

PARISH OF DALKEITH.

PRESBYTERY OF DALKEITH, SYNOD OF LOTHIAN AND TWEEDDALE.

THE REV. NORMAN MACLEOD, MINISTER. *

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name.—DALKEITH appears to be a word of Celtic origin. In the ancient charters it is generally written "Dalketh." In Froissart it assumes the French aspect of Alquest and D'Alquest,† and in Leland's Collections,‡ A. D. 1503, it is called by John Young, the Herald, Acquick, and also Dacquick;—all which forms evidently arise from peculiar modes of pronunciation. According to Chalmers§ it is compounded of *Dal*, a *dale*, and *Caeth*, *confined*, and signifies the *confined* or *contracted dale*; thus describing its peninsular character, as being confined or bounded by the waters of the North and South Esk, which unite at the distance of about a mile beneath the town. Though this *may* be the derivation of the name, yet it appears to us to be too remote and too refined for a barbarous age. We have heard various plausible derivations proposed; but there seems to be no *data* for ascertaining their accuracy. We would, therefore, merely state that the Gaelic *Dail-chatha*, which means *a field of battle*, appears to us most likely to be the correct etymon. There is no intimation, indeed, from history or tradition, of any remarkable battle having been fought in this locality; but from the frequent deadly feuds that existed in ancient times, an event of that kind is far from being an improbable occurrence. It is supposed that the family name of *Keith* had a similar derivation.||

Boundaries.—The parish is bounded on the north-east by Inveresk; on the east, by Cranstoun; on the south, by Newbattle;

* This statistical account (with the exception of the natural history) was furnished by Mr Peter Steele, A. M., lately rector of Dalkeith Grammar School.

† "Un chastel cinq lieues de Hainedeburgh, qu'on dit au pays, Alquest."—"Surmon chastel D'Alquest."

‡ Leland's Collections, Vol. iv. 8vo, London, 1770, pp. 282 and 286.

§ Caledonia, ii. 798-9.

|| See Wood's Peerage, Family of Keith. See also Armstrong's Gaelic Dictionary under *Cath* and *Dail*. London, 1823. 4to.

on the south-west, by Lasswade; on the west by Liberton; and on the north-west and north, by Newton. Its figure is very irregular, but somewhat approaches a gnomon, the limbs of which lie nearly south-east and south-west. The exterior boundary stretches from a little below the confluence of the North and South Esk, in the Duke of Buccleuch's pleasure grounds, nearly south-east to the Cowden-bog burn, or Cat-well, where it crosses the road to Cousland, being a distance of about two miles; and from the same point south-west to where it meets the road to Edinburgh by Gilmerton, also a distance of about two miles;—while the shorter sides extend from the new railway bridge over the South Esk, at the foot of Woodburn Park, south-east to Whitehill, and south-west to the Brickfield, each line being about a mile and a half; the distance from Cousland Bridge to Whitehill being about a mile and a half, and from the Brickfield to the Deanburn, on the Gilmerton road, also about a mile and a half; while the distance from the confluence of the North and South Esk, to the Railway bridge, is about one mile.

The superficial extent of the parish, therefore, may be estimated at about five square miles.

The general surface of the parish may be considered as a tolerably level plain, interrupted by the course of the streams which intersect it, and gently rising to the south-east. With the exception of the town and the pleasure-grounds surrounding the palace, it consists chiefly of fields and gardens.

*Botany.**—The rural extent of the parish being not great, the botany of it becomes chiefly limited to a portion of the park, and a small part along the banks of the South and North Esk. Here art and nature are indeed so intermingled as in some degree to render the stations of even native plants often doubtful, particularly where the outcasts of gardens and stray seeds can so readily find a congenial soil and climate. The following British species, subject to the correction now stated, may be given; some of which are characteristic of climate, and others useful for medicinal and economical purposes.†

* The account of the botany, zoology, geology, hydrography and meteorology furnished by Dr Thomas Aitken, Edinburgh.

† Those marked thus * are apparently introduced; and those thus **, though admitted into British Botany, may be considered rather naturalized than native. The *Castanea vulgaris* has by some been considered native, and by others only naturalized; one of the finest chestnut trees perhaps in Britain occurs in the grounds of Ardgartan at the head of Loch Long. The beech of France was remarked by Cæsar to be wanting in Britain, though it be now generally admitted as indigenous, at least in England. The *Prunus cerasus* is considered native, but it is probably the attendant of the Roman conquest.

Plantago media
 Galeopsis Ladanum
 Arum maculatum
 Mentha viridis
 Derris Pardalianches
 Clinopodium vulgare
 Ballota nigra
 Malva sylvestris
 Sanicula europæa
 *Oenothera biennis
 *Clematis Vitalba
 *Humulus Lupulus
 Polygonum Bistorta
 Solanum Dulcamara
 Valeriana officinalis
 Scrophularia nodosa
 Arctium Lappa
 Conium Maculatum
 Digitalis purpurea
 Salix caprea
 --- Lambertiana
 Ulmus campestris
 --- montana
 Quercus Robur
 --- sessiliflora
 Fagus sylvatica
 Castanea vulgaris
 Tilia europæa

Acer campestre
 --- Pseudo-platanus
 Populus tremula
 --- alba
 Alnus glutinosa
 Carpinus Betulus
 Prunus Padus
 --- Cerasus
 Pyrus Aria
 --- Malus
 --- aucuparia
 Pinus sylvestris
 Taxus baccata
 Hypericum perforatum
 --- pulchrum
 Anemone nemorosa
 Ranunculus auricomus
 Saxifraga granulata
 Asperula odorata
 Epilobium hirsutum
 Petasites vulgaris†
 Convolvulus arvensis
 Primula veris
 *Vinca minor
 Oxalis Acetosella
 Anagallis arvensis
 Geranium pratense

Tansacetum vulgare
 Galium Mollugo
 Agrimonia Eupatoria
 Erythraea centaurium
 Nasturtium officinale
 Papaver Rhœas
 Medicago lupulina
 *Rhamnus Frangula
 *Cotoneaster vulgaris
 Viburnum Opulus
 * --- Lantana
 Rosa rubiginosa
 Ligustrum vulgare
 Ilex Aquifolium
 Corylus Avellana
 **Staphylea pinnata
 *Cornus sanguinea
 Berberis vulgaris
 Spiræa salicifolia
 Fraxinus excelsior
 Betula alba
 Sambucus nigra
 Lonicera Periclymenum
 Phalaris arundinacea
 Phleum pratense
 Melica uniflora
 Carex pendula

The wide-spreading and magnificent beech trees on the Esks more particularly, point out this to be their congenial, if not native region; while the butter-bar, in luxuriance along the sandy margins, indicate the climate suitable for wheat cultivation: and perhaps nowhere in Great Britain is agricultural enterprise conducted with more success. Even the Turkey oak (*Quercus cerris*) thrives well here; the oak forest of the park, consisting almost entirely of the common British oak (*Quercus Robur*) has all the picturesque effect of gnarled and unwedgeable grandeur; and in it may be found some "monarch of the wood," which could have been no sappling when Dr Johnson visited Scotland, and which even now may bear a comparison with the aged and lordly forms in some of the parks in England. There are also many fine specimens of the cedar of Lebanon (*Pinus cedrus*), † as well as of the larch (*Pinus larix*). Some of the former are at present in fruit, bearing apparently very good cones; and the latter, from the open and exposed situation in which they grow, have taken the spreading and contorted form of the weathered oak which has braved many a storm.

† The *Tussilago fragrans*, a native of Italy, and here probably the outcast of the garden, grows luxuriantly, and covers a considerable space in the woods at Eskbank.

‡ Since writing the above, the Indian cedar (*Pinus Deodara*), and a few plants of the *Araucaria imbricata*, have been planted within the new garden ground. They are growing well; and as an indication of climate and season, the *Rhododendron David-cum*, freely exposed, was in full flower on 9th January 1844.

The walnut (*Juglans regia*) bears fruit abundantly on the North Esk; and on the South, are very fine stately specimens of the horse chestnut (*Æsculus hippocastus*). In hedges of the park, the witch-hazel (*Hamamelis virginica*) occurs, while the Portugal laurel (*Prunus Lusitanica*), the purple rose-bay (*Rhododendron ponticum*), and *Azalea pontica*, skirt the lawns with almost all the beauty of their native shores. A new garden with a southern aspect, on the banks of the North Esk, is now in progress; and, under the direction of the present experienced gardener, it is to be hoped that something worthy of the establishment will be effected. The collection of plants, indeed, in the old garden was of considerable extent; the Cape and Australian plants are at present accommodated in a lately erected conservatory close on the banks of the South Esk,—and the collection of *Cacti*, recently begun, already embrace a great proportion of the species.

Zoology.—As a mutual relation subsists between animal and vegetable existence; the zoological inquiry is subject nearly to the same limited interest as the botanical. The animals here, like the plants, are such, in general, as are common to the midland* district of the lowlands of Scotland.

It may be noticed, however, that, in the deer-park, three varieties of the fallow-deer (*Cervus dama*) occur, the dun, the spotted, and the pure white. Though usually now seen only in the parks of the nobility, there can be little doubt but that the fallow-deer are indigenous to our island. Buchanan mentions that in his time, they were not only in a wood near Falkland, where they might likewise have been introduced, but also in some of the Western Islands, and in particular in one of the Cumbrays,—“In æstuario Glottæ sunt Cumbra Major et Minor, modico spatio deremptæ: major frugum, minor *platyceroton* ferax.” This statement is farther confirmed by Cuvier,—“Cette espece qui est le *platyceros*, et non le *dama* des Anciens, est commune dans tous les pays d’Europe;” † and passing over the well-known hunting of *Chevy Chase*, a philosophical writer about the middle of the seventeenth century observes, that, “not many years ago,

* In the earlier days of King James VI. a trained nightingale seems to have been kept at Dalkeith, whose song is commemorated by the royal muse. See *De Luscinia in Hieroglyph. Animal*. The Siskin (*Fringilla spinus*) has been observed to breed in the wooded banks of the Esk.

† *Le Règne Animal*, par Cuvier, à Paris, 1817, tom. i. p. 255. Baron Cuvier, however, in the edition of this work published at Paris in 1829, is inclined to consider Barbary as the original source of the fallow-deer. It is still found there in its native state; “nous avons,” says he, “reçu un daim sauvage tué dans les bois au sud de Tunis.”

the whole valleys near the foot of Cheviot were forests abounding with wild deers."

A pair of bisons from America, (*Bos bison*, Lin.), have lately been introduced into the park. They much resemble the aurochs (*Bos urus*) of the continent of Europe, which, from the remains found in this country, is supposed to have been once native in Britain.* They are already perfectly tame, and dread the approach of man as little as the domestic oxen (*Bos taurus*), with which they quietly herd.

Geology.—The whole parish consists entirely of the carboniferous or coal formation, and forms nearly the central part of the extensive coal-field from which the town of Edinburgh is in a great measure supplied with both fuel and gas-coal. From the successive strata on the south of the Esks, dipping to north-west, and the strata on the north, so far as observed, occurring in the same order, only at one part, from dikes and dislocations, rising at much higher angles, but dipping to the south-east,—while the stratification towards the streams approaches in some places nearly to the horizontal position; it is inferred that the strata lie in conformable curves relatively to each other, and thus form a large and extensive basin, which is gradually diminished by every succeeding stratum. This series of stratification consists of alternations of sandstone, shale, and coal, with beds of limestone, and nodules and bands of clay-ironstone. According to surveys of the south-eastern side of the Esk basin, in the possession of the Duke of Buccleuch and Marquis of Lothian, the interstratified limestone taken together amounts to about ten feet in thickness, independently of the mountain or encrinal limestone, on which the whole of this series of coal-seams rests, and which are in number no less than thirty-eight. These seams vary in thickness from two inches to eight feet,† and give an aggregate amount of

* Sibbald, indeed, mentions the pure white Scottish bison in connection with the native white breed of oxen, but only on reported evidence, and concludes with "An jubati bisontes nunc extant nescio."—*Scot. Illust.* But Simson, who wrote about half a century earlier, mentions in his *Hieroglyphica Animalium*, "That King James had these bisons tame at Stirling, and that Cumbernald was the last place where they were found. "In Cumbernald tantum inveniebantur, sylvis absumptis; Rex habet Sterlini satis domitos."

† The thickness of the great coal-seam at Cowden, as given by Milne, is 8 feet 8 inches. This is, however, merely the length of the plummet from the roof, and not the true thickness, which is the perpendicular to the planes of stratification, and which, in this instance, would not exceed eight feet; but in the case of a wedge-shaped stratum, the thickness at any part is a straight line, making on the same side of it equal angles with these planes. It might be partly from not attending to this, as well as "the breaking down of the coal already pierced," that Sinclair remarks,—

about eighty-two feet in thickness for the whole of the carbonaceous matter considered as united in one stratum;—an immense mass of vegetable remains, from whatever sources they may have been derived, and under whatever circumstances they may have been accumulated.

The vegetable origin of coal is now almost as generally admitted as that of peat; and, by the help of the microscope, the vegetable structure may be easily detected in both the slate and cannel coal. It is by no means an improbable supposition, independently of chemical analysis, that the different qualities of coal are chiefly owing to the different kinds of vegetables which enter into their composition. Both in the shale and sandstone of this formation, as might have been expected, the vegetable fossil remains are abundant, and embrace various species of *Lepidodendron*, *Stigmaria*, and *Sigillaria*. A beautiful stem with leaves, referrible to the *Euphorbiaceæ*, was recently exposed in the sandstone quarries. Very distinctly charactered specimens of *Gramineæ* have also been found in the clay ironstone at Smeaton; and *Ammonites* in the limestone of Darcy quarry, besides such animal relics as the *Producti* and *Encrinites*. In many instances, indeed, the external character of the vegetable remains is preserved with a delicacy and freshness which it would baffle art to imitate. A fresh cast taken of the stem of a *Zamia*, a *Cycas*, an arborescent fern, or sugar-cane, would not give a more correct idea of their respective modes of growth, or indicate more clearly the vegetation of a warmer climate than that of Britain, though it would be somewhat difficult to say under what suns, and in what forests these remains of an age so distant flourished; or by what currents they were imbedded in the soft sand or clay which closed them up in safety, and now preserves their form entire in the solid rock.

A comparatively recent but interesting calcareous formation is to be met with on the southern boundary of the parish, near the farm-house of Wet-holm. From the branched horns and woody fragments which are found imbedded in this deposit, it appears to belong to a period as remote as when the different species of deer ranged the neighbouring forests. It lies immediately under, or rather is skirted by, a surface stratum of two feet of peat. Some of this deposit consists of the carbonate of lime in a soft state,

“ I have known in my experience a coal bored, which the borer by that rule, (viz. by what the instrument seemed to pierce), hath judged four feet in thickness, yet, when it came to be sinked, hath not given one.”

mixed with vegetable matter. Other portions are firmly united by the oxide of iron, and others are distinct calc-tuff, formed obviously by a deposition from fresh water, similar to what occurs in various calcareous springs of this country, and so abundantly, on the great scale, in different parts of Italy.

A compact variety of the encrinal limestone, of the above series of stratification, when cut and used as marble, seems to resist well the wasting action of our climate. The oldest monumental tombstone in the churchyard is of this stone, bearing the date of 1609, and, while much later monuments around it are mouldering to decay, with their inscriptions almost completely obliterated, it still remains fresh and entire, with its angles nearly as sharp as when they were cut.

An extensive bed of clay is found in the alluvial formation at Newfarm, and on the town-common near Gallowshall, where both bricks and drain-tiles are made. At the former place the bluish clay, seven feet thick, is seen lying beneath laminated sand, and passing into a reddish pebbly or stony clay, seventeen feet thick, which rests on sandstone. Here the drain-tiles are very expeditiously formed by a piece of mechanism, consisting of a series of rollers and revolving belts of a given breadth. The number of tiles made by this machine per day amounts to no less than 10,000.

Hydrography.—In confirmation of the correctness of the above-mentioned geological structure of the basin of the Esks, the spring from which the town of Dalkeith is partly supplied with water affords additional proof. This rather remarkable spring was artificially formed in 1826, while boring for coals near the channel of the North Esk. On penetrating to the depth of about 50 feet, the water began to flow, but, on reaching 180 feet, it rose with much impetuosity in a jet of about 18 inches above the level of the surface; and though now, through inattention, filled up to the depth of 35 feet, it continues to flow in a constant stream at the rate of 6 cubic feet or 37 gallons per minute. The water here rises by the hydrostatic pressure of the fluid lodged in the curved or basin-shaped strata; and in this manner a real *Artesian well* has been formed. At Artois, the place from which these wells take their name, the quantity of water so raised is sufficient to turn the wheels of corn-mills.

The temperature of this spring as it issues from the mouth of the bore is 48° Fahrenheit, or three-tenths less than the mean temperature at the level of Leith, which, according to the receiv-

ed data for estimating elevation by the temperature of copious springs, gives 81 feet; and, when measured by the barometer, the altitude above the mean sea-level was found to be 95 feet.

Another spring on the eastern boundary of the parish, near the farm-house of Smeaton, has just now been formed precisely in the same manner. When boring at some distance from the channel of the united Esks, but where the strata had also a small inclination, the dip not exceeding 15° , the water rose at the depth of 90 feet, and began to flow in a constant though much less copious stream. The temperature of this spring and its elevation above the sea-level were both ascertained to be the same as those of the other.

Not only the water of these springs, but all the water which here issues from great depths, is more or less of a chalybeate character, and, from exposure to the air, leaves a deposit of the oxide of iron. This is most strikingly seen in the water which flows from the levels of the coal mines, and in the whole course of the small rivulet which forms part of the north boundary of the parish, it deeply stains the channel with this ferruginous deposit. The water of the well, however, from which the town of Dalkeith is partly supplied, has no doubt gained in purity by the partial filling up, though, by these means, much diminished in the quantity of discharge.

The present form of the beds of the Esks seems chiefly owing to the action of the streams themselves. Both the North and South Esk, the one taking its rise in the Lammermuir range and the other in the Pentland hills, only a few miles distant, often descend in a rapid and full current; and the action of these currents on parts of the great detrital deposit which forms a portion of the banks of both streams, is such, when combined with the action of the rains and frosts of winter, as to produce great land-slips, carrying full-grown trees in a growing position towards the channel of the stream. The road which approaches Dalkeith from Edinburgh, winding on an inclined plane along one of these deposits, is so insecure from these combined actions, that it has been proposed to have the line of road changed. The effect of the North Esk, even on the rocks, at the Iron Mill, where it acts along the direction of the slightly inclined strata, is very remarkable. The current washing away the soft slate clay, containing imbedded nodules of redde, occasionally causes great masses of the incumbent sandstone to be precipitated as a ruin into the bed of the stream, to be afterwards carried away by succeeding floods.

The fall of the Esks is here, to a considerable extent, made available as a mechanical power in different corn mills, in a woollen manufactory, and in raising water for the supply of the town of Dalkeith. Were reservoirs, however, formed among the hills from which these streams flow, by which a constant supply of water might be obtained during every season of the year, the efficiency of the Esks, in reference to mechanical power, would be very much increased, and rendered much more valuable. The North Esk, rising in the Pentlands at an altitude of more than 1100 feet above the level of the sea, and with a course of nearly nineteen miles in length, has a fall of about 100 feet per mile from its sources to Carlops; and from this to Dalkeith, nearly 60 feet per mile; and from Dalkeith to the sea, 23 feet per mile.

The various chemical agents employed at present in different manufactories on the Esks may have in some degree injured the pastime of angling; but though they may thus compel the disciples of Walton to extend their walks to the purer stream of the Gala, they have otherwise added to the wealth and prosperity of the country.

Meteorology.—From the observations already made in regard to atmospheric influence on vegetable and animal life, the climate of Dalkeith might be pretty justly inferred. The temperature of the springs already stated, which was 48° Fahrenheit, may be considered, not only as the mean temperature of the bed of the Esk at Dalkeith, but also of all those places having the same elevation above the level of the sea, as Smeaton. The barometer and thermometer from which the following meteorological table is constructed are placed 95 feet above the level of these springs, and 190 feet above the mean level of the sea, while the rain-gauge is stationed only a few feet lower in the adjoining garden.

In the absence of a series of observations for a period of years, it may not be uninteresting to compare the following table for 12 months with some observations made in this neighbourhood about 160 years ago by Sinclair, who was Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, and one of the first in this country to repeat the experiments of Pascal, to ascertain by the barometer the relative height of mountains, and to register its varying column in connection with atmospheric changes for indicating the weather, and for the purposes of navigation, in the form of the marine barometer. In December 1669, Sinclair observed the highest altitude of the barometer, or baroscope as he names it, to be 29.9

inches, and the lowest in March following to be 27.9 inches. In February 1671 he found it stand as high as 30 inches, and in May following as low as 27.5 inches; in the one season the range being 2 inches and in the other $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The great height of the mercurial column during the month of October, and also in general during winter, did not escape the notice of Sinclair, though not aware of the analogous fact in regard to the cold, dense, dry air of the circumpolar regions.* In 1809, the annual fall of rain at Dalkeith, according to Professor Playfair, was 28.5 inches; while at Largs on the west coast, during the same year, it was no less than 40.6 inches. During the twelve months of the following table, the annual fall was 25.54 inches; while at Rothesay, 41.35.

Meteorological Table, from November 1839 to November 1840, from daily observations at $8\frac{1}{2}$ A. M. and P. M.

Months.	Barometer.		M. Therm.		Therm.		Rain-gauge. Inches.	Prevalent winds.	
	High.	Low.	Mean.	High.	Low.	Days.			
Nov. .	30.164	28.979	52.5	52.0	26.8	2.36	13 from S.W. to N.W.	10 from S.E. to N.E.	
Dec. .	30.284	28.700	49.9	48.8	27.7	1.91	12 — S.W. — N.W.	15 — S.E. — E.	
Jan. .	30.206	28.60	50.3	50.8	26.2	3.45	23 — S.W. — W.	4 — S. — E.	
Feb. .	30.593	28.491	50.35	49.8	26.1	1.51	9 — S.W. — W.	16 — S.E. — E.	
March.	30.633	28.503	53.25	48.9	31.8	0.29	10 — S.W. — N.W.	19 — S.E. — N.E.	
April.	30.328	29.315	57.5	59.7	36.6	0.1	10 — S.W. — W.	11 — E. — N.E.	
May.	30.308	29.150	54.8	63.8	40.7	3.70	13 — S.W. — N.W.	15 — E. — N.E.	
June.	30.641	29.222	59.9	62.7	49.0	1.97	22 — S.W. — N.W.	6 — S.E. — N.E.	
July.	30.088	29.023	60.1	64.0	50.6	4.21	23 — S.W. — N.W.	7 — S. — N.E.	
August.	30.217	28.885	65.2	69.0	50.2	1.61	26 — S.W. — N.W.	4 — S.E. — N.E.	
Sept. .	30.053	28.964	57.5	61.8	42.2	2.81	22 — S.W. — N.W.	7 — E. — N.E.	
Oct. .	30.505	29.019	55.0	54.6	38.5	1.62	24 — S.W. — N.W.	6 — S.E. — N.E.	
Annual results,	30.633	28.491	57.5	60.0	26.1	25.54	211 from S.W. to N.W.	116 — S.E. to N.E.	

Thus the barometric range is 2.142 inches, and the mean temperature 47.55° , while the temperature of the well at the level of the Esk is 48° —a satisfactory coincidence of result from methods so different.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

No connected history of the town and parish of Dalkeith, beyond what is found in the Gazetteers of Scotland, has hitherto appeared.

