thence was the supply of spirits, clover, rye-grass, and lint seeds, and also flax. The latter commodity is now chiefly imported from the different towns on the shores of the Baltic, more especially from Riga and St Petersburg. A considerable trade was carried on to Gottenburgh, Memel, Dantzic, and to the different ports in Norway, but the tax on timber being so great as almost to amount to a prohibition of the trade, it has been subsequently supplied from America.

The war between Britain and America put an end to all commerce between Dundee and the different ports in the new world. At the present day, however, from the enterprising spirit of many native merchants, there are numerous vessels employed in transporting 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.

Several voyages have been made by vessels from this port to the West Indies, and these have amply remunerated the persevering industry and assiduous exertions of the enterprising merchants.

The goods imported at Dundee are carefully despatched by proper lighters and boats to all the different ports of the Tay, or sent to the inland parts by the numerous carriers who frequent the town.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

BEFORE giving an account of the steam vessels connected with the harbour of Dundee, it may not be mal-apropos to notice the origin of the Steam-engine, and its application to the purposes of navigation. Of the various and unexpected applications of science for promoting the happiness of mankind, by far the most wonderful, and perhaps also the most beneficial in its results, is modern steam-navigation.

A plan for propelling vessels in this way was projected about a century ago by Jonathan Hulls—experimented upon, neglected, and forgotten. The idea was again suggested, fifty years ago, to Mr Miller of Dalswinton, by his tutor, Mr Taylor. The plan was tried, and found fully answerable to the most sanguine expectations; but, from a series of unfortunate circumstances, was again laid to sleep. On this occasion, however, the sleep was not fast. Symington, an eminent engineer employed by Miller, persevered, with greater or less success, in experimenting, and his machinery, being seen by Fulton of New York, and Bell of Helensburgh, eventually gave rise to the first steam-boat set agoing by these individuals respectively on the Hudson and Clyde. It can never be forgotten, however, that Fulton was laughed at as a madman for his attempt, and that Bell for many years was pitied as a poor and crazy projector, having been, in the



THE HARBOUR OF DUNDEE.

FROM EARL GREY'S DOCK

latter part of his life, to use the language of the Quarterly Review, "only saved from starvation by the charity of the public!"

The fall of an apple is said to have suggested the existence of that general property of matter which gives order and regularity to the universe; and in the present age, the employing of steam to propel an inland river boat, discovered a power to the increase of which there is no assignable limit—it being capable of braving and overcoming the fiercest elements of the tempestuous ocean, and of transporting the inhabitants and produce of one part of the globe to any other part of it, with the utmost safety, comfort, and despatch. Although Dundee was not the first town in Scotland which enjoyed the invaluable advantage of a direct communication to London by steam, it is amply compensated for the delay by the possession of two of the most powerful steam-vessels in Europe. These vessels, very appropriately named the "Dundee" and the "Perth," form a most important addition to the flourishing fleet of Dundee. They perform the passage generally in from 36 to 40 hours.

Being exactly of the same size and construction, and similarly fitted up, the following description applies exactly to both vessels:—The length of the keel is 152 feet, and of the keel and fore-rake 164 feet. The breadth of the beam between the paddles is 28 feet 4 inches, and the depth of the hold 18 feet; the depth from under the side of the hatchway at the front of the poop to the top of the keelson being 20 feet. The depth of the after-hold, under the main cabin-sole, is 11 feet 9 inches; and it is 46 feet in length. The depth of the forehold, from the hatchway to the top of the keelson, is 17 feet, and its length from the engine bulk-head 30 feet. The height from the bottom of the keel to the taffrail is 29 feet, and the whole height of the ship, from the sole of the keel to the top of the paddle-boxes, 34 feet. The length of the poop-deck, 60 feet 6 inches, and it is raised 4 feet above the main deck. It is 38 feet broad at the front, and 26 feet broad at the after-part. The main deck is 40 feet in breadth; the forecastle deck 12 feet in length, and

fitted up expressly for the accommodation of the ship's crew. The paddle-boxes are 25 feet in diameter, and 12 feet broad; there are 20 floats on each paddle-wheel, 9 feet 6 inches in length, and 2 feet 6 inches in breadth. The length of the ship on deck, from the inside of the stem-head to the inside of the taffrail, is 175 feet; over the stem-head and taffrail 180 feet; over taffrail and figure-head 192 feet; and over jib-boom-end and gaff-end 240 feet, or exactly two-thirds the length of the High Street. The extreme breadth of the ship, over paddle-boxes and wing-belts, is 50 feet 6 inches, or more than half the breadth of the High Street. The main saloon is 30 feet in length, and about 24 in breadth. The gentlemen's sleeping cabin is 17 feet 9 inches by 14 feet; and the ladies' sleeping cabin 15 feet 2 inches by 14 feet. There are also five other apartments in the main cabin, which may be secured for the accommodation of families or parties, and in each of which apartments there is room for four berths. In the fore cabin the ladies and gentlemen's apartments are completely separated, and each possesses a different entrance from the deck. The houses on the deck abaft the paddle-wheels are 24 feet 4 inches in length, and contain four apartments on each side. Those on the starboard side consist of the captain and engineer's rooms, cook's pantries, &c.; and those on the other side are occupied as second and third mate's rooms, steward's rooms, pantry, &c. The deck houses forward are 15 feet in length,—the starboard side being converted into firemen's cabins, and a private staircase leading to the female apartments in the fore cabin; those on the opposite side into firemen's rooms, a store cabin, and a public stair to the fore cabin. Each of these ships will make up, altogether, 105 berths for passengers, and have stowage-room for 3,600 barrel-bulk of goods. Each of them is propelled by two engines, which together are 280 horse-power, the diameter of the cylinders being about 58 inches, and the length of the piston-stroke 5 feet 6 inches. Some idea may be formed of the immense weight of the machinery from the fact that the boiler and funnel alone weigh 65 tons. The vessels cost about £20,000 each. They were built by John Wood,

Esq., of Port-Glasgow, and in the opinion of competent judges are the finest models and altogether the most splendid specimens of steam-boat architecture in this heyday of perfection. The encouragement which the owners of the London steam ships have received, has induced them to extend their speculations, and they have contracted with Messrs Wood and Napier, for a still more splendid vessel, the cost of which is estimated at £23,000.

A new and powerful steam vessel, calculated to go to and return from Hull within the week, computing each voyage to occupy from eighteen to twenty hours, has also been introduced. The agriculturists in Forfarshire have already found the beneficial advantages arising from the speedy conveyance of live cattle to London, which bring much higher prices than in the home market; and the same gratifying result may naturally be anticipated from a similar conveyance of cattle to the north of England. The purchasers of goods manufactured in Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, and Sheffield, will, of course, appreciate the introduction of this speedy conveyance.

An excellent steam navigation continues to be kept up between Dundee and Leith.

There is also a Steam-Packet Company, who keep vessels plying daily between Dundee and Perth; and in the summer season the trip is extended to Broughty Ferry and Ferry-port-on-Craig.

Prior to the introduction of a steam-boat betwixt Dundee and Newport, much inconvenience was felt, and the passage was not unfrequently dangerous. The boat which now conveys passengers, carriages, and cattle, is alike spacious as unique; and, but for the circumstance of its being almost necessary to adopt clumsiness from sheer necessity, I would be inclined to differ from the opinion of another author, who declares that it is "the most splendid ferry-boat in the country." It would be impossible, however, to afford the necessary accommodation without departing from the more ordinary build of such vessels of transit. The whole length upon deck is 92

feet, and the breadth about 34. * 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; each engine is of 15 horse-power, and being connected with the same wheel, they act contemporaneously. Notwithstanding the immense size of the boat, she obeys the helm very easily. There are two helms, each constructed of a rectangular iron plate, four feet and a half in breadth, and three feet and a half in height. The machinery is so constructed as that either end may go foremost, so that the vessel 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. 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.

The total amount of the Revenue of the Tay Ferries, from 23d		
August, 1819, to 20th July, 1834, was,	£59,930	18 9
The total amount of Expenditure,	55,738	5 0
<hr/>		
Surplus of Revenue above Expenditure,	£4,192	13 9
The actual saving on the Tay Ferries since 23d August, 1819,		
to 20th July, 1834, was	£1,107	5 0
Return of Passengers, &c. &c., at Tay Ferries, for the year 1834 :—		
Passengers,	85,707	
Four-wheeled carriages,	268	
Gigs,	578	
Horses,	3,794	
Carts,	3,727	
Cattle,	4,598	
Sheep and lambs,	11,911	
Cart loads of goods,	2,798	
Barrel bulks of do.,	3,375	
Craig, 29th October, 1835.		JOHN SCOTT, Collector.
The Ferries, are now let by the Trustees at a rent of £2,400 per annum.		

* This vessel is called the George IV., and was started about 14 years ago. There is another vessel kept in dock, and though much slower in sailing, is very useful in the event of any thing going wrong with the regular boat.

MANUFACTURES AND COMMERCE.

"Happy, ye sons of busy life,
Who, equal to the busy strife,
No other view regard!
Ev'n when the wished *end's* denied,
Yet, while the busy *means* are plied,
They bring their own reward."

BURNS.

IN civilized countries, we find manufactures are an inexhaustible source of wealth, by which we are enabled to draw from other countries that subsistence which our own does not supply. We see this exemplified in Holland, and many other parts ; and, indeed, in all commercial and manufacturing countries, and large towns, containing a great number of people within a narrow space, where nothing for sustenance is produced, and yet every thing is found plentiful. The open country, being well cultivated by industrious husbandmen, produces more than is sufficient for the exigencies of the cultivators ; and the inhabitants of populous towns, collecting by traffic, or fabricating by their ingenuity and industry, such things as the peasant has need of, draw their subsistence from the surplus produce of the open country, exhibiting a picture in miniature of the traffic carried on between commercial countries, by which the wants of one are supplied out of the superfluities of another. But uncivilized nations have not these resources, and consequently when their population increases beyond a certain point, they must have recourse to emigration. From these considerations it appears, that the northern nations must, sooner or later, have broken in upon, and overturned the Roman empire, which, by the immense extent of its frontier, every where presented an obstacle to their progress.

This must have happened, unless those nations had adopted the arts of civilized society; or else their superfluous members must have been successively cut off in wars with the Romans.

The early manufactures and commerce of Dundee are involved in much obscurity. It is naturally to be inferred, however, that from the safe and advantageous situation of the harbour, and the fertility of the adjoining lands, combined with the industry and frugality of its inhabitants, manufactures of various kinds must have been carried on to a considerable extent. The opulence of the place, and the number of the shipping, previous to the last disaster by Monk, sufficiently prove that the commercial speculations of Dundee were then very considerable, and that trade was even then carried on with different parts of the island, as well as with several foreign nations on the opposite shores of Europe.

Coarse woollens seem to have been the staple commodity in Dundee at a very early period. Great quantities were manufactured under the name of "plaiding," which was exported to the different states of Europe, and used as clothing for their armies. These goods were dyed in Holland, various colours, as the fancy of the different states of Germany demanded. The merchants of Dundee, on the other hand, imported from that country spirits and wines, spiceries, flax, linseed, corn, china ware, and an imitation of it called *delft*. The trade of plaiding manufacture was so ruined by the restrictions imposed after the Union, that not a vestige of it remains.

There was a Buckle manufactory in Dundee, but it has now entirely disappeared; indeed, there is not now a single mark by which it could be known that such merchandise was ever prepared. *

* In the spring of 1786, the Prince of Wales, as was his custom, came in undress to a private ball in London, at the residence of Jane, Duchess of Gordon. His Royal Highness was observed, for the first time, without buckles on his shoes. He had laid them aside in the evening, and substituted ties, for the sake of the ease he would experience in dancing. The company expressed their admiration of the precaution, and what is astonishing, before the end of a fortnight, almost every waiter in every inn in London was seen skipping about in shoe-ties: and that very ball, thus curiously got up, was a *death blow to the poor Bucklemakers!*

The Bonnet manufactory was another trade long practised in Dundee ; but is now entirely unknown. There is not now a single bonnet made in this place, although the Dundee bonnets were famed over all the kingdom ; the corporation, however, still composes one of the nine incorporated trades. The old and young of both sexes were then to be seen on a warm day sitting on the stairs, on the outside of the houses, all busily engaged in some part or other of the work, from morning till night. In the beginning of the last century, this 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. *

The manufacture of tanning leather was carried on in Dundee at one period to a very great extent. The site of no fewer than nine tan-yards can still be pointed out. About the year 1792, the value of leather annually tanned was estimated at £14,200 ; and the value of boots and shoes exported was computed at about £6,923. The whole trade seems to have been removed to England ; and Dundee is now supplied with leather chiefly from the London market.

Coloured thread for sewing was also at one time a very extensive manufacture here. This business, almost peculiar to the town, had been established in the beginning of the last century ; and in 1793, there were seven different companies, who used 66 twisting-mills in the town, and employed 1,340 spinners in different parts. It required 370 servants to make the yarn into thread ; and the quantity annually made was calculated at 269,568 pounds weight, and valued at £33,696 sterling.

The excellence and durability of the thread, made it famous over all the kingdom ; but this manufacture, like that of bonnet-making

* The bonnet-making is now transferred to the town of Kilmarnock where the manufacture has become a staple commodity. Large army contracts are executed by the bonnet-makers there, and, indeed, the whole of Scotland may be said to be supplied by them with this article of manufacture.

has been superseded by those in other districts. * There are still manufactories, but they are comparatively small; the thread trade, now-a-days, bears but little weight in the scale of Dundee manufactures.

Since the sixteenth century, the time at which the art of making soap is said to have been first known, a manufacture of that article had been established here. It, however, now no longer exists. What was formerly a very extensive soap work in the east Chapelshade is now being converted into a slaughter-house; and the question whether a slaughter-house in that situation be a nuisance or not is affording employment for the gentlemen of the long robe.

The manufacture of glass was attempted and carried on for a considerable time in this place. Two glass-houses were erected by the company—one for bottle, and the other for window-glass. Although the situation was convenient,—the coals necessary for the work landed with great facility—the demand for the glass pretty considerable, yet notwithstanding these advantages, and contrary to all expectation, the manufacture went to decay, the cones of the glass-houses were demolished, the materials sold, and not a vestige of the work now remains.

Ale, at one time, was an article of luxury for which Dundee was famed, and to the potency of that liquid, as has already been observed, did Dundee owe its overthrow, after having withstood the conquering arms of General Monk. In no place in Scotland was this beverage more famous, or brewers more numerous, than in Dundee; and, as the price was very moderate, it was the practice of the most respectable persons to breakfast in the ale-houses. Although the price is now more than tripled, yet the number of the brewers is greatly diminished, which perhaps may be owing to the high rates of taxation on malt and worts. There are still, however, a respectable number of brewers, who supply the taverns and vintners.

* "Dundee Thread Sold Here," was a label to be seen in every haberdasher's window; and it is in the recollection of many of the older inhabitants, that "Dundee Rappee Snuff" was the order of the day about fifty years ago.

Owing to the great number of vessels belonging to Dundee and neighbouring ports, rope-making has been carried on for several years with considerable success ; and at the present day, from the great demand for cordage of all kinds, it has the prospect of being a very profitable concern.

It is obvious from the amount of shipping connected with this place, that ship-building has been practised here for several centuries. *

The spinning of cotton was once introduced, and flourished for a time ; but although seven public companies engaged in the business, it finally declined, and is now altogether unknown in the town ; the field of its flourishing being chiefly in the west of Scotland. Much about this time, an English company endeavoured to establish a woollen manufacture in the immediate vicinity of the town, and the inhabitants very properly resolved not to purchase any cloth except that manufactured in Dundee, so as to encourage the woollen cloth trade.† Although this manufacture was carried on with a great and plausible appearance, yet, being founded in hasty and improvident speculation, it soon went to ruin.

Linen of different kinds, and under several denominations, is the most extensive and thriving manufacture in this place. It existed to some extent at a very early period, for an old Scottish historian

* Dundee can cope with, and even surpass many ports in the English Channel for ship-building, although Lloyd's agents in the south entertain a bad feeling towards north country built ships. A ship called "The Falcon" sailed from Leith Roads about the end of November last, and was beating to windward in company with *four Leith and London Smacks* during the easterly gales then prevailing, and whilst under double-reefed topsails, with the main-tack *aboard*, and labouring at the same time under a great disadvantage in point of *trim*, was enabled to take the lead and keep the weather-gauge. "The Falcon" had a quick run from the Land's-End as far as Cape St Vincent, but was then overtaken with bad weather and heavy gales, against which she had to contend until her arrival in Toulon harbour. The passage was nevertheless accomplished under every disadvantage in forty-six days.

† Woollen cloth was also manufactured in Aberdeen ; and the Agricultural Association of that county entered into a similar compact, not to wear any cloth except that manufactured at Cothal Mills, the excellence of which can be best attested by the premiums awarded to the manufacturers by the Board of Trade.

observes, that "the people of Dundee travail painfully in the weaving and making of linen cloth." It was not, however, before the beginning of last century that it assumed any degree of importance. The sale of manufactured goods (of which linen was the chief) was then almost limited to the wants of a country deriving few advantages, and whose industry had long been depressed by war. The patience and perseverance of the people, however, have now had full scope for development during a long internal peace, and they have reaped the fruits of their anxious labours. In the year 1745, only 74 tons of flax were imported, and the quantity of linen exported was about 1,000,000 of yards. In the course of fifty years afterwards, the imports and exports had both considerably increased. * The importation of flax in 1791 amounted to 2,444 tons, and of hemp to 299 tons: the quantity of linen exported had increased to 7,842,000 yards, besides 280,000 yards of sailcloth, and 65,000 yards of bagging. From this period the trade has gradually and steadily extended itself, by which means the importation of flax into Dundee has increased from 3,000 to upwards of 15,000 tons, and the exportation of linen in an equal proportion. Numerous spinning-mills and manufactories continue still to be erected, and it would be quite impossible to predict any limit to the extension of manufacturing ingenuity.

