

focus of each to a dazzling brilliancy. This heptagon performs, by a beautifully constructed machine, an entire revolution around the burner, or fixed light, in the course of seven minutes, which causes the lapse of one minute between the concentrated light passing through the centre of one lens till it again passes through the centre of another. Hence the alternations of brilliancy and dimness in the light, appearing to every eye around the whole horizon.

There are two families who constantly reside on the island,—the principal keeper of the light-house and his assistant, who are very comfortably lodged within the building which has been erected for the light. Everything connected with this establishment is in the most complete order, being under the skilful superintendence of Mr Robert Stevenson, Civil-Engineer.

January 1843.

PARISH OF DUNFERMLINE.

PRESBYTERY OF DUNFERMLINE, SYNOD OF FLEE.

THE REV. PETER CHALMERS, A. M., MINISTER OF
FIRST CHARGE.

Second charge at present vacant.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Situation and Height.—THE town of Dunfermline is situated in latitude $56^{\circ} 5' 4''$ north; longitude $3^{\circ} 27' 18''$ west from Greenwich (station, Abbey Church); sixteen miles north-west of Edinburgh; 43 north-east of Glasgow; 21 east-south-east of Stirling; 29 south of Perth; 11 south-west of Kinross; 30 south-west of Cupar, the county town; and 12 west south-west of Kirkcaldy. It is 2 miles 7 furlongs north of the Frith, at Limekilns, in the parish; 3 miles 3 furlongs ditto at Rosyth Castle; and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of North Queensferry.

Name.—The word *Dunfermline*, locally pronounced *Dumferline*, or vulgarly *Dumfarline*, is of Celtic origin. *Dun* signifies a heap, hill, tower, castle; *faire* denotes a watch or guard; and *linne*, a pool, a pond, and also a waterfall or cataract; or *loin*, a little stream

or rivulet. Hence *Dun-fair-linne* or *loin* will mean, The Fort or Castle, which commands the pool or stream,—or shortly, The Watch-tower of or upon the stream. This is thought the most simple derivation, and most agreeable to the Gaelic idiom, and therefore is preferable to another, the more common, and also quite correct one, which makes *Dun* and *linne* or *loin* as above, and *fiar*, crooked or winding, so that *Dun-fiar-linne* or *loin*, will signify, The Castle upon the crooked or curved pool or winding stream. Both these etymologies are suitable to the locality from which it is most probable the name was taken, the tower or residence of King Malcolm III. being situated upon a mount in Pittencrieff Glen, on the west side of the church, around which a little stream winds.

The word, Dunfermline, was anciently written Dunfermelyn, Dunfermelyne, Dunfermling, Dunfermlyng, Dwnfermling, Domfermeling, Dounfranelin, and Dunfermlis; and in Latin, *Dunum Fermilinum*, *Dunum Fermelini*, *Fermelinodunum*, *Fermalinodunum*, *Fermilodunensis*, and *Fermilodunum*. This last mode of writing the name, appears on the present common seal of the burgh, the armorial bearing of which is a tower or fort, supported by two lions. Around the device is a circle, on which are inscribed the words SIGILLVM CIVITATIS FERMILODVNI. In the ancient seal of the burgh, which has been long lost, but some impressions of which remain, there were around the same arms two circles, in the exterior of which were engraved the words just quoted, with the name of the town, spelled FERMELODUNI, and the interior, the words ESTO RUPES INACCESSA. On the reverse side was the figure of a lady, holding a sceptre, and on each side an inverted sword, handle downwards, surrounded by the words MARGARETA REGINA SCOTORUM. All these legends are in Roman capitals.

The arms of the burgh evidently refer to the origin of the town, and show what has been the prevailing opinion as to the derivation of its name. For there is a peninsulated eminence in Pittencrieff Glen, as already noticed, close by the town, of about seventy feet in height, and very steep, rugged, and rocky on the north side, on which stood a tower commonly called *King Malcolm Canmore's Tower*, or his residence at Dunfermline, and probably built by him. The name of his Queen was Margaret, afterwards canonized, and named St Margaret. A small coarse fragment of two walls of this tower, strongly cemented with lime, mixed evidently with sea sand, from the quantity of shell

imbedded in it, still remains, very properly preserved by the present proprietor, James Hunt, Esq., and which must be now nearly 800 years old. Around the base of this little hill, there winds a rivulet, named the *Back-burn* or *Tour* (Tower) *burn*; and from the sides and summit of the hill, as well as through the adjacent deep and narrow glen, there rises some very stately and aged trees. The hill or mount is named from the building erected on it, *The Tower-hill*, and about a hundred yards south-east of it in the glen, are the ruins of the ancient Palace of Dunfermline, of which notice will afterwards be taken. The whole scenery is exceedingly picturesque and romantic, the admiration of all strangers.

Extent and Boundaries.—The territorial extent of the parish is very great, and its figure irregular. Its utmost length from north to south is about nine miles, and its utmost breadth from east to west, about six miles. It contains about 19,296 acres imperial, or 15,300 Scots, exclusive of the space occupied by the town, villages and great roads. Calculating the *average* length at eight, and the *average* breadth at four and a-half miles, the number of square miles in the parish will be 36, and of square imperial acres, 23,040.

Dunfermline is bounded by the parishes of Cleish and Saline on the north, of Carnock and Torryburn on the west, and of Beath, Aberdour, Dalgety, and Inverkeithing, on the east. It has Inverkeithing, also, on the south-east; and the Frith of Forth on the south-west.

Topographical Appearances.—The surface presents a great variety of appearances.

The southern division is fertile and well clothed, and in many places very beautiful, from the undulating nature of the ground, and the intermixture of clumps and belts of good plantations; while the northern is, with some exceptions, naked and bleak in aspect. The land has a general ascent from south to north, which is easy, and not much interrupted by declivities between the Frith of Forth, at the village of Limekilns and the town; but is more rapid and irregular afterwards. The undulations of the rising ground, on the approach to the town, from the North Queensferry, are very considerable, causing alternately great heights and hollows in the road leading to it.

The northern section of the parish is considerably diversified by high and low-lying grounds, the swelling ridges becoming more numerous and elevated, as they spread towards the Cleish

hills, with occasional valleys intervening, and generally extending from east to west. The Roscobie ridge is very prominent.

The principal hills are, the hill of Beath, on the north-east, which is partly in this, and partly in Beath parish; and Craigh-luscar hill, on the north-west. The former has the greater elevation of the two, is clothed with verdure to the summit, and commands a beautiful prospect.

The coast along the Frith of Forth stretches about a mile and a half, and is partly high, and partly flat. It is chiefly rocky in its nature, and the portion of it immediately in front of Broomhall house, which is steep, is covered with fine wood. At the western extremity are the harbour, village, and lime-works of Charleston; in the centre, the bay, harbour, and village of Limekilns; and close by, on the east, in the parish of Inverkeithing, the harbour of Brucehaven, and about a quarter of a mile onward the ruins of the old church, and the churchyard of Rosyth, where the ground projects a little into the Frith.

Meteorology.—The atmosphere is generally dry, clear, bracing, and salubrious; but there is a considerable diversity in the parish as to climate. In the southern division, where the land has a gentle slope towards the Frith, and is comparatively well sheltered, the temperature is much milder and more genial than in the northern, where the ground has a gradual ascent, and is more hilly and less protected. From this circumstance, as well as the greater wetness and inferiority of the soil in the northern district, the harvest there is commonly two or three weeks later than in the southern. Even in the upper and lower ends of the town, there is a perceptible difference in the temperature, as indeed may be supposed from the fact, that there are 200 feet of difference between their respective elevations above the level of the sea.

A meteorological table, showing the state of the barometer and thermometer at nine o'clock in the morning for ten years, 1825–1834, both inclusive, was kept by the late Rev. Henry Fergus, minister of the Relief Church, Dunfermline, well known in this quarter for the ardour and ability with which he prosecuted scientific studies, as well as the amiableness and modesty of his character. From this table, with which I have been favoured, the following facts and calculations have been deduced as to atmospheric pressure and temperature:—

1. *Atmospheric Pressure.*—The subjoined table points out the mean height of the barometer for each of the months of the ten

years specified, viz. from the beginning of 1825 to the end of 1834, derived from observations made daily at nine o'clock in the morning. There is also a column to indicate the deviations in excess or defect of the means for each month from the mean height of the barometer, during the whole period of observation.

MONTHS.	Height at 9. A.M. Inches.	Aberrations of Monthly Means. Inches.
January	29.49	+.05
February	29.40	— .04
March	29.43	— .01
April	29.41	— .03
May	29.55	+.11
June	29.48	+.04
July	29.51	+.07
August	29.46	+.02
September	29.45	+.01
October	29.44	= .00
November	29.35	— .09
December	29.31	— .13
Average Mean		29.44

Thus it appears that the average mean pressure, taken from the means of the months, is 29.44; that the means in excess are one more than in defect; that the former obtain in five consecutive months, from May to September, both inclusive; and that in the month of October there was an equality.

The mean height of the barometer during the twelve months, and the highest and lowest state of it in the course of each year of the above specified period, as also its annual range or difference between these two conditions, was as follows:—

YEARS.	Mean Height of Barometer during Twelve Months.	Highest.	Lowest.	Annual Range.
1825	29.655	29.68	28.75	.93
1826	29.287	29.56	29.11	.45
1827	29.437	29.57	28.90	.67
1828	29.293	29.64	29.01	.63
1829	29.550	29.73	29.18	.55
1830	29.478	29.80	29.25	.55
1831	29.491	29.69	29.29	.40
1832	29.565	29.74	29.42	.32
1833	29.471	29.67	29.02	.65
1834	29.614	29.87	29.19	.68
Means	29.403	29.59	29.26	.50

2. *The Temperature.*—The following table shows the mean height of the thermometer during the twelve months of each of the years in the fore-mentioned period; as also its highest and lowest state in each year of it:—

YEARS.	Mean Height of Thermometer during Twelve Months.	Highest.	Lowest.
1825	46.810	60.01	37.22
1826	47.655	62.07	34.17
1827	46.380	58.26	33.18
1828	47.662	57.26	39.13
1829	44.950	57.05	33.17
1830	45.909	58.14	35.09
1831	47.629	60.17	34.27
1832	47.134	58.10	36.27
1833	46.757	59.0	34.10
1834	48.023	60.0	39.12

The mean temperature of each month, and the average means of the whole for these ten years, is thus shown :—

MONTHS.	Mean Height of Thermometer from 1825 to 1834.
January . . .	36.17
February . . .	38.14
March . . .	40.13
April . . .	44.12
May . . .	50.14
June . . .	57.10
July . . .	59.10
August . . .	56.10
September . . .	52.16
October . . .	48.15
November . . .	40.12
December . . .	40.14

Average Mean 46. 8

The average of the thermometer was accordingly 46.8, while that of the barometer, as formerly ascertained, was 29.44. It appears, too, that January was the coldest and July the hottest months during the ten years in question.

Rain and Wind.—The prevailing and strongest winds in the parish are from the west and south-west, as indicated by the inclination in an opposite direction of single and exposed trees ; and it is these winds which most frequently bring rain, while the coldest are from the north and east. A north-westerly wind is generally dry.

In 1828, the following observations were made as to rain and wind. From 1st January to 31st December of that year, there were 157 rainy days, in 51 of which the rain was incessant. The number of days during which the wind blew from the west and south-west was 211, from the south 39, from and about the east 56, and from the north 59.

The following is a table of the quantity of rain which fell in the

town of Dunfermline each month for the last ten years, obtained from a common rain-gauge.