* Vide Sinclair's Hydrostatics, and "Protus Bound," appended to his "Principles of Astronomy." Previous to the application of the barometer to indicate the state of the weather, the air thermometer of Sanctorius seems to have been in common use for this purpose, which was an imperfect instrument for such an object, from its being readily influenced both by heat and atmospheric pressure. This Sinclair pointed out; and proposed to render this instrument more useful by filling it with the spirit of wine, and sealing it hermetically, by which he obtained an instrument similar to the present spirit-of-wine thermometer. It is, indeed, not a little curious that Sinclair in some measure anticipated the late Sir John Leslie in his very useful instrument for meteorological purposes, the differential thermometer. In his "Ars Nova et Magna," published at Rotterdam, 1689, Sinclair thus describes, under the name of Thermoscope, an instrument exactly similar to one of the forms of the differential thermometer: "Fuit enim thermoscopium utrinque hermeticè ocllusum. Nam inferne rotundam habuit ampullam: superne etiam aliam: sed alterà multo minorem. Inter has tenuem admodum fistulam. Ejus dimidium inferius aqua, vel potius prestantissimo vini spiritu, superius verò aère repletum."—Lib. iii. p. 273.

From the want of early records, few events are known, unless such as are connected with the general history of the country, and the noble families that possessed the manor of Dalkeith. The following sketch will contain all the information that we have been able to collect upon the subject.

Of the origin of the town of Dalkeith we have no intimation, either from authentic documents or popular tradition.* Its Celtic name would lead us to refer it to a remote antiquity.† But the earliest information we can obtain respecting it, intimates that, during the twelfth century, its manor was in possession of the family of Graham.

By tracing back the history of this family, as has been done by peerage writers, through charters and other documents, many of which are without date, we come at last to the name of William de Graham, who lived in the reign of David I., (1124—1153), and is a witness to the charter of the foundation of Holyroodhouse, founded in 1128. Before his time, no authentic mention of the name of Graham has yet been found in Scotland.‡ Whence he came, and what were his history and character, seem to be altogether unknown. That he was a person, however, of some consideration in the court of King David, is evident from the frequent occurrence of his name as a witness in the charters of that eminent prince. He probably survived to about the middle of the twelfth century, as the latest charter to which his name is found attached is a confirmation charter of Prince Henry, son of David, to the priory of Durham, in or before the year 1152, during which

* It is stated in the "Report on the Municipal Corporations in Scotland," article Dalkeith, page 27,—that "the town of Dalkeith lays claim to great antiquity. Originally the baronial right belonged to the family of Keith: subsequently it devolved to that of Morton, &c." The author of this report has not told us where he received his information. So far as our inquiries go, we have not seen the slightest intimation that the family of Keith had ever any connection at all, either with the town or the barony of Dalkeith.

† The earliest notice we have found of the name of Dalkeith is in a charter of King David I. to Holyrood Abbey. It is entitled, "De Escambio de Dalketh et de Ruchale pp. Newbotill," and is No. 6 of the Bannatyne Club Edition of that chartulary. Edin. 1840, p. 9. The terms of this document are as follows, viz.

"David, Rex Scottorum, &c. &c. Sciatis me dedisse Deo et See Cruci de Edeneburc, — Iij acras de terra de Dolcbet inter nemus et planam tertiam in escambio de Rhuchale; quam Monachis de Newbotill in perpetuam elemosynam donavi, &c. Testibus Johanne Episcopo; Edwardo Cancellario, &c. &c." John, Bishop of Glasgow, died in 1147; Edward the Chancellor held that office in A. D. 1143-4; so that the charter may have been granted in or before A. D. 1143-4.

‡ We are not to infer, however, that this surname had no existence in Scotland prior to the time specified in the text. It is probably a corruption from Grim, Grime, or Grimus, (fierce), a name or epithet applied to Kenneth V. (993-1000),§ and which might easily pass into a proper name. By resolving the *i* into its element-

year Prince Henry died. He is said to have had two sons, Peter and John. Peter de Graham is considered the founder of the Dalkeith family of Graham; while John became the founder of the house of Montrose.

It is asserted in the *Caledonia*,* that William de Graham received from his sovereign David I., a grant of the manor of Dalkeith. The statement is highly probable; but the learned author does not mention his authority, nor does he state whether his assertion is inferential, or derived immediately from documentary evidence. That this property, however, if not in the possession of William, was certainly in the possession of Peter de Graham, his son, or near relative, is clearly shown by the chartulary of Newbattle. There it is recorded† that Peter de Graham granted to the monks of Newbattle, in the reign of William, (1165–1214), “pro salute Domini mei Willielmi Regis, et pro animâ meâ, et pro animabus prædecessorum meorum, et pro animâ matris meae Geria, et pro salute filiorum meorum in perpetuam elymosinam, terram de Balnebuth; (hodie Benbow—vel Bellybucht?)” These lands lay on the Esk in his manor of Dalkeith. Peter de Graham had probably also possessions in Annandale.‡ He had two sons, Henry and William, who witnessed a charter of the mother of King William, the Countess Ada, who died in 1178.§

any parts, we obtain the form *Gra-eme*, which is a very ancient and not unusual spelling of the word. It is proper, however, to observe, that in the charters of Holyrood and Melrose, the spelling is commonly “Graham.”—The person from whose heroism *Grahame’s Dike* is said to have received its name is supposed to be fabulous. *Caledon*. Vol. i. p. 119.—The introduction of the surname of Graham in the reign of Malcolm III., mentioned by Boece in his *History*, l. 12, folio 256, a, is also considered fabulous.—Sir D. Dalrymple’s *Annals of Scotland*, Vol. i. p. 29, note.

* Chalmers’s *Caledonia*, Vol. i. p. 545. In the passage here referred to, this learned writer states that “William de Graham obtained from David I. the lands of Abercorn and Dalkeith in the Lothians,” &c. Again, in Vol. ii. p. 879, he states that “the manor of Abercorn, so early as the reign of David I., belonged to Robert Avenel.” We do not pretend to reconcile these contradictory passages, or to determine which of them is correct; but the probability is in favour of the latter. At all events, that the manor of Abercorn belonged to Roger Avenel in the thirteenth century, is proved by a charter in which he grants to the nuns of Manuel (*i. e.* Inmanuel) near Linlithgow, “unam celdram frumenti recipiendam de horreo suo de Abercorn, &c.”—and on his decease in 1243, it was conveyed to the family of the *Grahams* of Dalkeith, by the marriage of the third Henry with Sir Roger’s daughter, the heiress of *Kekdale*.†

† *Charta Petri de Graham*. Chart. Newbattle.

‡ In the index of missing charters of King Robert I. we find the following: “*Carta Adæ Barbitonsori of the lands of Brachanwra in Annandale, &c. que fuit Petri de Graeme*.”—Robertson’s *Index*, p. 6, 36. See also *Regist. Magn. Sigilli*, p. 8–36.

§ “*Testibus * * * Henrico et Willielmo filiis Petri de Graham*.”—*Chartulary of Newbattle*. *Charta Adæ Comitissæ de Boresford, &c.*

* Spottiswood’s *Religious Houses*, in *Hope’s Minor Practicks*, p. 514, (Edition, 1734.)

† Sir James Balfour’s *Annals*, sub anno 1243, and Douglas’s *Peerage*, Edinburgh, 1764, p. 479.

Henry de Graham, the eldest son of Peter, succeeded to his various possessions. He confirmed to the monks of Newbattle, in or before the year 1203, the grant formerly made to them by his father. His charter runs thus: "Terram de Balnebuth sicut rivulus cadit in Esk, quam terram pater meus Petrus de Grahame præscriptis monachis dedit," &c. He is also a witness in some of the charters of William the Lion.*

He was succeeded by his son the second Henry, who confirmed to the church of Newbattle the grant already mentioned. His charter runs nearly in the same words as the preceding one, viz. "Terram de Balnebuth sicut rivulus cadit in Esk, quam terram avus meus, et Pater meus, scil. Petrus et Henricus de Grahame, præscriptis monachis dederunt," &c.†

Henry de Graham, the third of that name, was the son and successor of the second Henry. He flourished in the reign of Alexander II. (1214–1249), but principally in the reign of Alexander III. (1249—1286). On the decease of Sir Roger Avenel in 1243, he married his daughter and heiress, and thus acquired the extensive possessions of the Avenels of Eskdale, together with the manor of Abercorn. His name is mentioned as one of the Magnates Scotiæ who, in February 1283–4, met in Parliament at Scone to deliberate upon the succession to the throne, in consequence of the premature death of Prince Alexander, the only surviving son of King Alexander III. ;—and who then became bound to acknowledge Margaret Princess of Norway as their sovereign, in the event of the demise of Alexander III. without farther issue.‡

Sir Nicholas de Graham, eldest son of the third Henry, succeeded his father.§ He made a donation of some lands in the villa of Halsington, in Berwickshire, to the monks of Melrose, "pro salute Domini mei, domini Alexandri Regis Scotiæ illustris, et pro salute meâ, et pro salute Marie sponse mee," &c.|| In

* In a charter of King William the Lion, dated *Castrum Puellarum*, the third witness is "Henrico de Graham, vice-comite nostro."

† In a bull of Pope Innocent III. dated *Fereuton*, 12th July 1203, among similar donations we find the following notice: "Ex dono Petri Graham, et Henrici filii ejus, terram quæ vocatur Balnebuth." Most of these charters being without date in the original, we are enabled by this bull to make an approximation to the proper period.

‡ *Charta Henrici de Graham, filii Henrici*, in *Chartulary of Newbattle*.

§ *Rymer's Fœdera*, ii. 266. See also *Robertson's Index*, app. p. 3, line 12, et seq.

§ *Confirmacio Nicholai de Græm de Halsington, miles, primogenitus Domini Henrici de Graham, salutem in Deo sempiternam, &c.* *Chart. of Melross*, app. p. 661.

|| "Ego et hæredes mei dabimus ipsi calum pniatori in racionabilem extantam in *Dominiciis nostris de Dalketh*, vel alibi in *Dominiciis nostris quibuscunque in regno Scotiæ*, in loco competente ad valorem dictæ terræ," &c.—*Diplomatum Collectio*, Vol. i. p. 429, folio. (*M^cFarlane MSS.*)

There is an engraving of two seals of this Baron in *Plate iii.*, (No. 6 and No. 8,) Vol. ii. near the end of the *Chart. of Melrose*, Bann. Club, Edin. 1837.

this charter provision is made for the recovery of these lands by giving others of equal value in exchange. This circumstance is remarkable, principally, as it has led him incidentally to mention his lands of Dalkeith, which are here *for the first time expressly* attached to the family of Graham.—To this charter his seal was appended, and still remains entire. It is three escallops, without any mark of cadency.

He sat in the famous Parliament held at Brigham, in Berwickshire, in 1290,* to conclude a most important treaty between England and Scotland, in consequence of the minority of Margaret Princess of Norway; and, on her unexpected demise in 1292, he became one of the arbiters on the part of Robert Bruce, in his competition with John Baliol for the crown of Scotland.† He swore allegiance to Edward I. in 1296.‡ He married Mary,§ one of the heirs of the late Marjory of Muscamp, Countess of Strathern, by whom he had a son and heir. He died in the reign of Robert I. before the year 1316.¶

Sir John de Grahame succeeded his father, Sir Nicholas.¶ He gave a charter to the Abbey of Holyroodhouse about the year 1303.** He confirmed to the monks of Melrose the grants made to them by his father, which were ratified by Robert I. on the 25th December 1316. He made to the same monks a grant of some lands in Eskdale, and also the patronage of Westerkyrker, in the diocese of Glasgow, to each of which charters his seal is appended.†† It is probable that it is this John de Grahame whose name is inserted in the famous letter of the barons of Scotland to the Pope in 1320. Being of the same name, he has been confounded with Sir John de Graham of Dundaff, who so nobly supported Wallace in defence of the liberties of his country, and who fell in the disastrous Battle of Falkirk on the 22d July 1298.‡‡ Sir John Graham of Dalkeith and Abercorn, on his decease, left a son and two daughters.

The second Sir John de Graham, son of the preceding, flou-

* Rymer's Fœdera, ii. 471.

† Ibid. ii. 553.

‡ Wood's Peerage, Vol. ii. 233.

§ "Tenementum de Halsyntoun in vice. de Berwick, by Patrick Earl of March, whilks lande Maria, sponsa Nicholai de Grahame, militis, et una heredum quondam Marjorie de Musco Campo, Comitisse de Stratherne, prefato Patricio, per fustim et baculum sursum reddidit."—Robertson's Index, p. ii. 38.

¶ Wood's Peerage, Vol. ii. 234, note.

¶ Ego Johannes de Graham, miles, Miles, et hæres Domini Nicholai de Graham, &c. Chart. of Melrose, Vol. ii. page 941. Bann. Club, Edin. 1837.

** Sir James Dalrymple's Coll., p. 397.

†† Wood's Peerage, Vol. ii. p. 234, note.

‡‡ Compare Dalrymple's Annals of Scotland, anno 1298, and note, Vol. i. p. 311, with Chalmer's Caledonia, Vol. i. p. 547, note.

rished in the reign of David II. (1329—1371). He granted a donation of the lands of Elvystone, in the county of Edinburgh, to John de Graham, son and heir of the deceased Richard de Graham;* which grant was confirmed by David II. on the 23d of March 1361—2. Dying without issue, his extensive possessions of Abercorn and Dalkeith descended to his two sisters,—the one, married to Sir William More, obtained the barony of Abercorn;† while the barony of Dalkeith and the estate of Eskdale passed into the hands of William Douglas of Lugton by his marriage with Marjory Graham, the other sister.

Thus the manor and lordship of Dalkeith seem to have been in the possession of the Grahams for upwards of 200 years. Tradition intimates to us that they lived in great splendour, and took an active part in the wars and political transactions of the times; and “the gallant Grahams” is still a familiar expression with the inhabitants of this town. But no vestige of their greatness‡ now exists among us to perpetuate their fame; even the wasting recumbent statues which lie exposed within the area of the roofless chapel, and which are commonly regarded as memorials of that ancient family, are proved to belong to a more recent age; and the numbers of high-titled dead that have long been accumulating within those consecrated precincts, present a striking exhibition of the perishable character of human grandeur,—and testify how brief is the enjoyment of the acquisitions and honours of this transitory world!

* “Carta given by John Grahame of Dalkeith to John Grahame of the lands of Elvinstone.”—Robertson’s Index, pp. 44, 49; see also Regist. Magn. Sigill. p. 21.

† In Robertson’s Index, p. 40, 13, we find, “Carta to William More of the barony of Abercorn, by the resignation of John Grahame.”

‡ “No memorial remains of the Grahames, unless the fading traditions of the place, and two curious but wasted tombstones which lie within the ruined circuit of the old church. They represent knights in chain armour, lying cross-legged upon their monuments, like those ancient and curious figures on the tombs in the Temple Church, London.”—Provincial Antiquities of Scotland, Vol. i, page 57. London, 1826.

Probably the distinguished writer of this statement had not seen “these knights on their monuments.” The figures on the tombstone are a knight and his lady; at the extremity of their heads are their coats of arms; the knight has two stars or mullets on a chief, and the lady has the lion rampant of Scotland, and two stars or mullets;—clearly showing that it is the monument of one of the Douglasses, who married one of the daughters of the royal family of Scotland.† The arms of the Grahams are three escallops, &c.

* Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith bore two stars or mullets on a chief in 1371.

† Three of the Douglasses of Dalkeith were married to daughters of the royal family. 1. James, second Lord Dalkeith, married first Lady Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of Robert III.; 2. James, fourth Lord Dalkeith, first Earl of Morton, married Jean Stewart, daughter of King James I., and Dowager-Countess of Angus,—probably the parties represented on the tombstone; 3. James, third Earl of Morton, married Lady Catherine, natural daughter of King James IV.

There can be little doubt that the ancient Castle of Dalkeith was of greater antiquity than the fourteenth century. Yet the earliest historical notice of it we have met with, occurs in the following passage of the Chronicles of Froissart: "When the King of England (Edward III. 1327—1377), had run over and scoured the plains of Scotland, and had remained there for three months, not seeing any come to oppose him, he garrisoned many castles which he had taken, and thought by these means to make war upon all that remained. He then made a handsome retreat towards Berwick, and in his way he took the Castle of Dalkeith, which was the patrimony of the Earl of Douglas, situate five miles from Edinburgh. He appointed a governor and a good garrison."* This event, which Froissart places in 1333, must have taken place some years later,—Dalkeith Castle being most probably at that date, along with the manor, in the possession of the Grahams.

By the marriage of Marjory Graham with *William Douglas* of Lugton, about the middle of the fourteenth century, as we have already mentioned, the manor of Dalkeith, and the extensive possessions of the Grahams, were transferred into the hands of the Douglasses, the progenitors of the family of Morton, with whom they remained for about 300 years. William de Douglas of Lugton, *Lord* of Liddesdale, was the eldest son of Sir James Douglas of Lothian, and the fourth in descent from Archenbald, the third of the family of Douglas.† He obtained from King Robert I. (1306–1329), in or before the year 1329, a charter, entitled, "to William Douglas, son to unquhill Sir James Douglas of Laudon, of the barony of Calder Cleir, and Kincavill, in the vicinity of Edinburgh."‡ He was among the prisoners taken at the battle of Halidon Hill in 1333.§ He received various charters of forfeited lands from David II., one of which is entitled "Carta to William Lord Douglas, younger, of the baronie of Dalkeith, in vicecom. de Edinburgh."|| He granted a charter to *his nephew, James de Douglass*, of all his lands at Aberdour, in Fife, dated at

* Chronicle of Froissart, translated by Johnes, Vol. i. p. 37. See also Lord Hailes's Annals of Scotland, Vol. ii. pp. 199, 200, note.

† Some confusion has arisen from ascribing to this individual the heroic achievements of his relative and namesake, William Douglas, the *Knight* of Liddesdale, commonly called "the Flower of Chivalry," who was a natural son of "the Good Sir James," and whose achievements adorn the annals of this period. This subject is fully discussed in Chalmers's Caledonia, and in the Provincial Antiquities of Scotland, vol. i. Art. Dalkeith.

‡ Robertson's Index, page 23, 6.

§ Sir James Balfour's Annals, *sub anno*. See also Lord Hailes' Annals, Vol. ii. Append. page 368.

|| Robertson's Index, page 40, 11.

Dalkeith, the 7th of April 1351, which charter was confirmed at Drummellyer, the 14th December 1366.* On his decease he left one daughter, Mary, who died without issue before the year 1369. This is indicated by a charter† from William, first Earl of Douglas, dated Edinburgh, 6th April 1369, who, in presence of King David II. (1329–1371), and several of his nobles, resigned to the late Mary de Douglas, daughter and heir of the late William de Douglas, all the lands to which he had any title in the barony of Dalkeith. He was buried before St Bridget's Altar, in the monastery of Melrose.‡

It was probably between the years 1360 and 1363 that the celebrated Froissart§ visited Scotland. As there seems to be some inaccuracy in his statements in reference to Dalkeith, we shall best ascertain the truth by comparing his account with the history of the families of Douglas. In describing the battle of Otterburne, (1388), in which James, second Earl of Douglas, was slain, he says, "In my youth, I, the author of this history, travelled through all Scotland, and was full fifteen days resident with William, Earl of Douglas, father of Earl James, at his Castle of Dalkeith, five miles distant from Edinburgh. Earl James was then very young, but a promising youth, and he had a sister called (Isabella)." At the battle of Otterburne, he makes Earl James exclaim, on having taken Percy's pennon, "This I shall carry as a sign of my prowess to Scotland, and shall place it on a pinnacle of my Castle of Dalkeith to be seen by all."|| He says further, "Of this James, Earl of Douglas, there was no issue, nor do I know who succeeded to the estate of Douglas; * * * but there were enow of the name of Douglas; for I knew five handsome brothers, squires, of this name, at the Court of King

* Regist. Magn. Sigill., page 52, 156.

† Ibid. p. 65, 214.

‡ Morton's Monastic Annals of Teviotdale, 4to, 1832, page 272.

§ Froissart was born about the year 1333. He was in England between 1360 and 1363, during part of which time he travelled through Scotland. His work extends to the year 1399, and he probably died about the year 1400. When in Scotland, he might be from twenty-seven to thirty years of age.—Bayle's Dictionnaire Historique, &c. article Froissart. See also Life of Froissart, prefixed to Johnes' Translation.

|| Earl James was probably born about the year 1348, and, consequently, when Froissart saw him, he might be about twelve or thirteen years of age. He fell at the battle of Otterburne, in the year 1388, at the age of forty.

"Je reporteray tant de vostre prouesse en Escocce, et le mettray sur mon Chastel d'Alquest, pourquoy on le verra de plus loing.—Par Dieu, Compte de Douglas, respondit Messire Henry, vous ne le vuideres ià de Northombellande." Page 304. Le tiers volume. Histoire et Chronique Memorable de Messire Jehan Froissart. A Paris, MDLXXIII.

David of Scotland, who were children of a knight called Sir James Douglas."

Did the Castle of Dalkeith then belong to the Earls of Douglas previously to 1388? From the charter of Earl William Douglas, already mentioned, it appears that he once did possess a right to lands within the barony of Dalkeith; and it may even be admitted that he resided in that castle during the minority of the heiress Mary, and entertained there his illustrious guest. But Froissart is assuredly mistaken in ascribing such right to his son Earl James. The barony and Castle of Dalkeith were granted by King David II., not to *Earl James*, but to *James de Douglas*, at Montrose, on the 9th December 1369;* and whatever connection that noble family might subsequently have with the Castle of Dalkeith in the way of social intercourse, there is no evidence to show that these domains were ever again in possession of any Earl of Douglas. That Froissart, however, notwithstanding his high and peculiar excellencies as the historian of chivalry, was not incapable of making such mistakes, is acknowledged by his biographer.† "Froissart est souvent incorrect et surtout incomplet; les dates, les noms-propres, la suite des évènements, ne se trouvent pas dans son livre aussi bien établis que dans un historien moderne." Nor can we omit noticing a statement which appears to have been too hastily made and admitted by some recent writers,‡ that Froissart obtained from the Douglasses, at this very place, (Dalkeith), the materials of his account of the battle of Otterburne, which was fought some time before by their celebrated kinsman. There is no statement in the writings of Froissart, by which it can be proved that he was ever at Dalkeith, or even in Scotland, more than once. According to his own account, this was when he was a very young man, probably about the year 1361, and many years before the battle of Otterburne. Had he obtained the materials of his narrative at Dalkeith Castle subsequently to that battle, it is evident that his knowledge of these families must have been more accurate, and the strain of his observations totally different.§

William de Douglas, Lord of Liddesdale, was succeeded in

* Regist. Magn. Sigill., page 70, 239.

† Biographie Universelle, art. Froissart, (Tome seizieme).

‡ Chambers's Gazetteer of Scotland, (1832), article Dalkeith. Parker Lawson's Gazetteer of Scotland, (1841), article Dalkeith.

§ Lord Hailes suspects that Froissart may have mistaken William Douglas of Dalkeith, for the Earl William Douglas, who lived about the same time.—Annals of Scotland, Vol. ii. page 275. The whole subject is fully discussed in the appendix to Wood's Peerage, Vol. ii. page 744-748.

his extensive possessions, on the decease of his daughter Mary, by his nephew, *Sir James Douglas*, first Lord of Dalkeith, and eldest son of his brother, *Sir John Douglas*. This *Sir James Douglas* had previously obtained various possessions; but on the 9th December 1369, as we have already mentioned, on his own resignation, he received a charter from *David II.* of the barony and Castle of Dalkeith to himself, and the heirs-male of his body, on giving annually to the King at the Castle of Dalkeith, if sought, a pair of white gloves, or a silver penny, at the feast of Pentecost.* He was present† at the coronation of *Robert II.* at Scone, on the 26th March 1371, and took the oath of allegiance to that monarch;—and his seal and signature, along with those of other nobles, are still extant,‡ appended to the solemn deed, by which *John, Earl of Carrick*, King *Robert's* eldest son, is declared to be the heir of the Scottish Crown, on his father's decease. This young prince, however, had the misfortune to meet with an accident which rendered him for some time incapable of attending to public affairs.§

In 1373, *Sir James Douglas*, first Lord of Dalkeith, undertook a pilgrimage to Canterbury,|| for the accomplishment of which a safe conduct was given him. He received from King *Robert II.* various other charters; and by his marriage with *Agnes Dunbar*, daughter of *Patrick*, ninth Earl of March, he added to his extensive possessions, and became one of the "greater barons" of Scotland.¶ He granted the lands of *Quylt* and *Fethan*, in the county of *Peebles*, for the support of a chaplain in the chapel of Dalkeith, which was confirmed by *Robert II.*, at *Irvine*, on the 25th October 1377.** He likewise founded and endowed an hospital††

* "Reddendo nobis et heredibus nostris—annuatim apud castrum de Dalketh—ad festum Pentecostes, unum parem circotecarum (χρισθουζων) albarum, vel unum denarium argenti, si petatur," &c.—*Regist. Magn. Sigill.* 70, 239.