The following abstract of imports and exports for the year ending May, 1833, will show the great increase of trade:—Flax imported, 15,010 tons; hemp, 3,082 tons; linens exported, 50 millions of yards; sailcloth, about 3½ millions of yards; bagging, about 4 millions of yards—making in all 5½ millions of yards. In the months of January and February, 1835, the importations of flax were 14,798 cwt.; flax codilla, 4,131 cwt.; and hemp, 9,211 cwt.

The great increase in this trade is attributable to a variety of causes. Dundee is conveniently situated for a communication with the Baltic, from whence the raw material is most advantageously

* In 1770, Mr Scott of Dundee brought home his own flax, which was all hand-spun. It was then £130 per ton.

obtained. The bounty granted by government on the exportation of linens was one marked and decided cause of its prosperity ; but I may with propriety ascribe the distinction which this town has acquired, as the head-quarters of the linen trade, to the circumstance of its being the emporium of Forfarshire, Carse of Gowrie, and the adjacent districts of Fife. In these places a great proportion of the numerous population depend on Dundee for a supply of the raw material, as well as for the sale of the manufactured linens.

Previous to the invention of machinery for spinning flax, the linen manufactures were limited in consequence of the difficulty of getting yarn spun in sufficient quantities. Not only were the women employed in that branch of trade in this country, but flax was sent all over the north of Scotland to be spun. "The rock and the wee pickle *tow*" are no longer to be seen, as indicative of household industry. The introduction of machinery has completely obviated the many difficulties attending the original mode, by securing a supply of yarns commensurate with the requisite demand, and in a very brief space of time.

The most disadvantageous circumstance connected with the staple manufacture is the dependance on Russia for the raw material. A war with that power would ruin a great proportion of the spinners and manufacturers, it being the only country from which an adequate supply can be obtained. The greater part of our linen is consumed by the United States of America, the West Indies, Mexico, and South America. Independent of foreign markets there is a considerable demand for linens for home consumption.

Only a few houses in Dundee carry on the linen trade in all its branches. Those engaged in it generally confine themselves to one or two of them, and in this manner obtain the advantages which are always derived from a division of labour ; but such as have large capitals carry on all the branches advantageously, as they can afford to employ skilful assistants to superintend the different departments.

The first branch of the trade is the importation of flax and hemp, which is carried on partly by merchants and partly by spinners.

The second branch of the trade is spinning, which is altogether done by machinery, and requires considerable capital and skill to carry it on extensively. Some of the spinners import the flax which they require, and others purchase it from the importers. Most of them sell the yarns to manufacturers ; some manufacture the yarn into linens ; and others either sell them in this market, or export them to foreign countries. The third branch is manufacturing the yarns into linens. This is carried on by industrious men of small capital ; but the profits in general are very small, and there are few instances of much money being acquired in this department. The fourth branch is the exportation of the linens, which some unite with the importing department. Few merchants are engaged exclusively in this branch, but many manufacturers are now exporters, owing to the facilities afforded them by the merchants of Glasgow and Liverpool, through whom they receive advances.

Brown linen has always been, and still continues to be, the principal article of manufacture. Osnaburgh, for clothing to the negroes in the West Indies, is the most common fabric. There is also a great variety of brown sheeting made, some of it of a coarser and others of a finer fabric than Osnaburgh. Bleached linen has been introduced some time ago, 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.

Sailcloth is another article of flax manufacture, of which a considerable quantity is exported to America and the East Indies. By many improvements in manufacturing the yarn, and superior workmanship, Dundee sailcloth 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.

Bagging, for packing cotton, was first manufactured in Dundee about the year 1797. It is generally made of hemp, though a great

deal is likewise made of flax, on account of its low price. The greater part of it is sent to the United States and to the West Indies.

Another description of linen manufacture is that devoted for the supply of private families, and which went under the name of "*customer webs*." This work, which was performed by a few individuals who practised that avocation, has now become almost obsolete, in consequence of the introduction of Irish linens at a cheaper rate.

The staple trade has been in a very flourishing condition, during last autumn and winter ; and the demand for cotton bagging, particularly for the United States, was very extensive. Since then an increased spur has been given to some branches of the manufactures from a memorable, and otherwise lamentable, occurrence—the great conflagration in the city of New York. So great, it is said, was the destruction of Dundee manufactures by the all devouring element, that it will require several ship loads to fill up the *vacuum*. This flood of prosperity has had the usual pleasing effect of occasioning a rise in the wages of workmen, and when the cheapness of all the necessaries of life are taken into account, it may be fairly estimated that at no former period was the workman better remunerated for his labour.

The refining of sugar has long been carried on extensively at the sugar house on the north side of the Seagate.

Snuff and candles continue also to be manufactured to a considerable extent, and are generally sold in the same shop ; so that it may be said, that, in the hurry of business, many candles have been "*snuffed*" before they were ignited.

The only manufactory of cards for cotton, wool, silk, tow, and hand cards, for home consumption and exportation, has recently been established by Milne and Brown, at their work, Westfield, Perth Road. These articles of manufacture were formerly supplied from England.

The nine incorporated trades of Dundee consist of the Bakers,

Shoemakers, Glovers, Tailors, Bonnetmakers, Hammermen, Weavers, Waulkers, and Fleshers. The three United Trades are the Masons, Wrights, and Slaters.

The Bonnetmaker Incorporation has only a nominal status amongst the others, having no operative members.

The Glover Incorporation, which consists of eight members, is deserving of peculiar notice. "Dundee Kid Gloves" are famed all over the empire, principally on account of the superiority in sewing—a desideratum which had long been wanting in that article of manufacture. *

The best criterion by which the wealth of Dundee can be judged of is the circumstance of so many BANKING COMPANIES having been established. Parliament established the Bank of Scotland in 1695. The nominal stock was £100,000 sterling; but £30,000 was found to be a capital quite sufficient at that epoch for transacting the banking interests of North Britain. On the 9th of April, 1696, branches were planted at Dundee, Aberdeen, Glasgow, and Montrose. The Directors, however, finding that the profits of these subordinate banks were unequal to the charges, recalled these establishments: on the 24th of December, 1696, from Aberdeen and Montrose—from Glasgow on the 2d of January, 1697—from Dundee on the 6th of October, 1698.† What a wretched state of commercial debility! None of these towns could employ a bank on the smallest scale; and £30,000 was a sufficient capital for a *National Bank*. It was about 1748 that the system of *banking* in Scotland began to energize the people, after they had been prepared, by pre-

* The Glovers in England made use of "three-square" needles to facilitate the operation of stitching; and any person who is acquainted with the peculiar nature of kid skin, or in fact any other sort of leather, knows that angular stitching tends to tear the leather where there is the slightest pressure. This, however, has been effectually obviated by the Dundee Glovers, who make use of the common round needle in their manufacture, which is now so famed that *Dent* of Worcester, *Nalders* of London, and many other glovers, stamp the best article of their manufacture "*Dundee Kid*"—a convincing proof of the superiority of this craft in Dundee.

† Record of the Bank.

vious measures, to derive facilities from its operations. The capital of the Royal Bank had been augmented to £150,000 in 1738, and the British Linen Company had been established at Edinburgh in 1746, with a nominal stock of £100,000, and immediately began to issue notes. Whatever abuses may have been committed by any of those establishments, they have promoted the industry and augmented the wealth of North Britain in a greater degree than theorists are disposed to acknowledge. The compensation of £152,000, which was granted for the heritable jurisdictions, may be considered as so much active capital that was added to the efforts of Scotland. *

It will be seen, however, that after 1760 the prosperity of Dundee began once more to show itself, and a successive establishment of Banking Companies was the consequent result.

The Insurance Companies of this place are the Dundee Fire Insurance Company, instituted in 1783 ; the Forfarshire and Perthshire Fire Insurance Company in 1822 ; besides agents for a great number of Fire, Life, and Annuity Companies. An efficient establishment for the extinction of fires—a desideratum which has long been wanted—will very soon be supplied. Mr Matthew, Clerk of Works at the Harbour, has been appointed Superintendent of the Fire Corps. Twenty firemen have been appointed at present. A new fire-engine of great power has been ordered, and other ten firemen will be appointed when it has been procured. The firemen are to be dressed in uniform—blue jackets and vest—canvass trowsers, no wider than is necessary for easy movement of the limbs—and helmets, strongly fortified, to save the head in the midst of danger. The Fire Corps is to be regularly drilled in the necessary duties.

In Dundee there is also a number of Societies. Besides the Maltmen and Coopers', there are the Mechanics', Phrenological, the Highland, and the Philanthropic Societies. There are also seven Lodges for the Masons, and six for the Gardeners. The Dundee Typographical Society was instituted in 1834, and, by its wise regulations and

* Chalmers' Caledonia.

judicious management, has been productive of much good. The Dundee Horticultural Society was instituted in 1824, and, though lately on the decline, is now prospering. The last meeting exhibited the most exquisite specimens of fruits and flowers. Mr Martin of Rose-angle may be said to be one of the most enthusiastic florists in the county. His double creeping roses were highly admired by the London Horticultural Society, who presented him with a splendid silver medal in 1833. There are also Societies of the Dundee Weavers, Flax-dressers, Wrights, and Shipwrights, besides many Friendly Societies, &c.

From the repeated disasters which have befallen Dundee, its population must necessarily have undergone great changes, and on that account it is scarcely possible to give any satisfactory account of the population at any particular time before the last century. The Rev. Dr Small computes the number of inhabitants in 1651 to have been 8047; and when we consider that upwards of two thousand were slain in the massacre when Monk besieged the town, the whole number must have been about 12,000.

After that dreadful calamity a very great diminution of the inhabitants was evidently observed, and the loss of the shipping, together with the famine which ensued, effected a considerable decrease of the population. In the reign of Charles II. the population amounted only to 7172, and about the year 1786 there was a deficiency of 1420 from the time of Monk, about half a century before. In the year after the rebellion of 1745, the number of inhabitants is calculated from marriages which took place at that period (and from which indeed the former computations are made) to have been 5301. The population in the year 1775 was 12,477; in 1790-98, 23,500; in 1800, 26,084; in 1811, 29,716; in 1821, 30,575, and in 1831 it was 45,355.

I now proceed to notice the eminent personages, natives and residents in Dundee, and who have a just claim to a small space in this work.

Besides the instances of Wallace and his co-patriot in arms

Scrymgeour, both already noticed, there are many other worthies, Dundee having been as long-noted a seat of learning, as it also was of warfare. This town had the honour of giving birth to Hector Boethius, the great Scottish historian, in 1470, who became Principal of the King's College in Aberdeen, and who, to use the words of Dr Johnson, in reference to him, might be justly revered as one of the revivers of elegant literature. When he studied at Paris, he was acquainted with Erasmus, that illustrious historian, and 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 achieved in expelling the fantastical notions of knight-errantry. Erasmus afterwards gave a public testimony of his esteem, by inscribing to him a catalogue of his works. The style of Boethius, though not perhaps always rigorously pure, is formed with great diligence upon ancient models, and wholly uninfected with monastic barbarity. His history is written with eloquence and vigour; but his fabulousness and credulity are justly blamed. If he was the author of the fictions ascribed to him, he has been guilty of a fault for which no apology can be made; but his credulity may be excused, as he lived in an age when all men were credulous. Learning was then rising in the world, but ages so long accustomed to darkness and superstition were by no means dazzled with the glare of literature, and, like a shipwrecked seaman clinging to a rock, they persisted in adhering to the blinded devotions imposed upon them by their priests and sages. The first race of scholars in the fifteenth century, and some time after, were, for the most part, learning to speak rather than to think, and were therefore more studious of elegance than of truth. The contemporaries of Boethius thought it sufficient to know what the ancients had delivered: the examination of tenets and of facts seems to have been reserved for another generation. *

* Had Boethius, however, written in the vernacular tongue, instead of the Latin language, the Doctor would have been less liberal in his remarks; but he was a scholar who had no compeer in his own country, and justly deserved the extorted compliments which the worthy Doctor paid him.

George Mackenzie, afterwards Lord Advocate of Scotland, was also born at Dundee in 1636, and studied at the Colleges of St Andrews and Aberdeen. At the age of 25 he was appointed to plead in the Earl of Argyle's cause, and at that early period gave evidence of his talents and eminence in the legal profession. On the Restoration, he was made Lord Advocate of Scotland, and his abilities soon secured him the favour of the King and Court; in consequence of which, in 1674, he not only received the honour of knighthood, but was elected member of the King's most honourable Privy Council. During his career as public prosecutor he was esteemed cruel by the Covenanting party on account of his Tory principles and the consequent persecutions with which he visited that sect. At the Revolution, however, he was dismissed, notwithstanding the important services he had done to his country. In 1680 he founded the Advocates' Library, decidedly the most extensive and useful in Scotland. He was, moreover, a great author; eleven of his works have been published, and his "Institutes of the Scots Law" is to this day a work of reference. In 1689, this able lawyer and politician retired to Oxford, and died in London in 1691. His powers of versification and grammatical science have been acknowledged by his contemporary, Dryden, who was not ashamed to admit, that from Sir George he learned the soundest principles of poetic composition.

The next person noted for ability and ingenuity was John Mar, the supposed grandson of Sir George Mackenzie, and the mutual friend of Baron Napier, inventor of logarithms, to whom he is said to have been introduced by the eminent Edward Briggs. He accompanied James VI. to England, as one of the royal household, on his succession to the English throne. James Mar, probably grandson of the former, and citizen of Dundee, has been made honourable mention of. Mar's accurate chart of the North Sea, and of the Firth of Tay, though antique, cannot, even at this day, be exceeded in correct notable illustration, * and it is a curious circumstance con-

* Knox's modern but very incorrect map of the Basin of Tay, by which thousands of pounds have been procured, has proved a wretched successor to it.

nected with the chart, that at the time of its construction, the line of no-variation of the mariner's compass passed over Dundee. In 1681, he was master of the only vessel which arrived from Holland that year ; and though born and educated in Dundee, it is a remarkable fact, that he dedicated his whole chart to the Magistrates of Aberdeen.

The school of Dundee had the honour of sending forth Robert Ferguson the poet, who fell a victim to penury and disappointment, and who ended his life in dissipation and insanity. * Mr Robert Stewart, an eminent surgeon, and another promoter of literature and the fine arts, who had the pleasure of Ferguson's acquaintance, also received his education here, and formed the delight of every society.

About 1786, the Dundee Seminary was honoured with the superintendence of Mr James Weir, a profound mathematician, and Mr James Ivory, his assistant, who, he confessed, was not inferior to himself in talent and abilities. About this period, a perpetual motion was one of the darling projections of the day, and Mr Weir went deeply into this mathematical speculation, which he attempted to elucidate, first by elastic balls ; but, finding that this did not succeed, he next applied to the repelling and attractive powers of the poles of the magnetic needle, but it is useless to add with the same want of success. He also tried to increase the powers of mechanism, by contriving a frame to throw off two stockings at one time. In this also he failed. He was, however, more successful in furnishing an artificial horizon, in taking observations by Hadley's quadrant, when a true one could not be seen, and contrived a dark mirror, reflecting from the surface, and whirled round by a spring, with such velocity as to prevent the motion from being perceived. This discovery ultimately recommended him to the Board of Longitude, by whom he was employed in effecting improvements on the sextant ; and it appears probable that he was pursuing those mathematical researches under the auspices of that Board when he died of epilepsy in London.

* Over the grave of this unhappy poet, Burns, another unfortunate brother of posthumous celebrity, erected a monument, at his own expense, in Canongate Churchyard, Edinburgh.

George Yeaman, of Murie, is another eminent character, and was not only head of the municipal government of Dundee, in the beginning of last century, but he also represented that town in the last Scottish or Union Parliament. He likewise represented the district of boroughs which included Dundee in the first and second Parliaments of Great Britain, in which he had the address to introduce several bills,—amongst others he ameliorated a law by taxing hides by the *tale* (size), and barley for malting by *measure*. Previous to this, this district suffered materially, as the hides were of a diminutive size, and the barley poor in quality. Another important measure was, that when the Firth of Forth was exempted from the general duty laid on all coals carried by sea, a duty which the poor in countries destitute of coal had severely felt and bitterly complained of, he by his exertions succeeded in inducing the government to include the Tay within the bounds of the Forth, fixing the legal limits of the mouth of the latter river at the Red-head in Angus, and at St Abb's head in Berwickshire.

Lord Loughborough, formerly Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas in England, was the descendant of a family which had been long respected for their diplomatic conduct touching the affairs of the town. His ancestors, for 200 years successively, held the situation of Town-Clerk, and on several occasions acted in quality of Commissioners for Dundee to the Parliament; and having acquired the lands of Kingennie and Blackness, they were considered worthy of the title of Baronets, which was continued in the person of Sir John Wedderburn, of Bandean, male representative of the family, also a native of Dundee.

Adam Duncan, one of the comparatively few naval heroes of whom Scotland can boast, was born in Dundee, in 1731, and received the rudiments of his education in the same town.

The first vessel with which he was connected was the Shoreham frigate, commanded by Captain Haldane, under whom he served for three years. He afterwards entered as midshipman on board the Centurion of fifty guns, then the flag-ship of Commodore Kepple,

who had received the appointment of commander-in-chief on the Mediterranean station. While on this station, Mr Duncan attracted the attention and regard of the commodore, no less by the mildness of his manners, and the excellence of his disposition, which indeed distinguished his character through life, than by the ability and intrepidity which he uniformly displayed in the discharge of his arduous though subordinate duties. How true it is that the sure foundations of future fame can be laid only during that period of youth which precedes the commencement of manhood's more anxious business! His submission to the severity of naval discipline, the diligence with which he made himself acquainted with the practical details of his professional duties, and the assiduity with which he cultivated an intellect naturally powerful, formed the true germs whence his greatness afterwards sprung. The amiable and excellent qualities which so soon and so conspicuously manifested themselves in his mind and character gained for him, at an early period of his life, the affection of many whose friendship proved useful to him in the subsequent stages of his professional advancement.

As Keppel, himself a hero, had been the first to discover kindred qualities in his young friend, so he was also the first who had the honour to reward the rising genius of Mr Duncan, by placing his name at the head of the list of those whom he had the privilege of recommending to promotion. Mr Duncan was accordingly raised to the rank of lieutenant, in which capacity he went on board the *Norwich*, Captain Barrington. Soon after the arrival of the fleet in Virginia, the commodore removed Mr Duncan on board his own ship the *Centurion*, whereby he was placed not only more immediately under the friendly eye of his commander, but in a more certain channel of promotion.