MONTHS.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
January,	.75	.37	4.4	1.7	3.9	1.2	1.9	2.8	3.	1.3
February,	1.8	8.	2.6	2.8	2.4	3.5	2.9	2.5	1.4	1.1
March,	1.5	1.5	2.4	2.6	3.9	.5	3.5	3.1	3.	1.2
April,	1.24	1.4	.9	1.	2.2	1.9	1.8	.4	3.	.8
May,	1.4	2.4	1.5	1.4	.5	1.5	2.8	.8	3.1	.7
June,	1.7	2.6	2.5	.9	2.6	1.5	6.4	2.4	1.8	1.9
July,	1.6	2.6	1.9	2.2	6.9	2.5	3.	2.8	3.5	4.5
August,	3.9	1.1	1.7	1.6	2.9	3.4	3.9	1.6	2.1	6.8
September,	1.3	1.4	4.5	4.9	3.2	1.6	3.4	4.8	2.9	3.9
October,	5.6	1.	1.6	2.7	2.7	3.5	2.2	2.9	2.1	8.2
November,	1.3	2.4	2.3	2.9	2.6	3.9	2.2	2.9	2.5	2.1
December,	1.5	6.1	1.3	1.9	4.	2.7	1.1	2.9	5.	3.2
Total of each year,	23.63	27.87	27.6	26.6	38.8	27.8	35.1	29.9	32.8	35.1

Hydrography.—The Frith of Forth, as already mentioned, bounds the lower part of the parish, on the south-west, and the *quoad civilia* part of it, at North Queensferry, on the south-east. It presents here nothing remarkable as to tides, except a slight peculiarity occasionally at Charleston, the south-western extremity of the parish. Indeed, there is no great peculiarity in this respect on the whole Frith till near Alloa, where there is a very striking one, called *Lakies*, of which a short account is given in Sibbald's History of Fife (pp. 87-8), and a very full one in the new Statistical Account of that parish.

A bank runs from Long Craig Island at North Queensferry, all along the north shore, as far up as Long Annat Point, above Blair house, west of the burgh of Culross, which is nearly dry in all places, in low spring tides.

Some of the soundings, at a little distance from this bank, at low water of spring tides, are as follows:—

Near Charleston,	16 feet.
Between Charleston and Limekilns,	12
Near Limekilns,	9
... Du-Craig Island, west of Rosyth Castle,*	21
... Long Craig Island, west of North Queensferry,	18
The depth of water at Charleston harbour, at the height of the stream tides, is	16½
Ditto at Limekilns harbour,	13½
Ditto at Brucehaven do.	14½
Ditto at all these harbours, at neap-tides, is about	6

* "Probably Dubh-Crags, Gaelic, black-rocks."—Sibbald's History of Fife, Cupar Fife, 1803, 8vo, p. 94.

Heavy gales of wind from the west often raise the tides $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the usual calculation.

The average depth of water in the centre of the Frith, between a point opposite Rosyth castle, and a point opposite Borrowstounness, is about 55 feet. The greatest depth in this range is on the south side of the small Bimar Island, where it is 192 feet. Between that island and Long Craig Island, it is 162 feet. The depth between North Battery Pier and the north-west of Inchgarvie Island, is 210 feet, nearer to that point it is 222 feet,—the greatest depth of water in the whole Frith, and even in many parts of the North Sea.

A stone-beacon was lately erected by the commissioners for the northern light-houses on Bimar Island, 27 feet in height, and 13 in diameter, as a protection to vessels at high water, when the island is covered.

Long Craig Island, Du-Craig, and Bimar, are all rocky and of small extent. Their sizes are in the order now named.

South of the east end of Long Craigs, and midway between it and a parallel line from Bimar, is Fair-way sunk rock, flattish, stretching south-west and north-east, about the size of the deck of a vessel of 200 tons. It is covered at lowest stream ebb by $5\frac{1}{2}$ or 6 feet water. A sloop drawing $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet water grounded on it on the 2d November 1826, and remained till the tide had flowed an hour. Since that period, vessels with any draught of water always take the south side of Bimar rock.

The smallest breadth of the Frith, viz. from the extremity of the Signal-House Pier to that of the South Queensferry Pier, at lowest water of spring tides, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and to Newhalls Pier, about 50 yards more. The greatest breadth, viz. from Limekilns to the opposite shore, west of Blackness Castle, is from two to three miles.

Springs.—There is a small mineral spring near the iron mill, in the vicinity of Charleston.

The springs from which the town of Dunfermline is supplied with water are situated at Cairncubie, in the town-moor, about a mile and half north-east of the town. The water was first brought from them into the town about 1797, and is conveyed in pipes partly wooden and partly cast-iron, and also, during a portion of its progress, in conduits built of stone and lime.

Lakes or Lochs.—There are several of these in the northern

part of the parish;—the Town Loch, Lochend, Lochfitty, Loch Gloe, and Black Loch.

Rivulets.—The chief brook deserving notice is the Lyne, or as it is often called the Spital (Hospital) burn, from passing in its course near the site of the ancient hospital of St Leonards, at the lower end of the town. There are also the Tower or Tour-burn, which winds round the Tower-hill in Pittencrieff Glen, whence it derives its name, and the Baldrige burn.

*Mineralogy, Geology, Soil.**—The fields of coal in this district are very extensive, and appear to have been among the most ancient in Scotland. I am aware of only two notices of coal, one in England, the other in Scotland, prior to that in Dunfermline, the former being variously dated, 1234, 1239, and 1245; the latter 1284–5.†

In 1291, William de Oberwill, proprietor of Pittencrieff estate, adjoining to the town, granted a charter to the abbot and convent of Dunfermline, bestowing on them the privilege of working one coal-pit, wherever they chose, on any part of his property, except the land which was arable; and when one was exhausted, of opening another at their pleasure, as often as they considered it expedient, but for their own exclusive use, and with an express prohibition to sell coals to others. He also, in the same charter, gave them a right to quarry and hew as many stones as they pleased, on the same conditions, with the liberty of making “free use of all the roads and footpaths through his lands of Petyncreff and of Galurigs, which they at any time had employed, or been in the practice of employing.” To this charter were affixed not only his own seal, but, at his instance, those of the Lord Bishop of St Andrews, and of Robert de Malevilla (Melville), and it is dated at Dunfermline on the Tuesday immediately before the feast of St Ambrose, bishop and confessor, 1291.‡

But at the early period of 1291, there was little coal wrought in the parish. It was then a luxury enjoyed chiefly by the inmates of the Abbey, and persons of distinction in the country.

In progress of time coal came to be generally used as fuel in

* Vide the author's Prize Essay on the Dunfermline coal-field, which appeared first in the Quarterly Journal of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, for June 1840, and with the necessary alterations brought down to October 1842, and some additions, in his Historical and Statistical Account of Dunfermline, pp. 600, illustrated with 17 engravings, published by Blackwood and Sons, May 1844.

† Arnot's Hist. of Edinburgh, 4to, Book i. ch. 2, p. 84. History of Fossil Fuel, &c., 8vo, (1835), p. 310–311. Chalmers' Caledonia, Vol. i. p. 793, note.

‡ Carta de Petyncreff de dono Willielmi de Oberwill, 1291.—Chartulary of the Abbey, Advocates' Lib. Printed Chart. p. 218.

Dunfermline, as in other places; and when trade was prosperous, even to be exported to foreign parts. Although it continued to be wrought by crop-levels long after 1291, there was little exportation till the middle of last century. Even so late as 1763, the writer of the last Statistical Account of the parish, states that the annual value of exported coal was only L.200, and in 1771, that it did not exceed L.500 Sterling. The coal-mines became after 1771, and have continued to be, very lucrative to many of the proprietors. "From a remote period," the same writer records, "the family of Pitferrane obtained from Government the privilege of exporting these coals to foreign parts, free of all duty whatever. The original privilege was renewed by Queen Anne, on December 21, 1706, and ratified in Parliament on March 21, 1707. The family continued to enjoy the privilege till 1788, when it was purchased by Government for L.40,000 Sterling, when the property that could injure the revenue was nearly exhausted."

Although the coal in the parish has thus been dug for upwards of five centuries, it is still most abundant. Nearly 3000 acres are calculated as still to work, a portion of that quantity having been ascertained by general boring, and the rest conjectured on good grounds to be of the coal-formation, with such interruptions, more or less slight, as commonly occur in coal-fields.

The coal-strata extend from Culalo Hills on the east to the Saline Hills on the west, and pervade in that line of bearing the whole of the parish of Dunfermline. In some parts there have been discovered 10 or 12 seams to the dip, the aggregate thickness of which amounts to upwards of 40 feet, contained in beds varying from a few inches to seven or eight feet in thickness. These are different in quality as well as in thickness, but in general improve towards the west. By being divested of part of their bitumen, they partake of more heat and durability, and, from a hard splint, they become a rich caking cubical coal, until they approach the trap hills, when they lose their bituminous quality altogether, and are changed into a blind anthracite, or glance-coal.*

Elgin Colliery.—The largest proprietor is the Earl of Elgin, who possesses a coal-field, the whole area of which, wrought and unwrought, may be stated at from 2600 to 2700 acres.

The coal-seams are of various quality, and some of them, especially the deepest, are extremely valuable. Almost all the coal

* This coal is termed by the workmen in Fife, *Rotten ratchell*, or *Foul rahill*, and is used in furnaces of steam-engines and breweries.

partakes more or less of the caking quality and soft texture of the Newcastle coal. It is easily ignited, possesses great heat and durability, and produces very few ashes of a brown colour, which renders it cleanly and economical for all purposes.

A new pit was completed at the end of the year 1839, 105 fathoms deep, named the "Wallsend Pit,"* which has entirely superseded the use of the Baldrige pit in the vicinity. It is the deepest coal shaft in Scotland, and probably one of the most valuable. It is very productive, yielding at present as much coal as all the other pits together previously did at any one time.

Subjoined is a section of the different strata in this pit, showing the order of their superposition and succession, as well as the thickness of each. As the shaft is sunk in the bottom of an elliptical basin, the general dip of the strata is towards the shaft, as to a common centre from all directions, except the north, where the segment of the basin is cut off by a dike. The general angle of the dip will be from 16° to 20° .†

* The common name *Wallsend* means the end of the wall of Severus, on the northern bank of the Tyne, a few miles below Newcastle, where the best coal is got.

† Section of the strata in the *Wallsend Pit* in *West Baldrige*, the property of the *Earl of Elgin*.