† *Robertson's Index*, p. 111, 58, and appendix, page 15, line 12, et seq.

‡ The original document is preserved in the Register Office, Edinburgh. A full copy is given in *Robertson's Index*, Appendix, pages 10–12, and "*Dns Jacobus de Douglas*," is on one of the labels. His seal bears two stars or mullets on a chief, supported by two savages, and the crest has a wild boar and a tree.

§ The following curious entry occurs in *Sir James Balfour's Annals*. "The zeire 1389, King *Robert the Second*, being now broken down with age, and his eldest son *Jhone, Earl of Carrick*, being, with a stroke of *Sir James Douglas* of Dalkeith's horse, quyte leamed, and not able to travell, made his second son *Robert, Earl of Fyffe*, by *Sir Adam Muir's* daughter, gouvernour of the kingdom." Vol. i. 132. The same circumstance is noticed in *Holingshed Boece*.

|| *Rymer's Fœdera*, vii. 32.

¶ See *Regist. Mag. Sigill.*, 140–73.

** *Regist. Magn. Sigill.* 150–113.

†† "What was called the hospital, was nothing more than two mean old houses called the *Beid Houses*, which were sold for the benefit of the poor about the year 1752,

near the chapel for the support of six poor persons; in 1396. In 1384, some French knights, who had come to Scotland in quest of military adventures, were invited to the Castle of Dalkeith. Here being kindly received, they joined James,* Earl of Douglas, in an unprovoked excursion into the northern counties of England, and returned laden with booty, and elated by the capture of numerous prisoners.† The success of this excursion gave rise, in the following year, to a more numerous arrival of the French, who not being able to find sufficient accommodation in Edinburgh, were billeted in Dalkeith and other neighbouring towns, till the arrangements for taking the field were completed. As the expedition was not of local interest, any further notice of it here is unnecessary.

Sir James Douglas, first Lord of Dalkeith, was engaged after this in various important public transactions. Among others he was, in 1398, appointed one of the council to assist the Duke of Albany in the government of the kingdom.‡ He died in the year 1420, at an advanced age, of an epidemic, which Fordun§ calls *le Quiero*,—a sort of influenza occasioned by the great irregularity of the temperature in the preceding part of the year, and which seems at this time to have proved fatal to many, both of the nobles and of the lower classes. He was buried in the Abbey of Newbotyle.||

Sir James Douglas, *second Lord* of Dalkeith, and eldest son of the preceding, succeeded his father. He obtained from his father, while yet alive in 1391, a grant of the castle and town of Dalkeith;¶ and in 1401, having married Lady Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of King Robert III. (1390–1406), he obtained from that Prince a grant of the barony and Castle of Morton in Dumfriesshire, and of the lands of Mordington and Whittingham. In 1402, he was present at the disastrous battle of Homildon, under the command of Archibald, fourth Earl of Douglas, and was taken prisoner

when the Charity Work-house was built. One of the Beid Houses stood directly before the (old) manse, facing the principal street;—the other stood a little to the east of the church. Of the Beid Houses there are no remains, as they were pulled down by the purchasers, and new ones built on the ground where they stood. Dalkeith, 17th February 1796." MS. Letter from the Rev. W. Scott, Minister of Dalkeith, to General Hutton.—Hutton's Coll. Vol. v. Adv. Lib.

* The famous James who fell at Otterburn.

† Tytler's History of Scotland, Vol. iii. p. 26–35, from Froissart.

‡ Tytler's History of Scotland, Vol. iii. p. 89,—from the first volume of the Acts of Parliament of Scotland, (not yet published.)

§ Fordun à Goodall, Vol. ii. p. 460.

|| Two wills of this distinguished Baron, dated 1390 and 1392, containing some curious information, are inserted in the Bannatyne Miscellany, Vol. ii, page 105–120. Edin., 1838.

¶ Regist. Mag. Sigill. p. 203, No. 23.

with his brothers, James and William.* On that occasion, the Earl of Douglas himself fell into the hands of the enemy, and was kept in captivity till the year 1407, when a ransom and thirteen hostages of the noblest families were demanded by the English King, (Henry IV.) for his release, of which number was Sir James Douglas, at that time Master of Dalkeith.† In 1424, he was one of the splendid company of barons who went to Durham, to meet James I., after his release from his long captivity in England:‡ on which occasion, his eldest son, William, who had formerly (1408–13) been a hostage for the Earl of Douglas, and kept in the Tower of London, where King James I. was at that time,—was again (1424) made one of the hostages for the return of James I.; and it is remarked that the amount of his annual revenue was higher than that of any of the other hostages, except that of Duncan, Lord of Argyll, which was equal.§ William died before 1440, in the lifetime of his father.

In 1426, Sir James Douglas, second lord of Dalkeith, was one of the assize before whom Murdoch, Duke of Albany, and his two sons, were tried and condemned to be beheaded.|| At the same time Malcolm Fleming of Cummernauld, and Thomas Boyd of Kilmarnock were arrested and committed to ward in Dalkeith, on a charge of taking goods wrongfully, but were shortly after pardoned and set at liberty.¶ By his first wife, Lady Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of King Robert III., he had three sons, William, James, and Archibald. He was next married to Janet, daughter of Sir William Borthwick of Borthwick, by whom he had a son, Sir William Douglas, who was the first of the Douglasses of Whittingham, some of whose descendants became distinguished in the armies of Sweden, under Gustavus Adolphus and Charles XII. Sir James Douglas, the second lord, died about the year 1450.

James Douglas, the *third Lord* of Dalkeith, the eldest surviving son of the preceding, succeeded his father in 1450. He married, first, Lady Margaret Douglas, eldest daughter of James, seventh Earl of Douglas, by whom he had one daughter. He afterwards

* Sir James Balfour's Annals, sub anno.—Fordun à Goodall, Vol. ii. p. 434–5.

† Rymer's Fœdera. ix.

‡ Rymer's Fœdera, x. 307—309. Tytler's History of Scotland, Vol. iii. 197; also notes, p. 394–5.

§ The statement of his yearly income is given as follows: "Jacobus Dominus de Dalketh, vel filius ejus primogenitus ad xv C marc."—See Tytler's Hist. Vol. iii. p. 895.

|| Sir James Balfour's Annals, anno 1426.

¶ Drummond of Hawthornden's History, James I. p. 3, (Ed. Edin. 1711.)

married Elizabeth, daughter of James Giffart of Sheriffhall, by whom he had two sons, James and Henry.

In 1452, during the commotions consequent upon the murder of William, the sixth Earl of Douglas, in Stirling Castle, the lands of all those whom the friends of Douglas suspected of being favourable to the King, were overrun and plundered. James, brother of the deceased Earl, embraced this opportunity of revenging a private grudge which he entertained against his kinsman, the Lord of Dalkeith, who had formerly disapproved of their proceedings, and who refused to join them on the present occasion.* They plundered and burned the town of Dalkeith, invested the castle, and took an oath not to abandon the siege, till they had levelled it with the ground. Their success, however, did not correspond to their expectation. The castle, being a place of some strength in those days, was so gallantly defended by Patrick Cockburn, the governor, that the assailants, after sustaining great loss in wounded and slain, were obliged to retire and vent their malice in the plunder and devastation of the surrounding neighbourhood.† For these excesses, James Earl of Douglas was attainted in 1455. Among the various articles laid to his charge, one is as follows;—“Pro arte et parte incendiolorum burgi de Dalketh, et rapinarum bonorum inhabitantium dictum burgum.”‡

This Lord of Dalkeith having become deranged, his affairs were placed in 1452, by royal charter, under the management of James Giffart of Sheriffhall,§ his relative. He died about the year 1456.

James Douglas, the *fourth Lord* of Dalkeith and first Earl of Morton, was eldest son of the preceding Lord, and succeeded his father. He was a person of great abilities, and in high favour with King James II., (1436–7—1460.) As the number of the nobility had been recently somewhat diminished by the attainder of the Earl of Douglas and others of his faction, it pleased the King to select James, fourth Lord of Dalkeith, as one of those on whom the honour of nobility should be conferred. He was accordingly created *Earl of Morton* on the 14th day of March 1457–8, deriving his title, not from the lands of Morton in Nithsdale, which

* Hume of Godscroft, Vol. i. p. 291, (Glasgow, 1814;) also Drummond of Hawthornden's Hist. James II., p. 30, (Ed. 1711.)

† Buchanan's Hist., p. 213, A. Ed. (Edin. 1715.) Also Tytler's Hist. of Scot. Vol. iv. p. 107.

‡ Acts of Scot. Parliament, Vol. ii. p. 76. See Nisbet's Heraldry, p. 61.

§ James Giffart of Sheriffhall was found guilty of treason, and, “forfaulted all his lands, gudes, offices, and possessions to the Crown,” Anno 1485. He kept correspondence with the English, and entertained the English Pursuivant, called Blue Mantle.—Acts of Scot. Parl., Vol. ii. p. 76. See Nisbet's Heraldry, p. 61.

heritably belonged to Janet, Dowager-Lady Dalkeith, and her son, William de Douglas,—but from the lands of Morton, in the territory of Calder-clear.* He married Johanna, daughter of King James I., and Countess-Dowager of Angus, by whom he had a son and two daughters.

John Douglas, *second* Earl of Morton,† being the only son of the first Earl, succeeded his father. He married Janet Crichton, daughter of Crichton of Cranston Riddel, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

The Princess Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry VII. of England, having been for some time affianced to King James IV., (1488–1513), the royal bride set out for the Scottish capital in 1503, with a splendid retinue. Passing through England, she was met at Lamberton Kirk, on the borders, by the Archbishop of Glasgow and a great company of Scottish nobles, among whom was the Earl of Morton,—and was there solemnly delivered over to the commissioners of the Scottish King. The procession advanced to Fast Castle on the German Ocean, where they spent the night. Next day, passing through Dunbar, they reached the Abbey of Haddington; and on the third day, the King, accompanied by some of his nobles, having met her at Newbattle,‡ the cavalcade proceeded to the Castle of Dalkeith. Here she was honourably received by the Earl of Morton, who, meeting her at the gates, with great ceremony presented her with the keys of the castle. Some joyful days were spent at Dalkeith. The King, anxious to show every attention to his youthful bride, graced the company with his presence, and enlivened the occasion with various exhibitions of chivalry.§ On the seventh day, the procession advanced with increasing magnificence to Edinburgh, where their

* Acts of Scot. Parl., Vol. ii. p. 78. His name frequently occurs in the sederunts of the Parliaments of James III.

† This Earl of Morton was present in the Parliament in which James IV. made his settlement upon his Queen, Margaret, in the year 1503. Acts of Scot. Parl. Vol. ii. p. 273.

‡ She seems to have come by what is called the "Salter's Road" and the Maiden Bridge:—a very old bridge over the South Esk near Dalkeith,—now in the grounds of the Marquis of Lothian.

§ The whole of this pageant has been minutely and graphically described by John Young, the Somerset Herald, an eye-witness, and is given at length in Leland's Collections, Vol. iv. p. 282, &c.

The following curious entries have been found in the chamberlain's books, August 6th 1503:—Item, to Auchlek, for gilding of the Quene's bukilles, and boses of the Quene's bridill and harnessing, that was brynt in Dalkeyth, iij li. ij s.

August 10th:—Item, to Maister James Henrisounis man, of bridil silver of ane hors given for the Quene, for hir hors were brynt in Dalkeith, xiiij s.

Item, to the carturis of Leith brocht the Quene's gere (baggage) to Edin. fra Dalketh, xxij cartis, ilk cart vi s., vi li. xij s. Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, Vol. i. page 118.

union was consummated in the Abbey of Holyroodhouse, and has been immortalized by Dunbar in his beautiful poem of the "Thrissil and the Rois."*

James Douglas, *third Earl of Morton*, and eldest son of the second Earl, succeeded his father. He married Lady Catherine Stewart, natural daughter of James IV. by Mary Boyd; and by her he had three daughters, Margaret, Beatrix, and Elizabeth. A safe conduct to England was granted him in 1516. In 1522, he was accused of treasonably corresponding with Hume of Wedderburn, and Gawin Bishop of Dunkeld, but was honourably acquitted in 1524.† Having no male issue, he made an entail of his estate in 1540 in favour of Robert Douglas of Lochleven, reserving a third part as a portion to his wife; but afterwards, as it had been arranged that James Douglas, second son of Sir George Douglas of Pittendriech, and brother of David, seventh Earl of Angus, should marry *his daughter Elizabeth*,—he changed his mind, and granted a charter of his lands and earldom in favour of his intended *son-in-law*, who, immediately after the consummation of the marriage, received the title of Master of Morton, as if he had been the Earl's own son. This grant was confirmed by royal charter in 1549.‡ The Earl died in 1558.

In September 1519, from an apprehension that the plague had reached the metropolis, King James V. was removed by the Earl of Arran from the castle of Edinburgh, and brought to the castle of Dalkeith, where the court was held for about a month.§

Shortly after the death of King James V., in 1542, negotiations were commenced by King Henry VIII. to obtain the infant Scottish Princess in marriage for his son, and by this means to reduce Scotland under his sway. As these measures were vigorously opposed by Cardinal Beaton, he was suddenly arrested, on the 20th January 1542-3, and imprisoned in Dalkeith Castle, || and thence conveyed to his Castle of St Andrews. Recovering his liberty, the Cardinal succeeded in frustrating the scheme of Henry, who thereupon resolved to invade the kingdom, and accomplish his purpose by force. Prompt measures were taken by Arran, the governor, to obstruct these plans; and as Sir George Douglas of Pinkie, and his son, the Master of Morton, who was now in possession

* See the valuable edition of the Poems of William Dunbar, in 2 vols. 8vo, by David Laing. Edinburgh, 1834. Vol. i. pages 3-10.

† Acts of Scot. Parl., Vol. ii. p. 290.

‡ Ibid.

§ Hollinshed's Scottish Chronicle, Vol. ii. p. 159. Perth, 1806.

|| Diurnal of Occurrents, page 26, Banuat. Club, Edinburgh, 1883.

of Dalkeith Castle, had shown themselves devotedly attached to the views of the King of England, the governor resolved either to cut them off, or drive them from the country. With that view, he laid siege to Pinkie and Dalkeith, and quickly succeeded in taking them both. The Master of Morton, however, supported by his two friends, James Douglas of Parkedge and Alexander Drummond, seized upon one of the dungeons of the castle of Dalkeith, and for some days resolutely held out against the governor. They might have been able to set him at complete defiance; but being destitute of artillery and victuals, and receiving no assistance from their friends, they were obliged to surrender, on condition of being allowed to depart in safety with their property.*

On the disastrous defeat of the Scottish army, at the battle of Pinkie, in 1547, a large proportion of the fugitives fled in the direction of Dalkeith.† Vast multitudes were slain in the intervening fields; but some, among whom was the Master of Morton, were so fortunate as to reach the castle. Being quite unprepared for a siege, it must have immediately surrendered to the English. But their unaccountable departure from Scotland, within a very few days after the battle, prevented them from deriving almost any advantage from the universal consternation into which the country had been thrown by the defeat.‡

Early in the following year, however, (February 1547-8,) the English again entered Scotland with a formidable army under Lord Grey. Passing through the Merse and Lothian, they laid waste the country, plundered and burnt the towns, and shortly after returned home. Among other places, the Castle of Dalkeith had been marked out for special vengeance. The deceitful part that had been acted by Sir George Douglas for some time past, excited the great displeasure of the English; and, moreover, the wealth of the neighbourhood had been deposited there for security from the depredations to which the country was at that time exposed. A force, therefore, of 600 foot and 100 horse, suddenly appeared before the castle, and summoned it to surrender. An obstinate resistance was for some time made by the garrison, under the command of Sir George Douglas, who was then lying in the castle; but they were at last obliged to yield themselves up to the pleasure of the enemy. Sir George himself escaped; but his wife,

* Saddler's Letters, 7th November 1543, *et seq.*

† See page 508, *infra*.

‡ Hume of Godscroft, Vol. ii, p. 128. Edin. 1743. See also Patten's Expedition, in Dalryell's Fragments of Scottish History. 4to.

—his son, the Master of Morton,—and many others, besides a vast amount of booty, fell into the hands of the English.*

James Douglas, *fourth* Earl of Morton, succeeded to his father-in-law, the third Earl, in 1553. Though this young nobleman rose to the highest honours of the State, and his actions have become the property of general history; yet, from his connection with the parish of Dalkeith, his principal residence being here from the time of his marriage till his death, a brief and connected account of his life may not be unsuitable in the historical sketch of this parish.

The Regent Morton was born about the year 1517.† He was the second son of the noted Sir George Douglas of Pittendriech, — *nephew* of Archibald, sixth Earl of Angus, —and *brother* of David, the seventh Earl. In consequence of the attainder of his uncle Earl Archibald, and his father Sir George, under James V., young Morton was obliged to spend his childhood in obscurity. His education was neglected, and he was under the necessity of living for some years under the feigned name of Innes, in the capacity of grieve or land-steward to a private gentleman.‡ On the death of James V., in 1542, his father and other relatives were restored to their estates; and Morton, leaving his concealment, was speedily married to the Lady Elisabeth Douglas, daughter of James, third Earl of Morton; and became heir with her to the estates, honours, and titles of her father.

On the capture of Dalkeith Castle, after the battle of Pinkie, young Morton being taken prisoner, as has been already mentioned, was carried to England, where he was detained for several years. How he obtained his liberty seems not to be known; but, on his return home, he always showed an attachment to England, —imitating their accent and language, and being favourable to their policy. On the death of his brother David, the Earl of Angus, he became tutor to the young earl, his nephew, and lived for some time in retirement; to recruit their exhausted fortunes. When he came to take a part in the management of public affairs, he zealously supported the cause of the Reformers, whose principles he had early embraced :—he signed the Covenant in 1557, § and

* Tytler's *History of Scotland*, Vol. vi. pp. 49–50; compared with *Diurnal of Occurrences*, pp. 46–47; and Calderwood's *History*, Vol. i. p. 255. Wodrow, Ed. 1842.

† He resigned his regency in 1577–8, one reason for which, he says, was "his great age, being now past threescore and zouris." *Record of Privy Seal*, quoted in *M'Crie's Life of Melville*, Vol. i. p. 197.

‡ Hume of Godscroft, Vol. ii. page 136, Edinburgh, 1743. Also Crawford's *Officers of State*, page 94.

§ He sat in the Parliament of 1560, which ratified the Reformation.—*Acts of Scot. Parl.*, Vol. ii., p. 525–6, &c.

the First Book of Discipline in 1560;—he was the intimate and confidential friend of Knox and James Earl of Murray, so long as they lived;—he adhered throughout to the faction of England, and was a favourite with Queen Elizabeth. But although he was a powerful instrument in promoting the cause of the Reformation, he looked upon Christianity too exclusively with the eye of a statesman; he was eager to establish an Erastian Episcopacy; he objected to the meeting of the General Assembly of the Church without his authority; and even proposed a discussion as to whether the civil magistrate should not be also the head of the church.

In 1561, he was chosen a member of the privy council, and was raised to the office of Lord High Chancellor on the 7th of January 1563–4;—an office which he held till 1565–6, when he was obliged to flee in consequence of being accessory to the murder of Rizzio. He was induced to engage in that foul transaction, partly to oblige the king, and partly to prevent the attainder of some of his friends, and the revocation of some dispositions which had been granted to himself and them during the Queen's minority,—measures which it had been resolved to accomplish in the approaching Parliament. By this crime he incurred the Queen's deep displeasure, and continued in banishment till his pardon was procured through the influence of Bothwell, who shortly after became a great favourite at Court.

On his return from England, in 1566–7, Morton spent some days at the Castle of Whittingham, in company with Bothwell, Lethington, and his relative, Archibald Douglas, the proprietor of the place. Here he was made acquainted with the dark designs that were forming against the unfortunate Darnley. Tradition still points out the venerable yew tree, near the old Castle of Whittingham, under whose ample and gloomy shade the foul conspiracy was talked over a considerable time before its execution.* But, though aware of the impending murder, he declined taking any part in the perpetration of the horrid deed; and, with consummate art, he afterwards directed his plans in such a manner as to seem inclined to proceed against the conspirators, while he always avoided taking any decided step for that purpose. True to his object of promoting his own aggrandizement, he vacillated between the parties, received favours from Mary and Bothwell, and then joined the party that opposed them. And, notwithstanding his solemn promise to permit the Queen to be at liberty after her surrender at Carberry Hill, in 1567, he caused her to be sent to Loch-

* Communicated by the Rev. Mr Lumsden of Whittingham.

leven Castle, which belonged to a relative of his own, where she was guarded with the utmost strictness. During her confinement there, he was one of those who persuaded the Queen to resign the government to her infant son: he carried the sceptre at the coronation of the Prince, and took the oaths in his stead. After the Queen's escape from Lochleven, in 1568, and during the whole period of her captivity in England, he showed himself the devoted friend of the English faction, and scrupled at nothing that would further their views.

On the death of the Regent Murray, in 1570, Morton became the most influential leader of the Protestant party. The Regents Lennox and Marr were controlled or thwarted by his superior sagacity; his crafty, selfish, and ambitious spirit animated all their proceedings. The peace and prosperity of the country were sacrificed to gratify his revenge or promote his aggrandisement;* and recent investigation has disclosed with how little reluctance he would have sanctioned the execution of the unfortunate Mary, had not their dark designs been unexpectedly frustrated by an overruling Providence.†

Being elevated to the Regency on the sudden and not unsuspecting death of Mar in 1572, he pursued his former policy, and laboured to bring about a union of the monarchy between the two countries. Under his administration, however, the country enjoyed comparative tranquillity. He repressed disorder and crime, and maintained the authority of the law. He delighted in planting and building, and enlarged and adorned his castle at Dalkeith, so that it seemed too sumptuous and stately for a subject. Being intent on amassing wealth, he was frugal and economical. He greatly improved the revenues of the Crown, and augmented his private possessions; but he was not scrupulous as to the means of obtaining money. He debased the value of the currency;‡ and, under

* On the 7th of February 1571-2, at 12 hours at noon, there past toards Dalkeith, pertaining to James Earl of Morton, viii^{xx} (i. e. eight score) hackbutters, and i^{xxx} horsemen, quhair they vaist fyre in greit abundance, to the greit grief of the inhabitants thairof, and returned saiffie to the burgh of Edinr. again at aucht hours at evin; albeit the uther persones thair enemies lay in wait, and missit at the plesour of God.—Diurnal of Occurrents, p. 257-8.

† Tytler's History of Scotland, Vol. vii. pp. 385-95.