In 1759, he was promoted to the rank of commander, and in 1761, he obtained a post-captaincy. In the year following he sailed with the *Valiant* in the expedition under Admiral Pocock, which reduced the Havannah; and he remained in command of the same vessel till the conclusion of the war, in 1763. No opportunity, however,

occurred that enabled Duncan, now commander of the Suffolk of 74 guns, to distinguish himself.

In the summer of 1779, Captain Duncan commanded the Monarch, 74, attached to the channel fleet under Sir Charles Hardy; and towards the conclusion of the year, he sailed with a powerful squadron to attempt the relief of Gibraltar. In a naval action between these and a Spanish squadron, the English came off victorious. In this battle, Captain Duncan was distinguished as a man of the most dauntless intrepidity, and of judgment competent to form a correct estimate of his own strength, as compared with that of his adversaries. After beating the St Augustin, Captain Duncan pushed forward into the heart of the battle, and, by a well-directed fire against several of the enemy's ships, contributed greatly to the victory which was that day achieved over the Spanish flag.

On Captain Duncan's return to England in the same year, he quitted the Monarch, and in 1782 was appointed to the Blenheim, of 90 guns. With this ship he joined the main or channel fleet, under Lord Howe. He shortly afterwards accompanied his Lordship to Gibraltar, and bore a distinguished part in the engagement which took place in October, off the mouth of the Straits, with the combined fleets of France and Spain, on which occasion he led the larboard division of the centre or commander-in-chief's squadron. Here again he signalized himself by the skill and bravery with which he fought his ship.

On 4th September, 1787, he was raised to the rank of rear-admiral of the blue; and three years afterwards, he was invested with the same rank in the white squadron. On 1st February, 1793, he received promotion as vice-admiral of the blue, and, on 12th April, 1794, as vice-admiral of the white. On 1st June, 1795, he was appointed admiral of the blue, and of the white on 14th February, 1799. In February, 1795, he received the appointment of commander-in-chief of all the ships and vessels in the north seas.

History does not perhaps record a situation of more perplexing difficulty than that in which Admiral Duncan found himself placed

in the summer of 1797. It was at this trying period that the happy thought occurred to the anxious mind of Duncan, that by approaching the Texel with his puny force, and by making signals as if his fleet were in the offing, he might deceive the wary De Winter into the belief that he was blocked up by a superior squadron. This stratagem was employed with entire success, nor indeed was it known to De Winter that a deception had been practised upon him until he had become his antagonist's prisoner. This manœuvre, so singular in its conception, so successful in its execution, and performed at a moment of such extreme national difficulty, stands unparalleled in naval history, and alone gave to him who devised it as good a claim to the honour of a coronet and to his country's gratitude as if he had gained a great victory.

On the termination of the mutiny, Admiral Duncan was joined by the rest of his fleet, which, being very much humbled, were anxious for an opportunity to wipe away, by some splendid achievement, the dishonour they had incurred. The two rival fleets were now placed on an equal footing; and all anxiety for the event of a collision was completely removed.

Naval tacticians ascribe to Admiral Duncan great merit for this action. It stands distinguished from every other battle fought during the war, by the bold expedient of running the fleet between the enemy and a lee shore, with a wind blowing on the land, a mode of attack which none of his predecessors had ever hazarded. The Admiral also evinced great judgment in the latter part of the contest, and in extricating his fleet and prizes from a situation so perilous and difficult, while the Dutch sustained all the character of their best days. The battle of Camperdown, indeed, whether we view it as exhibiting the skill and courage of its victor, the bravery of British seamen, or as an event of great political importance, will ever stand conspicuous among the many naval victories that adorn our annals.

On the arrival of Admiral Duncan at the Nore on 17th October, he was created a peer of Great Britain, by the title of Viscount Duncan of Camperdown, and Baron Duncan of Lundie, to which

estate he had succeeded by the death of his brother ; and a pension of £2000 a year was granted his lordship for himself and the two next heirs of the peerage. The thanks of both Houses of Parliament were unanimously voted to the fleet ; and the city of London presented Lord Duncan with the freedom of the city and a sword of two hundred guineas' value. Lord Duncan lost no time in visiting Dundee, where he was received by the Magistracy with the greatest honours. Admiral Duncan in full uniform, and carrying his valuable sword, passed in procession through the great square, to receive the honours conferred upon him by the town.

Lord Duncan continued in the command of the north-sea squadron till the beginning of the year 1800, when, there being no longer any probability of the enemy venturing to sea, and having now arrived at his 69th year, he finally retired from the anxieties of public to the enjoyment of private life, which he adorned as eminently by his virtues as he had done his public station by his energy and talents.

In 1777 his Lordship married Miss Dundas, daughter of Lord President Dundas, of the Court of Session in Scotland, by whom he had several children. He did not long enjoy his retirement, having been cut off in the 73d year of his age by a stroke of apoplexy at Kelso, on his way from London, in the summer of 1804. He was succeeded in his estates and titles by his eldest son—in elevating whom to an earldom, our present king not only paid an honourable tribute of respect to the memory of the father, but a just compliment to the talents, public spirit, and worth of the son. We close this sketch in the words of a late writer: "It would perhaps be difficult to find in modern history another man in whom, with so much meekness, modesty, and unaffected dignity of mind, were united so much genuine spirit, so much of the skill and fire of professional genius, such vigorous and active wisdom, such alacrity and ability for great achievements, with such indifference for their success, except so far as they might contribute to the good of his country."

The town council of Dundee consists of 21 members. They are now elected according to the provisions of the Act 3 and 4 William

IV. c. 76, and the dean of guild has a place in the council, *ex officio*. The guildry consists of 750 of the most wealthy and influential members of the community. It appears certain that many of their number will always find places in council ; and the person chosen their dean is almost secure of being elected a councillor, as he must be a popular man with the most influential part of the community ; but the case is different with the trades. Many respectable tradesmen cannot afford to pay £10 for a house, and are excluded from any vote, and almost from any influence, in the election of the council. It is therefore a very general opinion in Dundee, that if any class of the community is entitled to a representative in council, it is the trades.

The nine incorporated trades have presented a memorial to the Commissioners of the municipal incorporations of Scotland, placing on very strong grounds the claim of their convener to a place in council.

The election of councillors takes place by wards. The propriety of the arrangement is disputed by some of the most intelligent inhabitants of the place, as likely to create separate interests, and jealousy in the council, and much trouble from double returns.

At the election in 1833, there being 20 councillors to be elected, the dean of guild being a councillor *ex officio*, seven councillors were chosen by the electors in each of the first and second wards, and six by those in the third ward.

In the year 1834, six councillors were elected, two in each ward.

In 1835 and 1836, the number elected were seven, of whom three are elected by the first ward, and two by each of the second and third wards ; and all future elections will take place in the same manner in each period of three years following November 1836, in terms of the King's Proclamation of the 16th October, 1833.

The propriety of this arrangement is disputed by a person of great experience. The election of commissioners of police in Dundee is made by £5 householders voting in eleven wards, and he thinks this system works better than that adopted for the election of magistrates. But I have not heard the same opinion expressed by any other

individual; and a committee of the inhabitants and corporations of Dundee approved of the £10 qualification, at a meeting held 17th March, 1831.

The Police of Dundee is regulated by statute passed in 1825, by which the town is divided into eleven wards, and the provost, four bailies, dean of guild, the councillor to the guild, and the convener of the nine trades of the burgh, the sheriff-depute of the county of Forfar, and his substitute resident in Dundee, together with two general commissioners for each ward are appointed general commissioners for the purposes of the Act.

There are also two resident commissioners chosen for each ward; both the general and resident commissioners are chosen by the persons occupying houses or other premises within their respective wards, valued at £5 and upwards of yearly rent.

To qualify a person to be elected general commissioner, he must occupy a house or other premises within the ward, of the value of £10 or upwards of yearly rent. To qualify a person to be elected a resident commissioner, he must possess a dwelling-house within the ward, valued at £5 or upwards of yearly rent.

The police establishment is quite inadequate to the extent of the town and its population. The superintendent of police has been represented as an active, intelligent, and in every respect meritorious officer, and the men employed under him are sober and regular in their habits, but their number is by far too small for the service upon which they are employed.

To preserve order in a community of such magnitude, and to watch a territory of several miles in circumference there are now allowed to the superintendent, from September to April, during the day, six patrolmen and two serjeants, and during the night, three patrolmen, one serjeant, and 28 watchmen. During the summer months, only 20 night watchmen are allowed him. Experience has shown that this force is incapable of preserving the peace of the town; it had been at least on two occasions overpowered by a mob, and it ought without delay to be strengthened. Its inefficiency has been declared

by a placard, dated 11th February, 1834, and subscribed by the provost, which was posted upon different parts of the streets of the burgh.

There is a sheriff-substitute resident in Dundee, whose jurisdiction is cumulative with that of the magistrates within the royalty, and at the same time extends over the county of Forfar.

The jurisdiction of the magistrates of Dundee extends over the whole ancient and extended royalty, which is of very considerable extent, and includes all the suburbs and urban population in the neighbourhood of the burgh.

The magistrates of Dundee have the usual jurisdiction competent to magistrates of royal burghs; they are in the practice of trying questions of debt to any amount. The bailies sit alternately a month each; the Bailie Court is held every Wednesday.

Most of the petty offences committed within the burgh are now tried in the Police Court, and the sheriff-substitute tries the more important criminal cases. The town clerks act as assessors to the magistrates.

The sheriff holds his court once a week during session; he also holds a Small Debt Court, where cases not exceeding in value £8 6s. 8d. are tried, and the parties plead their own causes. The number of cases in dependence in the Sheriff Court in 1832 was 491, besides small debt causes; 289 of the 491 were defended. In 1832 there were 1,824, and, in 1833, 1,606 small debt causes decided by the sheriff-substitute in Dundee.

The justices of the peace also hold small debt courts once a fortnight in Dundee.

The dean of guild has an exclusive jurisdiction within the ancient royalty in possessory questions, and questions whether property is mutual or sole. He decides all disputes as to marches; and where a house is to be pulled down or built, it is necessary to apply to him for leave before commencing the operation. He has a cumulative jurisdiction with the sheriff over the extended royalty in the same class of cases, and he has also a cumulative jurisdiction with the

magistrates in cases of nuisance, but he has no jurisdiction in cases of *debt*, although he gives decree for expenses incurred in his own court. The guildry clerk acts as assessor to the dean of guild.

The magistrates have the appointment of the town clerks, (at present there are two conjunct town clerks), procurator fiscal, chamberlain, collector of cess, jailer, and other city officers. The town clerk and procurator fiscal are appointed *ad vitam aut culpam*; the other officers hold their appointments during the pleasure of the council. The chamberlain, collector of cess, and jailer, find security for their intromissions, and the faithful execution of the duties of their offices.

The DUNDEE AND ARBROATH RAILWAY is another of the many projected improvements which bids fair to enhance the mercantile interests of the town. In October last, a meeting was held of the promoters and those interested in the progress of this railway, among whom were the provosts of Dundee, Arbroath, and Forfar, the honourable D. G. Haliburton, M. P., Mr Lindsay Carnegie, of Boysack, and many other gentlemen connected with the county, along with the principal merchants, &c., of Dundee, when the following estimate was submitted to their inspection:—

Iron work, &c.,	£27,069 15 0
Blocks, ballasting, rails laying, &c.,	16,101 15 0
Total of forming,	6,352 0 0
Masonry for bridges, &c.,	2,600 0 0
Fences, Bulwarks, &c.,	6,512 0 0
Land along the line,	1,200 0 0
Ground for Dundee depot, fitting up depot; and other extra expense there,	5,000 0 0
Do. at Arbroath,	3,000 0 0
	<hr/>
	£67,835 10 0
For contingencies, exclusive of expense of act of parliament, and other law expenses, say 10 per cent.	6,783 10 0
	<hr/>
	£74,619 0 0

PROBABLE REVENUE.				
From goods,	.	.	.	£4,916 13 4
From passengers,	.	.	.	5,791 13 4
				£10,708 6 8
Deduct for management, leading maintenance of way, &c.,				3,569 0 0
Leaving,	.	.	.	£7,139 6 8
7½ per cent. on £80,000,	.	.	.	6,000 0 0
Leaving for general purposes,	.	.	.	£1,139 6 8

THE DUNDEE AND PERTH RAILWAY forms another proposed speculation. A report relative to the formation, expense, and revenue of the contemplated Railway between the towns of Dundee and Perth, has been made by George Buchanan, Esq., Civil Engineer, Edinburgh, who has examined very minutely the whole of the Parliamentary line from Dundee to Perth, and taken such levels and sections, and other measurements throughout, as, in conjunction with those taken by Mr Findlater, and which last he found to be all perfectly accurate, enabling him to speak with confidence as to the directions and inclinations of the line, the nature and extent of the works necessary for its construction, and other circumstances of importance connected with it,—and also to form a detailed and accurate estimate of the whole expense necessary for completing the undertaking.

The Report of sixth November last contained a general account of the nature and advantages of the proposed Railway, and it is satisfactory to find that these are fully confirmed by the detailed surveys now made. The whole length, from the west end of Earl Grey's Dock in Dundee, to the entrance into the proposed depot at Perth, on the north side of the Water Works, is 108,180 feet, or very near 20½ miles.

Among other improvements in Dundee, lighting by gas is by no means the least important. Gas-lighting was practised in Cornwall about the year 1792, by an ingenious and modest man named Murdoch. In the year 1803, the late Mr F. A. Winsor took up the

invention, and set about the business of demonstrating its practicability to the public. After a series of experiments at the Lyceum in the Strand—after lighting the walls of Carlton Palace Gardens in St James's Park—after lighting one side of Pall Mall, by pipes from his own house, and thus spending *eight years* among the most enlightened and speculative people on earth, he was still disbelieved. A gentleman in Edinburgh mentions that he well recollects about seven-and-twenty years ago, hearing Sir Walter Scott describe to a party of Scottish barristers an interview which he had had in London with "a man who proposed to light London with coal-gas." "To light London with gas!" repeated Sir Walter, with a hearty laugh. "A madman!—and a serious madman too; one of those dull ones who are quite in earnest—the most hopeless of all!" And he again uttered a loud laugh, in which all his listeners cordially joined. In 1812, London *was* lighted by gas, as it has ever been since; and in 1825, the Author of *Waverley*, who had scouted the project with such inconsiderate ridicule, not only had his own house lighted in this manner from top to bottom, but was president, and took an active hand in the proceedings of the Edinburgh Oil-Gas Company, the worst speculation imaginable! It is now defunct.

Lord Byron also did not seem to be aware of the marked superiority of gas, when, in describing the splendid ball at Brussels, he talked of the lamps that

"Shone o'er fair women and brave men."

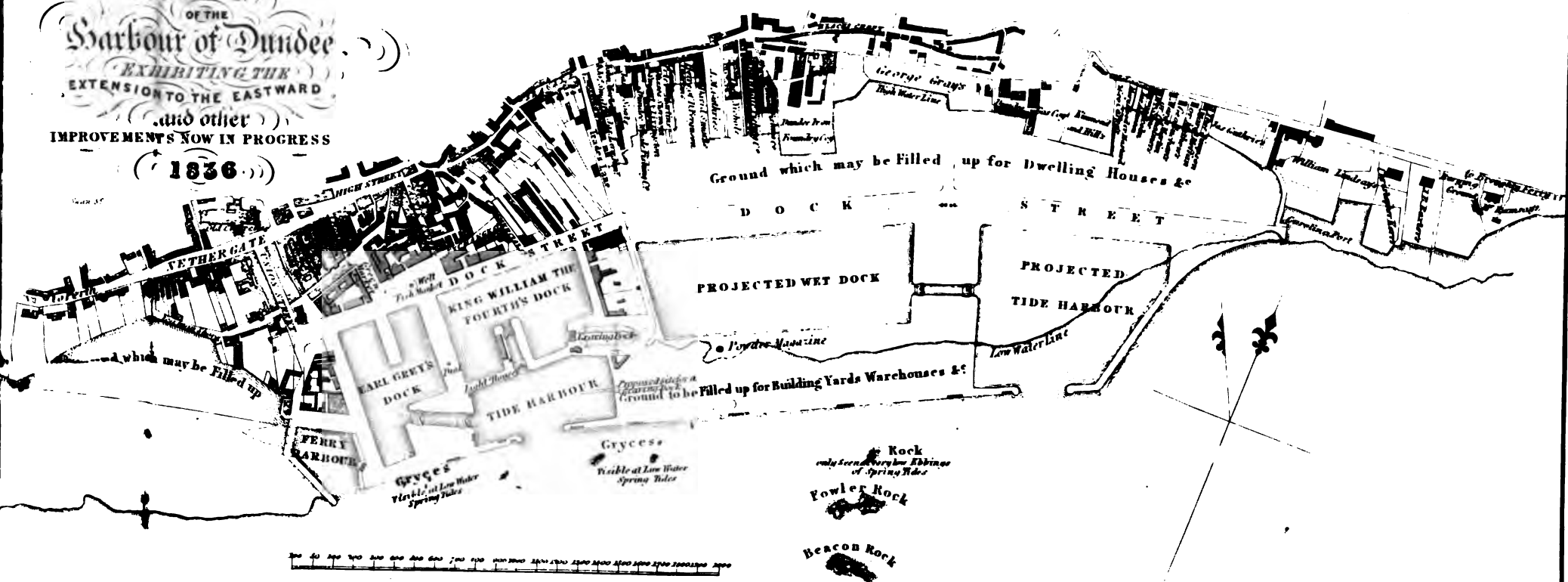
The town is well illuminated with gas, and the streets have a very cheering appearance during the dreary nights of winter. The interior of the churches, public buildings, shops, and many of the houses, are excellently fitted up, and the elegance of gas ornaments and chandeliers manufactured in Dundee have been justly extolled.

Having now continued my review, through the most striking scenes of the history of this flourishing city, which bids fair to hold, at no distant period, the name of Scotland's *Liverpool*, I cannot take leave of the reader without giving way to those interesting reflections, which the study of this work has naturally inspired.