	Coal.			Various Strata.		
	Fath.	Ft.	In.	Fath.	Ft.	In.
1. Soil and clay mixed with sand,				2	4	0
2. Soft brown sandstone,				4	3	0
3. Coal soft and foul,	0	3	0	0	3	0
4. Soft brown sandstone,				1	2	0
5. Hard white sandstone,				1	3	0
6. Slate clay or blaes mixed with sand,				0	1	6
7. Coal,	0	2	0			
8. Bituminous stone or slate,	0	0	5			
9. Coal,	0	1	7			
				0	4	0
10. Slate-clay or blaes				0	1	3
11. Soft white sandstone,				0	3	0
12. Slate-clay or blaes,				0	0	8
13. Sandstone plies mixed with blaes,				1	2	9
14. Slate-clay or blaes,				0	2	4
15. Coal,	0	3	6			
16. Bituminous stone,	0	0	5			
17. Coal,	0	2	9			
				0	6	8
18. Slate-clay or blaes,				0	1	10
19. Sandstone,				0	2	1
20. Sandstone plies and blaes alternately,				0	3	0
21. Sandstone,				0	3	0
22. Slate-clay or blaes,				0	4	4
23. Coal,	0	0	7	0	0	7
24. Slate-clay,				0	1	2
25. Sandstone,				0	3	7
26. Slate-clay,				1	3	3

Carry over,

The whole quantity of coals raised at the Elgin Collieries, on an average of the last five years and upwards, has been fully 60,000

	Coal.	Various Strata.
	Fath. Ft. In.	Fath. Ft. In.
27. Slate-clay mixed with sandstone,		0 1 2
28. Slate-clay,		0 3 0
29. Sandstone		0 0 5
30. Slate-clay,		0 1 0
31. Sandstone		8 1 6
32. Slate-clay,		1 4 8
33. Coal,	0 0 5	0 0 5
34. Slate-clay,		0 3 2
35. Coal,	0 2 6	
36. Bituminous stone,	0 0 3	
37. Coal,	0 3 0	
		0 5 9
38. Sandstone plies and blaes alternately,		1 2 8
39. Slate-clay,		0 2 5
40. Coal,	0 2 9	
41. Sandstone mixed with blaes,	0 1 10	
42. Coal,	0 2 7	
		1 1 2
43. Sandstone with a ply of slate-clay,		2 2 8
44. Slate-clay,		0 2 1
45. Coal,	0 5 2	0 5 2
46. Slate-clay,		0 4 0
47. Sandstone,		0 0 8
48. Slate-clay,		0 3 10
49. Coal,	0 2 5	0 2 5
Depth of Pittferrane level,		41 0 3
50. Slate-clay,		0 2 4
51. Coal,	0 2 3	0 2 3
52. Slate-clay with balls of ironstone,		0 3 0
53. Fire-clay,		0 0 3
54. Slate-clay with balls of ironstone,		0 2 5
55. Coal,	0 1 11	
56. Bituminous stone,	0 0 4	
57. Coal,	0 1 4	
		0 3 7
58. Slate-clay,		0 4 5
59. Ditto mixed with sandstone		0 4 2
60. Sandstone,		2 0 3
61. Coal,	0 3 9	0 3 9
62. Sandstone,		2 0 11
63. Ditto mixed with blaes,		0 3 0
64. Slate-clay,		1 3 9
65. Sandstone mixed with blaes,		0 2 10
66. Sandstone,		0 2 8
67. Sandstone mixed with blaes,		0 3 0
68. Sandstone,		1 4 1
69. Slate-clay,		2 4 4
70. Sandstone, hard,		0 1 4
71. Slate-clay,		0 2 5
72. Coal,	0 0 7	0 0 7
73. Slate-clay,		1 4 3
74. Sandstone,		0 6 9
75. Coal,	0 1 6	0 1 6
76. Slate-clay,		0 2 8
77. Ditto mixed with sandstone,		0 2 8

Carry over,

tons, 40,000 of which have been exported, chiefly to the ports on the Baltic and Mediterranean Seas, the remainder being disposed of by land sale, and consumed at the Charleston Limeworks. The whole of this quantity is now produced at the Wallsend pit alone.

Wellwood Colliery.—Immediately to the east of the Elgin is the Wellwood Colliery, belonging to Andrew Wellwood of Garvock, Esq. It is situated about a mile north of Dunfermline, and is leased by James Spowart of Venturefair and Bellfield, Esq., a very enterprising and successful coalmaster. The colliery was a few

	Coal.			Various Strata.		
	Fath.	Ft.	In.	Fath.	Ft.	In.
78. Slate-clay,				0	3	1
79. Coal,	0	0	7	0	0	7
80. Sandstone mixed with blaes,				3	2	5
81. Coal,	0	1	2	0	1	2
82. Slate-clay,				0	1	8
83. Sandstone mixed with blaes,				0	4	6
84. Sandstone,				2	1	8
85. Slate-clay,				0	2	0
86. Ditto mixed with sandstone,				2	5	0
87. Sandstone,				1	3	0
88. Ditto mixed with blaes,				0	1	8
89. Slate-clay or blaes,				0	4	9
90. Coal,	0	1	7	0	1	7
91. Sandstone with petrifications,				2	3	7
92. Slate-clay,				1	5	5
93. Coal,	0	0	2	0	0	2
94. Slate-clay (light grey),				0	5	0
95. Ditto mixed with sandstone,				0	5	3
96. Sandstone,				9	0	6
97. Slate-clay,				0	3	5
98. Coal,	0	2	8			
99. Bituminous stone,	0	0	3			
100. Coal,	0	0	10			
101. Slate-clay,				0	3	9
102. Ditto marked with sandstone,				0	1	6
103. Slate-clay,				0	1	6
104. Sandstone mixed with blaes,				1	2	7
105. Sandstone,				3	3	0
106. Slate-clay,				0	1	7
107. Coal,	0	2	0	0	2	0
108. Sandstone plies mixed with blaes,				3	1	0
109. Slate-clay or blaes,				1	0	0
110. Coal,	0	3	8	0	3	8
111. Sandstone,				1	4	0
				105	1	0

"In the preceding section," the manager remarks, "there are 27 beds of coal of various thickness amounting to 56 feet 3 inches. Several of these are so thin that they cannot be wrought to advantage. But there are 19 of them containing 49 feet 8 inches of coal when taken in sections, as stated in the left hand column, which can be wrought in 13 divisions or separate workings. Each of these divisions is generally denominated one seam, without any regard to the midstone which lies between the different beds or leaves.

"The whole of these seams partake less or more of the caking quality and soft texture of the Newcastle coal, and, in particular, the three undermost are of the very richest kind."

years since greatly increased in value, both to the proprietor and lessee, by the erection of a powerful steam-engine for drawing the water, whereby an excellent seam of splint-coal was reached, much admired for its clearness and purity. The coal from this work is extensively used in the town of Dunfermline and neighbourhood, and a large quantity of it is also exported to the ports on the Baltic and Mediterranean Seas, France, &c. chiefly for navigation purposes, for which it is well adapted. The steam-boats plying between Paris and Rouen are almost entirely supplied with it. There have been at times 2000 tons sent down by the Elgin railway in one fortnight.

The coal-field, including East Baldrige and Venturefair, not at present wrought, may embrace 200 acres, of which 30 or 40 are still to work.

The average quantity of coals raised in 1836-1841 was 39,535 tons per annum.

Townhill and Appin Collieries.—To the east of this colliery, and about a mile and a quarter from the town, are the Townhill and Appin Collieries, the former belonging to the burgh of Dunfermline, and the latter to Mr Downie of Appin. Previous to Candlemas 1838, the burgh had its coal in its own hands, and worked only that which was at a moderate depth, and of inferior quality, which was all sold in the town and neighbourhood at a lower rate than other coal. At the period mentioned, however, an enterprising and wealthy company took a lease of it for nineteen years, commencing at that date, and by sinking new pits, so as to reach the splint coal, a greater amount and superior quality of coal are raised, so that hopes are entertained that not only the lessees, but the creditors of the burgh, will be much benefited, even that the debt of the burgh will, at no distant period, be entirely paid off. The consumption formerly was chiefly in the town and vicinity, but now there is a considerable exportation to France, Denmark, and the Baltic. The coal for exportation is now shipped at Inverkeithing, whither it is conveyed by a branch railway recently formed through the lands of Messrs Downie, Wellwood, and Main, and joining the Halbeath one at Guttergates, near where it crosses the Crossgates road.

The whole coal-field leased by the company is understood to cover above 900 acres, of which about 700 still remain unworked. All the lower seams to the north of the great dike are untouched.

The gross output of coal for several years previous to 1838 by

the burgh used to be between 6000 and 7000 tons per annum. That of the company averages at present 15,000 tons.

Halbeath Colliery.—The next large and very old colliery, still farther to the east, and two and a half miles from the town of Dunfermline, is that of Halbeath, belonging to John Clarkson, Esq. The coal-field here is very extensive, comprehending, with all the portions leased from the neighbouring proprietors, several hundred acres, of which there is a large portion still to work, but the precise extent of this cannot well be ascertained, in consequence of the want of the old plans of the workings. It may be estimated, however, at above 200 acres. A valuable bed of canal or parrot coal has been wrought in it, with much advantage of late, in supplying the Dunfermline and other gas-works.

There are other two small collieries, the Cuttlehill and South Lethan, but at present there is little coal wrought at them.

Fossil Organic Remains.—These are found in great abundance in almost all these coal-fields, and they chiefly belong to the vegetable kingdom. They occur in the sandstone, coals, and fire-clay, but principally in the shales. Some excellent specimens were found in the New Wallsend pit, at the Elgin Colliery, in the stratum No. 91 of the section previously given, which is 15 feet 7 inches of sandstone, at the depth of from 76 to 78 fathoms from the surface. The largest of these have been transferred to the lawn south-east of Broomhall House.

Elgin Colliery.—1. A *Stigmara ficoides*. There are specimens of the body of this tree in fire-clay, with the leaves proceeding from the punctures, six or seven inches long. 2. There are stalks of the *Sigillaria pachyderma*. 3. There are the *Lepidodendron obovatum*, and the *Lepidodendron Sternbergii*, with other species. 4. There has likewise been found a plant, which is probably a *Megaphyton*. It is a pretty long stalk, exhibiting projecting points like steps, from which the branches probably went off. Some portions of the bark of these trees are quite smooth, and others still retain the rough coally matter; while the inner woody structure, which is the first to decay, has disappeared, and the space has been filled up with other ingredients, now forming the sandstone.

Wellwood Colliery.—At the Wellwood Colliery there have been found very good specimens of the *Lepidodendron Sternbergii*, and of *Calamites*. There is a round stalk of one of these, more than a foot long, and exhibiting two divisions of growth; and there is another more compressed, probably from having lain either hori-

Statistical Table in regard to the Collieries in the Parish of Dunfermline, 15th November 1842.

Collieries in the Parish of Dunfermline, 15th November 1842.

Number of Collieries working.	Number of Pits working.	Depth of Pits working.	Greatest depth at which Colliers work at present.	No. and Power of Steam-Engines.	General Pressure per inch on piston, which may be increased.	Mode of transporting Coals to pit bottoms.
5	9	From 15 to 105 fathoms, 1 foot.	105 Fathoms.	Horse-power. 13 High-pressure Eng. from 12 to 120 1 Cond. Eng. 70 2 Atmo Eng. 14 to 30 1 Bellcrank 16	24 lb.	By horses, women, and girls.
No. of acres in coal field to work.	Average Number of tons raised per annum.	Number of cwt. raised by each man per day.	Kinds and Prices of Coal at Pit-mouth	Number of horses under ground.	Number of Horses on Railways.	No. of Collieries that struck during last five years for a short time.
About 3000.	About 120,000.	From 32 to 46.	Per ton. Fine Splint fr. 8s. 9d. to 9s. 2d. Chew of do. fr. 6s. 8d. to 7s. 6d. Small Coal, 4s. 6d. 5 ft. coarse & chews, 5s. Small culm of splint and 5 feet, 3s. Dross, 2s. 6d.	18	50	3 in 1837-8. 4 in 1842.
No. of colliers and others working.	Total Pop. dependent on Collieries.	Average No. of working days in the Fortnight.	Average Wages.	Whether Colliers attend Public Worship.	Whether Children go to School.	
Males, 881 Females, 296 Total, 1177	Males, 1451 Females, 1459 Total, 2910	10	Men from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 3d. after deductions for light, &c. Boys from 10 and upwards, 9d. to 2s. 3d. do. Women and girls, 8d. to 1s. 3d. do. Girls under 10, 6d.	When not far from church very many do; some even distantly. When distant many seldom, or not at all.	Very many do.	

zontally, or at least at a less angle than 45° . The reedy appearance on both is quite distinct. The *Stigmara* also has been found.