‡ Do. page 297. "At this time (i. e. 21st May 1572), was ane cunzie divisit and cunzeit in Dalkeith, of silver, quhilk was half merk pennies, and xi penny pieces, being but alycht, and vi pennies fine layit money. On the ane syid the lyoun, togidder with this subscription following thairabout—JACOBVS DEI GRATIA REX SCOTTORVM; and on the other syid ane croce in manner of the auld plaukis with this inscription—SALVVM PAC POPVLVM TVVM DNE. 1572, and proclamit at Leith to have passe throw the realme as sufficient and lawful money, under the paines contenait in the Acts of Parliament," &c.—See also Introduction to Anderson's Diplomata, ad finem.

the cover of law, his coffers were enriched by forfeitures, confiscation, and extortion. He was loose in his habits; arrogant and tyrannical in the exercise of his power; haughty and inaccessible towards his fellow-subjects; and of implacable enmity towards such as had incurred his displeasure,—so that he soon lost the favour and confidence of the nobility, and became completely detested by all classes. The advancing years and growing intelligence of the young Prince, and the influence of the Regent's enemies who were about the King's person, soon conspired to accomplish the downfall of Morton. He felt himself obliged to make a show of resigning the Regency, after having held that office for five years and three months,* though the King was still only in his eleventh year, while, by the arrangements made at the Queen's demission in 1567, he was not allowed to enter upon the government till he had reached the age of seventeen years complete.† On demitting the Regency, Morton retired for safety to Lochleven Castle.‡ Here, brooding over the means of regaining his former influence, he left Lochleven Castle with a few attendants,—arrived at Stirling Castle about midnight,—made himself master of the place,—and, with his usual address, soon regained his influence at Court. His success, however, was but of short duration. Aubigny, afterwards Duke of Lennox, and James Stewart, afterwards Earl of Arran, had gained possession of the royal favour; and, when they found the convenient opportunity, they accused Morton of being accessory to the murder of Darnley, the King's father. Upon this he was immediately arrested (1580,) and sent prisoner to Edinburgh Castle, and afterwards to Dumbarton. He received little sympathy or assistance from his political friends. Even England, to whose interest he had always been so devoted, made but a feeble and ineffectual attempt to obtain his rescue. Being carried back to Edinburgh, he was brought to trial on the 1st of June 1581, and condemned to be executed.§ His last hours were spent in company with some of the reformed clergy and other friends. To them his mind appeared to have undergone a vital change;—he exhibited all the symptoms of a deep-seated Christian repentance;—and his agonized conscience found relief only in the promises of the Gospel and the exercises of devotion. In his confessions, which have been recorded at length by Bannatyne

* Even his magnificent castle, sharing along with him in the popular odium, came to be vulgarly designated "The Lion's Den."

† Calderwood, Vol. ii. p. 376. Wod. ed.

‡ Godscroft, Vol. ii. p. 258. Edin. 1742.

§ His indictment, verdict, and sentence, are given at length in Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, Vol. i. Part 2, p. 114-116.

and others, he acknowledged that he had been made aware of the plot to assassinate Darnley; but he denied that he had any hand in forming it, or in carrying it into execution;—and, while he solemnly disclaimed all participation in the crime for which he suffered, he confessed that he merited death for many other sins. On the 2d of June he was brought to the scaffold. He met his fate with magnanimity and resignation. His head was cut off by the axe of the maiden, an instrument of execution which he himself had introduced, and next day was fixed upon the top of the most conspicuous gable of the Tolbooth;* and his body, wrapped up in a coarse cloak, was carried under night by porters to the grave, and secretly buried in the Greyfriars churchyard.

By the condemnation and death of Morton, his estates and honours were forfeited to the Crown.† Aubigny, his accuser, receiving his estates, was created Lord Dalkeith, and shortly afterwards Duke of Lennox. He resided a short time at Dalkeith; but, as he had incurred the great displeasure of the nobility, the King was prevailed upon to order him to leave Scotland on pain of treason. He went therefore to France, and died, as was suspected, of poison, in 1583.

On the decease of Aubigny, the honours, offices, and partialities, of which he had so largely participated, were soon transferred by the King to his youthful son, Ludovic; and, among other revenues, the Lordship of Dalkeith was continued to him, till an opportunity should occur of providing for him otherwise. Nor was the delay long. By the death of Lord Methven, in 1584, without issue, the vacant Lordship was bestowed upon young Lennox, and the lands of Dalkeith reverted to the heirs of the House of Douglas.

The Earldom of Morton had been, however, constituted anew in 1581, and conferred by royal charter upon John Lord Maxwell, grandson of the third Earl of Morton. But the act of attainder of the late Regent being repealed in 1585, Lord Maxwell was deprived of his new dignity; though, when afterwards created Earl of Nithsdale, he was allowed to count his precedence from the time when his former title was conferred; and the estates and honours of Morton devolved upon the Regent's nephew, Archi-

* Melville's Diary, p. 127. Edin. 1842, Wod. Ed. James Melville was an eyewitness of what he here describes. Morton's head was taken down, by order of the King, on the 8th December 1582.

† A full account of the lands and possessions of Morton is given in the investment and charter embodied in the act of ratification made in Parliament on the 19th day of April 1567.—Acts of Scottish Parl. Vol. ii. pp. 562—565.

vald, eighth Earl of Angus, who consequently now became *fifth* Earl of Morton. This Earl was not, however, long spared to enjoy his increased honours and patrimony,—for he died at Smeaton, near Dalkeith, in 1588, leaving no issue. His death was ascribed to sorcery.

After the attainder of Morton, and during the reigns of James VI. and Charles I., the Palace of Dalkeith was occasionally used for the residence of these monarchs, and for other state purposes, as appears from the date of various proclamations, despatches, and public deeds of that period.

On the return of King James VI. to Scotland in 1617, after an absence of fourteen years, his Majesty, among other places which he honoured with a visit, proceeded to the Palace of Dalkeith on the 11th day of June that same year. Several congratulatory poems were presented to him on the occasion; and among the rest the following verses by Mr Archibald Simpson, minister of the parish, seem to intimate that he had been no stranger here in his earlier days :

* * * * *

Et tibi quum dicant Regi tua magna salutem
Oppida,—non magnum tua parvula villa salutet ?
Villula, quæ Regum quondam secessus amœnus,
Pectora quum gravibus voluere remittere curis.
Huc laxa invitant palatia, culta Napœis
Prata meis, geminâ gaudentes Naiades Escâ ;
Invitantque mœse læta ad pomœria sylvæ
Te Dryades ; Licet hic capiti circumdare myrtum,
Sacraque Phœbæâ tua tempora cingere lauro :
Hic legere et cerasos, omnes et carpere fructus,
Quos suavi Pomona sinu produxerit usquam.
Hic quoties pavidas canibus committere Damas ?
Ramosi quoties vivacia pectora cervi
Figere gaudebas ? quoties haurire sonoras
Te hic vidi dulces cunctarum, Magne, Volucrum
Quæ picturatis volitant per inania pennis ? &c. &c.*

* * * * *

But the strains of the poet failed to propitiate the persecuting zeal of the royal despot. For Archibald Simpson, minister of Dalkeith, having been employed by his Presbyterian brethren to sign and despatch to his Majesty a protestation against some prelati- cal innovations which his Majesty intended to submit to Parliament, was summoned with the rest of the clergy to attend a meeting at St Andrews, at which his Majesty was to be present. Falling sick by the way, he wrote a letter to his brethren exhorting them to oppose these innovations, which he characterised as “*Tricas Anglicanas*,” using also, as Spottiswood says, “some other dis-

* *Philomela Dalkethensis* in “*the Muses’ Welcome*,” p. 109. King James’s first visit to Dalkeith was from 12th to 16th October 1579.—*Moyse’s Memoirs*, &c.

dainful words." This letter being shown to the King, Mr Simpson was banished to Aberdeen on the 10th July for six months. Having expressed penitence for the offence he had committed, and signed a supplication, he was released on the 10th December, and permitted to return to his parish and flock.*

Charles I. spent one night at Dalkeith in his progress to Edinburgh in June 1633,† and was magnificently entertained by the Earl of Morton. On this occasion, an impressive petition was presented to his Majesty by the Presbyterian clergy, setting forth their grievances; but though his Majesty read the petition at length, nothing more was heard of it. He spent a night here also on his return to London. In consequence of the tumult that had taken place in Edinburgh on the 18th October 1637, the sittings of the Privy Council were removed to Linlithgow; and on the 7th December following, a proclamation was made that the place of sitting of the Council and Exchequer was removed from Linlithgow to Dalkeith, "where they were to sit tuisse a weeke, in his Maiestie's palace ther, from 10 in the forenoone till 2 a clocke in the afternoone, one Tuesdays, wich the saides Lordes appoyntes for publicke business of stait; and Thursdays for priuat bussiness of parties and complaintes."‡ These meetings were to continue till the 1st of February following, when they were to remove to Stirling. Here the subject of the book of canons, the service book, and other Episcopal innovations, were keenly discussed, but no decision was given by the Commissioner till further conference with his Majesty.

But at every successive stage of their negociations, the differences between the King and the Presbyterians were greatly increased;—matters were rapidly tending to hostilities;—and the Presbyterians making every effort to procure arms and ammunition, among other places, made an attack upon the Palace of Dalkeith.

* *Presbytery Records*. A somewhat different account is given in Spottiswood's *History*, p. 582-586. London, 1655.

† *Balfour's Annals*, vol. ii. page 195. Upon Thursday the 13th June (1633), after breakfast, he (viz. Charles I.) came from Duglass to Seaton, an house of the Earl of Winton's, where he was nobly entertained by the Earl, and staid there till Friday the 14th of June after dinner. From thence he went to Dalkeith, a house belonging then to the Earl of Morton, Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, where he was also sumptuously entertained by his Lordship that night, and the next day at dinner. June the 15th, on Saturday, in the afternoon, his Majesty came from Dalkeith towards Edinburgh (five miles distant,) and entered at the West Port, where he was honourably received, &c. Thursday the 11th July, the King staid at his Palace of Holyroodhouse. Upon Friday the 12th, he went to Dalkeith, where he stayed that night. Upon Saturday, after dinner, he went to Seaton House, &c.—*Rushworth's Historical Coll.*, Vol. ii. folio 1680.

‡ *Balfour's Annals*, vol. ii. page 240.

The following is the graphic statement of Sir James Balfour:—
 “On Saturday the 22d of Marche, 1639, some of the chieffe Covenanters, viz. the Earles of Rothes, Home, Louthean, with the Lordes Zester, St Claire, and Balmerinoche, went to Dalkeithe, and with them a 1000 commandit musqueteires. They no souner presented themselves before the housse, bot the Lord Thesaurer Traquair, keiper thereof, furthwith delivered it to them. They searched all the rouses for armes, and at last found in a seller, dowcat, and a draw-well, and in some other obscure places, 46 barrells of powder, 24 barrells of small shote, 6 carte load of musquetts, and 2 of pickes, wich they brought to Edinbrughe Castle, one Monday the 24 of this same mounthe; lykways from Dalkeithe they brought the royall enseinges of the kingdome, croune, suord, and sceptre, and that with great solemnity and pompe, and put them upe in Edinburghe Castle one Saterdag at night, that same day.”* It is to this latter circumstance that Nicoll refers in his Diary, when he says, that “thrie staris fell down above the thrie honoris of the kingdome, as thai war in the waye transporting fra Dalkeithe to Edinburghe, prognosticating the falling of the monarchicall government from the Royall family for a tyme.”† It is also recorded by the same writer, “that a great flasche of light fell from the hevins upon the 18th day of December 1639, betwixt sevin and aucht at nycht, at the Erle of Traquhair’s incumming to Dalkeithe from Lundoun with the King’s commissioun.”‡

On the death of Archibald, fifth Earl of Morton, without issue, the estates and honours of that earldom now devolved on *Sir William Douglas* of Lochleven, who was descended from Sir John Douglas of Dalkeith, second son of Sir James Douglas of Lothian, and who thus became *sixth* Earl of Morton. It was to this Sir William Douglas that the custody of Queen Mary was entrusted in Lochleven Castle in 1566. His eldest son, Robert, having perished at sea on a voyage to the Netherlands, he was succeeded by his grandson, William, in 1606.

William, *seventh* Earl of Morton, was born in 1582. Being but an infant of two years old at the time of his father’s death, his education was conducted under the care of his grandfather, and no expense was spared in obtaining for him the best that could be procured at home or abroad. He was a person of great abilities, and being possessed of an ample fortune, and highly accomplish-

* Balfour’s Annals, pp. 321–2.

† Nicoll’s Diary, page 78. Bannat. Club, Edin. 1836.

‡ Ibid.

ed, he was promoted to honourable situations in the court of King James VI. He commanded an army of 3000 Scots in Buckingham's unsuccessful expedition to Rochelle in 1627; and, in 1630, he was appointed to the office of Lord High Treasurer, which he held for about five years. He received various grants of land, too numerous to be here particularized; and having subscribed the Covenant, "band and othe," in presence of his Majesty, and in face of Parliament, in 1641, he was nominated to the office of Lord Chancellor of Scotland; but, through the envy of his enemies, and especially from the strenuous opposition made to his appointment by the Earl of Argyle, his son-in-law, the nomination was withdrawn.* Being a devoted adherent of the unfortunate Charles, he supplied him in his exigencies with large sums of money, which so exhausted his resources, that he was obliged, in 1642, to dispose of his valuable property of Dalkeith to liquidate his engagements.† This estate was purchased by Francis, second Earl of Buccleuch, in whose family it still remains. The civil wars‡ had already commenced; and as misfortunes seemed now to be gathering thick around the head of the unhappy monarch, the Earl of Morton, overpowered with sorrow, and feeling that his services could be of no avail in rescuing him from his impending fate, retired to the Orkneys, where he died at the Castle of Kirkwall in 1648, in the sixty-sixth year of his age.§

The castle and manor of Dalkeith passed from the house of Douglas into the hands of the family of Buccleuch in the year 1642, as has been mentioned;—Francis, the second Earl, the purchaser, being at the time a minor in the 16th year of his age, and the late Earl Walter, his father, having been nine years deceased.

Family of Buccleuch.—As this noble family has been now (1844) for upwards of two centuries in possession of this splendid domain; as, during that period, they have generally chosen it for their permanent residence; and as the generous and paternal interest they have always manifested in the welfare of the town and parish, as well as that portion of the community more immediately connected with them, has won for them the strong affection and esteem of the inhabitants;—a brief sketch of their previous history may not be out of place on the present occasion.

* Sir James Balfour's Annals.

† Ibid.

‡ "The year 1637 may be considered as the epoch of a civil war, which lasted with short intermission during fifty years."—Chalmers's Caledonia, i. p. 862.

§ Crawford's Officers of State, p. 405-6.

The surname of Scott was probably first employed as the distinctive appellation of a Scotsman residing among foreigners, and continued to be applied to him after his return to his native land.* The antiquity of the name is proved by its occurrence in charters of the earliest period.† In course of time, the families of this name multiplied into innumerable ramifications. Of these families, two have been regarded as the chief, viz. the Scotts of Balweary in Fife, and the Scotts of Buccleuch in Selkirkshire. The ancestors of this latter family had existed for some generations, (1296–1446) in Lanarkshire, under the designation of the Scotts of Murdieston;—till, in 1446, Sir Walter Scott exchanged the lands of Murdieston for the lands and barony of Braxholme in the county of Roxburgh. Among the circumstances which led to this transaction, there are some which are highly characteristic of the family and the times. The proprietor of Braxholme had complained to Scott, in the course of a conversation about their lands, that he was grievously annoyed by the frequent inroads of the English freebooters; upon which Scott proposed an excambion of their estates.‡ The proposal was accepted, and Scott dryly remarked, that “he had no doubt the cattle of Cumberland would be found to be as good as the cattle of Teviotdale.”§ Here the Scotts continued for some generations as border chieftains of the highest renown. They were first designed by the title of “Dominus de Buccleuch,” in the Parliament held by James III. at Edinburgh, anno 1487. Attaching themselves to the interest of the royal family, they became rivals of the house of Douglas, and gradually rose in wealth and influence, till, in 1606, Sir Walter was raised to the peerage under the title of Lord Scott of Buccleuch; and in 1619, his son, Lord Walter, attained the dignity of *Earl of Buccleuch*. It was during the minority of *Francis, the second Earl*, as we have mentioned above, that the estate of Dalkeith came into their hands. This nobleman was prematurely cut off by disease in the 25th year of his age, having died at Dal-

* We have similar examples in the surnames of Inglis, Wallace, and Fleming.

† “Uchtred filius Scot” is the earliest instance of this name that is met with. He is found as a witness in the Charter of Foundation of the Abbey of Selkirk in A. D. 1118, (Dalrym. Coll. pages 237 and 405); and also in the “Inquisitio facta per Davidem,” &c. *ibid.* 340. Several other very early instances are mentioned by Sir James Dalrymple, who remarks that the word “Scott” is not to be considered as originally a surname, but a distinctive appellation derived from the name of the country to which the individual belonged. Some of the families to whom this name was applied, assumed afterwards a different surname, while others retained it. Dalrym. Collections, pages 411–414.

‡ The Charter of Excambion is dated 23d July 1446.—Douglas’s Peerage, p. 100.

§ Scott’s Lay of the Last Minstrel—Notes.

keith on the 25th November 1651, leaving only two infant daughters, Mary and Anne. As he was greatly distinguished for his loyalty to the unfortunate Charles I., his heirs were treated with proportionable rigour by the Protector, being fined in the "Act of Grace" the sum of L. 15,000 Sterling.*

About this period we have some entries in the records of the kirk-session, which are curious and interesting. We extract the following :—

"A. D. 1647, April 15th. The whilk day, Mr Hugh Campbell and the bailies of Dalkeith declared that the town was infected. My Lord of Buccleuch was removed to Branxholme, so that the kirk of Dalkeith could not be visited until God should stay the plague."

"A. D. 1650, November 21st. The whilk day, the minister (Mr Hugh Campbell), having come to his parish but acht or ten days before, being affrighted to come neat it, by reason of the great concourse of the English army therein, desiring to know what moneys might be in the poor's box, and calling for the keys thereof from those who were entrusted therewith, and not getting the same, by advice of the baillies, and some other elders, caused break up the said box, it being by this time in Marion Saddler's house, the kirk being so filled with horse and guards, that neither sermon nor session could be kept therein."

"A. D. 1650, December 29th. The whilk day, the minister began his first sermon in the parish kirk of Dalkeith, after he had a little breathing from the fear of being abused by the English sectaries, in case he should have preached publicly in his own pulpit; and the kirk was cleansed of the horse and guards, and of the muck that was therein, the same serving to them as if it had been a stable."

"A. D. 1651, May 5th. The whilk day, William Cunningham, keeper of the penalty box, answered that the box and all that was therein was taken away by the Englishmen, and gave his honest word thereon, whereupon the said William was discharged."

"A. D. 1652, February 22d. The same day, Mr Oxenbridge gave into the poor's box, as having received the same from the Commissioners of the Parliament of England residing at Dalkeith, to be bestowed on the poor, L.3, 15s. Sterling."

* The Act of Grace is given at full length in the appendix, No. 19, to Crawford's *Lives of the Officers of State*, pages 452-459. Among many others, "the aires of the Erle of Buccleugh were fyned 15,000 li., all to be payit, or in case of failure, the real and personal estait of every one defaulter to be confiscat."

Cromwell entered Scotland with his army on the 22d July 1650. The gloom that clouded the commencement of his enterprise was dissipated by the eventful battle of Dunbar, fought on the 3d September following. Charles II. quickly placed himself at the head of his troops, and boldly determined to advance into England; but he was closely followed by Cromwell; and his defeat at Worcester, on the 3d September 1651, placed both countries at the nod of the conqueror. In the meantime, General Monk had been left in Scotland to reduce or overawe the rest of the country; and eight commissioners, appointed by the parliament for the management of Scottish affairs, occupied the castle of Dalkeith, and held a convention of the representatives of counties and burghs, for the purpose of incorporating England and Scotland. The dissolution of the parliament on the 20th April 1653, put a stop to these proceedings, and on the 16th December following, Cromwell was proclaimed Protector of England.*

In 1653, Monk had been appointed to the command of the English fleet, and the opportunity was embraced of making another effort in favour of Charles II.; but, in 1654, Monk was reinstated in his command of the troops in Scotland, and, by his decision and mildness, soon succeeded in restoring tranquillity.

The presence of this able general in Scotland being considered necessary to maintain the peace of the country, he fixed his headquarters at the Palace of Dalkeith, in 1654, a lease of which for five years he obtained from the guardians of Mary, the youthful Countess of Buccleuch. Here he lived in comparative retirement, and, by a happy union of rural pursuits, with the most unremitting attention to his official duties, his residence at Dalkeith was a source of happiness to himself and advantage to his country. During his stay at Dalkeith, his family was afflicted by the death of one of his sons, who was buried in the chancel of the parish church; and the poignant but manly grief which the general manifested on this sad occasion is spoken of in terms of the highest commendation by his biographers.†

On the death of the Protector, 3d September 1658, measures were originated for the restoration of Charles. We are told by his biographer,‡ that, while the general was residing at Dal-

* See Lingard's *History of England*, Vol. x. page 374. London, 1839.

† Gumble's *Life of General Monk*. London, 1671, page 475. Dr Gumble was one of Monk's chaplains, and an eye-witness of the transactions which he records, from 1655 and downwards.

‡ Skinner's *Life of General Monk*, edited by Webster. London, 1724, page 99.

Keith, he was visited by his brother, Mr Nicholas Monk, who, under the pretext of making the general acquainted with the intended marriage of his daughter, had come to Scotland without suspicion to inform him of the projected restoration of the absent prince. He stayed at Dalkeith about two months, during which time their measures were no doubt properly matured. The arrangements were conducted with the utmost secrecy; the general withdrew his army from Scotland to London on the 18th October 1659; and Charles landed at Dover on the 25th May 1660, and was received by his subjects with every demonstration of joy. But that Monk, though a person of the most reserved and close disposition, did not altogether escape the vigilant suspicion of Cromwell when alive, is evident from the very characteristic postscript of one of his letters. The Protector says, "There be that tell me that there is a certain cunning fellow in Scotland, called George Monck, who is said to lie in wait there to introduce Charles Stuart. I pray, use your diligence to apprehend him, and send him up to me."*

Monk's correspondence, as preserved by Thurlow, is remarkable for its brevity and business character; but it contains no information peculiar to the locality in which he resided. The first document, bearing date at Dalkeith, is a proclamation of the 4th May 1654, offering pardon to all who shall submit within twenty days, and his last letter from Dalkeith is dated 12th May 1659.

After the departure of General Monk, Dalkeith ceases to be a place of public notoriety, and its history is chiefly confined to the family of the noble proprietors.

On the death of Francis, the second Earl, in 1651, the manor of Dalkeith devolved on his eldest daughter Mary, then in her fifth year. This lady was married at the early age of eleven, to Walter Scott of the house of Harden, who was only in his fourteenth year. She died in 1661, two years after, having no issue, and was buried with great pomp in the church of Dalkeith. This marriage, brought about principally by her mother, "Lady Weims, a witty, active woman,"† from the apprehension that she might become the prey of fortune-hunters, excited a great deal of interest at the time, and was debated in the Synod of Fife, chiefly at the instance of Scot of Scotstarvet, her tutor *sine quo non*, but nothing was done to alter or reverse it.

* Skinner's Life, &c., p. 72.

† Baillie's Letters, Vol. iii. p. 438. Edin. It was said in reference to this lady, that "Monk governed Scotland through the Duchess of Buccleuch."

On the decease of the Countess Mary, she was succeeded by her younger sister, the Countess Anne, who was born at Dundee, in 1651, about the time when it was besieged by General Monk. She was married, on the 20th April 1663, to James Duke of Monmouth, natural son of Charles II., and then only in his fifteenth year. On the day of their marriage, they were created Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, and their marriage was ratified by Act of Parliament.* Having had considerable experience in foreign wars, his Grace was commissioned, in 1679, to oppose the Covenanters in Scotland. Though successful in that undertaking, he was subsequently ordered to leave the kingdom, in consequence of some state suspicions that he had incurred. On the death of his father in 1685, he was induced to aspire to the throne, in opposition to his uncle, James II. Being defeated and taken prisoner at the battle of Sedgemoor, he was condemned without a trial, and executed on the Tower Hill, on the 15th July 1685. By her marriage with the Duke, which, from his loose habits, was far from being a happy one, the Duchess had four sons and three daughters. She was subsequently married to Lord Cornwallis, by whom she had one son and two daughters. The Duke's personal estates and property being forfeited to the Crown, were restored to her in 1687. Shortly afterwards she built the present palace at Dalkeith, and occasionally lived there in princely splendour. She died on the 6th February 1732, in the eighty-first year of her age, and was buried in the aisle of Dalkeith.†

Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch, was succeeded by her *grandson*, Francis. His father, James, Earl of Dalkeith, second son of Anne, by the Duke of Monmouth, lived chiefly in Flanders during the reign of William, but returned to Scotland on the accession of Queen Anne, in 1702, and died in 1705, in the thirty-first year of his age, leaving four sons and two daughters.