In perusing the ensanguined page of history, the feeling reader cannot but lament the horrible effects of those wars and turmoils which have so often desolated the town, involving numbers of its unhappy sufferers in a widely extended scene of calamity. It has already been seen, how a complicated train of causes have operated, through a succession of ages, to retard or advance the civilization and improvement of the people of Scotland. The progress of liberty—the advancement of knowledge—the introduction of arts, sciences, and manufactures, and the extension of commerce, constitute a combination of causes, which, by a reciprocal and united operation, have produced the most wonderful effects touching the prosperity and happiness of the northern part of the kingdom. In following up this retrospective view of the long revolution of ages, filled by the successive generations of mankind, and contemplating the variegated scene of human existence, the mind is truly astonished at the wonderful exhibition, and cannot refrain from making serious reflections on the transitory state of all sublunary things. The philosopher who takes a minute view of the history of Scotland, and contemplates with a spirit of observation and reflection, the complicated and interesting drama of human existence, throughout all its successive and variegated scenes, from the earliest period of historical record to the present day, will find no difficulty in perceiving that imperious circumstances fix the destiny of nations and of individuals—that various combinations of physical and moral causes, incalculably numerous, and extremely complex, determine the political, religious, intellectual, and social condition of mankind—that all things concur to the accomplishment of one vast and mysterious plan, and that the history of human affairs, and the history of Divine providence are essentially the same.

The present age happily displays a prospect at once cheering and differing from the scenes exhibited in the days of fanaticism and religious bigotry. Liberality of sentiment, and a spirit of religious toleration, unparalleled at any former period, now exists, and I close the present volume under an auspicious gleam of tranquillity which now hovers over the modern history of "Bonnie Dundee." May the sun of her prosperity shine with increasing brilliancy, and her sons and daughters emulate the morality and industry of their forefathers.

(PLAN)
 OF THE
Harbour of Dundee
 EXHIBITING THE
 EXTENSION TO THE EASTWARD
 (and other)
 IMPROVEMENTS NOW IN PROGRESS
 (1836)



APPENDIX.

No. I.

MALCOLM II., king of Scotland, with his army, lodged at Dundee the night before he was to make his great attack upon Camus the Dane, probably from the convenience afforded by the town and castle for the refreshment of himself and soldiers, before the bloody battle which ensued. This battle took place between the parishes of Barry and Panbride, on the banks of a small rivulet called Lochtay, about ten miles from Dundee, at the mouth of the Firth of Tay. Ancient authors relate, that so great was the slaughter on that occasion, that for some time the rivulet exhibited one dreadful stream of blood, running in a torrent to the German ocean. The Danish general, after having been completely routed, attempted to make his escape towards the north, expecting to be able to reach some of his ships, which were then lying in the Moray Firth; but he was overtaken and killed before he proceeded more than two miles. A stone in the form of a cross, with emblematical figures rudely sculptured, points out the spot where he was killed; and the village hard by, in allusion to that event, still retains the name of Camuston. Buchanan, who is corroborated by other authors, states, that in the neighbourhood of Panbride, during high winds, the sand has, by being blown away, frequently uncovered human bones of more than ordinary size, supposed to be those of the Danes who fell in that battle.*

No. II.

CHARTER OF WILLIAM KING OF SCOTLAND.

Of this grant I have only traditionary authority, although no doubt can exist of such a document having been expedited in favour of David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother of king William. The circumstance of the burgh thus held of a subject, as its superior, seems to have given rise to objections as to its being *bona fide* a royal burgh;—hence the following charters:—

* Hector Boetius, lib. ii. cap. xvii.

item :
 burgi de
 rtates et
 erunt et
 ontulerat.
 cum libero
 andri Regis
 li coram Can-
 circumquaque
 nus eisdem, ac
 rum, quod liberi
 verceant, et possi-
 ases nostri de Ber-
 tibus aliorum burgo-
 meis, pontagiis, passa-
 vendicione sua, achato et
 ova custuma nostra que
 ut omnes in dicto burgo
 care voluerint, comunicent
 portanda, cuiuscumque hom-
 hic usque vsi sunt et suis ten-
 eisdem, vt habeant gildam suam
 de Berwico gildam suam mercato-
 tes ad forum dicti burgi, seu eciam
 stram, eundo, morando, et redeundo,
 is eis malum, molestiam, iniuriam, seu
 stram plenariam forisfacturam. Prohi-

ar emat lanas vel corea preter burgenses
 infra dictum vicecomitatum, vel in eodem
 a predictis burgensibus dicti burgi super nos-
 aliorum burgorum dicti vicecomitatus, Si vero
 el corea aut alias mercaturas alio sub modo in
 opus eius per burgenses nostros de Dunde pre-
 percipimus voluntatem nostram, et bona sua sic
 conducantur, et burgensibus eiusdem burgi pro
 ne quis mercator extraneus obuam eat mercatoribus
 am mercandis suis, quousque ad predictum burgum

No. III.

RECOGNITIO super LIBERTATIBUS BURGENSIIUM de DUNDE, A. D. 1325.

ROBERTUS, Dei gratia Rex Scotorum, omnibus probis hominibus suis ad quos presentes litere peruenerint, Salutem ; Sciatis quod constituimus Bernardum, Dei gratia Abbatem de Abirbrothoc, Cancellarium nostrum, et Alexandrum Fraser Camerarium nostrum, dilectos et fideles nostros locum nostrum tenentes, ad recognoscendum libertates quas Burgenses de Dundee habuerunt seu possiderunt tempore bone memorie domini Alexandri Regis Scotie predecessoris nostri ultimo defuncti, et aliorum Regum Scotie predecessorum nostrorum, et ad retornandum nobis et concilio nostro ea que per ipsos in premissis recognita fuerint et inuenta. Quare vobis mandamus et precipimus quatenus dictis Cancellario et Camerario nostris tanquam locum nostrum, in premissis tenentibus intendentes sitis et respondentes. Teste meipso apud Abirbrothoc, xxij^a die Junii, anno regni nostri vicesimo.

“ Recognicio super libertatibus quas Burgenses de Dundee habuerunt seu possederunt tempore bone memorie domini Alexandri Dei gratia Regis Scotorum ultimo defuncti, et temporibus Regum Scotorum predecessorum suorum : facta apud Dundee die Martis in crastino natiuitatis beati Johannis Baptiste, anno gratie millesimo tricentesimo vicesimo quinto, coram venerabili patre domino Bernardo Dei gratia Abbate de Abirbrothoc et Cancellario Scotie, domino Alexandro Fraser Camerario Scotie, ad hoc plenam commissionem sub communi sigillo regni specialiter habentibus per iuratos infra scriptos, videlicet : Alexandrum de Stratoun, Willielmum de Strabroke, David de Innerpefir, Patricium de Ogilwill, Johannem de Ogilwill, Henricum de Fethi, Patricium de Strivelyn, Jacobum de Stratoun, Johannem de Greinlay, Duncanum indicem Adam de Pilmore, et per sufficientes et fidedignos Burgenses de Berwico, de Abirdein, de ciuitate Sancti Andree, de Forfar, de Abirbrothoc, et de Monros, ad hoc iuratos et electos ; per quos vnanimiter extitit veraciter recognitum quod prefati Burgenses de Dundee habuerunt et possederunt tempore Regis Alexandri predicti, et temporibus Regum Scotorum predecessorum suorum, eandem libertatem emendi et vendendi per aquam et per terram, sicut aliqui Burgenses per totum Regnum Scotie liberius aut quocius habuerunt seu possederunt, videlicet, in mercato, in nundinis, in libero portu cum accessu nauium oneracione et exoneratione earundem, cum gilda mercatoria, et aliis libertatibus vniversis, sicut liberi burgenses regni semper ab initio pacifice permanentes, inter quos camerarius regni iter suum et officium exercebat sicut in aliis burgis dicti regni. In quorum omnium recognitorum testimonium sigilla iuratorum predictorum sunt appensa.

No. IV.

CARTA REGIS ROBERTI I., iv. Martii, A. D. 1327.

ROBERTUS, Dei gratia Rex Scotorum, omnibus probis hominibus tocius terre sue, salutem : Sciatis nos concessisse, et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse, burgensibus nostris burgi de Dunde, heredibus suis et assignatis ac eorum successoribus in perpetuum, omnes libertates et jura, quas et que tempore bone memorie domini Willielmi Regis Scotorum, habuerunt et possiderunt, antequam idem Rex Willielmus Daud fratri suo dictum burgum contulerat. Concessimus eciam et confirmauimus eisdem omnes libertates et consuetudines, cum libero portu, foro et nundinis, quibus utebantur tempore bone memorie domini Alexandri Regis Scotorum predecessoris nostri ultimo defuncti, prout de mandato nostro speciali coram Cancellario et Camerario nostro, per probos et fideles homines patrie et burgorum circumquaque vicinorum, nuper fuerat recognitum apud Dunde: Damus eciam, et concedimus eisdem, ac presenti carta nostra confirmamus pro nobis et heredibus nostris in perpetuum, quod liberi burgenses nostri sint in dicto burgo, et omnimodas libertates habeant, exerceant, et possideant, et teneant, ita libere et plenarie, pacifice, et honorifice, sicut burgenses nostri de Berwico libertates suas habent, tenent, exercent seu possident, saluis libertatibus aliorum burgorum: Et quod liberi sint et quieti per totum regnum nostrum de tholoneis, pontagiis, passagiis, muragiis, panagiis, canagiis, lastagiis, riuagiis, et picagiis, et de tota vendicione sua, achato et rechato, et ab omnibus custumis de bonis suis propriis prestandis, nova custuma nostra que dicitur maletort duntaxat excepta. Volumus eciam et concedimus, ut omnes in dicto burgo manentes, qui cum dictis burgensibus nostris ad forum comunicare voluerint, comunicent cum eis ad auxilia nostra reddenda et alia quecunque onera supportanda, cuiuscumque homines sint, exceptis illis qui permixta regalitatis libertates suas huc usque vsi sunt et suis tenentibus quibuscumque. Concedimus eciam et confirmamus eisdem, vt habeant gildam suam mercatoriam adeo libere in omnibus, sicut burgenses nostri de Berwico gildam suam mercatoriam liberius habent seu possident: Et quod omnes venientes ad forum dicti burgi, seu eciam ad nundinas eiusdem, firmam pacem et proteccionem nostram, eundo, morando, et redeundo, habeant in perpetuum. Et firmiter prohibemus ne quis eis malum, molestiam, iniuriam, seu grauamen aliquod inferre presumat iniuste, super nostram plenariam forisfacturam. Prohibemus insuper ne quis infra vicecomitatum de Forfar emat lanas vel corea preter burgenses de Dunde: Et quod nullus mercator extraneus infra dictum vicecomitatum, vel in eodem burgo de Dunde, aliquam mercaturam emat nisi a predictis burgensibus dicti burgi super nostram plenariam forisfacturam saluis libertatibus aliorum burgorum dicti vicecomitatus, Si vero aliquis mercator inuentus fuerit emens lanas vel corea aut alias mercaturas alio sub modo in dicto vicecomitatu vel in burgo de Dunde, corpus eius per burgenses nostros de Dunde predictos capiatur et detineatur donec de eo percipimus voluntatem nostram, et bona sua sic empti ad burgum de Dunde predictum conducantur, et burgensibus eiusdem burgi pro escaeta efficiantur. Prohibemus insuper ne quis mercator extraneus obuiam eat mercatoribus venientibus per terram vel per aquam cum mercandis suis, quousque ad predictum burgum

venerint et mercimonia sua ibidem vendicioni exposuerint, sub pena omissionis rei empte, ad vsum dictorum burgensium applicandi et sub pena carceris, a quo sine graui castigatione non euadat. Et quod nullus extraneus mercator vendat vel emat aliquas mercaturas, que tronari vel ponderare debet nisi per stateram, vel tronam nostram sub forisfactura rei sic empte vel vendite vsibus dictorum burgensium applicande. Volumus eciam et concedimus quod nullus mercator extraneus vendat aliquas mercaturas in dicto burgo, nisi in grosso et hoc debitis temporibus limitatis, secundum quod consuetudo fuit tempore Alexandri Regis Scottorum predecessoris nostri vltimo defuncti firmiter que prohibemus ne aliquis de regno nostro, infra burgum vel extra, burgenses de dicto burgo de Dundee, namet seu distringat pro aliquo debito plegiagio vel forisfacto nisi inde fuerit debitor principalis vel plegius. Has autem libertates prescriptas eisdem burgensibus, heredibus suis et suis assignatis et eorum successoribus dedimus, concessimus, et hac presenti carta nostra confirmauimus, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, ac firmam pacem nostram et protectionem in perpetuum firmiter inhibentes ne quis eas infringere aut eis contrauenire, malum, molestiam, iniuriam, seu grauamen eisdem burgensibus inferre presumat iniuste, super nostram plenariam forisfacturam decem librarum. In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte nostre sigillum nostrum precipimus apponi; Testibus Willielmo, Johanne, Johanne et Rogero Sancti Andree, Glasguensis, Morauiensis, et Rossensis, Dei gratia Episcopis, Bernardo Abbate de Abirbrothoc Cancellario nostro, Hugone Comite de Ross, Jacobo Domino de Douglas, Roberto de Lawedir, Willielmo de Montefixo, militibus, apud Edeneburgh, quarto die Marcii, anno regni nostri vicesimo secundo.

No. V.

CARTA REGIS DAVID II., A. D. 1359.

DAVID, Dei gratia Rex Scotorum, omnibus, &c. :—Sciatis nos, de consilio et ordinatione proborum regni, inspecta nostra utilitate, concessisse, et ad feudifirmam dimississe, et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse, burgensibus nostris et civitati burgi de Dundee, dictum burgum nostrum de Dundee cum pertinentiis, tenendum et habendum dictis burgensibus et civitati supradicte, heredibus suis et assignatis, et eorum successoribus, in perpetuum de nobis et heredibus nostris in feudo et hereditate, in libero burgagio per omnes rectas metas et diuisas suas : cum molendinis, aquis piscariis, minutis custumis, tholoneis, curiis, ponderibus, mensuris, et cum libero portu, foro, nundinis, et mercato, et cum omnibus aliis libertatibus, commoditatibus, aysiamenis, consuetudinibus, et cum pertinentiis suis quibuscunque tam non nominatis quam nominatis ad dictum burgum spectantibus seu quoquomodo spectare valentibus in futurum, adeo libere quiete plenarie bene et in pace sicut burgenses nostri de Berwico super Twedam, Edinburgh et de Aberden, burgos suos habent tenent seu possident. Reddendo inde nobis annuatim in cameram nostram dicti burgenses heredes sui et assignati, ac eorum successores, viginti libras Sterlinenses tantum ad duos anni terminos, viz. ad festum Pentecostes et Sancti

Martini in hyeme per equales portiones, pro omni alio servitio exactione consuetudine seu demanda, &c. Volumus et concedimus ut omnes in dicto burgo manentes, qui cum burgensibus dicti burgi nostri communicare ad forum voluerint, communicent cum eisdem, et ad nostra auxilia reddenda solvere teneantur, et omnia alia onera cum dictis burgensibus nostris supportanda per eosdem compellantur. Preterea volumus et concedimus ne quis infra vicecomitatum de Forfar emat lanas, pelles, coria, preter burgenses nostros de Dundee, exceptis illis qui per nos et predecessores nostros de libertate emendi per cartam infeodantur. Volumus etiam et concedimus quod dicti burgenses nostri nulli de solutione dictarum viginti librarum aliquantulum respondeant nisi tantum camerario nostro Scotie qui pro tempore fuerit. Volumus insuper et concedimus quod dicti burgenses nostri, heredes sui et assignati, et eorum successores, libere et sine impedimento alicujus cujuscunque conditionis extiterit in campis moris maris et aliis locis quibuscunque ad dictum burgum infra et extra pertinentibus, seu in futurum pertinere valentibus tam sub terra quam supra terram possint omnimodam culturam facere, mansiones et edificia construere, focale fodere, et omnes alias quascunque commoditates exercere, perficere, et ordinare, prout melius viderint expedire. Volumus insuper et concedimus quod dicti burgenses nostri, heredes sui et assignati, et eorum successores, ita liberi sint ad emendum omnimodas mercaturas infra Villam de Cupar in Fyff, et ad eas libere abducendas sine impedimento cujuscunque, sicut liberius fuerunt temporibus aliquorum predecessorum nostrorum. Insuper volumus quod nullus justiciarius, vicecomes, seu constabularius, vel aliquis alius minister regni nostri cujuscunque conditionis fuerit seu status, super observatione, cognitione, et impletione presentis concessionis nostrique infeodationis aliquantulum cognoscat ut supra defectibus ejusdem se intromittant, nisi tantum camerarius noster Scotie qui pro tempore fuerit, exceptis illis que vitam et membra tangunt. Ita tamen quicumque super aliquo defectu vel delicto legaliter convictus fuerit, penam hujusmodi criminis in persona propria vel in bonis subire teneatur, sic quod nullus propter alterius debitum forisfactum puniatur vel gravetur, presentibus concessionibus nostris et infeodatione in suo robore firmiter in perpetuum duraturis. In cujus rei testimonium, &c., testibus, &c., apud Perth, xx^o die , anno regni nostri trigesimo.

TRANSLATION OF THE CHARTER BY KING CHARLES I. IN FAVOUR OF
THE TOWN OF DUNDEE.