Town Hill Colliery.—At the Town Hill Colliery there have been found some very fine specimens of the *Lepidodendron* in clay-ironstone and in shale, and of the *Calamites*.

Halbeath Colliery.—The tooth of a sauroid fish, named by M. Agassiz, *Megalychtis*, was found a few years since in a bed of cannel coal at Halbeath, of which Leonard Horner, Esq. gave an account in the Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal for April 1836, contending, in opposition to the opinion of Dr Hibbert, that it, as well as the same fish found in the limestone of Burdiehouse, belongs to a marine, not a fresh water formation.

This district abounds not only in coal, but in limestone, whinstone, sandstone, and a portion of ironstone.

Limestone.—Limestone is found in the lands of Broomhall, Roscobie, Lathalmond, Dunduff, Dunnygask, Craigluscar, Cowdens, Brucefield, Southfod, and Sunnybank; but is wrought for sale at present only on the first four mentioned properties.

There are altogether about 400,000 bushels of shells, and 15,000 tons of raw stone sold annually at Charleston. The burnt lime is sold by the imperial standard measure, and the present prices are,—

For lime shells, per bushel,	L.0	0	4
Slacked lime, per chalders of 36 bushels,	0	4	0
Limestone, per ton,	0	4	0
(Put free on board at Charleston harbour.)			
Lime-shell, by land-carriage, per bushel,	0	0	6

There are nearly 60,000 bushels of shells sold annually at Roscobie at $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. per bushel.

The limestone in the parish belongs to the mountain limestone formation, and is of marine origin.

The Charleston limestone has several varieties, the principal of which are of a grey colour, with foliated structure, greyish brown with splintery fracture, and compact ash-grey. These have been found by careful analysis to contain carbonic acid from 40.25 to 42.3; lime from 47.05 to 51.6; magnesia from 0.92 to 2.59; alumina from 0.95 to 1.8; silica from 2.76 to 7.9; iron from 0.28 to 0.56; with a very small proportion of manganese, carbon, sulphur, and naphtha. The limestone which contains the greatest portion of naphtha, carbon, and sulphur, is also that which is lowest in the stratification.*

* Vide a Paper by the Rev. A. Robertson Junior, late of Inverkeithing, in Jameson's Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal, vol. vi. p. 364.

Fossil Remains.—There is a great abundance of fossil remains in the Charleston limestone. One large block of the stone, containing a very rich specimen of these, has been transferred to the lawn on the south-east corner of Broomhall House.

Here there are, 1st, The *Turbinolia fungites*, vulgarly named *Sheephorn*, from its resemblance to that object, or *turbinated madrepore*.

2d, The *Tubipora*, in great abundance.

3d, The *Encrinite*. Whole masses of the rock at Charleston are covered with this fossil, on account of the profusion of which, the limestone might be called, as it sometimes is, "Encrinal."

4th, The *Producta* is very plentiful in this quarry, and there are some specimens of that species of it which have been denominated the *Producta Martini*. There are also the *Producta fimbriata*, *pustulosa*, and many others. There are observable on some of the *Producta* long minute lines, like silver wires, proceeding from both valves, commonly named needles, but now ascertained to be the spines of the *Producta*. Some portions of limestone also contain these spines without the *Producta*.

There are here, too, several species of *Spirifers* and *Terebratulæ*, and a few rare instances of the *Orthoceratite*.

On the shore, west of the harbour, was found a specimen of apparently a *coralline*.

Between Broomhall House and the quarry, there is on the rising ground a huge piece of lime-rock, preserved as a memorial of the height which the rock once possessed, and full of the organic remains now noticed, some of which are in thick regular layers. This piece of rock is seen from a great distance, and has upon it a flag-staff.

Roscobie Limestone.—This is about three and a half miles north from the town of Dunfermline, and is also of the mountain deposit. It has several varieties, the two principal of which are,—compact, grey, fracture earthy, with many particles of calcareous spar; and compact, grey, fracture earthy, with very few of these shining particles. Two specimens of these were carefully analysed for the writer in January and February 1839, by Rev. A. Robertson, Junior, well known for his chemical attainments, and were found to contain as follows. The first,—

Carbonic acid,	42.8
Lime,	52.8
Magnesia,	0.54
Alumina and oxide of iron,	0.5

Siliceous matter, insoluble in acid, in powder and small masses,	3.7
A trace of sulphur and naphtha, and a little carbon.	

 99.84

The second,—

Carbonic acid,	41.4
Lime,	52.2
Magnesia,	0.33
Alumina and oxide of iron,	0.4
Siliceous matter, insoluble in acid, in gritty powder,	4.7
A trace of carbon.	

 99.08

This limestone abounds in the same kinds of fossils as have been mentioned to occur in that of Charleston. The encrinite is exceedingly abundant, and very large at Roscobie. One piece has been found, containing not only a great mass, in apparent confusion, as if arising from some violent disturbance of the stems and tentacula, but also what are very rare, at least in Scotland, two heads of this fossil. The rarity of these is supposed to be owing to their having been more tender parts of the animal, and of course more easily destroyed than the others.

There are met with here also pieces of calcareous shale, in which there are parts of the encrinite covered with iron-pyrites, and beautiful crystals of the same. Some pieces of shale, too, have the spines of the *Producta* distinctly marked on them; and one has spines of perhaps a large *Producta*, with portions of encrinites and *Retepora*. Also *Turbinolia* is found.

At the neighbouring lime-quarry of Lathalmond there are some large specimens of the *Producta*.

Sunnybank Limestone.—The limestone at the small quarry of Sunnybank, in the south-eastern part of the parish, is not the main bed of the mountain deposit, but one of the interpolated beds of the same formation. There is a thin bed of coal immediately below the limestone, and beneath the coal is a deep bed of fire-clay, of which are manufactured the very excellent fire-brick and gas retorts made at Inverkeithing.

Orthoceratites and various shells abound in a bed of slate-clay immediately above the limestone; as also at Duloch, in the immediate neighbourhood, in Inverkeithing parish.

Craigluscar Lime-Quarry.—This quarry, which is in the north-western part of the parish, and near the summit of a hill of the same name, presents one of the exceptions to the general nature

of the limestone rock, inasmuch as it contains a bed of trap, interstratified with two beds of limestone. The trap, however, is not pure, but has a mixture of lime in it, in consequence of which it is commonly named *Bastard Whin*. It is soft and of no durability, and hence is of little value. It is used in kiln buildings, and as metal on country roads, but soon needs to be replaced. It was probably thrown up over the lower bed of limestone, and at some subsequent period the upper bed was deposited upon it.

No metallic deposits, which are so abundant in the corresponding limestones of England, have been discovered in the limestones of this parish.

Trap Rocks.—There are several quarries of these in the parish. The principal one is at Woodhill, on Knockhouse farm, belonging to Captain Sir John Halket, Bart., Pitferrane. This rock appears to have been produced after the deposition of the coal formation. It is rather an exception to the general appearance of such rocks. It cannot be said to be exactly stratified, but there are regular overflows, or beds of trap, as in volcanic mountains; and different from one another in compactness or degrees of hardness. The columnar structure is not very distinct, but seems to be separated occasionally by fissures containing quartz and carbonate of lime. There is one of these of considerable length and width. They may not have been original cracks, but occasioned by subsequent convulsions, and filled by siliceous and calcareous materials. The rock presents in different places, when newly broken, beautiful veins of quartz, and of jasper, approaching to cornelian. There are strewed around the quarry various balls or masses of decomposed greenstone, of a roundish form, with concentrate coatings or layers, which, it is well known, form an excellent soil. The rock is within a few inches of the surface, in which respect it differs greatly from the sandstone quarries in the immediate neighbourhood, which have an alluvial covering of from 10 to 20 feet thick.

There is another of these trap-rock quarries at Redcraigs toll, three miles north from the town of Dunfermline, and another a mile and a half still farther north, near the Outh farm-house, both on the Crieff road, and seen from it. This last quarry has a very curious and interesting appearance, resembling the general aspect of the basaltic pillars at the Giant's Causeway in the north of Ireland. It is not large, is of a semicircular form, and has rather a narrow entrance. At the north-west corner the stones are columnar, and of a pentagonal figure. They lie in a horizontal posi-

tion, the one heaped above the other, and closely and regularly compacted, with the outer ends pointing southward. On the north side the pillars are vertical, on the east arched downwards, on the south inclining or dipping in a bending form to the north, and on the south-west corner dipping to the north-east. Some parts of the greenstone are amygdaloidal, having the cavities filled with carbonate of lime, and some of the fissures are coated with calcareous spar.

There is a great deal of trap-rock, also, on the range of hills lying between the Redcraigs toll and the Roscobie lime-works.

Freestone or Sandstone Quarries.—There are several of these in the parish. The chief ones are at Berrylaw and North Urquhart, a mile north-west; at Millhills, a quarter of a mile south-east; and at Sunnybank, three miles south-east from the town; and at Pittencrieff within it, between Pittencrieff and Golf-Drum Streets. The stone at all these, except the last, is of good quality, and much used in building.

Fossil Remains in the Sandstone Quarries.—There have been found at the Berrylaw and North Urquhart quarries many large fossils of the three kinds already named as occurring in the coal-formation, the *Lepidodendron*, the *Stigmara Ficoides*, and the *Sigillaria*. The writer lately obtained a very excellent specimen of the first of these, about 3 feet in length, and one in diameter; and two of the third, one having three branches, the stem and one branch of which are $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and the other, having two branches, the stem and one branch of which are $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot long, and both about 8 inches in diameter. The bark, which is turned into coal, still retains in all of these in some places the black coally structure and substance. On the east side of the Berrylaw rock, and completely imbedded in it, is a large root of the *Sigillaria*, about 4 feet high, nearly upright, apparently standing where it grew, but probably, according to the more prevalent opinion of geologists, transported from its native site by the inundation of some river, and meeting with an obstacle, deposited in its present position, the sedimentary matter of the agitated waters accumulating around it, as well as replacing its own inner substance, which, it is well known, in all fossil trees decayed first, and now forming the sandstone.

In the adjoining North Urquhart rock there was lately seen closely imbedded in it the stem or branch of a fossil tree, 6 or 8

feet long, and 7 or 8 inches in diameter, lying horizontally, and about 40 feet from the surface.

Quarrymen are not fond of meeting with these fossil remains, since, wherever they occur, there are generally cracks, technically called *dries*, which prevent long blocks being taken out.

It is the remark of an old observant quarryman that he has always found the *Lepidodendron* lowest in the rock, then the *Stigmaria*, and the *Sigillaria* highest, and that near the last, the rock is in an unsolid loose state; and farther, that he has never seen a root penetrating a layer of earthy matter lying between two beds of stone, while he has noticed it passing through two contiguous beds not so separated.

Petrifications have been found also in the Pittencrieff quarry, and particularly a species of *Stigmaria*, which is thought to be undescribed.

At Millhills quarry, too, there have been got impressions of *Spirifers* and *Pecten papyraceus*, *Producta* on bituminous shale, *Corbula sulcata* in clay-ironstone, and *Spirifera bisulcata*.

The principal specimens of these fossil remains which have been noticed are to be seen in the New Museum of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, Edinburgh.

Composition of Hills and Plains.—The hills are generally composed of greenstone, as is the case in those of Craigluscar and Roscobie. The Hill of Beath, adjoining to the Halbeath Colliery, some of the minerals under which belong to the Marquis of Tweeddale, and are leased by the Halbeath Company, is composed of greenstone, and must have been projected after the coal-strata. For, when the workings were carried under the hill, the strata were observed to rise towards the centre, or rent, through which the greenstone must have been projected.