Francis, *second* Duke of Buccleuch, son of James, Earl of Dalkeith, was born on the 11th January 1695, and succeeded to the estate in 1732. He was married to Lady Jane Douglas, daughter of James, second Duke of Queensberry, and by her had two sons and three daughters. She died at London on the 21st August 1729, in the 29th year of her age, and "her remains were

* Acts of Scott. Parl. Vol. viii. p. 454-5, and p. 494.

† For some brief characteristic traits of this celebrated Duchess, see Chambers' Traditions of Edinburgh, Vol. ii. p. 42-44 (1825.)

laid upon a theatre in the laigh aisle of Dalkeith.”* He was a steady supporter of the Hanoverian family, and, as a reward for his loyalty, was presented with two of the English titles, viz. Earl of Doncaster and Baron of Tynedale, belonging to his grandfather, James, Duke of Monmouth, and the precedency which they originally acquired. On the approach of the Pretender to Edinburgh, in September 1745, he sent his tenantry to assist in defending the city. After the battle of Prestonpans, when the Prince had resolved to march southwards to encounter General Wade at Newcastle, the Prince lodged two nights at the Palace of Dalkeith. A detachment of his army had been stationed a little towards the south-west of the town, but no tradition or memorial of the circumstance, so far as we have learned, exists in the neighbourhood.† He died on the 22d April 1751, and was buried in the Chapel of Eton College. His eldest son, Francis, Earl of Dalkeith, was married to Lady Caroline Campbell, eldest daughter of the famous John, Duke of Argyle, and had four sons‡ and two daughters. He was prematurely cut off by the small-pox in the year 1750, in the thirtieth year of his age, and was buried at Dalkeith.

Henry, *third* Duke of Buccleuch, son of Earl Francis, and grandson of the Duke of Argyle, was born the 13th September 1746, and succeeded his grandfather in 1751. He was educated at Eton College, and had the great advantage of travelling for nearly three years under the care of the celebrated Dr Adam Smith, of whom he speaks in terms of the greatest affection and regard.§ Shortly after returning from his travels, his Grace married Lady Elizabeth Montagu on the 2d May 1767; and as he had not yet attained his majority, an Act of Parliament was obtained to enable him to make the necessary settlements on his intended wife. By her he had three sons and three daughters. Being now settled in life, he was soon promoted to those honorary stations to which his rank and fortune called him; and he not only directed his attention with enlightened zeal to the improvement of his extensive possessions, but, with a generous patriotism, he took a lively interest in all the

* Register of Burials.

† Chambers' History of the Rebellion in 1745.

‡ The Hon. Campbell Scott, who accompanied his brother Duke Henry, in his travels with Dr Adam Smith, was assassinated on the streets of Paris on the 18th October 1766, in his nineteenth year. His remains were brought home by his brother, and deposited in the family vault at Dalkeith.

§ Dugald Stewart's Life of Dr Adam Smith.

public measures that were undertaken for the good of the country. During the protracted war with France, he raised a regiment of fencibles, chiefly from the inhabitants on his own estates; and by the condescension and kindness of his manners, and his close application to his military duties, he secured the affection and esteem of all under his command. Nor was his amiable Duchess less eminent for her virtues within her appropriate sphere. Seldom has fortune bestowed her favours upon one who possessed a heart more generous and kind, and whose hand, guided by a sound discretion, was more readily stretched out to relieve the distressed. Many anecdotes are told of her charity, and her name is never mentioned here but in terms of the very highest respect. Duke Henry died on the 11th January 1812, and was buried on the 17th, in the aisle of Dalkeith church. The Duchess-Dowager Elizabeth survived him for fifteen years; she died at Richmond on the 21st November 1827, and was buried in the family vault at Boughton in Northamptonshire.

Charles William, *fourth* Duke of Buccleuch, was born on the 24th May 1772, and succeeded his father, Duke Henry, on the 11th January 1812. He was educated at Eton College. Having been repeatedly elected Member of Parliament, he was summoned to the House of Lords by the title of Baron Tynedale on the 11th April 1807. He married his cousin, the Hon. Lady Catherine Townshend, on the 23d March 1795, by whom he had three sons and five daughters. This amiable lady died on the 24th of August 1814, and was buried in the family vault at Boughton. Duke Charles having gone to Lisbon for the recovery of his health, died there on the 20th of April 1819, and his remains, being conveyed to England, were deposited in the cemetery at Boughton, beside those of his lamented Duchess.

Dalkeith Palace was honoured with the residence of King George IV. during his visit to Scotland in 1822. He came to Dalkeith on Thursday the 15th August, and departed on Thursday the 29th.

Walter Francis Montague Scott Douglas, *fifth* Duke of Buccleuch, was born on the 25th November 1806, and succeeded his father in 1819. He was educated at Eton College and St John's College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of A. M. Having visited several of the countries of Europe, he returned in 1828, and entered on the possession of his extensive domains. Nothing can exceed the generosity which his Grace has always evinced in

promoting the improvement of his estates and the comfort of his tenantry; and the magnificent works which he has undertaken, will transmit his name to posterity, as one of the most enterprising and public-spirited noblemen of the age.*

When Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria visited Scotland on the 1st September 1842, Dalkeith Palace was honoured with her residence; and, assuredly, at no former period of its history did a brighter assemblage of the nobility, the beauty, the fashion, and the worth of this ancient kingdom throng the halls of the palace and the streets of Dalkeith than on Monday the 5th September, the day of the celebrated reception. Her Majesty visited the seats of the nobility in the neighbourhood; and, after a brief sojourn of two weeks in this country, Her Majesty, on the 15th, left Dalkeith Palace, and embarked at Granton Pier for her southern capital.

There is a ground plan of the town of Dalkeith on a scale of one inch to 132 feet, which was published in 1822 by Mr J. Wood.

Eminent Characters.—1. John Rolland. Nothing whatever is known of the parentage or personal history of this individual.† He is the author of two poems, one of which is called “The Court of Venus,” and the other, “The Seavin Sages.” The title of the former is as follows: “Ane Treatise, callit the Court of Venus, dividit into four Buikes, newly compylit be Johne Roland in Dalkeith. [Impre]ntit at Edinburgh by [Jo]hne Ros, MDLXXV. Cum privilegio Regali.” This work is of such extraordinary rarity, that the copy in the British Museum is the only one known to be extant. It is said to be a prolix and uninteresting allegory, and an evident imitation of “The Palace of Honour,” by Gawin Douglas.

The title-page of the second poem runs thus, “The Seuin Seages, translaitit out of Prois into Scottis Meter, be Johne Rolland, in Dalkeith; with ane Moralitie efter euerie Doctouris Tale, and sicklike efter the Emprice Tale; to gidder with ane louing and laude to euerie Doctour eftir his awin Tale, and ane Exclamation and Outcrying upon the Empreouris Wife eftir hir fals contrusit Tale. (Motto) Tandem veritas vincet. Imprentit at Edinburgh be Johne Ros for Henrie Charteris, MDLXXVII. Cum

* His Grace was married, on the 13th August 1829, to Lady Charlotte Anne Thynne, daughter of Thomas, second Marquis of Bath. They have four surviving sons, and one deceased.

† We may infer, however, from various parts of his poems, that he was attached to the principles of the Reformation.

privilegio Regali." A perfect fac-simile of this poem in black letter was printed at Edinburgh by the Bannatyne Club in 1837.

2. Sir William Calderwood, Lord Polton, one of the senators of the College of Justice, was born at Dalkeith in 1661. He was the son of Alexander Calderwood, Bailie of Dalkeith, *nephew* of Dr William Calderwood, minister of Dalkeith, and *grand-nephew* of the famous historian of that name. He was admitted advocate on the 1st July 1687, and became one of the sheriffs of Edinburgh after the Revolution; he was knighted in or before 1707; took his seat as a Lord of Session, under the title of Lord Polton, on the 6th November 1711; and died on the 7th August 1733 in the seventy-third year of his age.*

During the latter part of the seventeenth, and the whole of the eighteenth centuries, the Grammar School of Dalkeith attained very high celebrity. It was numerously attended; and some of the pupils rose afterwards to the highest literary and professional eminence. It may be sufficient to mention the names of the celebrated Archibald Pitcairn, M.D., who left school in or before 1688;—Principal Robertson, the historian, who left school at the autumnal vacation in 1733;—Henry Dundas, afterwards Lord Melville, born in 1741, who became First Lord of the Admiralty, and one of the most eminent statesmen of the age;—Alexander Wedderburn, son of Lord Chesterhall, born in 1733, who became Lord High Chancellor of England, under the title of Lord Loughborough, and was the first Scotchman who held that office;—Dr John Hope, Professor of Botany in the University of Edinburgh;—William Creech, Esq., bookseller, and Lord Provost of Edinburgh, &c. &c.

Mr John Veitch, minister of Westruther, died at Dalkeith going home from the Commission, and on the 18th December 1703, was buried there, † among his ancestors, who had a considerable estate in and about that town for a hundred years together. The tombstone erected to his memory in the churchyard of Dalkeith, the inscription of which was copied by Monteith in his *Theatre of Mortality*, is not now to be found. Nor is there any proprietor of the name of Veitch now belonging to this parish.

Mr Robert Mushet, late master's first clerk, melter and refiner, of the Royal Mint, London, was born at Dalkeith on the 12th November 1782. He received in his native town the usual course of school education. In 1804, he obtained a situation in the Mint,

* Haig's Catalogue of the Senators of the College of Justice, page 492.
† Register of Burials. Also M'Crie's Life of Veitch. Edinburgh, 1825, p. 3, &c.

London, as assistant in the melting of gold and silver. Mr Mushet soon acquired a thorough knowledge of this department of the business, and was entrusted with the whole responsibility of conducting the operations of the melting house, which, at that time, were carried on in the Tower, as had been done for ages before. Shortly after this the new Mint was finished, and, being provided with enlarged furnaces and more powerful machinery, the coinage of gold and silver was increased to a greater extent than had formerly been practicable. In 1816 and 1817, the great silver recoinage took place under the direction of Lord Maryborough, on which occasion Mr Mushet was appointed first clerk and melter,—including gold, silver, and copper, at certain prices, at the dictation of his Lordship, at least 25 per cent. lower than had been formerly paid at the mint. To this office was afterwards added that of refiner both of gold and silver;—all which operations Mr Mushet personally superintended for many years with so much fidelity and skill, that he was now considered by all connected with the mint establishment as a most useful and efficient public servant. As a proof of the great responsibility of this office, it may be mentioned, that, during the progress of the great coinage, Mr Mushet had frequently under his lock and key not less than half a million of bullion.

In the course of twenty-three years, Mr Mushet had acquired a handsome competency; but, from his close application to business, and his frequent exposure to the noxious atmosphere of the melting house, his health, which had long been delicate, became now so seriously affected, that, in the winter of 1827, he found himself unable to continue his personal services. He died in February 1828, at his country residence near Edmonton. He was buried in the church in the Tower, in compliance with an anxious wish expressed by him on his deathbed, that his remains should be deposited there near the scene of his early labours.*

Mr Mushet's evidence before the Lords' committee upon the subject of the new silver coinage, was, at the time, of considerable value, and was thought to have had weight with the Duke of Wellington and Lord Liverpool, in consenting to the measure after-

* Mr Mushet was author of the following works :—

1. Inquiry into the Effects produced on the National Currency and Rates of Exchange by the Bank Restriction Bill. London, 1810, 8vo.

2. A Series of Tables, exhibiting the Gain and Loss to the Fundholder, arising from the Fluctuations in the Value of the Currency, from 1800 to 1821. London, 1821, 8vo.

3. An Attempt to explain from Facts the Effect of the Issues of the Bank of England upon its own Interests, Public Credit, and Country Banks. London, 1826, 8vo, 215 pages.

wards adopted of coining 66s. in place of 62s. from the pound Troy of silver,—a measure which has since secured to the country a plentiful supply of change, and has tended to prevent its exportation.

David Mushet, Esq. eldest brother of the above, was born at Dalkeith on the 2d October 1772. He has resided many years in England, and greatly distinguished himself by his discoveries and improvements in metallurgy.*

Mr John Kay, whose portraits of remarkable characters of the last generation have obtained so great popularity, was a native of Dalkeith parish. He was born on the 6th April 1742, at a small cottage called Gibraltar, on the banks of the South Esk, in the immediate neighbourhood of Dalkeith. He died at Edinburgh on the 21st February 1826, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.†

Mr Grant Thorburn, seedsman, New York, *the original Lawrie Tod*, though a native of Newbattle parish, where he was born on the 18th February 1773, lived in Dalkeith from his childhood till he sailed for New York on the 13th April 1794. He is a man of great piety and worth, though of a remarkably lively and eccentric character. He visited Dalkeith in 1834, when he published his Autobiography, which he dedicates, with characteristic singularity and elegance, to Her Grace the Duchess of Buccleuch.

Dalkeith has long been well supplied with gentlemen of the medical profession. In 1784 Robert Calderwood, surgeon, Dalkeith, published "an Account of the discharge of animals by the anus much resembling the common caterpillar, and which were found to be the same kind of insect."‡ Dr Andrew Graham, a gentleman of eminent professional ability, maintained an extensive practice in this town and neighbourhood for forty years, and died in 1824. At present we have four doctors of medicine in good employment. Of these Dr Charles William Graham, son of the above, is already known to the scientific part of the profession by his successful application of the sulphate of zinc as a remedy in diseases where it had not previously been employed; and also for various contributions to the Edinburgh Medical Journal.§

* Mr David Mushet is author of the following work:—

Papers on Iron and Steel, Practical and Experimental; a series of original communications made to the Philosophical Magazine chiefly on these subjects. London, 1840, 8vo, 926 pages.

† He was author of the following work:—"A series of Original Portraits and Caricature Etchings, with Biographical Sketches and Anecdotes, 2 vols., Edin. 1842.

‡ Med. Com. ix. p. 223, 1784. Watt's Bibliotheca.

§ Edin. Med. Journal, July 1826, page 107.

Alexander Barrie, Esq. teacher in Edinburgh, and author of the "Collection" and several other popular school-books, resided many years in Dalkeith. He was a native of the parish of Moniedie. He died at Dalkeith on the 9th May 1831, at the age of 81, and was buried in the new burying-ground.

John Berrie, Esq. merchant, was born in Dalkeith on the 30th September 1762. He published "an Abridgment of Marshall on Sanctification." Edinburgh, 1820. And "an Abridgment of Caryl's Exposition of the Book of Job." Edinburgh, 1836, 8vo. He died on the 17th July 1838. He was a man of high respectability, and took an active part in the management of the religious and charitable institutions of the town.

In 1842 the Blane gold medal was presented to Dr James Ormiston M'William, surgeon, R. N., a native of Dalkeith, who accompanied the Niger Expedition as chief medical officer. This medal, given by the late Sir Gilbert Blane, is awarded every second year for the best medical journal in the service. Dr M'William's journal contained the cases that occurred on board H.M.S. Scout, of which he was surgeon, when that vessel was employed on the coast of Africa in the years 1838 and 1839.*

Land-owners, &c.—The chief land-owners of the parish are, His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, who possesses about seven-eighths of the whole; Lord Viscount Melville; the heirs of the late Hugh Watson, Esq. of Torsonce; the heirs of the late John Watson, Esq., Leith; the trustees of James Ker, Esq. of Blackshiels; the Marquis of Lothian, &c. &c.

At the western extremity of the parish are situated the lands belonging to Lord Melville. They consist of 126 imperial acres, are of excellent soil, and, with the exception of some plantations, are all under cultivation. There, too, is the brickfield belonging to the trustees of the town of Dalkeith; it has been wrought for a considerable time, and yields a small revenue to the town. Next to it is the small tract of land belonging to the kirk-session. The space betwixt this and the town is occupied by tracts of land belonging to several small proprietors. Gallows-hall is a central point, intersected by six high roads, and is a great thoroughfare. Eskbank House, which was erected in 1794 by the Rev. James Brown, minister of Newbattle, became the property of the late John Moffat, Esq. Musselburgh, and belongs now by feu to His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch. It overlooks

* Edinburgh Courant of December 12, 1842.

the finely wooded banks of the North Esk, and commands a beautiful and extensive prospect to the west and north.

The town of Dalkeith stands upon the peninsular ridge which slopes abruptly on the north side, and more gradually on the south, to the respective waters. The banks on the side of the town are adorned with gardens, plentifully stocked with fruit-trees; and on the opposite sides are clothed with the loftier woods in the pleasure-grounds of Dalkeith Palace, Woodburn, and Newbattle Abbey. Nothing can be more beautiful than the scenery with which the town is encompassed. In the fine summer evenings, the luxuriant foliage of the woods, —the varied hues and fragrance of flowers,—and the rich notes of the blackbird and the thrush conspire to invest these lovely banks with the most attractive charms.

The pleasure-grounds* connected with the palace of His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch comprise in all a space of 1035 imperial acres, and extend into the parishes of Newton and Inveresk. That part of them especially which belongs to the parish of Dalkeith possesses much natural beauty. The rivers, on entering the park, pursue a winding course under the dark foliage that overhangs their banks, presenting at every turn diversified scenery of the richest beauty, till they unite their waters at the distance of about three miles above their influx into the sea. The banks of the rivers, as well as the rest of the park, are tastefully laid out in walks, carriage-ways, shrubberies, and plantations. The oak forest, with its venerable moss-covered trunks and gnarled branches, —numerous herds of deer ranging the woods, or grazing on the open ground at some distance from the palace,—the cawing of clouds of rooks that have for ages appropriated the oakwood for their residence,—and the solitary heron from the adjacent heronry, watching in the stream for its prey, or spreading its ample wings on the slightest disturbance,—all tend to heighten the ro-

* That the pleasure grounds of Dalkeith Palace were formerly an object of admiration, might be shown from the journals of Defoe, Pennant, and others who visited them. We shall subjoin an extract from a poem published in 1752, and entitled "Dalkeith, a Poem, occasioned by a view of that delightful Palace and Park, the seat of His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch," &c. By a Scotch Gentleman. London, 1752.—The poem contains about five folio pages.

After the proemium, it goes on as follows:

Clasped in the folds of two embracing floods,
Compass'd with gentle hills and rising woods,
On a green bank the beauteous palace stands,
And the subjected stream with pride commands.
What though no lofty domes project in air,
Or lengthen'd colonnades with pride appear:
Yet is the whole in single state designed—
Plain and majestic, like its Monmouth's mind, &c. &c.

matic scenery, and remind us that we are treading the domains of baronial grandeur, which equal, if not surpass, the splendour of its brightest days.

The *palace* is a plain but tasteful building, overlooking the North Esk, and situate near the north-east end of the town. It stands upon the site of the old castle, and was erected about the beginning of the last century, by Anne Duchess of Buccleuch and Monmouth. The building was not entirely new, as the back wall of the castle still remains; but a new front and wings were then added in imitation of the Palace of Loo in the Netherlands, though on a smaller scale.* The beautiful lawn in front of the palace is partly artificial, the ancient castle being insulated, with a ravine behind and the river in front, crossed by a drawbridge. That this was the natural course of the stream is still apparent, from an examination of the bank of the river at this place. The castle is said to have stood upon an elevated rock.† This statement, however, has been rendered doubtful, from the excavations that were made in examining the foundations of the palace in 1830. The walls were traced to the depth of upwards of 30 feet, but no appearance of rock was seen. There is rock visible, however, at the present level of the water; and near the margin of the river there is a portion of the wall supporting the bank, which appears to be a remnant of the old outworks of the castle.

The interior of the palace is richly provided with all the accommodations and embellishments befitting the residence of so noble a family. Where there is so much to attract and admire, it is impossible within our narrow limits to condescend on particulars. But we naturally look with no common interest on the apartments occupied by Monk, the restorer of the monarchy;—and the furniture presented by Charles II. to his son, the Duke of Monmouth, on his marriage with Anne, the heiress of Buccleuch, which is deposited here, and is still in excellent preservation, will now be regarded as having a claim even upon the attention of antiquaries.

The collection of paintings is ample and select; embracing subjects of every description,—family portraits and family groups, cities, landscapes, and sea views,—historical, scriptural, and fancy pieces,—many of which by the most eminent masters.‡ The following deserve particular notice:—

* Gough's *Cambden*, Vol. iv. page 46.

† *Old Statistical Account*.

‡ Mr Dibdin, in his *Northern Tour* (1838, 8vo, Vol. ii. pp. 646-651,) gives an account of his visit to Dalkeith Palace, with notices of the paintings and library. See also Pennant's *Tour in Scotland* in 1769, who gives a list of sixteen paintings or portraits in Dalkeith House.

Three landscapes by Claude, one of them of large size, and a splendid specimen of his best style.

A large painting by Andrea del Sarto.

A Jewish bride by Rembrandt.

A rocky landscape, with banditti, by Salvator Rosa.

A splendid series of views in Venice, consisting of seven large pictures, by Canaletto.

Another large and fine specimen of the same master, consisting of a view taken from a point near Montagu House, Whitehall, his Grace's residence in London.

Two beautiful paintings, a St Francis and a St Dominic, by Annibal Caracci.

A hunting piece by Wouvermans, an exquisite production of that master.

Two pictures,—a waterfall and a sea-port,—by Vernet.

A landscape by Wynants.

Two cattle pieces by Vandervelde.

Among the portraits, there are three by Vandyke of first-rate excellence.

Three splendid pictures, (family portraits,) by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Three family portraits by Gainsborough, first-rate specimens of that master.

A portrait of George the Fourth by Wilkie, presented by the King to his Grace after his visit to Scotland in 1822.

Several Holbeins.

A very curious picture of Charles I. going out a-hunting.

And there are also some fine specimens of Sir Peter Lely, Sir Godfrey Kneller, and of other eminent painters.

The site of the garden was changed in 1839 from a low and sheltered spot on the banks of the South Esk to a more elevated and open exposure in the neighbourhood of Lugton; and the whole has been laid out and completed in a superior style by the present head gardener, Mr Charles Macintosh,* whose professional skill has been most successfully exerted in the improvements which he has introduced into this most elegant and useful department of rural economy.

* Mr Macintosh was formerly head gardener to the King of the Belgians, and is author of "The Modern Horticulturist,"—"Flora and Pomona,"—"The Orchard,"—"The Green House," &c.

Lugton.—This place, which is called Logton in the ancient records, formerly constituted a separate barony, with a fortalice, and belonged to a branch of the family of Douglas.* The earliest proprietor that is met with is William Douglas, Lord of Liddesdale, who, about the middle of the fourteenth century, obtained the barony of Dalkeith by his marriage with Marjory Graham, the heiress of that property. Subsequently the barony of Lugton seems to have been for a time divided; as we find that one-third part was possessed in the reigns of David II. and Robert II. by Henry Douglas, who is designed of Lochleven and Lugton.† After the attainder of the Regent in 1581, it was acquired by Patrick Crichton,‡ in whose family it remained a considerable time.§ In 1693 we find it included in a charter|| granted to Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch, and in that family it still remains. The barony of Lugton was detached from the parish of St Andrew's in 1633, and annexed to the parish of Dalkeith.¶ The village, till very lately, was chiefly inhabited by colliers.

Cowden.—This place, called Colden in our ancient records, was, so far back as our information goes, comprehended within the barony of Dalkeith. It was possessed by Peter Luband, Knight, in the reign of Robert I.; but on his being attainted, it was conferred upon Robert de Lawder,** who received various other grants of forfeited lands from that distinguished prince. At what period it came into the hands of the proprietors of Dalkeith we have not been able to ascertain. It now consists of two farms, Easter and Wester Cowden, which, together with a part of the farm of Langside, and the village of Whitehill, make up the south-eastern portion of the parish. The coal-fields in the grounds of Cowden were begun to be worked in 1837. Dwelling-houses for the col-

* Among the missing charters of David II., there is one entitled, "Charter to William Logtoun of the lands of Logtoun *in vice*. Edinburgh."—Robertson's Index, page 40, 14. See also Regist. Magn. Sigill. 68, 232; 156, 14.

† In 1707, Sir R. Sibbald informs us, "that the track of a Roman road appeareth yet in the way from Musselburgh to Lugton, and from thence to Borthwick Castle."—Caledon. Vol. i. page 143, note (k.) But no traces of it, in this parish at least, are now to be seen.