CHARLES, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, to ALL GOOD MEN of his whole territories, clergy and laity, greeting; KNOW YE THAT we, with the express advice and consent of the Lords Commissioners of our Treasury, and of our beloved familiar Councillor, Sir James Carmichael of that ilk, Knight Baronet, our Treasurer-Depute, and of the other Lords of our Exchequer of our Kingdom of Scotland,

our Commissioners, have ratified, approved, and by this our present Charter have confirmed, and by the tenor thereof do ratify, approve, and for ourselves and our successors for ever confirm all and sundry, Charters, Infeftments, Evidents, Rights and Securities, made, given, and granted by our deceased dearest Father King James the Sixth, by the grace of God of most worthy memory, or by the deceased Queen Mary, or by the deceased Kings, James the Fifth, Fourth, Third, Second, and First, our predecessors of most blessed memory, or by any others our predecessors, Kings of Scots, to our Lovites the Provost, Bailies, Council; and community of our Burgh of Dundee, and their successors of the said Burgh of Dundee, of the liberties, privileges, immunities, tolls, customs, duties, markets, fairs, mills, fishings, ports, pier and shore dues, and other duties belonging to our said Burgh, contained and mentioned in the particular Charters, Infeftments, and other securities thereof, granted to them by our said deceased dearest Father of most worthy memory, or by any others of our predecessors, Kings of Scotland; AND PARTICULARLY without prejudice to the generality of the said Charters, Infeftments, Rights, and Securities above-written, the particular evidents undermentioned, viz. a Commission, or Procuratory, made and granted by the deceased Robert, King of Scots, constituting and nominating his Chancellor and Chamberlain his Lieutenants for revising and recognising the liberties which the Burgesses of our said Burgh of Dundee had, or possessed, in the time of the deceased Alexander, King of Scots, his predecessor, and for returning an answer to the said deceased King Robert, conform to the evidence of what was recognised and found by them concerning the same—dated the twenty-second day of June, in the twentieth year of the reign of the said deceased King Robert; and a Declaration and Recognition made by the said Chancellor and Chamberlain to the said deceased King Robert, of the liberties and privileges found by them disposed to our said Burgh of Dundee, by the said deceased King Alexander, and his predecessors Kings of Scots—dated in the year of our Lord One thousand three hundred and fifteen. A Charter granted by the said deceased King Robert to the said Burgesses of Dundee, and their successors, of the whole liberties and rights which they had and possessed in the time of the deceased William, King of Scots, and which the said deceased William formerly granted to the deceased David, his brother, of the said Burgh of Dundee, and of the immunities and customs, with the free market and fairs held by them in the time of the said deceased King Alexander, and of certain other gifts of liberties and privileges granted to them, and particularly expressed in the said Charter—dated the fourth day of March, and of the reign of the said deceased King Robert the twenty-second year. ANOTHER CHARTER made by the deceased David, King of Scots, granting, and in feu-farm demitting, to the said Burgesses of Dundee, the said Burgh with its pertinents, and specially with power to them to compel all the inhabitants in our said Burgh, who resorted to the markets of our said Burgh of Dundee, with the Burgesses thereof, to pay contributions with the other Burgesses of our said Burgh, for their support, aid, and relief of the burdens to be imposed upon the said Burgh; as also willing and granting, that no inhabitant within our Sherifffdom of Forfar should buy wool, skins, or hides, except the Burgesses of our said Burgh of Dundee, and those who had the liberty of buying these granted to them by the rights and securities thereupon granted to them, by the said deceased King David, or any other of his predecessors—dated the twentieth day of January, and of

the reign of the said deceased King David the thirtieth year. **ANOTHER CHARTER** granted by the said deceased David, King of Scots, prohibiting all markets at our Burgh of Cowper, or in any other places, to the prejudice of our said Burgh of Dundee, and ratifying and approving all and sundry ancient infeftments, privileges, liberties, and possessions, which our said Burgh of Dundee, and the Burgesses thereof, had and used, and of which they were in the use and possession, and specially of their petty customs, ports, pier or shore dues, privileges, and duties thereof, and others mentioned at length in the said Charter—dated the fifth day of March, and of the reign of the said deceased King David the twenty-third year. A Charter of Confirmation, granted by the deceased King James the Fourth, by the grace of God of most worthy memory, to the Burgesses, and to our said Burgh of Dundee, ratifying and approving the aforesaid five Evidents and Charters particularly above-mentioned, in the whole points, heads, clauses, articles, and privileges thereof, and **ALL** and **SUNDRY** other ancient infeftments and privileges of the said Burgh granted to them—dated the nineteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord One thousand five hundred and eleven. A **CHARTER** granted by our deceased dearest Father, of most worthy memory, in favour of the said Provost, Bailies, Council, Community, and Burgesses of our said Burgh, and their successors, ratifying, approving, and confirming the aforesaid Charter of confirmation, granted to them by the said deceased King James the Fourth, and certain other Charters and Infeftments therein at length mentioned; and in virtue whereof, our said deceased dearest Father of new gave, granted, disposed, and confirmed to the said Provost, Bailies, Council and Community of our said Burgh of Dundee, and their successors, **ALL** and **WHOLE** our said Burgh of Dundee, with the whole lands, tenements, and annual rents, lying within the said Burgh and territory thereof; and **ALL** and **SUNDRY** such privileges and immunities of which they and their predecessors were in possession at any time bygone; together with the petty customs, ports, pier dues and duties, and the tolls, customs, and duties of the markets and fairs of our said Burgh, used and wont; with the immunities, privileges, and liberties of the water of Tay, loading and unloading of ships and boats, at whatever part of the said water they might think proper, on both sides thereof, from the mouth of the rivulet commonly called the Burnmouth of Innergowrie, on the west, to the place which is called the Gaw of Barrie on the east, to the north side of the said water of Tay; and from the place where the monastery of Balmerinloch was situated on the west, to the sands which are called "*Drumla Sandis*," on the east, on the south side of the said water of Tay; with power of preventing and hindering others from all loading and unloading of whatever ships or boats in that part of the said water, within the before-mentioned boundaries, and of levying and receiving all petty customs, and anchorage, shore silver, and other duties, within the aforesaid boundaries, as freely in all respects as the Burgh of Edinburgh levies at the Burgh of Leith, and as is levied by any other free Royal Burgh, or any other persons, at any sea ports within our said Kingdom; as also of levying twelve pennies for every tun of goods to be brought in any ships, boat, or other vessel within the mouth of the said water of Tay, and departing from the same, in all time coming, and of applying the said new imposition of twelve pennies on every tun of the said goods for erecting buoys, marks, and signals, upon the said place called the Gaw of Barrie, and upon the said sands called the "*Drumla Sandis*," and for upholding the said buoys, marks, and signals for ever, in time coming,

for shewing and pointing out the dangers and depths of the waters to all navigators sailing to, or from the havens of the said water of Tay, for the safety of their ships, boats, and goods : AS ALSO the salmon fishings, and other fishings, on the north side of the said water of Tay, between the said Burnmouth of Innergowrie on the west, and the rock called Kilcraig on the east ; together also with the two castle-mills, and the wind-mills, built and situated within the said Burgh, liberty, and territory, thereof, and with the astricted multures and sequels, or knaveships, of all corn, barley, wheat, pease, oats, and other grain whatsoever, belonging to the inhabitants of the said Burgh, and all others bringing their grain to be ground at the said mills, or any of them ; with the liberty and privilege also of building, having, and holding, within the said Burgh and liberty thereof, more water and wind-mills, with dams, aqueducts, and houses corresponding thereto, for the common use of the said Burgh ; and the common meadow lying on the north side of the street called the Murraygate of the said Burgh ; with all other greens, meadows, marshes, and muirs belonging to the said Burgh and liberty thereof, and of which the said Provost, Bailies, Council, and community, and their predecessors, had possession in times past : AND in like manner the superiority of the third part of the lands of Craigie, with the chaplainry of the blessed Mary, founded within the church of St Clement, and all lands, tenements, and annual rents belonging to the said chaplainry and church ; together with the said church called St Clement's Church, and all and sundry the aforesaid lands, tenements, houses, buildings, churches, chapels, yards, orchards, crofts, and annual rents, which formerly belonged to the Black Friars and Grey Friars, or Dominicans and Franciscans, and whatsoever other Monkish Friars, Chaplains, and Prebends ; with the places and dwelling houses of the said Monkish Friars, Chaplains, and Prebends, founded within the said Burgh and territory thereof ; AND with full and free power of holding Courts for the administration of justice, and punishment of transgressors, according to the nature of their offences, agreeably to the laws and practice of our said Kingdom ; and of levying issues, fines, and escheats of the said Courts, with bloodwits, as often as they shall occur, and of applying and disposing thereof for the common good of the said Burgh : AS ALSO of having a Dean of Guild, and Council of the Guild, and of using and exercising the jurisdiction thereof within the said Burgh, according to the tenor of the Act of Parliament made thereanent ; AS ALSO of levying and receiving, for cleansing the High Street and market places of the said Burgh, for every load of victual and salt which shall happen to be brought, either to the market or to any houses or other places within the said Burgh, to be sold, a ladlefull, according to ancient custom and use, (which now, by the decree of the Lords of Council, having commission to that effect from the Estates of Parliament, in the year of our Lord One thousand six hundred and thirty-three, is restricted and reduced to half a lippie, as the said decree, dated at Halyruidhouse, the twenty-sixth day of the month of September, in the year of our Lord One thousand six hundred and thirty-three, more fully bears) ; and for every load of fish one penny ; and for every load of mutton, beef, butter, or eggs, one penny ; for every unloaded horse standing in the street, after being unloaded of his burden, one penny ; and other like customs used and wont : AND by virtue whereof our said deceased dearest Father gave, granted, and disponed to the said Provost, Bailies, Council, and Community of our said Burgh of Dundee, and their successors for ever, ALL and WHOLE the vicarage

of the church and parish of Dundee, with all and sundry fruits, rents, and emoluments whatsoever, belonging to the said vicarage, to be intromitted with, levied, and received by the said Provost, Bailies, Council, and community, and their successors, factors, and chamberlains, for the crop and year of our Lord One thousand six hundred, and thenceforth yearly and termly; and to be applied for support of the Ministers serving the cure of the said church of Dundee, and entertainment of the poor residing within the hospital thereof:—To BE HOLDEN of our said deceased and dearest Father, and his successors, as in the said Charter granted thereupon is more fully contained; together with the PRECEPT and INSTRUMENT OF SASINE following on the said Charter; together also with the particular Charters, Infestments, Rights, and Securities therein mentioned, and thereby ratified and approved, made, given, and granted by us and our predecessors, therein contained, to the aforesaid Provost, Bailies, Council, and community of our said Burgh of Dundee, and their successors of the said Burgh of Dundee, and of the immunities, privileges, liberties, tolls, customs, duties, markets, fairs, mills, fishings, shore duties, and others above specified, of the dates and contents contained in the said Charter; together also with all and sundry other Charters, Infestments, Evidents, Rights, and Securities, made, given, and granted to the said Provost, Bailies, Council, and community of our said Burgh and their predecessors, of all and sundry liberties, privileges, and possessions, which the said Burgh of Dundee, and the Burgesses thereof, had and used, and of which they are, and were in the use and possession; as also of all and sundry customs, profits, privileges, anchorage dues, tolls, fishings, mills, multures, duties, lands, teinds, and others above specified, belonging thereto, and of the prebendaries and chaplainries aforesaid, situated within the said Burgh, IN ALL AND SUNDRY heads, clauses, articles, and conditions contained and specified in the said Charters and Infestments, specially and generally above-mentioned, according to the form and tenor thereof. SAVING, nevertheless, and reserving to us and our successors, the Burgh Mails, and services of Burgh, due and accustomed, to us, and our predecessors, prior to this our present confirmation. MOREOVER, WE, with consent aforesaid, will and grant, and, for ourselves and our successors, decern and ordain, that the said generality shall infer no loss or prejudice to the speciality; nor the speciality in any manner derogate from, or prejudice the generality: AND, that this our present confirmation and ratification, of all and sundry the premises, is and shall be, in all time coming, of as great force, strength, efficacy, and effect, to the said Provost, Bailies, Council, and Community of our said Burgh, and their successors, for the enjoyment and possession of the said Burgh, and others respectively above specified, as if all the said Infestments, Charters, and other Evidents, generally and specially above-mentioned, and each of them, had been inserted, word for word, at length in this our present Charter, notwithstanding the non-insertion thereof, or the omission of the same; wherewith, and with all other defects, impediments, and objections whatsoever, which can be opposed or objected against the same, or the validity thereof, WE, with consent aforesaid, DISPENSE for ever. MOREOVER, WE, with consent aforesaid, for the good, faithful, and gratuitous service, rendered and performed to us and our predecessors by the Burgesses and inhabitants of our said Burgh of Dundee, and divers other good reasons and considerations moving us, have of NEW GIVEN, GRANTED, DISPONED, and, by this our present Charter, CONFIRMED, and, by the tenor hereof, of NEW GIVE, GRANT, DISPONE, and for

us and our successors for ever confirm to the said Provost, Bailies, Council, and Community of our said Burgh of Dundee, and their successors, all and whole the said Burgh of Dundee, with all lands, tenements, and annual rents, lying within the same, and liberty thereof, and with all and sundry privileges, liberties, and immunities thereof, of which they and their predecessors are and were in possession, at any time heretofore ; together with the petty customs, ports, pier dues, privileges, and duties ; and with the tolls, customs, and duties of markets and fairs of our said Burgh, used and wont ; with the immunities, privileges, and liberties of the water of Tay, of loading and unloading of ships and boats, at any part of the said water, lawful for them, on both sides thereof, from the said Burnmouth of Innergowrie on the west, to the place which is called the Gaw of Barrie on the east, on the north side of the said water of Tay ; and from the place where the monastery of Balmerinloch was situated, on the west, to the said sands called "*Drumla Sandis*" on the east, on the south side of the said water of Tay ; with power of hindering and preventing others from all loading and unloading of whatever ships and boats, in any part of the said water, within the aforesaid bounds, and of levying and receiving all petty customs, anchorage, or shore silver, and other duties, within the aforesaid bounds, as freely in all respects as the Burgh of Edinburgh levies at the town of Leith, and as is levied by any other free Royal Burgh, or by any other persons, at any sea ports within our said Kingdom ; and also of levying twelve pennies for every tun of goods to be brought in any ship, or other vessel, within the mouth of the said water of Tay, and departing therefrom, in all time coming, and of applying the said new imposition of twelve pennies for every tun of the said goods, for the erection of buoys, marks, and signals, upon the said place called the Gaw of Barrie, and upon the said sands called "*Drumla Sandis*," and for upholding the said buoys, marks, and signals for ever, in time coming, for shewing and pointing out the dangers and depths of the waters to all navigators sailing to or from the havens of the said water of Tay, for the safety of their ships, boats, lives, and goods ; AS ALSO the salmon fishings, and other fishings on the north side of the said water of Tay, between the said Burnmouth of Innergowrie on the west, and the rock called Kilcraig on the east ; together also with the two castle-mills, and the wind-mill, built and situate within the said Burgh, liberty, and territory thereof, tofts, crofts, houses, dams, aqueducts, and other privileges of the said mills, used and wont, and the astricted multures and sequels, or knaveships, of all corn, barley, wheat, pease, oats, and other grain whatsoever, belonging to the inhabitants of the said Burgh, and all others bringing their grain to be ground at the said mills, or any of them ; with liberty and privilege also of building, having, and keeping, within the said Burgh and liberty thereof, more water and wind-mills, with dams, aqueducts, and houses corresponding thereto, for the common use of the said Burgh : AS ALSO the common meadow, lying on the north side of the Street called the Murraygate of the said Burgh ; with all other greens, meadows, marshes, and muirs, pertaining to the said Burgh and liberty thereof, and of which the said Provost, Bailies, Council, and community, and their predecessors, were in possession at any time heretofore : AS ALSO the said superiority of the said third part of the lands of Craigie, with the chaplainry of the blessed Mary founded within the church of St Clement, and all other lands, tenements, and annual rents, pertaining to the said church and chaplainry ; together with the said church called St Clement's Church, with all and sundry the aforesaid

lands, tenements, houses, buildings, churches, chapels, yards, orchards, crofts, and annual rents, which formerly belonged to the Black Friars and Grey Friars, or Dominicans and Franciscans, and whatever other Monkish Friars, Chaplains, and Prebends; with the manor places of the said Monkish Friars, Chaplains, and Prebends, founded within the said Burgh and territory thereof: AND with full and free power of holding Courts for the administration of justice, and punishment of transgressors, according to the nature of their offences, agreeably to the laws and practice of our said Kingdom; and of levying the issues, fines, and escheats of the said Courts, with bloodwits, as often as they shall happen, and of applying and disposing of the same for the common good of the said Burgh: AND in like manner of having a Dean of Guild, and Council of the Guild, and of using and exercising the jurisdiction thereof, within the said Burgh, according to the tenor of the Act of Parliament passed thereanent: AS ALSO of levying and receiving, for cleansing the High Street and market places of the said Burgh, for every load of victual and salt which shall happen to be brought, either to the market place or to any houses or other places in the said Burgh, to be sold, the ordinary custom for the same, ordained by the said decree of the Lords of Council, extending to half a lippie for every boll of the said victual and salt which shall come to the said Burgh, and within the same, as said is, to be sold, in all time coming; and for every load of fish one penny; and for every load of mutton, beef, butter, and for loads, one penny; for every unloaded horse standing in the street, after being unloaded of his burden, one penny; and other like customs used and wont: AS ALSO ALL and WHOLE the vicarage of the said church and parish of Dundee, with the whole teinds, fruits, rents, and emoluments whatsoever, belonging to the said vicarage, to be intromitted with, levied, and received by the said Provost, Bailies, Council, and community of the said Burgh, and their successors, and their factors and chamberlains, for all crops, years, and terms to come, and to be applied for support of the Ministers serving the cure of the said church of Dundee, (besides and exclusive of the Parson, who has his stipend and living out of the parsonage teinds of the church and parish of Dundee, from having a tack, or having tacks thereof, during the years of these tacks), and entertaining the poor residing within the hospital thereof: AS ALSO, WE understanding that the common rents and patrimony of the said Burgh are so small and slender, that, along with the said vicarage, they are not sufficient for maintaining their common works, charges, and expenses, and for support of the said other Ministers besides the Parson, THEREFORE, WE, from our certain knowledge, GIVE and DISPONE to our said Burgh of Dundee, a small imposition on wine, of Four Pounds, to be taken for every tun of wine, which shall be vended within the said Burgh; with power to the said Provost, Bailies, Council, and community of our said Burgh, and their successors in all time coming, of levying the same, which shall be applied by them, and their successors, for supporting the said other Ministers, besides the Parson, serving the cure at the said church of Dundee, and for supporting the poor residing within the said hospital thereof: AS ALSO the weigh-house of the said Burgh, with the whole privileges, customs, casualties, and duties, due and belonging to the said weigh-house, and to the measures thereof, of which the said Provost, Bailies, Council, and community of the said Burgh are and were in use and possession in time past; with power to the said Provost, Bailies, Council, and community of the said Burgh, and their factors and chamberlains, in their names, to enjoy and possess the said weigh-house, and the

measures used and to be used within the same, and whole privileges belonging thereto, and to collect, levy, and intromit with the customs and casualties due and belonging to the said weigh-house, and measures thereof aforesaid; and generally to do, use, and exercise, all and sundry other things necessary, in all and sundry the premises, in like manner, and as freely in all respects, as our said Burgh of Edinburgh any wise does and did. **MOREOVER**, we understanding the said Burgh of Dundee to be the chief and principal Burgh within our Sheriffdom of Forfar, in which there is a great exercise of trade, and to which there is a great resort and repair, and that formerly the late Sheriff of our said Sheriffdom sat and held courts within our said Burgh, and further, considering that our said Burgh lies at a great distance from our Burgh of Forfar, in which the Sheriff of our said Sheriffdom and his Deputies now hold their courts, **THEREFORE**, and for divers other good reasons moving us, we, with consent foresaid, **GIVE, GRANT, and DISPONE** to the said Provost and Bailies of our said Burgh of Dundee and their successors, the provost and Bailies thereof, in all time coming, the office of Sheriffship of our said Burgh of Dundee, and of the whole bounds, lands, common acres, crofts, mills, fishings, dams, streets, passages, and others aforesaid belonging thereto, within its precinct and liberty, with all liberties, privileges, fees, casualties, commodities, duties, and immunities, pertaining and belonging to the said office of Sheriffship, within the bounds aforesaid, by the law and custom of our said Kingdom; **AND WE HAVE MADE and CONSTITUTED**, and, by the tenor of this our present Charter, **MAKE and CONSTITUTE** the aforesaid Provost of our said Burgh of Dundee, elected, and to be elected in all time coming, the principal Sheriff, and the said Bailies, elected, and to be elected, to be Sheriff-Deputes conjunctly and severally under him, of the said Burgh, lands, bounds, commonities, and others above specified, with power and liberty to them and their Deputes, conjunctly and severally, [to hold] courts, as well criminal as civil, as often as necessary, within the said Burgh, lands, commonities, mills, and others above written, thereto belonging, or within any part of the said bounds