In the high grounds and plains, at least so far as the coal-formation extends, there are alternate beds of sandstone and blaes (or slate-clay), with balls of ironstone in it. Bituminous shale and indurated or fire-clay frequently intervene, but the first two compose the greatest part of the strata above the coal, and are found in beds, varying from 1 foot to 20 feet in thickness, and to the depth of from 20 to 100 fathoms before reaching the lowest seam of coal, under which sandstone of different colours and textures more generally prevails, to the depth of 50 or 60 fathoms, until it reach the limestone.

Ores and Simple Minerals.—Ironstone, to a greater or less ex-

tent, pervades the whole coal-field of the Earl of Elgin, in thin bands and balls, and was once wrought to the extent of 4000 to 5000 tone per annum. But the working of it was discontinued about eight or nine years ago, as a remunerating price could not be obtained for it, on account of the low price of pig-iron, and has not since been resumed. Copper-pyrites, in small quantities, is found imbedded in the clay-ironstone with carbonate of lime at the Elgin Colliery. There is a thin seam of argillaceous ironstone in the Wellwood, Town Hill, and Halbeath Coal-fields, but in all of these it is of an inferior quality, and not sufficiently abundant to render it workable to a profit. It occurs both in veins and nodules at the Townhill Colliery. It is also found in blaes while tarring for lime at the Charleston and Northern Limestone Quarries.

Iron-pyrites is likewise sometimes met with in the roof of the parrot-coal at Halbeath Colliery. Neither the extracting nor purifying of ores is practised in the parish. Some beds of sandstone at the Elgin Collieries contain strong impregnations of alum. Quartz and calcareous spar are found imbedded, and in veins, in the trap-rock at the Town Hill Colliery. Garnets occur in the boulders of mica-slate scattered in that neighbourhood.

Alluvial Deposites.—At the Elgin Colliery the alluvial cover above the sandstone is composed of clay, mixed with sand and small rounded stones, and frequently of fragments of the different strata under it. In the working coal-field it varies in thickness from 6 to 18 feet. It is impervious to water, and never produces water of itself. Peat in some instances forms part of the alluvial cover.

At the Wellwood Colliery the alluvial cover is from 6 to 90 feet in thickness, consisting of clay, sand, and large blocks of quartz, greenstone, and other materials. As none of these rocks are in the immediate neighbourhood, the blocks must have been transported from some of the hills by water.

At the Townhill Colliery the alluvial cover, in the higher parts of the ground, consists of a stiff tenacious clay, intermixed with rounded water-worn stones; and in the lower and hollow parts, of a rich vegetable mould, approaching in some places to the nature of peat, under which the clay is again found, resting upon the rock, but much thinner. The covering varies from 3 to 9 feet in thickness.

At Halbeath Colliery the alluvial cover is from 4 to 40 feet

in thickness : and at the Netherbeath Colliery it is about 18 feet, where it is chiefly of a clayey nature.

No remains of plants or animals are known to have been met with in any of these alluvial deposits.

Soil and Boulders.—The land towards the north of the town, where the collieries are situated, is generally of inferior quality, but some portions of it are good, and others, from being much improved by draining, yield a fair produce. The soil in that quarter varies from a few inches to 2 or 3 feet in thickness, and chiefly rests on till, but some of it, especially near Lathalmond, where the lime-quarry is, reposes on trap, sandstone, or limestone.

The land towards the south of the town, in which are some of the sandstone quarries that have been mentioned, and the Charleston lime-work, is of excellent quality, in high cultivation, and capable of bearing all sorts of crops. The soil there consists chiefly of a brown loam, resting on rotten trap ; but a portion of it is of a light nature, on strong clay, not far from the surface.

Zoology.—Rare Birds found occasionally in the Parish.—

Falco Haliaëtus	Parus ater	Alca Torda
peregrinus	caudatus	arctica
cyaneus	palustris	Alle
Æsalon	Caprimulgus europæus	Larus ridibundus
Lanius Excubitor	Hæmatopus ostralegus	crepidatus
Corvus Graculus	Rallus aquaticus	Anas Tadorna
Sturnus vulgaris	Alcedo ispida	Penelope
Turdus torquatus	Scolopax glottis	Ferina
Motacilla Phœniceus	Tringa macularia	clangula
rubetra	morinella	fuligula
rubecola		

Botany.—Rare Plants found in the Parish.—

Hippuris vulgaris	Polygonum viviparum	Thrinicia hirta
Veronica Buxbaumii	Paris quadrifolia	Hieracium Lawsonsii
polita	Pyrola secunda	Cichorium Intybus
Fedia mixta	Silene anglica	Senecio saracenicus
Eleocharis multicaulis	noctiflora	Matricaria Chamomilla
Agrostis Spica-venti	Lythrum salicaria	Anthemis arvensis
Melica nutans	Rubus saxatilis	Cotula
Festuca bromoides	Glaucium luteum	Habenaria albida
Bromus erectus	Nymphaea alba	Epipactis ensifolia
Galium Mollugo	Nuphar lutea	Malaxis paludosa
Potamogeton heterophyllus	Ranunculus hirsutus	Euphorbia Lathyrus
rufescens	Mentha viridis	Sparganium natans
Lysimachia vulgaris	crispa (variety)	Carex divulsa
Primula elatior	piperita	strigosa
veris	Galeopsis Ledanum	fulva
Verbascum nigrum	Stachys ambigua	stricta
Viola hirta	Nasturtium sylvestre	Arum maculatum
Chenopodium olidum	terrestre	Atriplex laciniata
rubrum	Brassica campestris	angustifolia
Peplis portula	Sinapis muralis	Asplenium alternifolium
Tulipa sylvestris	Malva moschata	marinum
Alisma ranunculoides	Vicia sylvatica	Pteris crispa
Trientalis europæa	Tragopogon pratensis	Botrychium Lunaria
Epilobium roseum	major	Ophioglossum vulgatum

There are no forests. The plantations cover about 900 Scotch acres, and are chiefly on the Pitferrane and town properties; the former to the west, and the latter to the north-east, of the burgh. The soil appears to be congenial to almost all sorts of timber, but not all equally so. The wood grown consists chiefly of larch and Scotch fir, with a proportion of oak, beech, elm, plane, ash, and willow.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

Ancient and Modern Accounts, Maps, Plans, and Surveys, &c., of the Parish.—The most ancient and valuable document connected with the parish, in reference particularly to the Monastery which once flourished in it, is "The Auld Register," or the "*LIBER MONASTERII DE DUNFERMLIN*," commonly called the Chartulary of Dunfermline. It is a large folio MS. volume, consisting of 169 leaves of vellum, and has long been preserved in the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh. It is known to have been there at the end of the seventeenth century; but when the first Earl of Haddington (a celebrated antiquary), more than two centuries ago, used it, making a table of its contents, and taking numerous extracts from it, illustrative of the ancient tenures and forms of conveying of Scotland, he does not state where the Register was then deposited.

At the close of the last year (1842), this Chartulary was printed by the Bannatyne Club, as the joint contribution of seven of its members,* under the editorial care of Cosmo Innes, Esq., advocate, extending, with appendices and tables of contents, to 561 pages quarto.

A table of the contents of two MS. registers is printed along with the Chartulary of Dunfermline, by the Bannatyne Club, from inventories in Lord Haddington's Collections, preserved in the Advocates' Library, and collated with the original volumes.

A History of the Town and Parish of Dunfermline was published by the late Rev. John Fernie, one of the parochial ministers in 1815, in 8vo, which contains some useful statistical information, collected with much care and accuracy, applicable to that period. It is now out of print.

Another History of Dunfermline from the earliest records down to 1828, the date of its publication, 12mo, was written by the late

* Duke of Buckingham, Earl Spencer, late Earl of Rosslyn, the Right Honourable Thomas Grenville, late R. Fergusson of Raith, Esq., James Loch, Esq., and John Richardson, Esq. London.

Mr A. Mercer, author of "*Dunfermline Abbey*," a poem, with historical illustrations, published in 1819, of a collection of verses in 1838, and of some fugitive pieces which appeared in the "*North British Magazine*" in 1804, of which he was for the short period of fourteen months editor, and in other periodicals, and who died in Dunfermline only last July 1842; a man whose abilities, education, and literary taste, had they been steadily directed to one definite object of pursuit in life, might, with his inoffensiveness of disposition, have secured for him a higher estimation, and better fortune than unhappily distinguished his latter days.

There was published also in his name, a large, "*Historical and Chronological Table of the ancient town of Dunfermline, from 1064 to 1834*," on a large sheet, which is an abridgement of an elaborate, valuable, and beautifully written MS. quarto volume, pp. 422, entitled, "*Annals of Dunfermline from the earliest Records to 1833*," and which was kindly prepared for his benefit by the author, E. Henderson, LL.D., F. R. A. S.

In the Advocates' Library are preserved twelve vols. 4to, bound, of the MS. collections of the late Lieutenant-General Henry Hutton of the Royal Artillery, who for many years was engaged in obtaining materials for a *Monasticon Scotiæ*, an account of all the monastic institutions in this country, but who died (June 1827) before executing his purpose.

The earliest map of the parish, of which I am aware, is contained in a map of the sheriffdome of Fyffe, by Mr James Gordon, parson of Rothiemay, published in 1645. This was prepared from the papers of the famous geographer, Mr Timothy Pont, who took the bearings of the county, and executed draughts not only of it, but of most of the parts of North Britain and its isles. The papers, after his death, came into the possession of Mr Gordon's father, the learned Sir Robert Gordon of Straloch, through Sir John Scot of Scotstarvet, who not only recovered them, when nearly lost or destroyed through carelessness, but supplied their defects. The map is part of "*Bleau's Atlas of Scotland*."

A Plan of the town of Dunfermline was published in 1823, from an actual survey by J. Wood, Edinburgh; and a map of the parish included, in a very large and excellent one of the counties of Fife and Kinross, was published in 1828, by Messrs Sharp, Greenwood, and Foulter, London, which was republished with improvements in 1841 by Mr Frazer, Cupar Fife.

Two good engraved views, large folio, of the town of Dunfermline, are to be seen in Slezer's "*Theatrum Scotiæ*," exhibiting some public buildings now gone, as the Queen's, Constabulary, and Baillie Houses, accompanied by letter-press descriptions and illustrations, in Dr Jameson's new edition, Edinburgh, 1814. These views were probably taken about the year 1690.