‡ Robert. Index, 65, 5, and 125, 4.

§ Acts of Scott. Parl. Vol. iii. page 274.

|| In 1640 Sir David Crichton of Lugton is commissioner for the shire of Edinburgh. He officiates at the conferring of knighthood upon four esquires. "He put a gilt spur upon their right heel, as being the ancientest knight then present."—Balfour's Annals, Vol. iii. page 140.

¶ Acts of Scott. Parl. Vol. ix. 343.

¶ Ibid. Vol. v. 145.

** Regist. Magn. Sigill. page 12, 62. See also 13, 68, and 17, 89. The same Robert Lawder received an annual pension of L.20, to be derived from the revenues of the Justiciary Courts held on the north of the river Forth. (Page 31, 67.)

liers of a very superior description have been recently erected at Whitehill and Thorny bank, and impart an air of elegance and comfort to the neighbourhood. The brickfield at the north-eastern extremity of the parish was begun to be wrought in 1837: it yields an ample supply of bricks and tiles, which are formed with astonishing rapidity by a very ingenious machine, contrived by the present Marquis of Tweeddale.

Parochial Registers.—The first register is a small quarto, very imperfect; it contains baptisms and marriages from 1612 to 1617. There is a small square volume, beginning with the following title: “Compt of the mortclaith made 8th August 1632—1639;” it contains also various mortifications and dispositions. The next contains a register of baptisms, from 1639 to 1651;—marriages, from 1639 to 1652;—and minutes, from 1641 to 1653. Some leaves are wanting at the beginning of the minutes. The first minute is dated the 4th July 1641, and the last is dated 19th June 1653. There is a gap in the series from 1653 to 1659.—There is a minute-book, and treasurer’s accounts, from 1674 to 1681; it is in a most imperfect state, many leaves being wanting both at the beginning, in the course of the book, and at the end.—Minute-book from 1659 to 1680, commencing Tuesday, December 28th. A compt and reckoning book from 1687 to 1690. There is another gap in the series of minutes from 1680 to February 8th 1691. There is a register of things acted, from February 1691 to 14th November 1701. Register from 14th November 1701 to 22d May 1709. Register of acts, &c. from 17th February 1723 to 3d December 1766. In page 64 of the minute-book for 1693, there is a list of session books.—The records from the commencement of the eighteenth century to the present time are complete, and, with some exceptions, well kept. The register of deaths and burials seems for some years to have been altogether neglected. Several of the volumes are in very bad order; the edges are much worn, and many leaves are loose; in short, the whole series would require to be carefully inspected, repaired, and rebound,—and lodged where they would be preserved from damp and rough usage.

Antiquities.—The principal object in the parish entitled to notice under the head of antiquities is the ancient choir attached to the parish church. It is 44 feet long by 27 feet wide, and is built in a more ornamental style than the body of the church. It contains within its area the statues of the Earl of Morton and his lady re-

clining on a pedestal. It has long been unroofed, but it is worthy of careful preservation, as a venerable relic of the olden time.

In November 1838, when some labourers were digging for sand in a park a few yards to the west of Newfarm, and about the same distance southward from the Musselburgh road, they came upon a number of graves at not more than two feet below the surface of the ground. They were formed of rough stones loosely placed together in the shape of a coffin, and each contained the remains of a human body. There were many fragments of bones and skulls, that generally crumbled to dust on exposure to the air,—but the teeth were remarkably sound and entire. All the coffins were of the ordinary size for full grown persons, and had the feet turned to the east. Upwards of 50 were discovered; and as the digging was not continued farther, there can be little doubt that many more remain. The ground is right in the direction of the flight towards Dalkeith at the Battle of Pinkie in 1547.*

An elegant church of the early English Gothic style was built in 1640, by his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, on a commanding site at the head of the town. It is in the form of a cross. The extreme length from east to west is 90 feet; the width across the body of the church is 50 feet; the width of the transepts is 75 feet; the height from the floor to the ceiling is 35 feet; and the height of the steeple and spire to the top of the vane, is 167 feet. The stone is from Fife. It is seated for 950 persons; it was intended for the accommodation of members of the Established Church; but the unsettled state of the Church for some years, and recently the secession that has taken place in the Establishment, both among ministers and members, has rendered an additional place of worship in this parish, connected with the Establishment, unnecessary,—the dissentient members having erected for themselves a humbler edifice at no great distance from the spot.

A new Episcopal chapel, of Gothic architecture, and highly ornamental, is at present building within the grounds of the Duke of Buccleuch, near the gate at Dalkeith. It consists of a chapel and chancel. The chapel is 70 feet by 30; the chancel is 25 feet by 17; so that, including the screen, the extreme length is 105 feet. The stone is from Cowden quarry. It is to be seated for 250 persons.

* A similar discovery was made at Edgebuckling Brae, near Pinkie, when the new line of the post road was forming from the east end of Musselburgh Links to Tranent.

There are two extensive corn-mills, and one woollen manufactory on the North Esk. One of these mills goes under the name of the Iron mill. It was formerly used for manufacturing iron bars, sheet iron, and all sorts of heavy smith work,—the hammers being raised by water power. The work was carried on for many years by Mr James Gray,* grandson of Mr Thomas Gray, surgeon, Dalkeith. It was continued by Mr David Hutchison, his nephew, till from various causes the trade began to decline. The mill was then converted into a corn-mill, and the business was afterwards carried on by his son Mr David Hutchison, who died in 1830. Mr James Gray was distinguished for his mechanical talents, and his zeal for astronomical science. Vestiges of his active genius still remain in the locality where he resided. No fewer than eight dials are placed in different parts of the premises. And a large horizontal one stands in the centre of the garden, of three feet and a half diameter, made of sandstone, and of fine workmanship. His name is inscribed upon it; but there is no date. The lines are now becoming faint, and would require to be renewed. There are also two pillars that formed the stand of a large telescope of his own construction, and on a stone placed between them is carved out the latitude of the place. It is stated as being $55^{\circ} 52' 52''$. The latitude marked on the dial in the Duke of Buccleuch's grounds is $55^{\circ} 53'$. The latitude of Dalkeith town may be regarded as very nearly expressed by either of these quantities. The longitude is $3^{\circ} 4' 30''$ west; and the High Street is 182 feet above the level of the sea.

III.—POPULATION.

The earliest account of the population of Dalkeith, so far as we know, is that furnished to Dr Webster in 1755. The following table will exhibit the amount of population at the periods mentioned.

Dr Webster, in 1755, gives				8110	
Statistical Account of 1791,				4366†	+ 1256
Census of 1801,				3906	—460
1811,				4709	+ 803
	Males.	Females.			
1821,	2408	2761		5169	+ 460
1831,	2691	2895		5586	+ 417
1841,	2808	3022		5830	+ 244

The following very accurate census of the parish was made in September 1839, expressly for this Statistical Account.

* He died in 1761.

† We are much inclined to suspect that this number is above the truth.

1.	Number of souls in the parish,		5852
2.	Males,	2963	
3.	Females,	2989	
4.	Births since August 1838,		208
5.	Deaths since August 1838,		108
6.	Married since Do.		47
7.	Unmarried upwards of 50,		115
8.	Unmarried women upwards of 45,		351
9.	Insane,		4
10.	Fatuous,		30
11.	Blind,		3
12.	Deaf,		2
13.	Deaf and Dumb,		5
14.	Between 6 and 15 that cannot read,		301
15.	Number attending school,		846
16.	Upwards of 15 that cannot read,		53
17.	Souls under 15 years of age	2082	
18.	between 15 and 30,	1676	
19.	30 and 50,	1278	
20.	50 and 70,	636	
21.	upwards of 70,	130	
		-----5852	
22.	Persons belonging to the Established Church,		3032
23.	first Secession Congregation,		897
24.	second Secession Congregation,		173
25.	in Dalkeith parish attending United Secession Churches not in Dalkeith,		42
26.	belonging to Relief Church,		875
27.	Independents,		178
28.	Methodists,		105
29.	Baptists,		3
30.	Roman Catholics,		38
31.	Episcopalians,		34
32.	Cameronians,		10
33.	Greek Church,		1
			-----5388

By a census taken in 1836, which gave a population of 5429, and 1260 families, the number of souls is 13 for three families, or at the rate of $4\frac{1}{3}$.

The cause which has chiefly affected the amount of the population for several years past is the state of employment.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—The parish contains about 2119 acres, of which 1253 are in a regular state of cultivation under the plough; 360 in rich old pasture in the immediate vicinity of the town, and in that part of Dalkeith park connected with the parish; 403 under wood; and 103 occupied as nurseries, orchards, and mail gardens. There is no waste or unproductive land in the parish; any thing originally of that nature on the banks of the Esk, and other rivulets, being tastefully, ornamentally, and profitably laid out in gardens and thriving plantations.

Rent of Land.—The land under tillage varies, according to

its quality and situation, from L.1, 10s. to L.4, averaging L.2, 4s. per imperial acre; that of old rich pasture, at L.4; while that of nurseries, gardens, and orchards may be set down at L.7 to L.10.

Raw Produce.—The average amount of raw produce of Dalkeith parish may be estimated as under.

Wheat,	L. 2187	10	0
Barley,	1125	0	0
Oats,	1650	0	0
Beans,	408	0	0
Potatoes,	1440	0	0
Turnips,	1080	0	0
Hay,	1125	0	0
Pasture,	375	0	0
Wood,	1007	10	0
Permanent pasture,	1440	0	0
Gardens and nurseries,	2060	0	0
	<hr/>		
	L.13,898	0	0

The value of the minerals cannot at present be accurately determined.

Wages.—Farm-servants or hinds, married, are engaged by the year; their usual allowance per annum being L.16 in money: 65 stones of oatmeal; 4 or 6 bushels of pease or barley; 4 bolls or 16' cwt. of potatoes, with a free house and garden,—in all equal to 10s. per week. They have no lost or broken time; are a contented and sober set of men, who, without meddling with affairs of State, mind the bringing up of their families, and their own business. Their children, when above twelve years of age, are generally employed upon the farm, and are allowed, according to their years, from 7d. to 9d. per day,—the latter sum of 9d. being the customary allowance for a full-grown woman at outdoor work. In harvest their wages are higher, the lowest rate then being 1s. per day, with victuals. Labouring men are engaged by the week, and receive from 9s. to 12s. Masons, millwrights, carpenters, plumbers, &c. charge from 3s. to 3s. 6d. per day.

Live-Stock.—Of the few cattle reared in the parish, the Teeswater or short-horn is the common kind; but the farmers derive their chief supply, generally of the Highland breed, from the Edinburgh markets. The keep of a bullock of 40 imperial stones on full feeding may be estimated at L.7 per annum, and the grazing of a cow for the season at L.6.

There are almost no sheep bred, the farmers supplying themselves with ewes in lamb from the neighbouring spring markets,

and they are generally fattened and sold off before winter. Great attention has of late years been paid to the breed of cattle in Dalkeith Park. His Grace's stock of short-horns, as well as of Leicester sheep, are now of great excellence, and may bear a comparison with that of any of the most celebrated breeders in the kingdom.

The general character of the soil may be described as clayey, the subsoil rather close and retentive, interspersed or intersected, however, by thin seams of sand or gravel, while here and there throughout the parish several fields of a light channelly, sandy nature are to be found. Since the introduction of tile and furrow-draining, a very marked improvement has taken place in the character and appearance of the soil; while every encouragement has been afforded by the Noble proprietor, who has lately erected an extensive manufactory of the kind on his property, and by the liberal, and well-devised arrangements of His Grace, these are furnished to his tenantry free of cost, the whole expenses attendant upon the process being also defrayed by the proprietor; while the tenant drives the materials, and pays interest for the outlay at the rate of five per cent. per annum. We would like to see this system much more in fashion, few farmers of common capital being able or willing to engage in such an expensive and permanent operation, and one which ultimately tends so much to the benefit of the proprietor, as well as to the general good of the community. The cost of draining every furrow 16 feet apart, in a proper and sufficient manner, may be estimated at L. 6, 10s. per imperial acre. The mode of cropping customary in the parish is the following:—On the lighter or more pliable soil, potatoes, wheat, grass, and oats, being the four course system, varied occasionally by turnips and barley; on the more stubborn and retentive soils the six course rotation prevails, viz. open fallow, wheat, grass, oats, beans, and wheat. In proportion as the draining system,—the groundwork of all improvement in farming, has increased, that of plain fallowing has decreased; and we could point out a number of fields in the parish, which, a few years ago, in their undrained state, were to be seen every fourth season pining under this profitless system, now in their turn bearing “or rejoicing under” luxuriant crops of potatoes—or, of Swedish turnips, with a double return of wheat and other crops during the whole rotation. To such an extent, indeed, has this improved system been

adopted here, that, in the present season, there is not an acre of plain fallow in the parish.

The leases on the Dalkeith property are of fourteen years' duration. This may be said to be too short a term; but as we have remarked, that the most expensive operation, that of draining, is originally performed at the cost of the landlord, and as few or no changes take place, little if any inconvenience can be said to be felt.

The whole parish is in a high state of cultivation. The practice of grazing for one or two years, "in place of taking hay," is coming more into repute, farmers finding it advantageous now and then to rest and recruit their overcropped lands. The farm-houses and offices are of the best description; the fences, chiefly beautiful, close, well-kept thorn-hedges, are excellent; while the roads throughout the parish are kept in the highest state of repair.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Town.—The town of Dalkeith stands on an elevated peninsula between the North and South Esk. It lies in the direction of north-east and south-west. The principal street extends from the Duke's gate, at the east end of the town, to the railway depot, a distance of two-thirds of a mile; its average breadth from the Duke's gate to the centre of the town westward is about eighty-five feet, and in this place chiefly the market is held. The remainder of the High Street has a breadth of only about one-third of that already mentioned. Parallel to the High Street to the south is the back street, which is but partially occupied with houses. It is a continuation of the Musselburgh road, and passes through the town on the way to the village of Newbattle. The town is intersected across in three places by the main road from Edinburgh. This road diverges into two branches at the toll-bar, near Bridge End. The principal branch, which lies farthest east, enters the High Street, and passes through the centre of the town to New-mills; the second branch speedily diverges again into two, one of which is narrow, and forms what is called the North and West Wynd; the other is broad, and passes through Henry's Row, now called Buccleuch Street; they unite again on the south of the town. The space between the principal streets is occupied by a great number of densely-peopled closes and lanes. The town is upon the whole well built; many of the houses, especially in the High Street, are of recent con-

struction, and exhibit a favourable specimen of the comfort and elegance of modern architecture.

Dalkeith has been a market-town from time immemorial. Previously to 1581 the market was held on the Sundays, but it was then, by Act of Parliament,* changed, and ordained to be held on the Thursdays in all time coming. It is a stock market, and the greatest market for oats in the kingdom. Carts laden with grain from the counties of Mid-Lothian, East-Lothian, Berwick, Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Peebles, arrive here on the morning of the market day, or in the course of the forenoon, and are densely ranged along the sides of the High Street, frequently throughout its whole extent, to the amount of many hundreds.† The general grain market is announced at twelve o'clock, and the wheat market at half-past twelve, by the ringing of the church bell. Business to a vast amount is transacted in an incredibly short space of time, and all for ready money. So admirably, indeed, is the whole conducted, that the delivery of grain and the return of money are over in not more than two hours, with scarcely one instance of failure or non-payment on record. During the whole day the town presents the most animated appearance; the shops are full; every person is eager and busy; and the carts return home furnished with supplies for a large extent of country. Grain that remains unsold is not carried back, but lodged in ample granaries till next market day. A market is also held on Mondays for meal, flour, and pot-barley, in which business is done to a great extent; and there is also a cattle market on the Tuesdays at certain seasons of the year. The amount of stock brought to Dalkeith market for the year ending July 31, 1844 is as follows:

Wheat,	Quarters.	Oatmeal,	Bags.
Oats,	18,156	Barley meal,	6,828
Barley,	43,094	Pease meal,	1,014
Pease and beans,	17,895½	Flour,	65
	2,404½	Pot barley,	75
			281
Total,	81,549		
		Total,	8,263
		Bags of 280 lbs. Imperial.	

The progressive increase of bank agencies in Dalkeith may be regarded as a correct exponent of the increase of its business. A branch of the Leith Bank was established here in 1808, before which time there was no stationary bank agency in Dalkeith. It

* Acts of Scott. Parl. Vol. iii. p. 238. This act was repeated and ratified in 1587.

† The number of carts on full market days at this season (November) may be estimated as ranging from 800 to 1000.

ceased through failure in 1842. The Commercial Bank established an agency in 1810; the National Bank in 1825; the Royal Bank in 1836; the Edinburgh and Leith Bank (now Edinburgh and Glasgow), and the Savings Bank in 1839. All these still continue.

Few towns are better supplied with bread, butcher-meat, groceries, and garden produce. We have an extensive iron foundry, a gas work, a brewery, several curriers and tanners, builders, carpenters, and cabinet-makers in good employment; manufacturers of felt and beaver hats, straw-hats, and woollen stuffs: besides extensive dealers in meal, flour, and barley, tobacco, saddlery, drapery, shoes, hard-ware, and earthen-ware; in short, almost every article that the present improved condition of society requires may be obtained here in abundance, and of the most approved description. The town is well paved and lighted, and kept exceedingly clean, especially in the leading streets. The burdens are moderate. Gas of a very pure quality is furnished at 7s. per 1000 feet;—water, which is good and generally abundant, at 10s. 6d. per annum;—the assessment for the poor is 1s. per pound of house-rent;—a night watch has been kept up for some time, chiefly by voluntary subscription;—and, on the whole, it may be safely affirmed that few towns are more cheaply governed, or hold out greater inducements for the permanent residence of respectable families—if houses could be obtained.

Dalkeith is a burgh of barony, under His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch. In the time of Regent Morton, the barony and regality of Dalkeith possessed jurisdiction over about fifteen baronies, besides many other lands and possessions, in more than twelve counties of Scotland.* Where the records of this baronial court are now deposited, we do not know;—but they would doubtless contain much interesting information in regard to Dalkeith. On the abolition of heritable jurisdictions, in 1747, the present system of administration was introduced. The power of the baron-bailie was restricted to minor cases,—while cases of importance are heard and decided by the justices of the peace and the sheriff of the county, whose courts are held here at stated periods. A statute, to be in force for twenty-one years, was passed in 1759, and has since been repeatedly renewed, ordaining the appointment of twelve trustees, of whom the baron-bailie is always one,—who shall have the power of supplying the town with

* Acts of Scott. Parl. Vol. ii. anno 1567.

water,—and of paving, cleaning, and lighting the streets. The revenue from which these expenses are defrayed, arises from the water-duty,—the sale of the manure of the town,—the impost on ale, beer, and porter, brewed or vended in the town and parish,—the rent of the brick-field and washing-green, &c.,—and a beneficial lease of the fair and market customs, for which they are indebted to the liberality of His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch;—the annual amount of which revenue may average about L. 600. The trustees are appointed for life, and vacancies, by death or resignation, are filled up by the votes of the remaining members. The office has always been accounted honourable,—and its duties have been discharged with fidelity and judgment, and much to the satisfaction of the inhabitants.

There are few other matters of interest connected with Dalkeith. Cromwell's orderly house, situate in Chapelwell Close, is still shown;—Major's knowe, or the open space of ground on the east of the church-yard, is said to have been for some time the residence of the infamous Major Weir;—Spalding* and Christian Wilson† are famous in the annals of superstition and witchcraft;—Old Geordie Syme, the piper, and Beety Dick, the town-crier, of more recent times, are immortalized in the portraits of John Kay;‡—and *bittling Kate*, the last lingering remnant of a superstitious age, is said even still to be occasionally heard at the dead of the night plying her mysterious labours.

The population of Dalkeith town is about 4650; Lugton and Bridgend have about 280 souls; and Whitehill, in 1839, nearly 101. It is now nearly 300,—almost entirely colliers.

There is a post-office in the town, from which there is a de-

* He was hanged for murder at Dalkeith in 1638. His story is told at length by Professor Sinclair in his "Satan's Invisible World Displayed."—Edinburgh, 1814, page 128-9.

† Pitsairn's Criminal Trials, Vol. iii. page 194-5, also 601. Notice is taken of several other persons connected with Dalkeith dilated of witchcraft, page 600-2.

From a manuscript belonging to a gentleman of this town, we learn that, in the year 1648-9, no fewer than six persons were executed here;—one man for murder,—and one man and four women for witchcraft. Being condemned by the assize court, they were "led to the place of execution, wirreit at ane stake, and brynt to ashes." So numerous, indeed, were cases of that kind that, in 1661, Sir George Mackenzie, justice-depute, and his colleagues were, in Parliament, "ordained to repair, once in the week at least, to Musselburgh and Dalkeith, and to try and judge such persons as are ther or tharabouts dilate of witchcraft." Sir George himself declares that "the minister of Dalkeith (Calderwood) having reproved a witch, immediately distracted." In addition to the above cases, we are not aware of any person having been executed here, with the exception of William Thomson, labourer, who, on the 1st March 1827, was hanged in front of the gaol for assault and highway robbery.

‡ Kay's Original Portraits, No. 48 and No. 121.

spatch and delivery of letters twice a-day.—The whole amount of turnpike road in the parish cannot be less than about eight miles.—Public carriages set out from Dalkeith,* or pass through it almost every hour of the day.—The fields and gardens are enclosed with fences of the best description.

Bridges.—In the year 1594, there were two bridges at Dalkeith,—one over the North Esk, and the other over the South Esk. At that date these bridges were old and in a state of decay, and were repaired by supplies provided by an act of Parliament. They were greatly damaged and nearly undermined by the extraordinary floods of September 1659,† but were again repaired by Parliamentary grant in 1663;—and a custom was imposed on passengers to defray the expense. There seems to have been no other bridge at that time over these rivers in the neighbourhood of Dalkeith;—and attempts were made to avoid the custom by passing at the ford over the South Esk, leading towards the west of Dalkeith,—and the ford at Elginhaugh. An act of Parliament, however, was obtained in 1670 to levy the customs also at these fords. Having again received great damage from the ice and swelling of the water in the two great storms of the winter of 1681, they were repaired anew by act of Parliament, in 1685.‡ A new bridge was built over the North Esk at Lugton in 1765, a few yards above the site of the old one; it was widened and the approaches improved in 1816. In 1756 a bridge was built over the South Esk at Newmills: it was widened and repaired in 1812: three new arches were thrown over it, one-half of the breadth, in 1837, and the other in 1839. In 1797 a bridge

* The first stage coach from Edinburgh to Dalkeith was attempted in 1783, by Dunn, the hotel keeper in Prince's Street.—Arnot's History of Edinburgh. Edinburgh, 1816, page 509.

† This remarkable inundation has been recorded, and with great simplicity accounted for by Nicoll:—"No sooner was the viiid. the pynt begun to be exactit, quhilk was upone the 1st of September 1659, to the great hurt of the subjectis, bot immediatelje thaireftir the Lord did manifest his anger in sending down ane unhard and unkoth storme of wind and weit, be the space of thrie dayis and thrie nyctes, via the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th dayis of September, quhairby not only sindrie housis in and upon the *Water of Leith*, with eleven myles belonging to Edinbro, and five belonging to Heriote's Hospital, with their damnes, water-gaugie, tymber and stone workis, the haill quheillis of their myles, tymber graith, and haill other workis were destroyed, and violentlie taken away, be these great diludges of watteris: bot lykewyse the haill tounes about sufferit the lyke dampnage, sick as Leith and Leith Harborie, Mussilburgh, Fischerraw, Hadingtoun, Dalkeith, Leswaide, to the great admiration of many, evin of such persones as are of greatest age."—Nicoll's Diary, p. 249-50.

‡ Acts of Scott. Parl., Vol. iv. 85, anno 1594; Vol. vii. 479, anno 1663; Vol. viii. 19-20, anno 1670; Vol. viii. 867, anno 1681; Vol. viii. 497, anno 1685.

was built at Elginhaugh, and repaired in 1828;—and, with the exception of the Cowbridge on the Musselburgh road, which is undoubtedly the bridge of 1594, every bridge in the parish is at present in excellent condition.