[Here a small piece of the original Charter is destroyed.]

of administering justice, of calling, convening, and convocating suits of the said Sheriff Courts, fining absentees, and of punishing transgressors, delinquents, and offenders of the Burgesses and inhabitants, and other transgressors and delinquents to death, by or by whipping, or burning in the hand or cheek, and to inflict all other punishments, as any other Burgh used, or could use, according to the nature of the crimes of the offenders, and agreeably to the laws of our said Kingdom; and of making, creating, and constituting Clerks, Sergeants, Dempsters, and all other officers and members of the said Sheriff Courts necessary, from among the Burgesses of the said Burgh only, and no others, to be elected and imposed without the said Burgh; and of using and exercising the said office of Sheriffship within the said Burgh, lands, bounds, and territory thereof, with the whole liberties, privileges, immunities, and commodities thereto belonging, in the same manner and as freely as any other

Sheriff used and exercised the said office in any other Sheriffdom, Burgh, or Jurisdiction ; AND to the effect the said Provost and Bailies may the better possess and enjoy the said office, privilege, and liberty thereof, aforesaid, within the said bounds, WE, with consent aforesaid, have EXEMPTED, and, by the tenor of this our present Charter, EXEMPT the said Provost, Bailies, Council, and community of our said Burgh of Dundee, and the whole Burgesses and inhabitants thereof, present and to be, from all appearance in any courts to be held by the Sheriff of our said Sheriffdom of Forfar, and his successors, or their Deputes, within the said Burgh of Forfar, or any other place within the said Sheriffdom, in time coming ; AND we have PROHIBITED, and, by the tenor of this our present Charter, PROHIBIT our said Sheriff of Forfar, and his Deputes, present and to be, from all attachment, arrestment, calling, and convening of the said Provost, Bailies, Council, and community of our said Burgh of Dundee, Burgesses and inhabitants thereof, present and to be, or any of them, in courts to be held by the said Sheriff and his Deputes, in time coming, and from all imposition of issues or fines on them, or any of them, for their non-appearance in the said courts. MOREOVER, WE, with consent aforesaid, WILL, GRANT, and expressly DECLARE, that all our letters of horning, poinding, inhibition, apprising, and other letters against any of the Burgesses and inhabitants of our said Burgh, to be raised in time coming, shall be proclaimed, used, and executed at the Market Cross of our said Burgh, and that the said letters of horning, inhibition, relaxation, and other writs of whatever nature, shall, in all time coming, be registered in the Court books of our said Burgh, by the Clerk of the said Burgh, and which we declare shall be as sufficient as if the same had been registered in the Sheriff Court books of Forfar. MOREOVER, WE, with consent foresaid, and of our certain knowledge, and of our own accord, have of NEW UNITED, ANNEXED, and INCORPORATED, and by the tenor of this our present Charter, UNITE, ANNEX, and INCORPORATE ALL and SUNDRY the aforesaid lands, tenements, annual rents, yards, orchards, mills, multures, fishings, immunities, privileges, the aforesaid vicarage with the teinds, fruits, rents, profits, and emoluments thereof, the said small imposition on wine, the office of Sheriff, and others generally and particularly above written, with the said Burgh of Dundee, to remain with the same, in all time coming, as parts and pertinents of the patrimony and income thereof : AND WE WILL and GRANT, and, for ourselves and our successors, DECERN and ORDAIN, that one Sasine to be now taken by the said Provost, Bailies, Council, and community, or any of them, at the Town Court of the said Burgh, shall stand and be a sufficient Sasine in all time coming, in the same manner as if particular Sasines had been taken at every part of the said lands, mills, fishings, and others above specified, with their pertinents, notwithstanding the same lie discontinuous, and in different parts, wherewith we, by the tenor of this our present Charter, DISPENSE for ever :—TO BE HOLDEN, and to HOLD ALL and WHOLE our said Burgh of Dundee, containing the particular lands, tenements, mills, multures, immunities, privileges, office of Sheriff, vicarage, small imposition on wine, fruits, rents, emoluments, and others respectively above specified, by the said Provost, Bailies, Council, and community of our said Burgh, and their successors, of us and our successors, in fee, heritage, and Burgage for ever, by all the right meiths thereof, old and divided, as the same lie in length and breadth, with houses, buildings, woods, plains, muirs, marshes, roads, paths, waters, pools, rivulets, meadows, pastures, and pasturages, mills, multures, and their

sequels, fowlings, huntings, fishings, peat mosses, feal, coals, coal heughs, rabbit's warrens, dovecots, forges, maltkilns, breweries, and broom, woods, groves, timber, beams, quarries, stone and lime, with Courts and their issues, fines, herezelds, bloodwits, and marchets of women, with common pasturage, and free ish and entry, and with all other liberties, commodities, profits, easements, and their just pertinents whatsoever, as well not named as named, as well below ground as above ground, far and near, pertaining or justly

* to the said Burgh, and others respectively, particularly before-mentioned, with the pertinents, in whatsoever manner, in future, freely, quietly, fully, entirely, honourably, well and in peace, without any revocation, contradiction, impediment, or obstacle whatsoever: giving therefore yearly the aforesaid Provost, Bailies, Council, and community of our said Burgh of Dundee, and their successors, to us and our successors, the Burgh Mails and services used and wont only, and doing and administering justice to all persons in the Courts of the said Sheriffdom, according to the laws of our said Kingdom. IN TESTIMONY whereof we have ordered our Great Seal to be appended to this our present Charter of Confirmation, before these Witnesses, our well-beloved Cousins and Councillors, John, Earl of Lowdoun, Lord Terrinzeane and Mauchline, &c. our Chancellor; James, Marquis of Hamilton, Earl of Arran and Cambridge, Lord Aven and Innerdail, &c.; Robert, Earl of Roxburgh, Lord Ker of Cessfurde and Cavertoun, &c. Keeper of our Privy Seal; William, Earl Marischal, Lord Keith, Marshal of our Kingdom; William, Earl of Lanerk, Lord Mauchaneshyre and Polment, &c. our Secretary; our beloved familiar Councillors, Sirs Alexander Gibson, younger of Durie, Clerk of our Rolls, Register, and Council; John Hamilton of Orbidistoun, our Justice Clerk; and John Scott of Scottstarvit, Director of our Chancery; Knights, AT HALYBUDHOUSE, the fourteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord One thousand six hundred and forty-one, and of our Reign the Seventeenth year.

Written to the Great Seal the third day of February, 1642. }
(Signed) JO. ELEIS. }

Sealed the third day of February, 1642. 108 lib. }
(Signed) JO. HALDANE. }

* The words left blank are obliterated in the original document.

No. VII.

STATEMENT OF CESS OR LAND-TAX.

The following statement shows the comparative state of the Cess or Land-tax imposed on this and the other principal royal boroughs.

	In 1556.			In 1695.			In 1771.			In 1832.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	s.	£	s.	d.
Edinburgh . . .	220	16	8	333	6	8	418	0	0			
Dundee . . .	105	9	3	46	13	4	58	16	0	566	19	11
Aberdeen . . .	78	15	0	60	10	0	70	16	0			
Perth . . .	61	17	6	30	0	0	40	16	0			
St Andrews . . .	25	0	0	6	0	0	4	4	0			
Montrose . . .	22	10	0	20	0	0	25	4	0			
Stirling . . .	21	1	0½	14	6	8	16	16	0			
Ayr . . .	19	13	9	10	13	4	9	0	0			
Glasgow . . .	16	17	6	150	0	0	226	0	0			
Dumfries . . .	14	11	6½	19	3	4	24	0	0			

No. VIII.

STEAM-POWER EMPLOYED IN SPINNING, NAVIGATION, &c.

In 1820 the steam employed in Dundee for spinning was equal to 21 horses' power; and the value of the works could not exceed £32,000. At the close of last year, the amount was 1436 horse-power, and the estimated value of the buildings and machinery, in round numbers, £475,000. The increase within the two last years is about 500 horse-power, or about £170,000 in value; and it is quite certain that this increase will continue. When shall we see Dundee making equal strides in other branches of trade? About 1000 working people have within a short space migrated from Aberdeen to Dundee.

FOR SPINNING.			FOR OTHER PURPOSES.		
	No. of Engines.	Horse-power.		No. of Engines.	Horse-power.
Balfour and Meldrum,	2	24	Thomas Adamson, shipbuilder,	1	5
Baxter, Brothers, & Co.,	4	118	James Anderson, Bone-mill,	1	12
William Boyack,	4	138	Miller Berrie, press-packing,	1	6
Robert Brough,	1	28	J. & C. Carmichael, engineers,	2	16
James and William Brown,	3	65	Daniel Duff, engineer,	1	21
John Brown,	2	36	Dundee and Newtyle Railway Co.,	5	97
Andrew Brown,	1	30	Dundee Forge Co.,	1	20
Brown and Allan,	1	25*	Dundee Foundry Co.,	2	17
Alexander Bruce,	1	18	Dundee Saw Mills,	1	14
Chalmers and Hackney,	3	58	Dundee Sugar Refining Company Co.,	1	10
John Crichton,	1	16	Flour Mill,	1	32
Thomas Deas,	1	23	Halley & Norrie, press-packing,	1	16
Alexander Dick,	1	16	Harbour Trustees,	5	45
James Donald & Son, Lochee,	1	25	William Kenney, machine-maker,	1	4
Daniel Duff,	1	26	John M'Ewen,	1	2
A. & D. Edward & Co.,	2	90	Milne & Brown,	1	4
James Forbes,	1	16	William Nimmo, beekle-maker,	1	2
Robert Gilroy,	1	25	Robert Sandeman,	1	16
William Gray,	1	26	William Shaw, press-packing,	1	22
John Gray,	1	9	Tay Foundry,	1	10
John Halley,	2	45	James Taylor & Co., machine-makers,	1	6
R. G. Holden & Co.,	1	60	Trades' Lane Calendering Co.,	1	20
Kinmond & Hill,	3	107	Turnbull & Co., press-packing,	1	14
Peter Kinmond,	2	50	Umpherston & Kerr, machine-makers,	1	10
David Lindsay,	2	50			
A. Low & Son,	1	25			
Low & Thoms,	1	25			
James Low,	1	10			
Robert & James Matthew, Lochee,	3	40			
Alexander Milne & Co.,	1	16			
John Mitchell,	1	30			
William Morton,	1	13			
John Sharp,	1	10			
James Taws,	1	14			
Thoms, Brothers, & Co.,	1	16			
Robert Thornton,	1	6			
James Walker,	1	30			
Wyllie and Johnston,	3	56			
Spinning Mills on Dighty Water,	3	21			
	64	1436			

* Part of this power is employed for their business as machine-makers.

FOR NAVIGATION.		
Dundee, Perth, & London Shipping Co.		
In London trade,	6	860
In Perth Trade,	2	34
Tay Ferries:—2 twin boats,	4	80
New Packet,	2	60
Hull Steam Shipping Co.,	2	180
Leith Steam Shipping Co.,	2	120
Tay Steam Packet Co.,	4	90
	22	1424
ABSTRACT.		
For Spinning,	64	1436
Other purposes,	34	427
Navigation,	22	1424
	120	3287

No. IX.

ASSETS AND DEBTS OF THE TOWN AT 30th SEPTEMBER, 1834.

ASSETS,	£151,823-4-9½
DEBTS,	88,364-1-9½
Balance, being excess of value of assets above amount of debts,	£63,459-3-0½

ASSETS AND DEBTS OF THE TOWN AT 30th SEPTEMBER, 1835.

ASSETS,	£165,683-2-0
DEBTS,	96,399-0-3½
Balance, being excess of value of assets above amount of debts,	£69,284-1-8½

No. X.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE DUNDEE HARBOUR REVENUE,
DERIVED FROM THE SHORE-DUES FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE ACT FOR IMPROVING THE HARBOUR,
July 4th, 1815, to May 31st, 1835.

PERIOD.	Amount collected by the Commissioners, including interest.	EXPENSES OF COLLECTION, including Graving-Dock and Crane Dues.			Net amount received while under the collection.	Amount received while under lease.	Sum expended at the dues have yielded, 100.	Scale by which they would have yielded at rate of 100.	Amount saved to the public by the reduction of rates.	Gain of the public by the reduction of collection.	Net amount received under the collection and lease.	
		Collector and Clerk's salaries.	Incidental charges.	Rate per cent.								
	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
July 1815 to July 1816,.....	4,411	315	No acct. found.	7 2 9	4,096	—	75	—	—	—	4,096	
July 1816 to July 1817,.....	5,908	350	—	5 18 6	5,558	—	100	—	—	—	5,558	
July 1817 to May 1818,.....	—	—	—	—	—	5,021	100	—	—	—	5,021	
May 1818 to May 1819,.....	—	—	—	—	—	5,606	100	—	—	—	5,606	
May 1819 to May 1820,.....	—	—	—	—	—	5,606	100	—	—	—	5,606	
May 1820 to May 1821,.....	—	—	—	—	—	5,910	100	—	—	—	5,910	
May 1821 to May 1822,.....	—	—	—	—	—	5,910	100	—	—	—	5,910	
May 1822 to May 1823,.....	7,145	262	100	6 9 8	6,683	—	6,250	87 1/2	8,166	1,020	483	6,683
May 1823 to May 1824,.....	8,279	383	115	5 18 10	7,881	—	6,400	87 1/2	9,576	1,197	1,481	7,881
May 1824 to May 1825,.....	8,478	386	117	5 18 8	7,975	—	6,700	75	9,689	1,211	1,275	7,975
May 1825 to May 1826,.....	—	—	—	—	—	8,055	75	—	—	—	—	8,055
May 1826 to May 1827,.....	7,841	300	79	4 16 8	7,463	—	8,000	75	8,961	1,120	—	7,463
May 1827 to May 1828,.....	9,623	300	86	4 0 3	9,236	—	8,000	75	12,027	2,405	1,622	9,236
May 1828 to May 1829,.....	10,134	315	90	3 19 11	9,729	—	10,000	75	12,667	2,533	—	9,729
May 1829 to May 1830,.....	11,231	330	99	3 16 4	10,802	—	10,000	75	14,039	2,808	802	10,802
May 1830 to May 1831,.....	10,699	330	87	3 18 8	10,183	—	11,000	100	—	—	—	10,183
May 1831 to May 1832,.....	9,286	380	83	4 14 7	8,923	—	80	10,409	1,023	—	—	8,923
May 1832 to May 1833,.....	9,229	380	80	4 15 7	8,769	—	80	11,536	2,307	—	—	8,769
May 1833 to May 1834,.....	9,933	406	90	4 15 6	9,438	—	80	12,380	2,476	—	—	9,438
May 1834 to May 1835,.....	10,935	420	99	4 10 0	10,416	—	80	13,669	2,734	—	—	10,416
	123,231	4966	1125		117,150	26,106	66,380		123,118	20,624	6,613	153,256

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF SUNDRY DUES COLLECTED

In two Years ending 31st May 1834 and 31st May 1835.

	1834.	1835.	Increase.	Decrease.
Graving-Dock dues,.....	£370 4 7	£406 3 2	£35 18 7	.....
Crane dues,.....	95 6 4	79 2 11	.....	£16 3 5
Steelyard dues,.....	.....	5 18 8 1/2	5 18 8 1/2	.....
Ballast-tub dues,.....	.....	0 3 2	0 3 2	.....
	£465 10 11	£491 7 11 1/2	£25 17 0 1/2	.....

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

OF THE

NUMBER OF VESSELS AND THEIR TONNAGE ENTERED THE HARBOUR

In 1834 and 1835.