Landowners in 1843.—These, with their respective valuations, as standing in the cess-books of the county, are as follows :

The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin,	L.4426	19	6
Mrs Madox Blackwood of Pitreavie,	1801	18	5
James Hunt of Pittencreeff,	*1706	15	6
Sir John Halket of Pitferrane, Bart.	1553	8	4
Andrew Moffat Wellwood of Garvoch,	1220	0	0
George Robertson Barclay of Keavil,	1008	11	4
Charles Durie of Craigluscar,	702	3	4
Robert Downie of Appin, for Touch, &c.	399	13	7
Col. Martin Lindsay of Halbeath,	367	6	8
Adam Rolland of Gask,	317	7	11
Lady Buchan Hepburne of Blackburn,	314	4	7
James Kerr of Middlebank,	310	3	3
Mrs Winstanley, ‡ of Pitliver, &c.	305	0	0
Messrs Aitken of Southfod,	283	0	10
The Guildry of Dunfermline,	268	15	11
The Marquis of Tweeddale for Kiersbeath,	259	0	0
William Miller of Sunnybank,	228	0	4
Robert Wemyss, Cuttlehill, for Netherbeath,	220	13	3
James Alexander of Balmule,	215	0	0
John Kirk of Transy,	155	11	8
James Stenhouse of Northfod,	175	16	9
James Aitken of St Margaret's Stone,	152	1	8
James Spowart of Venturefair,	66	7	1
Capt. Matthew Moncrieff of Broomhead,	114	18	8
Mrs Gairdner of Woodmill,	140	14	10
Alex. Struthers of Brucefield,	139	14	4
Town of Dunfermline,	197	5	10
Dr Abercrombie of Netherbeath,	136	0	0
Sir Robert Preston's Trustees, for Lochend,	133	0	0
Robert Douglas of Abbey Parks,	126	0	0
Henry Flockhart of Easter Craigdukie,	117	12	0
Andrew Main, part of Northfod,	111	5	10
William Walker of Meldrum's Mill,	110	5	2
Mrs Campbell of Headwell,	108	4	0
Dr John Liddel of Brieryhill,	107	11	6
Trustees of Henry Brown of Northfod,	106	2	6
Robert Currer of Wester Craigdukie,	100	0	0
Sir John Malcolm's Tutors, for Netherbeath,	95	6	8
Alexander Colvill of Dunduff,	81	0	0
Miss Aitken of Lochhead,	78	2	6
James Aitken of Grassmuirland,	58	3	4
Society of Gardeners, Dunfermline,	40	8	6
Hugh Coventry of Bonnington,	34	0	0
William Blackwood, for North Baldridge,	25	0	0
Robert Clark, Linsekilns,	19	0	0

* L.400 of this sum not assessable for poor-rates, but for other burdens in the parish, being for Logie in Inverkeithing parish, *quoad civilia*.

Mrs Capt. Wardlaw, for part of Garvoek,	L. 15	0	0
James Douglas,	15	0	0
James Cusine, Clayacres,	9	8	6
Alex. M'Kinlay's feu,	2	15	0
J. Duncanson's do.	2	3	11
John Anderson's do.	1	1	2
George Cooper's do.	3	15	8
P. Livingston's do.	2	5	11
W. and J. Rutherford's do.	1	4	5
Total valued rental, as corrected in 1843,	L. 18,636	5	4

Parochial Registers.—These consist of 19 folio volumes, the first 6 of which contain registers of baptisms and marriages jointly, and of the remaining 13, there are 9 of baptisms and 4 of marriages, separately. With the exception of a blank in the marriages from 1745 to 1750, they are continuous from 16th July 1561, the date of the first entry, to the present period. Where the baptisms and marriages are recorded together, the latter are on the margin. Some of the old volumes are beautifully written, and the ink is black and still retains its shining quality.

There is a register of deaths from 1617 to 1657, small quarto, very distinctly and beautifully written. It was recovered by me very lately from a person into whose hands it had shortly before accidentally come. It had evidently been at one time in the possession of one of my predecessors, but it had afterwards passed from him to others not officially connected with the parish, and seems to have been altogether lost sight of.

A very accurate register of burials has been kept in a folio volume since 1833. The superintendent of the churchyard takes charge of it.

The kirk-session records consist of 11 folio volumes. The first regular entry on them is dated the last day of June 1640. The minutes for the first 45 years are very neatly and distinctly written, apparently, too, in the same hand, but abound in contractions. With the exception of a blank between 1689 and 1701, the volumes are continuous to the present period.

All these registers and records are well bound, lettered, and dated on the back, and in good preservation.

Antiquities.—King Malcolm Canmore's Tower.*—All that now remains of this ancient edifice is a connected angle, or fragment of the south and west walls: the length of the former of which is 31, and of the latter, 44 feet. The south wall, in 1790, was 49½

* A full account of the antiquities is given in the writer's *History of Dunfermline*. Only a few can be here shortly noticed.

feet. Their present height is about 8 feet. They have been of great thickness, but all the hewn stones are removed from them. Apparently the lower part of the ancient tower, when entire, was about 50 feet broad, from north to south, and 60 from east to west, so that the building must have been nearly square. It is about 70 feet above the level of the rivulet below.

The date of this building is uncertain, but it is supposed to be as ancient as the middle of the eleventh century, probably between 1056 and 1070.

From the nature of the ground, the tower or castellated palace of Malcolm III. could not have been a very spacious edifice, and if an idea of its structure can be formed from the coarse fragment which remains, it must have been of a very simple kind. Still, here were married, and lived in conjugal affection, this famous monarch and his excellent queen, Margaret.

Palace.—A little to the south-east of King Malcolm Canmore's Tower, and east side of the rivulet close to the verge of the glen, in a very romantic situation, are the ruins of a palace, once the residence of the sovereigns of Scotland. Only the south-west wall, and a small portion of the eastern end of the edifice remain. The wall which overlooks the glen is 205 feet in length, and 60 in height outside, supported by 8 buttresses. The depth from the sole of the window in the recess on the first floor is 31 feet. At the western end tradition still points out a high window, now completely covered with ivy, and the chimney, nearly entire, of the room in which that ill-advised and unfortunate monarch, Charles the First, was born, which event occurred on the 19th November 1600. This, too, was the birth-place of his sister Elizabeth, on the 19th August 1596, afterwards Queen of Bohemia, from whom her present Majesty is descended.

Near the south-eastern extremity of this massive wall, there is in the ceiling of a high and projecting oriel window, the third from the end, a large antique piece of sculpture, quite visible from below, which was discovered in 1812, when some repairs were made on the palace; and of which an excellent cast was taken about three years ago, now in my possession. It contains in bas-relief a well executed carving (in stone) of the passage in the first chapter of St Luke's gospel, usually termed the *Annunciation*. There is a representation of the angel (Gabriel) with outspread wings, and of the Virgin Mary in a devotional attitude, facing each other. The angel holds in his right hand, which is very unusual, a scourge

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or lash, the emblem probably of discipline, and in his left a scroll proceeding towards the Virgin, on which is inscribed part of the salutation to her in large old Roman capitals, "*Ave gratia plena Dns. Tec.*" (*Dominus Tecum,*) "Hail full with favour, the Lord be with you." Before the Virgin is a table with an open book on it, containing her answer, also in Latin, and with some abbreviations. The words are not very legible on the cast, but having seen them as taken in 1812 by a zealous antiquary of that day, I can partly trace them, and am satisfied that they are all there, although the space is but small. They are in small Roman capitals, as exhibited in the engraving, and are as follows: *Ecce ancilla di (domini.) Fiat michi (mihi) S. V. T. (secundum verbum tuum,)* "Behold the handmaid of the Lord. Be it unto me according to thy word." At the top is a human head and face with a crown of glory, the emblem of God the Father, and to the left, a dove, the symbol of the Spirit, descending amid rays of light, proceeding from him upon the head of the Virgin. In front of the table before the Virgin is a pot with a lily in it, the emblem of purity, and the usual accompaniment of the Virgin, and in front of it again, at the lower centre of the stone, is a coat armorial, consisting of a shield bearing a cheveron between three crescents. The arms are those of the Dury family, ancient possessors of the lands of Dury in Fife, in the reign of Alexander II., and of whom George Dury, a descendant, was the last abbot and perpetual commendator of the abbey of Dunfermline, and arch-dean of St Andrews at the Reformation, and for about twenty years previous.

At the bottom of the whole device is the date 1100, in Arabic numerals, the cyphers being of the form of diamonds, and before it is some contracted word not easily legible on the cast, which has hitherto been given as CHI. the abbreviation for *Christi*; but the probability is that it is XPI. the Greek letters, which are the usual contraction for the name of our Lord.

The date 1100 has given great trouble to antiquaries. The question is, whether this date was engraven at the time specified, and whether it be meant to indicate the period when the palace was built. From various considerations, my own opinion is, that the stone in its present state could not have been sculptured at that period. As to the time of its execution, my conjecture is, that it was at the close of the reign of James V. and the commencement of the abbotship of George Dury, probably between 1539 and 1541, and perhaps contemporaneous with the execution of the coat of arms,

just noticed, of that monarch and his second queen soon after their marriage. The date 1100, too, may have been put upon it, as the then reputed age of the older part of the palace, which in that case would be built by King Edgar, son of Malcolm III., whose reign was rather peaceful.

This opinion of the antiquity of this part of the edifice, as well as of the addition made to it by James IV., was expressed also by the heritors of the parish, and magistrates and council of the town, in a memorial presented in 1836 to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests.

But as no ancient and authoritative historical or other document is known to exist, fixing the age of the palace, it must still, it is to be feared, remain in some obscurity.

Subterraneous Passage.—Near the north-west corner in the north wall there is an aperture, which was originally about 4 feet high by $2\frac{1}{2}$ wide, but from the accumulation of the earth on the floor of the cellar, the height is now only $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. This is the entrance to a long dark subterraneous passage, with various offshoots, and having a total length of about 100 feet. Not satisfied with some of the accounts and conjectures current concerning it, I resolved to make a personal exploration, which, with the aid of competent persons, was done early in January 1843.

Queen's House.—This building was adjacent to the palace, on the north-east, and communicated with it by a gallery. It stood in the centre of the street to the north of the present arched or pended gateway, and reached near to the great west door of the church. It was so named as having been erected, or at least restored by Queen Anne of Denmark, and having been her personal property during life, and not a mere jointure house to which she had a title on the demise of her husband.

Immediately to the north of the Queen's House stood the Constabulary House, or residence of the Constable of the Royal Edifices, and near to it the Bailie House, or residence of the Deputy Bailie of Regality.

Frater-hall.—Immediately to the south of the old Abbey Church are the ruins of the Frater-hall or Refectory,—the dining-room of the brethren or ecclesiastics. There remain of it only the south-front wall and the west gable, in the former of which there are nine tall handsome windows.

In the west gable there is a large Gothic window, much ad-

mired, quite entire, 20 feet high by 16 broad, with six mullions, and a great deal of tracery above.

Pended Tower is a massive oblong building, connecting the Monastery with the Palace, and elegantly arched or pended beneath, forming a gateway across the street, from which circumstance it is commonly called the *Pends* (from *pendeo*, to hang.) What remains of it is 47 feet in height, 35 in length from north to south, 16 in breadth at the northern, and 18½ at the southern arch. There had been a gate at the former one. The archway is groined with central ornamented keystones, and strong ribbed arches, and the windows present a fine specimen of the pointed and rounded style of architecture.

Abbey Old Church.—This is all that remains of the ancient and large ecclesiastical edifice of this place, spared from the ravages committed first by the English in the fourteenth century, and afterwards by the Reformers in their zeal against Popery.

This part of the building formed the nave of the Abbey Church when completed, or the vestibule or passage to the principal portion of it, where the choir was, as it now does to the new place of worship.

Ancient Eastern Church.—The length of the choir or ancient eastern church within walls to supposed Lady Aisle, was 100 feet, and to supposed great altar 90 feet; its breadth, clear of the columns, 20 feet, and with these and side aisles, 55 feet. The length of the transepts was 115, and their breadth 73 feet. The extreme length of the whole ancient ecclesiastical edifice outside was 275 feet, and its extreme breadth 130.

Till 1818, there were standing four very tall and beautiful Gothic windows, which formed part of the north wall of the north transept of the Abbey, but which were removed at the commencement of the building of the New Church in that year.