Railways.—Few undertakings have contributed more to the commerce, convenience, and health of the surrounding neighbourhood, than the Edinburgh and Dalkeith Railway. The company was incorporated by act of Parliament in 1826;—the work was begun in 1827;—and the main line between Edinburgh and Dalhousie, a distance of about eight miles, and the Fisherrow branch, about one mile, were opened in 1831. The expense was about L.130,000. This railway is worked by horses, and was intended for the conveyance of coal and other minerals, farm-produce, manure, &c. Passengers were not thought of in the original estimate, though they have become the chief source of profit. The average amount of tonnage conveyed by this railway is about 120,000 per annum; and the passengers amount to about 300,000. The Leith branch, which is a separate concern, and belongs to a different set of subscribers, was opened in 1835. The Dalkeith branch, which is the exclusive property of His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, and was intended solely for the benefit of that town, was opened in the end of 1838. However desirable, it seemed, for some time, impracticable to extend this branch to His Grace's coal-fields, in the neighbourhood of Cowden. But these obstacles were soon surmounted;—the intervening properties were purchased, and a magnificent viaduct has been erected at great expense over the vale of the South Esk. This bridge consists of six arches;—the two arches at the extremities of the bridge are each of 110 feet span;—and the four intermediate arches are each of 120 feet span. The arches are built of the best Dantzick timber, and rest upon stone piers of hewn ashlar. The height, from the ordinary water-mark to the road-way, is 78 feet;—the whole length is 830 feet;—and the entire width of road-way between the railings is 14 feet. The whole structure is of the most tasteful architecture, and imparts a highly picturesque character to the surrounding scenery.

Ecclesiastical State.—The parish church of Dalkeith stands in the middle of the town, on the north side of the High Street, and is quite convenient for every part of the parish, from the remotest point of which it is not farther distant than about three miles. It

is an old Gothic building dedicated to St Nicholas,* and seems to have undergone frequent alterations. The present place of worship is 78 feet long by 53 wide; it is divided by two rows of pillars connected by Gothic arches supporting the roof; the height of the centre part of the church is 35 feet, and of the side divisions 24 feet. The height of the steeple is 85 feet.

Though it is highly probable that a place of worship existed in Dalkeith at a very early period, we have not been able, by documentary evidence, to ascertain the date of any such erection prior to the time of Sir James Douglas, in 1368.† At that date a grant of land was made for the support of a chaplain in the chapel of Dalkeith. Various other grants were subsequently given.‡ In a charter granted in 1384, for the foundation of a chapel in the Castle of Dalkeith, it is provided that, in the event of the castle being destroyed, Divine service shall be performed in the Chapel of St Nicholas of Dalkeith, till the castle be rebuilt. In 1406, James Douglas having built and renewed the chapel of St Nicholas in Dalkeith, "dotes it" with sufficient salaries for six chaplains. This chapel was formed into a collegiate church by James, third Earl of Morton, in the reign of James V. (1513-42)§.

The parsonage of Dalkeith formed a part of the deanery of Restalrig, and was within the diocese of St Andrews. The dissolution of this deanery took place in the year 1592, and "Mr George Ramsay, the dean for the time being, was enjoined to pay that part of the parsonage of Dalkeith, which belonged to the deanery of Restalrig, to Mr Archibald Symson, minister of Dalkeith.|| And the said parsonage of Dalkeith was erected into a several and distinct parsonage, to remain with the said Mr Archibald and his successors, ministers of Dalkeith, in all time coming." By this statement we are probably to understand that Dalkeith was, at that time, constituted into a distinct parish, on the same footing as other parishes, and subject to the ordinary rules of the Church.¶

* The coincidence between the name of the saint and the name of Sir Nicholas de Graham, might warrant us to presume that this church existed in the time of the Grahams.

† Freebairn's MS., Ad. Lib.

‡ The rent of the Provostry of Dalkeith, as stated in the collection books for 1652-3, was L.26, 13s. 4d., or xxvi, lib. xiijs, iiijd.—Keith's History of the Affairs of the Church, &c., Appendix, p. 257. (Folio, 1734.)

§ Spottiswood's Religious Houses.

|| Acts of Parl. of Scotland, vol. iii. p. 551, act 23, anent the dissolution of Restalrig.

¶ See *infra*, page 524.

It is first mentioned as the seat of a distinct presbytery in the year 1581.*

In 1686, the minister having reported the church to be ruinous, the presbytery order it to be completely repaired, and made wind and water tight. In 1762, the building of a steeple and spire for the church was resolved on; and in 1767 the church was again ordered to be repaired.† The church is far from being comfortable at present, and would require anew to be thoroughly repaired. There are two bells of good tone; on one of which is the following inscription:—“Decora domui tue sanctitas, O Jehova, dierum in longitudinem. John Milne & Son fecit. Edinburgh, 1768.”

Seats in the Church.—At what time fixed seats were first set up in the church, we have not been able to ascertain; the practice must have been adopted, to a certain extent at least, soon after the Reformation; at all events we find that it was common in the time of Cromwell, as he burned all the seats and pews to make room for his horses.‡

By a minute of the kirk-session, dated 31st July 1655, it was resolved that the church should be furnished with seats. “The sam day it was concluded in session, that it was expedient for decoring of the kirk, that the same should be fitted up with handsome seats, and therefore that the minister should give notice that any of the heritors who had a purpose to make up a seat for himself and his family, that he or they should come to the session on any of the session days, betwixt and Martinmas next, and give in their desire concerning the seating thereof, and if they fail to do so, that the minister should certify to the said heritors, that the session would, after Martinmas next, dispose of the room in the kirk to such other of the inhabitants of the parish as should be content to set up handsome seats for themselves and their families therein, at the session’s discretion, and that the intimation be made out of the pulpit the next Lord’s day.”

It may be remarked that transfers of seats were not reckoned valid, unless reconfirmed by the session in favour of the parties to whom they were disposed.

Besides the gallery appropriated to the Duke of Buccleuch, there are two tiers of galleries which belong to the different incorporations of the town, and seem to have been erected by

* Calderwood’s History of the Kirk of Scotland, Vol. iii. page 522.—Wod. Soc. Edin. 1848.

† Presbytery Records.

‡ Balfour, Vol. iv. page 88.

them. The Bakers' Gallery bears date 1660; the Hammermen's, 1665; the Tailors', 1671; the Weavers', 1714; the Glovers', 1727; and the Colliers', 1733. A new gallery was erected in 1838 for the use of the colliers in the employment of His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch.

There are of sittings in the parish church, exclusive of the Duke of Buccleuch's private gallery, 1050;—of these there are of private property, in part occupied by the individuals having right to them, and in part let, 920; minister's seat, 12; held by the schoolmaster, 30; elders' seat, 16; baptism seat, 7, total 65; common loft set apart for the poor, 65. Besides the seats set apart for them in the common loft, the poor have at present access to the elders' seat, to fourteen sittings belonging to the schoolmaster, and to the baptism seat, making in all 102 sittings.

A missionary was employed for some years by the Established Church for the benefit of the parish, but has been discontinued since 1837. A town-missionary has been employed since 1842 by the first congregation of the United Associate Synod. There are at present six places of worship distinct from the Established Church.

1. First congregation of the United Associate Synod had, in 1838*, 445 communicants resident in this parish; and in all about 600.
2. Second ditto, 111; in all 200.
3. Relief Congregation, 380; in all 600.
4. Methodist Congregation, 26; in all 40.
5. Independent Congregation, 53; in all 73.
6. Free Church Congregation in 1844 has in all 484 communicants, of whom 400 are resident in this parish.

The attendance of the various congregations at their respective places of worship is, upon the whole, regular and good. Previously to the late secession, the number of communicants of the Established Church at each communion was, at an average, 700, very nearly all resident in the parish,—and the aggregate number might be about 850.

Societies in the parish for religious purposes are supported by members of all denominations. The Bible Society raises annually about L. 30;—missionary funds are now generally raised and expended congregationally;—the Tract Society raises upwards of L. 9.

Churchyard.—The church is surrounded by a churchyard fronting the High Street, of 60 yards in length, and averaging about the

* The numbers of the communicants here stated have been taken from the Report of the Religious Instruction Commission in 1838. Presbytery of Dalkeith.

same in breadth, an addition having been apparently made to it on the north-west side. The privilege of a burying-ground is acquired by a grant from the kirk-session on payment of a donation to the poor. The area is crowded with graves, and the surface is considerably higher than either the level of the church floor or the street on the outside. There are no epitaphs of public interest. Most of the tombstones being of sandstone, the inscriptions of any antiquity are nearly illegible. The oldest tombstone in the churchyard is of limestone, and contains the following inscription: "Here lies ane worthie man callit Robert Portus, and his wyfe Euphan Wauchope, quha departit in anno 1609. Here lyes his son Robert Portus, and his spouse Jene, and his son, quha departit in ———." The monument of the Rev. John Veitch, of Weststruther, mentioned in Monteith's Theatre of Mortality, is not now to be found. The monument of the Rev. William Mein on the north wall of the churchyard is nearly altogether illegible; and the monument of the Rev. William Calderwood on the south wall within the church, and near the door, though perfectly entire and legible, is covered with a thick black crust, which would require to be removed. It is given in Monteith's Theatre of Mortality, and is as follows:—

Veritas premitur sed non opprimitur.

Memoriæ Gulielmi Calderwood, pastoris Dalkethensis, Patris sui, qui obiit A. D. 1680, mensis vero Martii die 4to. Ac etiam memoriæ Margaritæ Craig, filiæ de Riccarton, suæ matris, quæ decessit anno Dom. MDCLXXXII., mensis Septembris die 30. Necnon memoriæ M. Ludovici Calderwood, sui fratris, cæterorumque puerorum, qui hic cum patre et matre requiescunt:—Hoc quicquid est monumenti poni curavit Thomas Calderwood, filius primogenitus.

In obitum D. Gulielmi Calderwood, pastoris Dalkethensis, annos supra videnos.

*Non te dessemus cælo, vir magne, receptum,
 Ploramus nostram, nec sine jure, vicem;
 Dotibus eximiiis patris, pastoris, amici,
 Vix magis ornatum protulit ulla dies.
 Dum fuit Esca duplex, silvamque amplectitur ulnis,
 Calderwode tibi fama perennis erit.*

Such is the language of the epitaph. But if no monument exists of more durable material than that on which these last words have been inscribed, the prophecy they contain can scarcely expect a fulfilment.

The dark aisle on the north of the choir attached to the church

is the cemetery belonging to His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch. It contains a great many lead coffins. In the course of this century the remains of His Grace Duke Henry, the Earl and Countess of Home, Lord Cartaret, &c., have been deposited in it.

A new burying-ground on the west of the town was granted to the inhabitants in 1796, by His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch. It is now almost entirely occupied.

Manse.—The present manse was built in 1802. It is a small but commodious house, situate near the Esk, on the left hand as we enter the town from the north. There is in front an orchard or small pleasure ground, and a garden stretching southwards towards the town. The glebe is in front of the manse, on the opposite side of the Edinburgh road, and consists of very nearly 8 imperial acres. It has long been let out as a nursery, and brings an annual rent of L.40.

The stipend consists of L.75, 13s. 9d. Sterling money; meal, 159 cwt., 2 quarters, 13½ pounds; barley, 92 quarters, 6 bushels, 2 pecks, 1 gallon, 2 quarts, imperial weight and measure. There is also a sum of about L.1, 2s. per annum, collected in twopences and fourpences, under the name of vicarage teinds.* There is a further allowance of L.12 for communion elements.

Ministers of the Established Church.—Little more than a few scattered names are to be found connected with this parish church prior to the Presbytery record in 1582.

A. D. 1545.—Archibald Boyd is recorded as *provost of the Colledge Kirk*.

1568–71.—Robert Wilsoun, minister, Dalkeith.† Stipend vjxxli.

1576.—Maister George Ramsay, minister of Dalkeith.‡

1. Mr Andrew Symson is minister of Dalkeith at the commencement of the presbytery record, in 1582. His name occurs till the year 1584, when there is a gap in the record. But at the year 1588, when the minutes recommence, Mr Archibald Symson is mentioned in connection with Dalkeith. The probability is, that the first mentioned minister is the famous Andrew Symson, master of the school of Perth, and afterwards minister and master of the grammar-school of Dunbar. He demitted his office at Dunbar on the 18th September 1582, and was succeeded there by Mr Alexander

* The present value of the stipend, exclusive of manse and glebe, is L.316, 9s. 2d. Sterling.

† Rowallane Papers, p. 84.

‡ Register of Ministers, &c. p. 8. Maitland Club, 1830.

§ Ibid, page 73.

Home, minister of Houndwood. We have not been able to obtain any direct documentary evidence of the fact of his translation to Dalkeith; but collateral circumstances render it highly probable.*

2. Mr Archibald Symson.—The name of this distinguished minister is first mentioned in the records of presbytery under the year 1588. He was the son of Andrew Symson, schoolmaster and minister of Dunbar, and Violet Adamson, sister to Patrick Adamson, Bishop of St Andrews. Of this family there were six sons, who,—with the exception of the eldest, who died young,—all became eminent preachers;—and three sisters, who were all married to preachers. Under the tuition of a parent not less eminent for piety than for talents and learning, we may readily believe that this family enjoyed the highest advantages in regard to education. We find, accordingly, that Patrick, the second son, had attained, even when a youth, to an uncommon proficiency in classical studies, which he was sent to England to perfect; and we may easily suppose that Archibald was no less eminent. He informs us, that when a young man his verses attracted the notice of the famous Sir John Maitland, Chancellor of Scotland, who thenceforth became his patron;—and that this same statesman, by whose influence mainly the Act of 1592 was passed in favour of the Scottish Church, was also the person by whom the church of Dalkeith was first put into its present Presbyterian form;—and that in this transaction he himself was in some way or other particularly concerned.† Archibald Symson was appointed ordinary minister of Dalkeith in 1590,‡ and appears to have discharged his ministerial functions with the greatest fidelity. After the decease of his former patron, he acquired the friendship of Chancellor Seton, Earl of Dunfermline, on whom he has pronounced an affectionate and eloquent eulogium. It was at the earnest request of this nobleman that he entered on the composition of his “*Hieroglyphica Animalium*,” &c. which he meant to be an abridged practical view of the elaborate work of Pierius Valerianus on

* Row's *Historie of the Kirk of Scotland*, page 8, Wodrow Society, Edition 1842.

† His words are these: “*Dum vix excessissem vicesimum tertium ætatis annum, mihi feliciter obligit Joannes Metellanus, Thirstenæ Regulus, Scotiæ Cancellarius, qui me in tuam clientelam receperat, pauculis tantum versibus invitatus, religionis puræ amantissimus, qui Ecclesiam Dalkeithensem primus, idque meo nomine, in publicis regni comitiis instauravit.*—Dedication of his *Hieroglyph*. Volat. Edin. 1623. He probably here refers to the dissolution of the deanery of Restalrig, and the erection of the parsonage of Dalkeith, which took place in 1592.—*Acts of Scot. Parl.* Vol. iii. page 551.

‡ *Records of Presbytery.*

the same subject,—the writings of Pierius, which were compiled from a profound investigation of the sacred mysteries of the Egyptian priests, being a favourite study with the Chancellor, In his declining years, he was on intimate terms with Thomas, Earl of Melrose,* who also patronised his studies, and of whom he speaks in the most laudatory terms. He was the author of *Philomela Dalkethensis*,—a congratulatory poem addressed to King James VI. on his visit to Dalkeith, in 1617, as has been already mentioned. Being a zealous supporter of the purity and simplicity of the Presbyterian worship, he was banished to Aberdeen for six months, for his opposition to the innovations of King James, and his hostility to the Episcopal ceremonies. He died at Dalkeith in December 1628.

Deeply imbued with the love of revealed truth, his sentiments were highly orthodox, and his piety fervent and practical. He possessed considerable genius; his imagination was rich and lively; his learning extensive and varied; and his style, both English and Latin, is fluent, and not unfrequently elegant, though occasionally disfigured by a coarseness of ideas not unusual at that period. But the value of his writings is greatly reduced by his excessive fondness for allegorical exposition,—an unfortunate tendency, which is at all times unfavourable to the interests of truth, but especially so in an age when irreligion and scepticism would consider the refutation of such puerilities as the overthrow of religion itself.†

* This title, derived from the Abbey of Melrose, was suppressed in 1627, and the title of Earl of Haddington substituted in its place.—Wood's Peerage, Vol. i. 678.

† He is the author of the following works, viz :—

1. *Christ's seven words upon the Cross.*
2. *Heptameron, The seven Dayes,—That is, Meditations and Prayers upon the work of the Lord's creation. Together with other certaine prayers and meditations, most comfortable for all estates, &c.* By M. A. Symson, Minister at Dalkeith. *Saint Andrews.* Printed by Edward Raban, Printer to the Universitie. 1621.
3. *Samson's seaven lockes of Haire; Allegorically expounded and compared to the seaven spirituall vertues, whereby we are able to overcome our spirituall Philistines.* By M. A. Symson, Minister of the Euangell at Dalkeith. Printed at Saint Andrews, by Edward Raban, Printer to the Universitie. 1621.
4. *A sacred Septenarie, or a Godly and Fruitful Exposition on the seaven Psalmes of repentance. Serving especially for the direction and comfort of all such who are either troubled in mind, diseased in body, or persecuted by the wicked.* By Mr A. Symson, Pastor of the Church at Dalkeith in Scotland. London, 1623.
5. *Hieroglyphica Animalium Terrestrium, Volatilium, Natatilium, Reptilium, Insectorum, Vegetivorum, Metallorum, lapidum, &c.,—quae in Scripturis sacris inveniuntur, et plurimorum aliorum, cum eorum interpretationibus, ob Theologiae studiosos.* Opus contextum per Archibaldum Simsonum, Dalkethensis Ecclesiae Pastorem.—Edinburgi, Excudebat Thomas Finlason, Augustissimae Regiae Majest. Typographus, 1622, cum Privilegiis.—This first part contains only the "*Hieroglyphica Terrestrium.*" The second part, containing "*Hieroglyphica Volatilium,*" and the third part, containing "*Hieroglyphica Natatilium,*" were printed at Edinburgh in 1623.

3. Mr Patrick Turnet became minister of Dalkeith in February 1629. He was previously minister of Borthwick; he seems to have been pious, faithful, and learned. He was the author of three small Latin poems prefixed to Sympson's "Hieroglyphica," &c. He died in August 1634.

4. Mr Hugh Campbell became minister of Dalkeith in February 1635. At a visitation of the parish by the presbytery in 1647, he was approved in life and doctrine; but he was deposed in 1650, having been libelled and found guilty of adultery.

5. Mr William Calderwood was admitted minister of Dalkeith on the 22d September 1659. He conformed to Episcopacy. He died on the 4th March 1680. There is a monument erected to his memory within the church, at the west end of the south wall.

6. Mr James Lundie became minister of Dalkeith on the 24th November 1680. He had been previously settled in Edinburgh, where he exercised his ministry for eighteen years with the greatest fidelity. Having refused with many of the brethren of the presbytery to take the test required by the recent Act of Parliament, he relinquished his charge at Dalkeith in November 1681. In 1687, he received a unanimous call to the church at North Leith, where he officiated till his death. He died on the 31st of March 1696, in the fifty-sixth year of his age.

7. Mr Alexander Heriot was admitted minister of Dalkeith on the 11th June 1683. He had been formerly settled at Kirkcaldy. He was deposed, in December 1690, on a charge of immorality.

It is stated by Dr M'Crie, "that the part which relates to reptiles and insects was published in 1624, under the name of 'Tomus secundus;' but we have not succeeded in finding a copy of it."—*Life of Andrew Melville*, Vol. ii. page 313-4. Edinburgh, 1819.

There is also in manuscript by the same author, 1st, a "Life of Patrick Symson, Minister of Stirling," contained in the Wodrow MS., Vol. xviii., in the Advocates' Library.

2d, Archibaldi Symponsi, *Historia Ecclesiastica Scottorum*, MS. Folio.

3d, *Annales Ecclesiae Scotticanae a tempore Reformationis ad obitum Jacobi 6ti Regis*. Auctore Archibaldo Sympsono, Pastore Dalkethensi. The latter two we have not seen. Their titles are taken from page 122 of Sibbald's *Repertory of Manuscripts in the Advocates' Library*.

Also "a Chronicle of Scotland," in Latine, not yet printed, is mentioned as a production of Archibald Sympson's in the dedication of a work by his brother, Mr Alexander Symson, minister at Merton. London, 1644.

In Wodrow's *Correspondence*, Vol. ii. page 314, (1843,) there is the following statement respecting this manuscript, "And Arch. Symson, minister at Dalkeith, his 'Annales Ecclesiae Scotticanae,' writ in a noble style of Latin, about thirty sheet. It reaches from the Reformation to King James' death."

* In November 1680, Mr James Lundie, one of the principal ministers of Edinburgh, removed himself to Dalkeith, whither he had got a call; which I mark as extraordinary for to leave a better stipend for to goe to a much leaner,—their ware sundrie conjectures about it. Some thought the Bishop was displeas'd with the freedoms he sundrie tymes used.—*Lord Fountainhall's Historical Observes*, &c. 4to. Edin. 1840. Bann. Ed. page 12.

He seems to have afterwards settled in Musselburgh. He published in 1691 a quarto pamphlet in exculpation of himself.*

8. William Mein, D.D., was admitted minister of Dalkeith on the 7th of July 1691. He was formerly minister of Lochrutton in Kirkcudbrightshire. He died in 1699. His monument in the north-west wall of the churchyard is much defaced, and the inscription is mostly illegible.

9. Mr James Elphinstone was admitted minister of Dalkeith on the 19th November 1700. He was formerly minister of Strathblane. He died on the 1st February 1709. (1710.)

10. Mr David Hutchison, probationer, was ordained minister of Dalkeith on the 7th April 1710. He died in February 1746.

11. Mr David Plenderleath was admitted minister of Dalkeith on the 7th October 1746. He was formerly minister of Ormiston. On the 20th December 1764, he was translated to the Tolbooth Church of Edinburgh, (where he was colleague to the Rev. Dr Alexander Webster,) and died in 1779.†

12. Mr Harry Grieve was admitted minister of Dalkeith on the 7th of June 1765. He was, in 1762, minister of Twyneholm, then of Eaglesham, in the presbytery of Glasgow. He was translated to New Greyfriars Church, Edinburgh, in 1789. He was admitted minister of the Old Church on the 16th June 1791, as colleague to Dr M'Knight, and successor to Dr Robert Henry, the historian. He died on the 10th February 1810, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, and was buried in the churchyard of Dalkeith.

13. Mr William Scott was admitted minister of Dalkeith on the 17th February 1790. He was formerly minister of Gretna in the Presbytery of Annan. He died on the 10th July 1831.

14. Mr James Monteith was ordained minister of Dalkeith on the 13th April 1832. He demitted his charge in May 1843.

15. Mr Joseph Rogers Duncan was ordained assistant and successor to the Rev. James Monteith on 4th June 1841. He was translated to the parish of Torthorwald on 5th October 1843.

16. Mr Norman M'Leod, formerly minister of Loudon, was admitted minister of Dalkeith on the 15th December 1843.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—A. D. 1659.—The only settlement in this parish that created more than ordinary trouble, was that which arose

* See the pamphlets of that period for the case of non-conforming Episcopal ministers.

† For several particulars in regard to his parentage, &c. see Fraser's *Life of Ralph Erskine*, pp. 126-128, 12mo, 1834.

in the appointment of a successor to Hugh Campbell, A. D. 1659. That minister having been deposed for adultery, a commissioner was appointed by Mary, Countess of Buccleuch, and her factors, to secure the benefice for Mr John Arthur, her Ladyship's chaplain. The proceedings which followed resulted in the synod and presbytery giving admission and ordination to Mr William Calderwood, contrary to the wish of the Countess.

The following extracts from the presbytery records will be considered interesting, as showing the effect produced in the presbytery of Dalkeith by the enforcement of the test in the memorable year of 1681.