DESCRIPTION.	Tonnage, 1834.	Tonnage, 1835.	Increase.	Decrease.
Vessels from Foreign belonging to Dundee,...	27,487	26,783	.....	704
Vessels from Foreign not belonging to ditto,...	24,928	22,979	.....	1,949
Vessels from coasting belonging to ditto,....	98,130	116,463	18,333	.....
Vessels from coasting not belonging to ditto,...	51,258	72,345	21,087	.....
Vessels in the River Tay Trade,.....	18,965	21,166	2,301	.....
Total tonnage,.....	220,768	259,736	38,968	.....
Number of Vessels entered the Harbour,.....	3,047	3,961	934	.....

VIEW of the SHIPPING and TRADE at the PORT of DUNDEE, from 1822 to 1835, inclusive.

	1822.	1827.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.
Number of vessels from foreign ports,.....	123	226	349	306	47,148	52,415
Tons register, ditto,.....	18,483	84,520	53,129	47,148	52,415	49,763
Number of vessels from coasting,.....	1594	1,808	2165	2712	164,877	168,353
Tons register, ditto,.....	89,549	114,578	136,197	164,877	168,353	209,974
Shore-dues levied on vessels,.....	£1685	£2120	£2128	£2757	£2756	£2394
Flax and flax codilla, in tons, imported,.....	4685	12,921	18,514	18,777	22,964	18,638
Hemp and hemp codilla, ditto,.....	2733	1,711	3745	3380	3301	5321
Lime, in bolls,.....	24,892	48,770	50,972	50,989	50,939	56,626
Coals, English, ditto,.....	107,735	119,640	125,426	129,194	137,646	152,368
Ditto, Scots, ditto,.....	63,738	88,887	15,006	189,530	201,989	251,649
Dues levied on imports,.....	£3692	£4971	£5074	£4268	£7014	£8301
Onaburghs, pieces, exported,.....	71,601	92,757	96,967	100,713	122,191	139,450
Sheeting, ditto, ditto,.....	70,264	119,888	131,680	148,377	164,780	165,969
Bragging, ditto, ditto,.....	62,691	73,668	73,987	43,973	43,878	92,668
Sailcloth, ditto, ditto,.....	22,706	70,119	74,368	81,754	106,677	103,010
Sacking, ditto, ditto,.....	14,673	29,604	45,893	57,342	67,749	57,177
Sundries, ditto, ditto,.....	21,570	38,901	52,465	63,148	65,692	60,442
Dues levied on goods exported,.....	£1859	£2519	£2389	£2192	£2191	£2618
Total shore-dues levied,.....	£7138	£9,611	£10,461	£9907	£9906	£10,919

No. XI.

DUNDEE PRICES CURRENT, January 30th, 1836.
BALTIC PRODUCE.

FLAX.				BLEACHED SHEETINGS.			
Flax continues dull, but firm at our quotations.				Continue in demand, and few in the market.			
Arch. Volga,.....	£26 0 to £29 0	Riga DC,.....	£45 0 to £47 0	25 Port. 35 inch, Tow, 7d. to 7 1-12	26 Port. 35 inch, Tow, 9d. to 10d.	27 Port. 35 inch, Tow, 10d. to 11d.	28 Port. 35 inch, Tow, 11d. to 12d.
Da. Sheshensky,.....	52 0 - 56 0	BT,.....	34 0 - 36 0	29 Port. 35 inch, Tow, 12d. to 13d.	30 Port. 35 inch, Tow, 13d. to 14d.	31 Port. 35 inch, Tow, 14d. to 15d.	32 Port. 35 inch, Tow, 15d. to 16d.
Da. Vainosely,.....	46 0 - 49 0	0 Memel, 4 Brd,.....	42 0 - 47 0	33 Port. 35 inch, Tow, 16d. to 17d.	34 Port. 35 inch, Tow, 17d. to 18d.	35 Port. 35 inch, Tow, 18d. to 19d.	36 Port. 35 inch, Tow, 19d. to 20d.
Da. 4th Sort,.....	44 0 -	0 Da. Neust. No. 1,.....	30 0 - 34 0	37 Port. 35 inch, Tow, 20d. to 21d.	38 Port. 35 inch, Tow, 21d. to 22d.	39 Port. 35 inch, Tow, 22d. to 23d.	40 Port. 35 inch, Tow, 23d. to 24d.
Peterb. 12 Bd,.....	none.	Konigsberg, da,.....	32 0 - 36 0	41 Port. 35 inch, Tow, 24d. to 25d.	42 Port. 35 inch, Tow, 25d. to 26d.	43 Port. 35 inch, Tow, 26d. to 27d.	44 Port. 35 inch, Tow, 27d. to 28d.
9 da,.....	45 0 -	0 Crown Podella,.....	47 0 - 50 0	45 Port. 35 inch, Tow, 28d. to 29d.	46 Port. 35 inch, Tow, 29d. to 30d.	47 Port. 35 inch, Tow, 30d. to 31d.	48 Port. 35 inch, Tow, 31d. to 32d.
9 da,.....	40 0 - 41 0	0 Drunna,.....	46 0 - 48 0	49 Port. 35 inch, Tow, 32d. to 33d.	50 Port. 35 inch, Tow, 33d. to 34d.	51 Port. 35 inch, Tow, 34d. to 35d.	52 Port. 35 inch, Tow, 35d. to 36d.
Narva, 9 da,.....	43 0 - 44 0	0 Arhangel Codilla,.....	29 0 -	53 Port. 35 inch, Tow, 36d. to 37d.	54 Port. 35 inch, Tow, 37d. to 38d.	55 Port. 35 inch, Tow, 38d. to 39d.	56 Port. 35 inch, Tow, 39d. to 40d.
Lithen, 4 Brand,.....	46 0 - 48 0	0 St Peterb. da,.....	31 0 - 32 0	57 Port. 35 inch, Tow, 40d. to 41d.	58 Port. 35 inch, Tow, 41d. to 42d.	59 Port. 35 inch, Tow, 42d. to 43d.	60 Port. 35 inch, Tow, 43d. to 44d.
Riga PTH,.....	50 0 - 51 0	0 Riga,.....	22 0 - 23 0	61 Port. 35 inch, Tow, 44d. to 45d.	62 Port. 35 inch, Tow, 45d. to 46d.	63 Port. 35 inch, Tow, 46d. to 47d.	64 Port. 35 inch, Tow, 47d. to 48d.
HEMP.				DOWLS.			
Riga Rhine,.....	£26 0 to £28 10	Peters. clean,.....	£25 0 to £27 0	24 Port. 25 1/2 in. Tow, 4 7-12 to 4 9-12	25 Port. 25 1/2 in. Tow, 4 9-12 to 4 11-12	26 Port. 25 1/2 in. Tow, 4 11-12 to 5 1-12	27 Port. 25 1/2 in. Tow, 5 1-12 to 5 3-12
Outahet,.....	28 0 - 34 0	Half-clean,.....	21 0 - 23 0	28 Port. 25 1/2 in. Tow, 5 3-12 to 5 5-12	29 Port. 25 1/2 in. Tow, 5 5-12 to 5 7-12	30 Port. 25 1/2 in. Tow, 5 7-12 to 5 9-12	31 Port. 25 1/2 in. Tow, 5 9-12 to 5 11-12
Pase,.....	34 0 -	0 Codilla,.....	17 0 - 18 0	32 Port. 25 1/2 in. Tow, 5 11-12 to 6 1-12	33 Port. 25 1/2 in. Tow, 6 1-12 to 6 3-12	34 Port. 25 1/2 in. Tow, 6 3-12 to 6 5-12	35 Port. 25 1/2 in. Tow, 6 5-12 to 6 7-12
Codilla,.....	19 10 - 20 0	0 India Jute,.....	16 0 - 17 0	36 Port. 25 1/2 in. Tow, 6 7-12 to 6 9-12	37 Port. 25 1/2 in. Tow, 6 9-12 to 6 11-12	38 Port. 25 1/2 in. Tow, 6 11-12 to 7 1-12	39 Port. 25 1/2 in. Tow, 7 1-12 to 7 3-12
YARNS.				HESSIANS.			
A good demand at our quotations.				Continue in great demand, particularly good quality, of which none in the market.			
Flax, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4,.....	04. to 2s. 3d. Tow, 6 lb. fine,.....	2s. 10d. to 2s. 3d.	3d.	15 Port. 28 inch,.....	4 6-12 to 4 8-12	16 Port. 28 inch,.....	4 8-12 to 4 10-12
1 1/4 to 1 1/2,.....	1d. - 2s. 4d.	7.....	2s. 8d. - 2s. 11d.	17 Port. 28 inch,.....	4 10-12 to 4 12-12	18 Port. 28 inch,.....	4 12-12 to 5 1-12
3 lbs,.....	4d. - 2s. 9d.	8.....	2s. 0d. - 2s. 3d.	19 Port. 28 inch,.....	5 1-12 to 5 3-12	20 Port. 28 inch,.....	5 3-12 to 5 5-12
Tow, 3 1/2 to 4 lbs,.....	2d. - 2s. 5d.	9 to 20 com,.....	4d. - 2s. 6d.	21 Port. 28 inch,.....	5 5-12 to 5 7-12	22 Port. 28 inch,.....	5 7-12 to 5 9-12
5.....	2d. - 2s. 8d.	9 to 20 com,.....	5d. - 2s. 6d.	23 Port. 28 inch,.....	5 9-12 to 5 11-12	24 Port. 28 inch,.....	5 11-12 to 6 1-12
6 lb com,.....	7d. - 2s. 10d.			25 Port. 28 inch,.....	6 1-12 to 6 3-12	26 Port. 28 inch,.....	6 3-12 to 6 5-12
MANUFACTURES.				27 Port. 28 inch,.....	6 5-12 to 6 7-12	28 Port. 28 inch,.....	6 7-12 to 6 9-12
Our Linen Market perhaps was never known to be so healthy and thriving as at present, and likely to continue so, as the demand for goods far exceeds the quantity manufactured.				29 Port. 28 inch,.....	6 9-12 to 6 11-12	30 Port. 28 inch,.....	6 11-12 to 7 1-12
OSNABURGS.				31 Port. 28 inch,.....	7 1-12 to 7 3-12	32 Port. 28 inch,.....	7 3-12 to 7 5-12
Continue in brisk demand, and no stocks.				33 Port. 28 inch,.....	7 5-12 to 7 7-12	34 Port. 28 inch,.....	7 7-12 to 7 9-12
20 Port. 25 in. Tow, 3 3-12 to 3 5-12	24 F. 25 in. Tow, fine, 4 7-12 to 4 9-12	21 Port. 25 in. Tow, 3 5-12 to 3 7-12	22 Port. 25 in. Tow, 3 7-12 to 3 9-12	35 Port. 28 inch,.....	7 9-12 to 7 11-12	36 Port. 28 inch,.....	7 11-12 to 8 1-12
23 Port. 25 in. Tow, 3 9-12 to 3 11-12	24 F. 25 in. Tow, fine, 4 9-12 to 4 11-12	25 Port. 25 in. Tow, 3 11-12 to 3 1-12	26 Port. 25 in. Tow, 3 1-12 to 3 3-12	37 Port. 28 inch,.....	8 1-12 to 8 3-12	38 Port. 28 inch,.....	8 3-12 to 8 5-12
24 com. da,.....	4 3-12 to 4 5-12			39 Port. 28 inch,.....	8 5-12 to 8 7-12	40 Port. 28 inch,.....	8 7-12 to 8 9-12
BROWN SHEETINGS.				41 Port. 28 inch,.....	8 9-12 to 8 11-12	42 Port. 28 inch,.....	8 11-12 to 9 1-12
All yards payable by the yard of 27 inches.				43 Port. 28 inch,.....	9 1-12 to 9 3-12	44 Port. 28 inch,.....	9 3-12 to 9 5-12
Continue very scarce, particularly Forster Sheetings, every piece being bought from the looms. No stocks of any kind on hand, and manufacturers refusing to take orders at our quotations.				45 Port. 28 inch,.....	9 5-12 to 9 7-12	46 Port. 28 inch,.....	9 7-12 to 9 9-12
18 Port. 25 in. T,.....	3 6-12 to 3 10-12	25 Port. 25 in. T,.....	3 10-12 to 3 12-12	47 Port. 28 inch,.....	9 9-12 to 9 11-12	48 Port. 28 inch,.....	9 11-12 to 10 1-12
20.....	35 in. da,.....	4 6-12 to 4 8-12	21 Port. 25 in. T,.....	49 Port. 28 inch,.....	9 11-12 to 10 1-12	50 Port. 28 inch,.....	10 1-12 to 10 3-12
22.....	35 in. da,.....	4 11-12 to 5 1-12	22 Port. 25 in. T,.....	51 Port. 28 inch,.....	10 3-12 to 10 5-12	52 Port. 28 inch,.....	10 5-12 to 10 7-12
24.....	35 in. da,.....	5 1-12 to 5 3-12	23 Port. 25 in. T,.....	53 Port. 28 inch,.....	10 7-12 to 10 9-12	54 Port. 28 inch,.....	10 9-12 to 10 11-12
26.....	35 in. da,.....	5 3-12 to 5 5-12	24 Port. 25 in. T,.....	55 Port. 28 inch,.....	10 11-12 to 11 1-12	56 Port. 28 inch,.....	11 1-12 to 11 3-12
28.....	35 in. da,.....	5 5-12 to 5 7-12	25 Port. 25 in. T,.....	57 Port. 28 inch,.....	11 3-12 to 11 5-12	58 Port. 28 inch,.....	11 5-12 to 11 7-12
30.....	35 in. da,.....	5 7-12 to 5 9-12	26 Port. 25 in. T,.....	59 Port. 28 inch,.....	11 7-12 to 11 9-12	60 Port. 28 inch,.....	11 9-12 to 12 1-12
32.....	35 in. da,.....	5 9-12 to 5 11-12	27 Port. 25 in. T,.....	61 Port. 28 inch,.....	12 1-12 to 12 3-12	62 Port. 28 inch,.....	12 3-12 to 12 5-12
34.....	35 in. da,.....	5 11-12 to 6 1-12	28 Port. 25 in. T,.....	63 Port. 28 inch,.....	12 5-12 to 12 7-12	64 Port. 28 inch,.....	12 7-12 to 12 9-12
36.....	35 in. da,.....	6 1-12 to 6 3-12	29 Port. 25 in. T,.....	65 Port. 28 inch,.....	12 9-12 to 12 11-12	66 Port. 28 inch,.....	12 11-12 to 13 1-12
38.....	35 in. da,.....	6 3-12 to 6 5-12	30 Port. 25 in. T,.....	67 Port. 28 inch,.....	13 1-12 to 13 3-12	68 Port. 28 inch,.....	13 3-12 to 13 5-12
40.....	35 in. da,.....	6 5-12 to 6 7-12	31 Port. 25 in. T,.....	69 Port. 28 inch,.....	13 5-12 to 13 7-12	70 Port. 28 inch,.....	13 7-12 to 13 9-12
42.....	35 in. da,.....	6 7-12 to 6 9-12	32 Port. 25 in. T,.....	71 Port. 28 inch,.....	13 9-12 to 14 1-12	72 Port. 28 inch,.....	14 1-12 to 14 3-12
44.....	35 in. da,.....	6 9-12 to 6 11-12	33 Port. 25 in. T,.....	73 Port. 28 inch,.....	14 3-12 to 14 5-12	74 Port. 28 inch,.....	14 5-12 to 14 7-12
46.....	35 in. da,.....	6 11-12 to 7 1-12	34 Port. 25 in. T,.....	75 Port. 28 inch,.....	14 7-12 to 14 9-12	76 Port. 28 inch,.....	14 9-12 to 15 1-12
48.....	35 in. da,.....	7 1-12 to 7 3-12	35 Port. 25 in. T,.....	77 Port. 28 inch,.....	15 1-12 to 15 3-12	78 Port. 28 inch,.....	15 3-12 to 15 5-12
50.....	35 in. da,.....	7 3-12 to 7 5-12	36 Port. 25 in. T,.....	79 Port. 28 inch,.....	15 5-12 to 15 7-12	80 Port. 28 inch,.....	15 7-12 to 15 9-12
52.....	35 in. da,.....	7 5-12 to 7 7-12	37 Port. 25 in. T,.....	81 Port. 28 inch,.....	15 9-12 to 16 1-12	82 Port. 28 inch,.....	16 1-12 to 16 3-12
54.....	35 in. da,.....	7 7-12 to 7 9-12	38 Port. 25 in. T,.....	83 Port. 28 inch,.....	16 3-12 to 16 5-12	84 Port. 28 inch,.....	16 5-12 to 16 7-12
56.....	35 in. da,.....	7 9-12 to 7 11-12	39 Port. 25 in. T,.....	85 Port. 28 inch,.....	16 7-12 to 16 9-12	86 Port. 28 inch,.....	16 9-12 to 17 1-12
58.....	35 in. da,.....	7 11-12 to 8 1-12	40 Port. 25 in. T,.....	87 Port. 28 inch,.....	17 1-12 to 17 3-12	88 Port. 28 inch,.....	17 3-12 to 17 5-12
60.....	35 in. da,.....	8 1-12 to 8 3-12	41 Port. 25 in. T,.....	89 Port. 28 inch,.....	17 5-12 to 17 7-12	90 Port. 28 inch,.....	17 7-12 to 17 9-12
62.....	35 in. da,.....	8 3-12 to 8 5-12	42 Port. 25 in. T,.....	91 Port. 28 inch,.....	17 9-12 to 18 1-12	92 Port. 28 inch,.....	18 1-12 to 18 3-12
64.....	35 in. da,.....	8 5-12 to 8 7-12	43 Port. 25 in. T,.....	93 Port. 28 inch,.....	18 3-12 to 18 5-12	94 Port. 28 inch,.....	18 5-12 to 18 7-12
66.....	35 in. da,.....	8 7-12 to 8 9-12	44 Port. 25 in. T,.....	95 Port. 28 inch,.....	18 7-12 to 18 9-12	96 Port. 28 inch,.....	18 9-12 to 19 1-12
68.....	35 in. da,.....	8 9-12 to 8 11-12	45 Port. 25 in. T,.....	97 Port. 28 inch,.....	19 1-12 to 19 3-12	98 Port. 28 inch,.....	19 3-12 to 19 5-12
70.....	35 in. da,.....	8 11-12 to 9 1-12	46 Port. 25 in. T,.....	99 Port. 28 inch,.....	19 5-12 to 19 7-12	100 Port. 28 inch,.....	19 7-12 to 19 9-12
72.....	35 in. da,.....	9 1-12 to 9 3-12	47 Port. 25 in. T,.....	101 Port. 28 inch,.....	19 9-12 to 20 1-12	102 Port. 28 inch,.....	20 1-12 to 20 3-12
74.....	35 in. da,.....	9 3-12 to 9 5-12	48 Port. 25 in. T,.....	103 Port. 28 inch,.....	20 3-12 to 20 5-12	104 Port. 28 inch,.....	20 5-12 to 20 7-12
76.....	35 in. da,.....	9 5-12 to 9 7-12	49 Port. 25 in. T,.....	105 Port. 28 inch,.....	20 7-12 to 20 9-12	106 Port. 28 inch,.....	20 9-12 to 21 1-12
78.....	35 in. da,.....	9 7-12 to 9 9-12	50 Port. 25 in. T,.....	107 Port. 28 inch,.....	21 1-12 to 21 3-12	108 Port. 28 inch,.....	21 3-12 to 21 5-12
80.....	35 in. da,.....	9 9-12 to 9 11-12	51 Port. 25 in. T,.....	109 Port. 28 inch,.....	21 5-12 to 21 7-12	110 Port. 28 inch,.....	21 7-12 to 21 9-12
82.....	35 in. da,.....	9 11-12 to 10 1-12	52 Port. 25 in. T,.....	111 Port. 28 inch,.....	21 9-12 to 22 1-12	112 Port. 28 inch,.....	22 1-12 to 22 3-12
84.....	35 in. da,.....	10 1-12 to 10 3-12	53 Port. 25 in. T,.....	113 Port. 28 inch,.....	22 3-12 to 22 5-12	114 Port. 28 inch,.....	22 5-12 to 22 7-12
86.....	35 in. da,.....	10 3-12 to 10 5-12	54 Port. 25 in. T,.....	115 Port. 28 inch,.....	22 7-12 to 22 9-12	116 Port. 28 inch,.....	22 9-12 to 23 1-12
88.....	35 in. da,.....	10 5-12 to 10 7-12	55 Port. 25 in. T,.....	117 Port. 28 inch,.....	23 1-12 to 23 3-12	118 Port. 28 inch,.....	23 3-12 to 23 5-12
90.....	35 in. da,.....	10 7-12 to 10 9-12	56 Port. 25 in. T,.....	119 Port. 28 inch,.....	23 5-12 to 23 7-12	120 Port. 28 inch,.....	23 7-12 to 23 9-12
92.....	35 in. da,.....	10 9-12 to 10 11-12	57 Port. 25 in. T,.....	121 Port. 28 inch,.....	23 9-12 to 24 1-12	122 Port. 28 inch,.....	24 1-12 to 24 3-12
94.....	35 in. da,.....	10 11-12 to 11 1-12	58 Port. 25 in. T,.....	123 Port. 28 inch,.....	24 3-12 to 24 5-12	124 Port. 28 inch,.....	24 5-12 to 24 7-12
96.....	35 in. da,.....	11 1-12 to	59 Port. 25 in. T,.....	125 Port. 28 inch,.....	24 7-12 to 24 9-12	126 Port. 28 inch,.....	24 9-12 to 25 1-12
98.....	35 in. da,.....	11 3-12 to	60 Port. 25 in. T,.....	127 Port. 28 inch,.....	25 1-12 to 25 3-12	128 Port. 28 inch,.....	25 3-12 to 25 5-12
100.....	35 in. da,.....	11 5-12 to	61 Port. 25 in. T,.....	129 Port. 28 inch,.....	25 5-12 to 25 7-12	130 Port. 28 inch,.....	25 7-12 to 25 9-12
102.....	35 in. da,.....	11 7-12 to	62 Port. 25 in. T,.....	131 Port. 28 inch,.....	25 9-12 to 26 1-12	132 Port. 28 inch,.....	26 1-12 to 26 3-12
104.....	35 in. da,.....	11 9-12 to	63 Port. 25 in. T,.....	133 Port. 28 inch,.....	26 3-12 to 26 5-12	134 Port. 28 inch,.....	26 5-12 to 26 7-12
106.....	35 in. da,.....	11 11-12 to	64 Port. 25 in. T,.....	135 Port. 28 inch,.....	26 7-12 to 26 9-12	136 Port. 28 inch,.....	26 9-12 to 27 1-12
108.....	35 in. da,.....	12 1-12 to	65 Port. 25 in. T,.....	137 Port. 28 inch,.....	27 1-12 to 27 3-12	138 Port. 28 inch,.....	27 3-12 to 27 5-12
110.....	35 in. da,.....	12 3-12 to	66 Port. 25 in. T,.....	139 Port. 28 inch,.....	27 5-12 to 27 7-12	140 Port. 28 inch,.....	27 7-12 to 27 9-12
112.....	35 in. da,.....	12 5-12 to	67 Port. 25 in. T,.....	141 Port. 28 inch,.....	27 9-12 to 28 1-12	142 Port. 28 inch,.....	28 1-12 to 28 3-12
114.....	35 in. da,.....	12 7-12 to	68 Port. 25 in. T,.....	143 Port. 28 inch,.....	28 3-12 to 28 5-12	144 Port. 28 inch,.....	28 5-12 to 28 7-12
116.....	35 in. da,.....	12 9-12 to	69 Port. 25 in. T,.....	145 Port. 28 inch,.....	28 7-12 to 28 9-12	146 Port. 28 inch,.....	28 9-12 to 29 1-12
118.....	35 in. da,.....	12 11-12 to	70 Port. 25 in. T,.....	147 Port. 28 inch,.....	29 1-12 to 29 3-12	148 Port. 28 inch,.....	29 3-12 to 29 5-12
120.....	35 in. da,.....	1 1-12 to	71 Port. 25 in. T,.....	149 Port. 28 inch,.....	29 5-12 to 29 7-12	150 Port. 28 inch,.....	29 7-12 to 29 9-12
122.....	35 in. da,.....	1 3-12 to	72 Port. 25 in. T,.....	151 Port. 28 inch,.....	29 9-12 to 30 1-12	152 Port. 28 inch,.....	30 1-12 to 30 3-12
124.....	35 in. da,.....	1 5-12 to	73 Port. 25 in. T,.....	153 Port. 28 inch,.....	30 3-12 to 30 5-12	154 Port. 28 inch,.....	30 5-12 to 30 7-12
126.....	35 in. da,.....	1 7-12 to	74 Port. 25 in. T,.....	155 Port. 28 inch,.....	30 7-12 to 30 9-12	156 Port. 28 inch,.....	30 9-12 to 31 1-12
128.....	35 in. da,.....	1 9-12 to	75 Port. 25 in. T,.....	157 Port. 28 inch,.....	31 1-12 to 31 3-12	158 Port. 28 inch,.....	31 3-12 to 31 5-12
130.....	35 in. da,.....	1 11-12 to	76 Port. 25 in. T,.....	159 Port. 28 inch,.....	31 5-12 to 31 7-12	160 Port. 28 inch,.....	31 7-12 to 31 9-12
132.....	35 in. da,.....	2 1-12 to	77 Port. 25 in. T,.....	161 Port. 28 inch,.....	31 9-12 to 32 1-12	162 Port. 28 inch,.....	32 1-12 to 32 3-12
134.....	35 in. da,.....	2 3-12 to	78 Port. 25 in. T,.....	163 Port. 28 inch,.....	32 3-12 to 32 5-12	164 Port. 28 inch,.....	32 5-12 to 32 7-12
136.....	35 in. da,.....	2 5-12 to	79 Port. 25 in. T,.....	165 Port. 28 inch,.....	32 7-12 to 32 9-12	166 Port.	