Royal Tombs.—It is well known that the celebrated Iona or Icolmkill, in the Western Isles, was originally, and, for many centuries, the place of royal sepulture. But if the testimony of Boece can be credited on this point, as it has generally been, Malcolm III. changed it to Dunfermline, appointing the church which he had built there to be thenceforth the common cemetery of the kings of Scotland. It is certain, too, from other and older authorities, as the *Chronicon de Mailros*, *Chronicon de Lanercost*, *Fordun*, and *Winton*, that Dunfermline church was so used from the time of Malcolm III., during many succeeding reigns. At

present, all that remains, perceptible by the eye, of this ancient and once splendid royal burying-place, is the tombstone of Queen or St Margaret, already noticed, which is a large horizontal slab of coarse blue marble or limestone, in two tiers, about three feet above the surface, at the east end of the new church, outside, covering the spot in which, it is understood, were once deposited not only her remains, but those of her husband, Malcolm III. There are to be seen on it six indentures, which, tradition says, are the prints of candlesticks, in which candles were kept burning; and, it is added, that a proprietor in Fife, at Pitiloch, in Falkland parish, once paid an impost for lighting them.

Besides Malcolm III., his Queen Margaret, and their eldest son, Prince Edward, named by Winton Edward I., there were, according to different authors, interred at Dunfermline, the following royal and distinguished personages:—Edward, eldest son of Malcolm III.; King Edgar; Alexander I.; David I.; Malcolm IV.; Malcolm, Earl of Athole and his Countess, in the reign of William the Lion; Alexander III., and Margaret, his first Queen; David and Alexander, his sons; Robert I., and Elizabeth his Queen; Mathildis, their daughter; Annabella Drummond, Queen of Robert III., and mother of James I.; Constantine and William Ramsay, Earls of Fife; Thomas Randolph, Earl of Murray, nephew of Robert I., Regent of Scotland during the minority of David II.; Robert, Duke of Albany, and Earl of Fife and Menteith, Governor of Scotland.

It may be proper to answer a very natural inquiry which is often put, What evidence is there for believing that King Robert Bruce was interred here? It is gratifying to think, that the evidence for this fact is clear, varied, and strong.

In the first place, the King himself selected Dunfermline as the place of his sepulture. For it appears from the Chartulary of Dunfermline that he gave the church of Kinross and chapel of Urwell to the monastery of Dunfermline, not only in honour of his predecessors buried in it, but on account of his own sepulture, which, it is said, "I have specially chosen among them;"* and again, "he chose his own interment to be among the kings of Scotland, in the honourable monastery of Dunfermline."† Then Barbour and Fordun, two of our earliest chroniclers, record that he had been buried here, and in what may be presumed, the very

* Printed Chart., p. 229-30 (1315.)

† Printed Char., p. 412.

spot now discovered. Barbour gives the following account of the funeral :—

" I hop that nane that is on lyve*
The lamentacioun suld discryve†
That that folk for thair lard maid.‡
And quhen thai lang thus sorrowit had,
Thai haiff had him to Dunferlyne :—
And him solemply erdyt§ syne
In a fayr tumb, intill the quer,
Byschappys and prelatis, that thar wer,
Assoilzeit|| him, quhen the service
Was done as thai couth best dewiss :¶
And syne, on the tothyr day,
Sary and wa ar went thair way,
And he debowaillyt was clenly,
And bawmyt syne richly."*

Fordun, too, who wrote after Barbour, and who acknowledges the excellence of his work, says, that " the King was interred at the monastery of Dunfermline, in the middle of the choir, with due honour."†† And farther, as quoted by Morton, in his *Monastic Annals of Teviotdale*, p. 232, " magnificently interred under the grand altar of the church of Dunfermline Abbey."‡‡ Both these early writers mention the choir, and the latter, the middle of it, as the situation of his grave, and the spot found precisely corresponds with this, as far as the form of the ancient building can be ascertained, for it is in a line with the exact centre of the Abbey Church.

Farther, it is well known that Bruce, in the view of his approaching dissolution, which took place at Cardross, near Dumbarton, on the 7th June 1329, from a severe disease, then termed leprosy, at the age of fifty-five, in the twenty-fourth year of his arduous and glorious reign, reckoning from his coronation at Scone, took a pledge from his faithful friend Sir James Douglas to carry his heart, on his decease, to Jerusalem, and humbly to deposit it in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre there, as the only mode which he then had of fulfilling a vow, which he had made as soon as he restored the peace and freedom of his kingdom, to undertake an expedition to the Holy Land against the enemies of the Christian faith. This pledge, the gallant-knight, on the demise of his be-

* Alive.

† Describe.

‡ Lord.

§ Interred.

|| Assoilzeit. As King Robert was excommunicated by the Pope, for the murder of Cuning in Dumfries, on account of treachery, so far back as 1305, his body could not receive the accustomed rites and ceremonies of what was then deemed " Christian burial" in consecrated ground, till this sentence was removed by ecclesiastical authority. This may explain what is here referred to by the poet. Some authors, however, state that he was pardoned in 1309.—Guthrie's *Hist. of Scot.*, ii. p. 205.

¶ Devise.

** The Bruce, Edin. 1820, 4to, B. xiv., l. 871–884.

†† *Scotichron.* xiii. 13.

‡‡ *Scotichron.* xiii. 20, 14.

loved master, immediately went to redeem, along with a numerous retinue, bearing the heart of the monarch enclosed in a silver casket, suspended from his neck by a silver chain. But, in passing through Spain, in his progress to Jerusalem, he assisted Alphonso, the young King of Leon and Castile, against the Saracens, and after exhibiting feats of valour, he fell in battle, when his body, with the casket and its precious contents, were conveyed to Scotland, under the charge of Sir William Keith, one of his surviving companions. His remains were interred in the Church of Douglas, the sepulchre of his forefathers, and the heart of Bruce was entombed in Melrose Abbey, by the Earl of Moray, then Regent of Scotland.

Now, in order to carry into execution this object, it behoved the body of Bruce to be embalmed, and accordingly it exhibited full evidence of having been so, as the metrical account also of the funeral by Barbour, just quoted, states that it was.

The *sternum* or breast-bone was found sawed asunder longitudinally from top to bottom, according to the awkward mode adopted by the anatomists of those days, for reaching the heart, with the view of complying with the sovereign's dying command, and a small box was discovered in the vicinity, supposed by some to contain the entrails.

The whole appearances, too, of the tomb and body, as described, indicate them to have been those of a person of high consideration, while, in the immediate neighbourhood, were found numerous fragments of fine white and black marble well polished, carved and gilt, in all probability the remains of a monument which had been erected over the grave inside the church, and which had been demolished at the destruction of the Abbey. Some of these exhibit small ornamental columns, and one of them an animal in a reclining posture. Along with a few of these in the Antiquarian Museum, Edinburgh, found long prior to the discovery of Bruce's tomb, and erroneously labelled as having belonged to the tomb of Malcolm Canmore, there is a small head, cut in soft bluish stone, seemingly calm stone, the same as what many of the other ornaments are made of, with a crown on it. The face is unfortunately destroyed, but there are large curls at each ear, of the form and style seen in the coins of Robert the Bruce, so that there is every probability that this was meant to represent his head. From the Chamberlain Rolls, too, it appears that the king himself had ordered, during his long and tedious illness, such a monument to be

erected; that it was of a very splendid nature, and that, probably from its being beyond the skill of the artists of this country at that period, it had been executed in Paris, and conveyed hitherto by the way of Bruges.

What would have completed this body of evidence to us would have been a plate with an actual inscription, signifying that this was the tomb of Bruce; but the probability is, that such a plate made of brass, as was then common, with an inscription round the edge, had been upon the monument, and carried off at the plunder of the abbey, or destroyed.*

Fordun has preserved Bruce's epitaph, which it is likely was inscribed upon the tomb, and which I have not seen before quoted. It is this—

"HIC JACET INVICTUS ROBERTUS, REX BENEDICTUS,
QUI SUA GESTA LEGIT, REPETIT QUOT BELLA PEREGIT,
AD LIBERTATEM PERDUXIT, PER PROBITATEM,
REGNUM SCOTORUM; NUNC VIVAT IN ARCE POLORUM."†

King Robert Bruce's Sword and Helmet.—These interesting relics are at Broomhall House, about three miles south from the town. In the Scots Magazine for 1781, there is an engraving of them, along with the following description:—"They are of steel, and they have acquired a clear blackish colour from age. The sword is a two-handed one, and the handle is covered with black leather. Both the sword and the helmet were presented by King Robert's son, King David Bruce, to his cousin Sir Robert Bruce of Clackmannan, and they have been preserved in Clackmannan Castle by the descendants of this Sir Robert, with the greatest veneration, till the present time. Though there be no written documents to instruct the sword and helmet having been presented to Sir Robert Bruce, yet the above account has the sanction of the universal tradition of the family and of the country around."

They are now in the possession of the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, having (along with the genealogical family tree, dated 1686, which contains a lengthened history of the descent of the

* A well-executed and appropriate plate, bearing the appearances of antiquity, was found at the grave, after the re-interment of Bruce, but it was satisfactorily ascertained not to be ancient. It was the doing of a few individuals, as a *jeu d'esprit*, which would have been harmless enough, had it been acknowledged shortly after producing its intended effect.

† "Here lies the invincible Robert, blessed King.
Let him who reads his exploits, repeat how many wars he carried on;
He led the kingdom of the Scots to freedom, by his uprightness,
Now let him live in the citadel of the Heavens."—*Scotichron.* viii. 15.

family, but from its worm-eaten condition now scarcely legible) been bequeathed to the late Earl at the end of the last century, by Katharine Bruce, widow of Henry Bruce, Esq., last proprietor of Clackmannan, and direct representative of that very ancient and distinguished house. There is also the nuptial bed of Queen Anne of Denmark, at Broomhall House, and her amry at Logie House.

Mr Paton's Collection of Antiquities.—This collection is most interesting and valuable, and, perhaps of the kind, unequalled by any in Scotland, in the hands of a private collector. It consists of several curious and ancient pieces of furniture, believed to have belonged to Dunfermline Palace, along with others from Holyrood, Linlithgow, Stirling, and Falkland Palaces, Lochleven Castle, &c., collected by Mr Joseph N. Paton, and contained in his cottage in Wooser's Alley, situated at the head of a deep ravine towards the north-west of the town. Some articles from this palace, which once belonged to the collection, were procured from him some years ago, for his late Majesty George IV.

Monastery.—The monastery of Dunfermline is generally believed to have been founded by King Malcolm III., towards the end of the eleventh century. The authority for this rests on King David's confirmations of his father's grants, recorded in the Chartulary, as well as on the fact, of which evidence has been produced of Malcolm having built a church here, which itself is sometimes styled the Monastery.

The monastery was dedicated to the Holy Trinity; and Queen Margaret, who died in 1093, was afterwards raised to the rank of tutelar saint.

LIST OF ABBOTS.

	Duration of Abbotship. A. D.	NAMES.	Causes of Removal.
I.	1128-1154.....	Galfrid I. (Galfridus, Gosfrid, or Geoffry),	Died.
II.	1154-1178.....	Galfrid II.	Died.
III.	1178-1198.....	Archibald (Erkenbaldus, Archombaldus),	Died.
IV.	1198-1202.....	Robert I. de Berewick,	Deposed.
V.	1202-1223.....	Patrick I.	Died.
VI.	1223.....	William I.	Died.
VII.	1223-1238.....	William II.	Died.
VIII.	1238-1240.....	Gaufrid III.	Died.
IX.	1240-1252.....	Robert II. de Keldalecht,	Resigned.
X.	1252-1256.....	John I.	Died.
XI.	1256-1270.....	Matthew,	
XII.	1270-1275.....	Simon,	Deposed.
XIII.	1275-1296 } (at least) }	Ralph (Radulphus de Grenlaw).	