“ November 15th 1681. This day met at Dalkeith Mr Lundie, moderator, Mr Douglas, Mr Collier, Mr Spottiswood, Mr Hamilton, Mr M^cMath, Mr French, Mr Miller, Mr Blane, Mr Bannerman, Mr Moodie; none absent except Mr Purves.

“ There was no exercise, in regard our meeting was not to be till Thursday the 17th, as was appointed; but the moderator acquainted us by a line, that he had received a letter from our ordinary, the Bishop of Edinburgh, (John Paterson,) on a Friday's night late, which he produced, wherein we were all required to be in Edinburgh about 10 of clock in the forenoon, to give obedience to the law, by taking the test according to the 62d Act of this current Parliament. This letter from the Lord Bishop being read, together with the Act of Council explaining the test, the brethren resolved to meet at Edinburgh, on Thursday morning, and go all together to wait on the bishop.

“ Anno 1682. March 30. There was no meeting since 15th November 1681, in regard of the paucity of our number, the most part of the brethren within the bounds of this presbytery have deserted their charges by not giving obedience to the Act of Parliament, requiring all ministers of the gospel, &c. to take the test. Such as did obey the law, and remain in their charges, met this day, viz. Mr M^cMath, minister, Lasswade; Mr Arthur Miller, do. Musselburgh; Mr Alexander Wood, do. Cockpen; Mr Robert Bannerman, do. Newton; Mr Robert Arbuthnot, now minister at Crichton; absent, Mr George Purves, minister, Glencross, and no excuse.”

The troublous reign of Charles II. seems to have pressed lightly upon the town of Dalkeith, since, with the exception of the worthy minister mentioned above, and two or three obscure names

mentioned by Wodrow, no one appears to have been subjected to any inconvenience.

Episcopalians.—There has been at different times an Episcopalian minister stationed in this town; but they have not hitherto obtained much support from the inhabitants. The Rev. Erasmus Middleton officiated for three years, from May 1769 till May 1772. We have not learned whether any minister succeeded him.

7. *Education.*—There are in all at present ten schools in this parish, viz. one parochial,—four endowed,—and five unendowed. The parochial or grammar school of Dalkeith has long held a distinguished place among the seminaries of Scotland. It was in former times chiefly eminent for classical studies;—but, during the incumbency of the late Rector, (1826–1843), it assumed a more comprehensive character, and embraced all the branches of a liberal education. In it were taught the English, Latin, Greek, and French languages,—occasionally also Italian and German;—writing, arithmetic, and book-keeping;—geometry, algebra, and practical mathematics;—geography, history, composition, and scripture instruction. The salary is the maximum,—being L.34, 4s. 4½d. The school-fees were 7s. 6d. for English;—10s. 6d. for English, Latin, and Greek;—5s. for writing and arithmetic;—5s. additional for geography and history;—and 5s. for geometry, algebra, and practical mathematics:—but if the latter two divisions be taken by themselves, each was 10s. 6d. per quarter. Composition and scripture instruction were taught gratuitously. The house and garden are not surpassed in extent, or in beauty of situation, by any in Scotland, and reflect the highest credit on the liberality of the heritors. The house was built in 1828 expressly for the accommodation of boarders, and contains on the ground floor four spacious rooms, besides kitchen, laundry, &c.—and nine excellent rooms above. The ground attached is somewhere about three quarters of an acre, including, besides the garden, a piece of ground called the park, given in perpetual feu to the rector of the grammar school, at the yearly duty of L.1 Sterling.* The extent and figure of the whole may be seen in the ground plan of Dalkeith, drawn in 1822 by Mr J. Wood. Of the unendowed schools, one is set apart for the education of infants or very young children,—and the Benbow school (established in 1825), for the children of very poor persons, both being supported by the Duchess of Buccleuch. The schools of Lugton and Whitehill are chiefly for the children

* Records of Kirk-Session, anno 1752.

of colliers. The remaining schools are on private adventure, and the fees are in general extremely moderate. At the grammar school, the average fee in 1843 was 15s. per quarter;—at one of the adventure schools, 8s.;—and the other schools may be from 1s. to 5s. per quarter.

The respectable portion of the inhabitants are alive to the benefits of a good education;—but a great many are very indifferent. No part of the parish is so distant from the school as to prevent attendance;—but a systematic arrangement and allocation of the business of education, with well-qualified teachers, is more wanted here than any addition to the present number of schools. It may not be easy to determine the precise effect of a good scriptural education in individual cases,—but there can be no doubt that its direct influence, as well as its general tendency, is most beneficial.

Masters of the Grammar School.—

1. Andrew Allan, 1582. He was teacher and reader.

2. Mr George Hastie, 1591. "He might assist the minister in preaching, if provision could be got for him." There was to be only one school in the town.

3. Mr Robert Abercrombie, 1619–1622. He was also a preacher.

After Mr Abercrombie there had been no schoolmaster for a long time from want of provision. An allowance of 250 merks per annum, besides house and garden, was made by the Lord of Buccleuch to the master, and 50 merks for a doctor or assistant.

4. Mr Ninian Douglas, on the 11th November 1647, was recommended by the Presbytery to be master of the school; but being accused of drunkenness, swearing, &c. he was deposed on the 15th March 1655.

5. Mr Thomas Chambers, 1661. Presbytery Records, 15th August 1661.—"At a visitation, *inter alia*, the minister, heritors, and elders, being enquired about Mr Thomas Chambers, schoolmaster, his diligence, painfulness, and conversation, they answered that they would have him admonished and exhorted to more diligence, and painful onwaiting on his charge. The presbytery admonished him, and did exhort him to more diligence, and to exercise more authority over the children, and to beware of anything that might be a hindrance to him in the exercise of any part of his charge."

6. Mr John Bower, 1670–1703.

7. Mr Alexander Dykes, 1707–1725.

8. Mr John Leslie became master of Dalkeith Grammar School in 1731. He came from the grammar school of Haddington, where he had taught with approbation since 1720. He died in 1739. He has left no writings, so far as we know; but he was considered at that time as one of the ablest teachers of Scotland. Principal Robertson, the celebrated historian, was one of his pupils; he could not, however, have been much longer than two years under his charge, as he left school at the autumnal vacation of 1733.*

Mr John Love became rector of the grammar school of Dalkeith in October 1739. He was born at Dumbarton in July 1695. Having received the rudiments of his education at his native place, he studied for some time at Glasgow College, and returning to Dumbarton, became assistant to his former master, and succeeded him in 1720. In 1735, he was chosen, by comparative trial, one of the masters of the High School of Edinburgh. In 1739 he was appointed by the Duke of Buccleuch to the grammar school of Dalkeith. Having taught here with great ability and success for eleven years, he died on the 20th September 1750, at the age of 55. His character is thus described by Ruddiman: "For his uncommon knowledge in classical learning, his indefatigable diligence, and strictness of discipline without severity, Mr John Love was justly accounted one of the most sufficient masters in the country."

Mr James Barclay was appointed master of Dalkeith Grammar School in 1750. He conducted the business of the school with great ability and success, and died in 1765.†

* Dugald Stewart's Life of Robertson.

† For a full account of this eminent teacher, see Chalmers's Life of Ruddiman. He was the author of the following works, viz.

1. *Animadversions on the Latin Grammar*, lately published by Mr Robert Trotter, Schoolmaster at Dumfries. By Mr John Love, Schoolmaster at Dumbarton. Edinburgh, 1733.

2. *A Vindication of Mr George Buchanan*, in two Parts. Edinburgh, 1749. (93 pages 8vo.)

3. He published, along with Mr Robert Hunter, (who afterwards became Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh,) a most correct and elegant edition of Buchanan's Psalms, illustrated with Notes, original and selected. Printed by Ruddiman in 1737.

There is also ascribed to him by Chalmers, in his Life of Ruddiman, a pamphlet, entitled, "*Buchanan's and Johnston's Paraphrase of the Psalms compared.*"—Edin. 1740.

‡ He published the following works:

1. *A Treatise on Education*, &c. Edinburgh, 1748.

2. *The Greek Rudiments*, in which all the grammatical difficulties of that language

Mr Lawrence Douglas became master of the grammar school of Dalkeith in the year 1766.

Mr Alexander Christison succeeded Mr Lawrence Douglas in 1781. He was born in the parish of Cockburnspath, in Berwickshire, in the year 1749. He is of the number of those meritorious persons of whom Scotland can furnish so many examples, who, at a mature age, by invincible diligence and perseverance, have supplied the defect of early school education. By the private instructions of Mr William Johnston, teacher of Coldingham, he acquired with extraordinary rapidity the elements of scholastic learning, and was thus enabled to become candidate for the parish school of Edrom, which he obtained by comparative trial on the 3d March 1775. On the 19th September 1777, he left this situation and studied for some time in Edinburgh, where his talents and diligence attracted the notice of the professors. In May 1778 he was appointed one of the masters of Watson's Hospital. From thence, in 1781, he was removed to the grammar school of Dalkeith. Here he taught with great celebrity for six years; and in 1787 was appointed one of the masters of the High School of Edinburgh.

His talents, learning, and diligence were so much admired, that, on the decease of Professor Hill, he was appointed to the Chair of Humanity in the University of Edinburgh in 1806; and after performing the duties of his office with great fidelity, he died on the 25th June 1820, much regretted. Mr Christison was remarkable for his considerate attention to the poorer class of his students, and his memory will be long cherished by the numerous individuals who owe the beginning of their advancement in the world to his generous and disinterested kindness. *

Mr Ebenezer Bell succeeded Mr Christison in 1787. He was considered a good teacher of Latin. He had long a numerous school of boarders, from which he realized a considerable sum of money. He died on the 15th February 1826.

Mr Peter Steele, A. M., was appointed Rector of the Grammar School of Dalkeith on the 15th of April 1826.

are adapted to the capacities of children, after the plan of Mr Ruddiman's Latin Rudiments. Edinburgh, 1754. Printed by Thomas and W. Ruddiman.

3. The Rudiments of the Latin Tongue; in which the difficulties of all the parts of our Latin grammars are made plain to the capacities of children. By James Barclay, A. M., Rector of the Grammar School of Dalkeith. Edinburgh, 1758.

* Though his mind was richly stored with various knowledge, Professor Christison has left no writings behind him to which his name is attached, with the exception of the following pamphlet, entitled, "The General Diffusion of Knowledge, one great Cause of the Prosperity of North Britain; with an Appendix, containing a Proposal for improving the Present Mode of Teaching the Greek Language. Edin. 1802. He made also a few contributions to the "Annals of Philosophy," a periodical long conducted by the celebrated Dr Thomson, Professor of Chemistry in Glasgow.

Secession Church.—The first seceders in or about Dalkeith belonged to the congregation of the Rev. Adam Gibb, 1744, at that time the only secession congregation in Edinburgh. In the year 1745 or 1746, they began to receive sermon in Dalkeith, and were making some preparations for the erection of a meeting-house. In 1747, in consequence of the breach concerning the burghess oath that took place in the synod, the people here also divided, when each party proceeded to erect a separate place of worship.

In 1749 a session was formed here in the congregation of the Associate Antiburghers;—their first minute bears date 2d May 1749.

The Rev. John Robertson, the first minister, was ordained at Dalkeith on the 2d April 1755. He laboured faithfully and successfully about twenty years, and died in the year 1775.

The Rev. George Whytock, the second minister, was ordained at Dalkeith on the 17th of April 1776. He was a man of very considerable talent, laboured diligently in the work of the ministry, and took an active part in the business of the Church courts. He acted for a number of years as clerk to the Associate Presbytery of Edinburgh, and for sometime conducted the Christian Magazine, along with the late Dr M'Crie. Besides contributing largely to the Magazine, he wrote a number of small pieces, particularly an approved treatise on the Presbyterian form of Church Government.* He died on the 24th October 1805, after having laboured in the ministry about thirty years.

The Rev. Robert Buchanan, the present minister, was ordained on the 6th of August 1806, and continues to discharge the duties of his office with fidelity and judgment. This congregation has never been numerous, but the members have been generally considered select and respectable.

First Associate Congregation.—The first Associate congregation was formed in the year 1744. The Rev. William Hutton, the first minister, was admitted to the pastoral charge of it in 1750, by translation from Stow, where he had formerly been minister for ten years. This was the first instance of the removal of a minister from one charge to another in the Secession Church. Mr Hutton died on the 7th of February 1791, in the eightieth year of his age, and fiftieth of his ministry.

The Rev. John Jeffray, the second minister, was ordained assistant and successor to the Rev. William Hutton on the 7th Ja-

* These have been republished by his son, Mr Richard Whytock, in 1483.

nuary 1784. His connection with the congregation was dissolved by deed of synod in the end of the year 1796, on account of mental derangement,—the congregation providing for his support as long as he lived.

The Rev. Thomas Brown, D. D., the third minister, son of the well-known John Brown of Haddington was ordained at Dalkeith on the 22d January 1799, and died on the 22d June 1828.*

The Rev. David King, the fourth minister, was ordained at Dalkeith on the 13th January 1830, and was removed by deed of synod in September 1833, and translated to Grayfriars church, Glasgow, as successor to the late Dr Dick.

The Rev. Joseph Brown, the fifth minister, was ordained at Dalkeith on the 27th of August 1834.

The Relief Congregation.—The earliest Relief congregation here was formed about the year 1768. The Rev. Robert Hutchison, the first minister, was ordained in 1770, and died in 1799.

The Rev. Alexander King, the second minister, was ordained in 1799. After exercising his ministry for about four years, he became insane;—he was supported in an asylum for many years by his congregation, and died on the 13th March 1841.†

The Rev. James Scott, the third minister, was ordained on the 24th May 1805, and was translated to Edinburgh on the 18th October 1818.

The Rev. Thomas Fraser, the fourth minister, was ordained on the 18th May 1819. He demitted his charge on the 19th May 1826, and went to the United States of America.

The Rev. William Craig, the fifth minister, was ordained on the 18th July 1827, and died on the 17th April 1834, in his 30th year.‡

The Rev. Charles Waldie, the sixth minister, being translated from Dunfermline, was inducted to his charge on the 17th September 1834.

Wesleyan Methodists.—Dalkeith was first visited by the preachers of this body in 1787. Wesley himself preached here in 1788, and with such success, that soon after, in the same year, a resi-

* He published "A Defence of Infant Baptism, from its connexion with the Faith and its Influence on the Practice of Christians," a Sermon. Edin. 1817. He published some other detached sermons. The whole were collected and published in one vol. 8vo. Edin. 1828.

† His portrait is given in No. 131 of *Original Portraits, &c.* by John Kay. Edin. burgh, 1838.

‡ His sermons, and a short account of his life were published in a posthumous volume. Edin. 1834.

dent minister was settled in this town. Since that time Dalkeith has been regularly incorporated with the Edinburgh Circuit, and supplied by the preachers sent to Edinburgh, one of whom has generally been located here during the period of his appointment. In the year 1789, their present place of worship was finished, previously to which public worship was conducted in a place which had for some time been occupied by an Episcopalian minister, but was then vacant. The congregations are not so large as they were some years past; there having been a manifest decrease of hearers since the Dissenting congregations opened their places of worship for service on Sabbath evenings. The number of regular members in the society is about forty.

Congregational Church.—The Congregational Church in Dalkeith was formed in the year 1804. This body is connected with the Congregational Union of Scotland, and holds the same general views of doctrine and discipline which the Independents, both of Scotland and England, are known to entertain. They meet in a chapel of their own, which seats about 400 persons.

Mr Alexander Arthur, their first minister, was ordained in the spring of 1805. He died in 1829. He was a man of modest and retired habits, and was highly respected.*

Mr Edward Napier, the second minister, was ordained in August 1831. He died on the 16th March 1842, in the thirty-ninth year of his age.

Mr Anthony T. Gowan, the third minister, was ordained on the 9th June 1843.

Free Church.—This congregation was formed on the 28th May 1843; and the Rev. John Macfarlane, formerly minister of the parish of Collessie, Fife, was admitted their minister on the 19th January 1844.

Literature.—A circulating library has existed in this town since 1768. It consists at present of upwards of 3000 volumes. A subscription library was established here in 1798;—it contains at present about 2400 volumes in the various departments of miscellaneous literature. A scientific Association was formed here in 1835, for the purpose of providing popular instruction in science, for the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, at a moderate expense. Nothing could be more gratifying

* He was the author of two anonymous works, viz. 1. *Winter Evenings' Conversations between a Father and his Children, on the Works of God*, Edinburgh, 1824, second edition. 2. *Family Conversations on the Evidences and Discoveries of Revelation*, Edinburgh, 1824.

than the success which the Association experienced for several years;—and we enjoyed the high privilege of hearing excellent lectures in eight of the most important sciences;—but, partly from a difficulty in procuring a succession of suitable lecturers, and partly from a want of interest that arose among the town's-people, the lectures, to the great disadvantage of the community, have for some years been discontinued. There is no public reading-room. We have a printing press; but no newspaper or other periodical is published in Dalkeith.

Charitable and other Institutions.—We may safely affirm that there are few places where the poor have been more carefully attended to than in this parish. We believe that a great amount of poverty and distress is relieved by private benevolence;—the ample funds which were formerly at the disposal of the kirk-session lightened the miseries or the burdens which must have otherwise been felt;—and the deserving poor have always found seasonable relief from the distinguished generosity of the Noble House of Buccleuch. A charity work-house was established in this town, for the benefit of the parochial poor, in the year 1750.* The house was built by the joint contribution of heritors, kirk-session, and inhabitants of the town. It stood in an open space of ground between the town and the North Esk. Being required as an hospital for the troops stationed in Dalkeith, during the war with France, it was, about the year 1803, exchanged for the old manse,—the Duke of Buccleuch having given for the benefit of the poor a compensation sum of L. 155. The management of the institution was vested in a committee of thirty-six persons, representing the heritors, kirk-session, and certain classes of the inhabitants. It was capable of accommodating about forty inmates, who were to be employed in useful industry. For many years the establishment was supported by voluntary contributions,—a portion of the funds of the kirk-session,—and the proceeds of the labour of the inmates. The kirk-session expended the rest of their funds upon the poor of the parish, who were kept on a separate roll. The comfort of the poor was, upon the whole, well attended to, and the establishment was productive of much good;—but, in course of time, as the demand for the labour of the inmates failed, and the voluntary offerings were but partially furnished, the supplies fell short of the expenditure, and an assessment was resorted to in 1813, as the best means of proportioning the amount

* Records of Kirk-Session, A. D. 1750.

of contribution to the ability of the inhabitants. It continued for several years to bear the character of a poor-house rather than a house of industry;—till, in 1833, it was thought expedient, from various causes, to abolish the institution;—and, in a few years afterwards, the entire management of the poor of the parish was placed in the hands of the heritors and kirk-session, as provided for in the statute. The average expense for the support of the charity work-house, including its out-door paupers, was usually about L.500 per annum.

Besides the charity work-house, various other societies have been formed for the relief of the poor. The Indigent Sick Society was formed in 1808; the Old Women's Society in 1814; the Clothing Society, for supplying work to industrious poor women, in 1837.

Friendly Societies.—There are ten friendly societies connected with Dalkeith. The Weavers' was instituted in 1566; the Hammermen's in 1694; the Shoemakers' in 1714; the Free Masons' in 1724; the Old Carters' in 1745; the Gardeners' in 1808; the Youths' in 1811; the Buccleuch Carters' in 1828; the Rechabites' in 1840; and the Odd Fellows' in 1841. It is believed that their effect has been beneficial.

Poor.—Average number of persons receiving parochial aid, 106. The sum allotted to each of such persons per week, varies from 6d. to 4s. per week. Average annual amount of contributions for relief of the poor, L.670, 17s. 7d.: from church collections, L.49, 6s. 2½d, including mortcloth dues; from legal assessments, L.510, 19s. 5d.; from alms or legacies, &c., L.110, 17s. 11½d.

A National Security Savings Bank was established in Dalkeith in 1840;—the sum invested for the year ending 20th November 1843 was L.2822, 18s. 9d., and the sum withdrawn was L.1849, 9s. 2d. The investments are chiefly made by persons among the working classes.

Prison.—The prison is situate in the High Street opposite the church, and is a plain old building.* It contains on the ground floor two apartments;—one is used as a weigh-house on market days, and in the other there is a prison and black-hole for offenders;—on the floor above there is a court-room for judicial meetings, and the adjoining room is also used as a prison. The of-

* The stone over the door, bearing the arms of the Earl of Buccleuch, and the date 1648, was no part of the original building, and does not indicate its age. It was brought from the grounds of the palace, and placed in its present position when the prison was last repaired, within the memory of persons still living.

fences for which confinement is awarded, are generally drunkenness on the streets, rioting, theft, &c., and occasionally offenders are lodged there on their way to Edinburgh.* The confinement does not continue longer than twenty-four hours. The prison is well secured,—the diet is good,—but the prisoners have no bedding except straw;—and, in one of the apartments, communication may be held through the grating with persons on the outside. Males and females are placed in separate apartments. The number of persons confined during the year is about thirty. The prison is under the superintendence of the Bailie of Barony.† Since the establishment of the county police, in 1841, this jail has been in a great measure superseded,—offenders being now lodged in a police office properly fitted up in the West Wynd.

Fairs.—By a statute, passed in 1581,§ a fair was ordained to be held annually in Dalkeith on the 10th of October. It is now held on the third Tuesday of that month. By a statute,‡ passed in 1672, two other fairs were appointed to be held annually for the benefit of the town, the one on the last Tuesday of April, and the other on the second Tuesday of July;—but they have been discontinued. In 1820, at the suggestion of the Agricultural Association, a fair for horses was appointed to be held in May, on the first Thursday after Rutherglen fair, which still continues.§ Two other markets have been recently introduced for hiring servants, one on the second Thursday of October, and the other on the last Thursday of February.

Inns, Alehouses, &c.—We have at present (1844) 3 inns,—45 ale-houses,—and, including these, 62 spirit-dealers in the parish. In 1839 there were 85. A certain number of these may be considered necessary;—but, unquestionably, the multitude that have long been established here, have proved most injurious to the morals of the people. The dram-shops especially, that invite the labourer in the morning, or minister to the cravings of street wanderers at night, ought to be regarded as a moral nuisance, and discountenanced by every person of respectability.

* As a historical fact in connection with this prison, it may be mentioned, that Andrew Guillan, weaver, who lived near Magus Moor, and who was executed at Edinburgh on the 20th of July 1683, for being present at the murder of Archbishop Sharpe, was apprehended near Cockpen for refusing to drink the king's health, and confined one night in Dalkeith Jail on the 11th of June 1683. The account of his apprehension, trial, and execution, which is deeply interesting, is narrated at length by Wodrow in his *History of the Church of Scotland*, Vol. ii. page 303-4, folio edition.

† See Report of the Commissioners on Prisons, Vol. xxxi. A. D. 1837-8.

‡ Acts of Scot. Parl., Vol. iii. page 238.

§ Ibid., Vol. iii. page 238, Vol. viii. page 74, 1672.

Fuel.—Coal from the mines in the neighbourhood is universally employed for fuel, and the expense, according to the quality, is from 6s. 8d. to 8s. 4d. per ton;—or 4d. to 5d. per cwt.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

Since the publication of the last Statistical Account, most important improvements have taken place in Dalkeith. New houses, churches, and streets have been built; the hamlets have been rendered more comfortable;—new roads have been opened and bridges constructed;—stage-coaches have been multiplied;—gas-light, railroads, banks, libraries, Sabbath schools, infant and charity schools, religious, charitable, and scientific associations have been introduced;—agriculture has been conducted upon a more enlightened system,—and the working of the coal mines has been vastly extended.

Suggestions.—The town should be thoroughly drained. A portion of the fields on the south-west of the town might be advantageously laid out in small villas, suited to the accommodation of genteel families, and at a moderate rent. Improvements in agriculture and manufactures, that supersede the necessity of human labour, ought to be cautiously introduced;—employments in greater variety, and yielding a better remuneration, ought to be provided for female industry;—the education of the young, especially among the lower orders, and their religious and moral training; and the health, habits, employment, and instruction of the adult poor and labouring classes, and their general comfort and happiness, ought to receive more attention from the upper and more influential parts of the community than they have hitherto done.

November 1844.