No. XII.

BURNING OF GRIZZEL JEFFREY.

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., and most happily by those favourite bards completely exposed.

At first, parishes being invited to denounce witches, who would be tried, condemned, and burned at the public expense, there was scarcely a parish which had not one witch at least. The witch lake of St Andrews, and many other places in Scotland, 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 expense. By this means the witches soon vanished.

Before this auspicious time, Grizzel Jeffrey, 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 infatuations, and false accusations of a grossly ignorant community. The burning of this unfortunate woman would perhaps have been thought fabulous in the present day had not Mr Hume, when searching the records of the Council and Guildry, discovered the whole of the documents relative to this disgraceful transaction. This poor woman lived in a house at the head of Thorter-row: her husband's name was Ramsay. She was condemned, and committed to the flames in the Seagate, in the midst of a numerous and applauding concourse.

There is a tradition that this Mrs Ramsay had a son, a captain of a vessel, who, on the very day of the 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, set sail immediately, and was never again heard of. He had changed his name, and gone to seek an asylum in a foreign land.

No. XIII.

DUNDEE VOLUNTEERS.

(From a book published at Edinburgh in 1804, which I found in the Advocates' Library.)

For twelve years past, the commerce of Dundee has met with prosperous and adverse fortune in a peculiar manner. During this, as well as every other period, trade was sometimes brilliant and lucrative, and at others remarkably dull. After the commencement of the late war with France, a spirit of dissatisfaction, co-operating with the temporary stagnation of several branches, diffused itself into a number of malcontents, who erected the *tree of liberty*, in imitation of French inconsistency, and menaced the dissolution of established decorum. But their bold projects were timously detected; and the most criminal of their leaders consigned to deserved punishment. The formation of the "Volunteer Corps" followed some time after, whose loyalty gained them merited applause and the gratitude of their countrymen. At length the contest between Britain and France terminated in a peace in 1801. But it was of short duration. The insatiable ambition of Bonaparte again involved the nation in the horrors of war. The Volunteers consisted of two battalions of infantry, each containing four hundred men, exclusive of officers and non-commissioned officers—the one commanded by James Mylne, Esq., of Mylne-field, and the other by Alexander Riddoch, Esq., late provost of Dundee. They resumed their warlike weapons, and gained both honour and respect in defence of their native possessions and religious liberty.

No. XIV.

THE HOUFF.

ALTHOUGH the present work has far exceeded the extent mentioned in the prospectus, I had some intention of giving excerpts from the most interesting tombstones; but as an elaborate work on this subject, containing 1776 epitaphs, has been proposed for publication by Mr James Thomson, it would be invidious to pluck any of the laurels from the brow of a man who must have laboured most assiduously in transmitting to his pages so much antiquarian lore. I had every opportunity of borrowing from that work, having seen the manuscript, but for the reasons above stated, and the great quantity of other matter, I have not touched upon that topic. I hope, however, that the spirited inhabitants of Dundee will encourage the publication of "The Houff."

INDEX.

A		B	
	Page		Page
Abbeys, &c., in Dundee . . .	81	Ballads composed against Popery . . .	40
Advancement of the Town . . .	79	Balmerinock and Denmure tried . . .	59
Addresses presented to the Chevalier . . .	75	Banking Companies . . .	186
Ales brewed in Dundee . . .	180	Baptism of Donald II. and his Queen . . .	16
Altarages, foundation of, . . .	94	Barrack Street and Barracks . . .	151, 152
——— dedicated to St Andrew . . .	ib.	Battle between the Scots and Picts . . .	17
——— St James, St Fillan, &c. . .	ib.	——— of Stirling . . .	28
——— supported by the Guildry . . .	95	——— of Camperdown . . .	194, 195
Antiquities of Dundee . . .	15, 30, 36	——— of Killicrankie . . .	72
Angus, earl of, . . .	150	Beaton, Cardinal, his persecution of	
Antiquity of Perth . . .	58	Wishart . . .	43
Appendix . . .	205	Beaton's death . . .	46
Battle between Malcolm II. and Canus		Boethius, Hector, . . .	189
the Dane . . .	205	Bonnet-making in Dundee . . .	179
Charter of King William . . .	ib.	Bothwell pursued by Dundee fleet . . .	35
of Robert I., 1325 . . .	206	Bothwell's imprisonment and death . . .	36
of ——— 1327 . . .	207	Broughty Castle, a Roman fort . . .	15
of David II., 1359 . . .	208	——— besieged . . .	48
Translation of the Charter of Charles I. . .	209	——— surrenders to Paul de	
Statement of Cess or Land-tax . . .	219	Termes . . .	49
Table of Steam power employed in		Broughty Ferries, &c. . .	163
Spinning, Navigation, &c. . .	219, 220	Bruce, Robert the, and John Baliol . . .	24
Assets and debts of the Town . . .	220	——— declared King . . .	31
Dundee Harbour Revenue, &c. . .	221	Buckle-makers . . .	154
Shipping and trade at the port of		——— Wynd . . .	178
Dundee . . .	222	Bull, Stephen, defeated by Wood . . .	34
Dundee prices current, January, 1836 . . .	222	Burying ground gifted by Queen Mary . . .	53
Burning of Grizzel Jeffrey . . .	223		
Dundee Volunteers . . .	224		
The Houff . . .	224		
Argyle attempts to dislodge the English			
from Broughty . . .	48		
Armorial bearings and inscriptions . . .	90		
Asylum, Royal Lunatic, . . .	156		

C

Card Manufactory . . .	185
Carron, prowess of . . .	29
Castle of Dundee . . .	133
Catholic Chapel . . .	128

	Page		Page
Maxwell, Mrs, instrumental in defeating the stratagems of Claverhouse	71	Preaching of George Wishart	42
Maxwelton	154	Pretender lands at Lochaber	78
Mercantile Trade with Russia and America	183	Princedom of Dundee conferred on David Earl of Huntingdon	19
Mint, situation of the	146	Prisoners conveyed to London	66
Modern Churches	125	Privileges of Dundee restored	32
—— History	129	Progress of the Reformation	40
Monastic Establishments	118	Protestants, ascendancy of,	53
Monastery of Franciscans	119	Prosperity of Dundee	80
—— Dominicans	120		
—— the Trinity Friars	121	Q	
Monumental Inscriptions	89	Queen Regent, death of,	52
Monk besieges Dundee	63		
—— acquires information how to storm the town	64	R	
Montrose attached to the King	61	Railways	200
—— execution of,	62	Ramsay, Captain Andrew, shot	60
More alarms the inhabitants	71	Rebellion of 1715	75
Municipal Government of Dundee	197	—— 1745	79
Murraygate	154	Reconciliation between Perth and Dundee	58
Mutiny on board Admiral Duncan's fleet	195	Reform Street	141
N		Refugees burnt within the Church of Dundee	25
Nethergate Street	148	Relief Chapel	127
North Church, description of,	88	Relics in the Churches	99
Nunneries	123	Retrospective Summary	203
O		Richard Cœur de Lion and the Crusaders	18
Old Custom-house	163	Roman Camp	15
—— Tolbooth Lane	146	Roman Invasion	13
Orphan Institution	158	Rope-making	181
Overgate Street	151	Roy, General	15
P		Royal Palace in St Margaret's Close	146
Parliament Grants in favour of the town	68, 205	Rhymes composed on Queen Mary's visits to Dundee	53
Paul Methven, preaching of,	50	S	
Perth and Dundee disputation	56	Sailor's Hall	162
Pinkie, battle of	48	Scrymgeour's Frowess	29
Plague in Dundee	43	—— Contention with the Magis- trates	33
—— subsides after Wishart's arrival	45	Seagate Street	161
Plays ridiculing the Papal Establishment	40	Seal of Charles' Charter broken by the English	67
Police of Dundee	198	Seaton, John, killed	60
Population of Dundee	188	Siege of Dundee	28
Popery subverted	41		

Seminaries, New Public	Page 142				U				
Sheriff and other Courts of Law	99								Page
Ship-building	181				United Trades				186
Shipping	168								
Shipping Companies	171								V
Shipping Lost after Monk's siege	66				Vernicones, a tribe of the Picts				14
Situation of the Abbey Church	83				Vessels belonging to the Chevalier lost				75
Snuff Manufactures	185				Vicar of Dundee dies in England				41
Soap Manufactures	180								W
Societies in Dundee	187								
Soldiers raised in defence of the town	48				Wallace Feus				161
State of Dundee in 1799	137				Wallace, Sir William, first exploits of,				26
St Andrew's Church, situation of,	126, 155				Wallace, Sir William, storms the English				
St Clare, Convent of,	123				garrison				27
St Clement's Church	104				Watson, Bailie, anecdote of,				147
St James the Less, Chapel of,	110				Watt Institution				159
St Mary, Chapel of,	117				Wedderburn, James, an historical writer				40
St Nicholas, Chapel of,	114				———, his monument				91
Stewart, Robert, surgeon	191				Weir, James, mathematician				191
Storming of the Bridge of Dee	60				Wellgate				154
Stratagems of Claverhouse defeated	71				West Church described				88
Subversion of Popery	41				Whitehall Close				148
Sugar Manufactures	185				Wishart, preaching of,				42
Suppression of the Rebellion of 1745	79				——— preaches to those infected with				
					the plague, at the Cowgate Port				43
					———, attempted assassination of,				44
					——— protects the assassin				45
					———, execution of,				46
					Wood defeats Stephen Bull				34
					Woollen manufactures				178
					Writing introduced by the Romans				14
									Y
					Yeaman, George, of Murie				192

THE END.

ERRATA.

PAGE 15, line 9, for "45," read "fortified."

— 61, line 31, for "duke of Montrose," read "marquis of Montrose."

— 66, line 14, for "Gamble," read "Gumble."

— 72, line 15, for "loom," read "gloom."

— 77, line 13, for "Cadogan," read "Gordon."

— 86, line 26, for "Rotterdam," read "Rotorodami."

— 87, lines 3 and 4, for "Haseet," read "Haseel,"—and for "Archibald Gray," read "Archibald Ogilvie."

— 94, line 14, delete the words "duke of Montrose."

— 128, line 6, for "Chapel of Ease," read "the church of St David's pariah."

— 140, line 2, for "under it (the Episcopal chapel) are the apartments of the old Dundee bank, and a public sale room," read "under it are the apartments of the Dundee bank."

— 141, line 8, for "one guinea," read "sixteen shillings."

Plate XI.—New Exchange and Shipping. For "West dock," read "East dock." (King William's.)