LIST OF ABBOTS.—*Continued.*

	Duration of Abbottship. A. D.	NAMES.	Causes of Removal.
xiv.	1309-1313 } (at least)	..... Hugh.	
xv.	1316-1327 } (at least)	..... Robert III. de Crail.	
xvi.	1331-1353	..... Alexander I. de Ber,	..... Died.
xvii.		..... John II. Blak.	
xviii.		..... John III. of Stramiglaw.	
xix.	1363.	..... John IV.	
xx.	1365.	..... John V. of Balygirnach.	
xxi.	1380-1395 } (at least)	..... John VI.	
xxii.	1399-1409 } (at least)	..... John VII. de Torry.	
xxiii.	1413-1419 } (at least)	..... William III. de Sancto Andrea.	
xxiv.	1437-1442 } (at least)	..... Andrew I.	
xxv.	1445-1472	..... Richard de Bothuel.	
xxvi.	1472-1482	..... Henry Creichtoun.	
xxvii.	1483-1490	..... Adam.	
xxviii.	1494-1499	..... George I.	
xxix.	1500 } (at least)	..... Robert IV. Blacader.	
xxx.	1502-1504	..... James I. Stuart	..... Died.
xxxi.	1504-1510 } or 1511	..... James II. Beton or Bethune,	..... Resigned.
xxxii.	1511-1513	..... Alexander II. Stuart,	{ Slain in battle.
xxxiii.	1515-1516	..... James III. Hepburn,	..... Resigned.
xxxiv.	1516-1522	..... Andrew II. Forman,	..... Died.
xxxv.	1522-1539	..... James II. Beton or Bethune (<i>again</i>),	..... Died.
xxxvi.	1539-1561 } or later	..... George II. Dury,	..... Died.
xxxvii.	1584.	..... Robert V. Pitcairn,	{ Banished and died.
xxxviii.	1585-1587	..... Patrick II. Gray, Master of Gray, the 7th Lord Gray,	..... Banished.
xxxix.	1587	..... George III. Gordon, the 6th Earl of Huntly,	..... Resigned.

In 1593 the Abbey was perpetually annexed to the Crown.

The Abbey long enjoyed a high celebrity, partly on account of its preserving the relics of St. Margaret, the tutelar saint, and of its being the place of royal sepulture, and partly from the magnitude and splendour of its buildings, and its great wealth. It seems to have attained its highest repute about the middle and close of the 13th century, during the long and prosperous reign of Alexander III., when it had become one of the most magnificent and opulent monastic establishments in Scotland. Indeed, Matthew of Westminster, an English historian of that period, says, in regard to its extent, that its limits were so ample as to contain within its precincts three carucates of land, (or as much arable ground as could be tilled with three ploughs in a year), and so many princely edifices, that three distinguished

sovereigns, with their retinue, might be accommodated with lodgings at the same time, without inconvenience to one another.

Of its wealth we may form an idea, when it is mentioned, that almost the whole of the lands in the western, and part of those in the southern and eastern districts of Fife, various lands in other counties, and at one time the barony of Musselburgh (then denominated Musselburghshire), in Mid-Lothian, belonged to it. This last place, however, was afterwards separated from it, and converted into a distinct lordship, in favour of the Lord Chancellor Thirlestane. The following are some of the remote places from which its ample revenues were derived, conferred either by Scottish sovereigns or opulent subjects, clerical or lay, at various periods, from motives of gratitude or piety:—Kildun, near Dingwall, Buckhaven, Carnbee, Crail, Newburn, Kinglassie, Kirkcaldy, Abbotshall, Kinghorn, Burntisland, named also Wester-Kinghorn, Kinross, Orwell, Perth, Scone, Bendothy, Kirkmichael, Dunkeld, Dollar, Tillicoultry, Clackmannan, Stirling, Logie, near Stirling, Linlithgow, Cramond, Liberton, Maistertoun, in Newbottle, Newton, Inveresk, Musselburgh, Tranent, Haddington, Berwick, Coldingham, Roxburgh, Renfrew; besides the immediately contiguous parishes, Inverkeithing, Beath, Saline, Cleish, Carnock, Torryburn, and, of course, Dunfermline itself.

Churches and Chapels of the Monastery.—The following is an Alphabetical List of all the Churches and Chapels, the patronage of which belonged to the Monastery of Dunfermline, along, generally, with a right to the teinds and lands pertaining to them. The names of the donors, too, and the dates of the donation, are given, so far as these can be ascertained. Exact accuracy, however, as to these is unattainable, as the fact of the donation is often mentioned, only in a charter of confirmation, and there left quite general:—

No.	Names of Churches and Chapels.	Donors.	Dates.
I.	Abercrombie (Crombie) Chapel, Torryburn, Fife,	King Malcolm IV.,...	1153-1163.
II.	Abercrombie Church,.....	Malcolm, 7th Earl of Fife,	1203-1214.
III.	Bendachin (Bendothy, Perthshire,.....	.....	Before 1219.
IV.	Calder (Kaledour), Edinburghshire,.....	Duncan, 5th Earl of Fife, and Ela, his Countess,	1154. 1561.
V.	Carnbee, Fife,.....	.....	1561.
VI.	Cleish Church or Chapel, Fife,.....	Malcolm, 7th Earl of Fife,	1203-1229.
VII.	Cousland Chapel (parish of Crauston, East Lothian),	.....	Before 1159.

No.	Names of Churches and Chapels.	Donors.	Dates.
VIII.	Dunipace Chapel (parish of Larbert, Stirlingshire), ...	.....	Before 1163.
IX.	Dunkeld, Perthshire,.....	King Malcolm IV.,.....	1153-1165.
X.	St Giles, Edinburgh,.....	.....	Before 1260.
XI.	Glinen, perhaps in Perthshire,.....	King Malcolm IV.,.....	1153-1165.
XII.	Hailes (Colinton), Edinburghshire,.....	Ethelred, son of Malcolm Canmore,.....	1095-1124.
XIII.	Inveresk, Edinburghshire,.....	King David I.,.....	1124-1152.
XIV.	Inverkeithing, Fife,.....	Waldeva, son of Gospatric,.....	Before 1554.
XV.	Inverkeithing Chapel,.....	King Malcolm IV.,.....	1153-1165.
XVI.	Keith (Humbie), Haddingtonshire,.....	King Alexander I.,.....	1107-1124.
XVII.	Kellin, (Kelly), Fife, suppressed,.....	King Malcolm IV.,.....	1153-1165.
XVIII.	Kinross,.....	King Robert I.,.....	1315.
XIX.	Kinghorn (Little), Fife,.....	.....	Before 1188.
XX.	Kinghorn Wester, or Burnt-island, Fife,.....	.....	..... 1184.
XXI.	Kirkcaldy, Fife,.....	King David I.,.....	1124-1152.
XXII.	Kinglassie, Fife,.....	.....	Before 1158.
XXIII.	Melville (now Lasswade and Dalkeith),.....	Galfridus de Maleville,.....	..... 1188.
XXIV.	Moulin (Perthshire),.....	Malcolm, 2d Earl of Athole,.....	About 1170.
XXV.	Newlands, Perthshire,.....	John de Grahame,.....	In 1317.
XXVI.	Newton, Edinburghshire,.....	Elwinus Renner, and Ada, his wife,.....	Before 1164.
XXVII.	Newburn, Fife,.....	King David I.,.....	1124-1152.
XXVIII.	North Queensferry Chapel,.....	King Robert I.,.....	1306-1328.
XXIX.	Orwell, Kinross-shire,.....	King Robert I.,.....	In 1315.
XXX.	Perth (St John Baptist),.....	King David I.,.....	1124-1152.
XXXI.	..... St. Leonard's,.....	.....	Before 1163.
XXXII.	..... Chapel of the Castle, ..	.....	..... 1164.
XXXIII.	} Stirling, two churches, ...	King David I.,.....	1124-1152.
XXXIV.			
XXXV.	Stirling, Chapel of the Castle,.....	King Alexander I.,.....	1107-1124.
XXXVI.	Strathardolf (Kirkmichael, Perthshire),.....	King William the Lion,.....	1165-1189.
XXXVII.	Wymet (annexed to Newton, Edinburghshire),.....	King David I.,.....	1124-1152.

The cells or priories of Urquhart and Pluscardine, in Morayshire, and of Coldingham in Berwickshire, anciently belonged to the monastery of Dunfermline.

Privilege of Regality.—The abbey possessed the very important right or privilege of a free regality, that is, had an exclusive civil and criminal jurisdiction over the occupiers of lands belonging to it.

The civil jurisdiction of the regality was equivalent to that of a sheriff, but its criminal was royal, having power of life and death. The abbot, as the Lord of regality, did not usually preside in the court himself, but he appointed a bailie to officiate for him, who could try capital offences. And such was the power of the abbot's court, that if any accused person, residing within the territory of the regality, were taken to another court, the abbot could, by

himself or procurator, appear before that other court, however high, even of the King's justiciar, and *repledge*, as it was called, or judicially demand back the delinquent to be tried before the tribunal of his own district. As early as the reign of David I., offenders, within the territories of the abbey are declared to be amenable only to the court of the Holy Trinity and the abbot of Dunfermline. James II., at the instance of abbot Richard Bothwell, exempted the abbey from the obligation of appearing before his courts in Fife and Clackmannan, by reason of the lands of Luscreviot and Dollar, which belonged to it, and he granted a letter, empowering the abbey to repledge any inhabitants of these lands, detained by his courts to the court, of regality, in 1449. This baneful privilege, it would appear, had been extended to a particular family of the name of Makaroun or Kynmacaroun; but, in consequence of the murmurs of the country, and for bridling the multitude of transgressors pretending to be of the same race, the King found it expedient to abolish this power possessed by the monastery in their case. However he removed the restriction in 1459.

At the Reformation, in 1560, the peculiar power of *Regality*, possessed by the monastery, did not cease. It only passed into other hands, those of influential noblemen, who also received much of the temporal property of the extruded monks.

The jurisdiction in question, along with the lands of the monastery, first devolved on Robert Pitcairn, archdean of St Andrews, who held them *in commendam*, or trust, and who afterwards became Secretary of State to James VI.

In 1580, four years before the decease of this person, when he had reached an advanced age, he and the convent of Dunfermline created the office of *Heritable Bailie of the Regality*, and by charter, dated 15th November of that year, conferred it on David Durie of Durie, (the nephew, it is supposed, of George, the former abbot, and who had previously exercised the office of regality bailie under the abbot, but without any written title to it), and his heirs-male in fee, and in inheritance for ever.

In 1596, David Durie, the original bailie, with consent of his eldest son and heir-apparent, resigned his office and its emoluments into the hands of Queen Anne, as lady of Dunfermline, in favour of, and for new investment of the same, to be made and granted to Alexander Seton, President of the Court of Session, by the title of Lord Urquhart, afterwards Earl of Dunfermline.

From his family it subsequently passed into that of the Marquis of Tweeddale.

In the year 1780, the last renewal of the crown-lease in favour of the Tweeddale family having come to an end, the Marquis of Tweeddale again applied for it, but without success, in consequence of a counter application having been made for it by the vassals of the lordship. A new lease was accordingly granted to the Countess of Rothes, the Earl of Elgin, and others, as trustees for themselves and the rest of their vassals, to endure for nineteen years, commencing with crop 1780, at the yearly rent of L.100.

In 1748, the heritable jurisdictions of Scotland were all abolished; but compensations were given to the respective parties concerned, according to the opinion of the Court of Session, as to the amount of loss during life sustained by them. The whole sum, voted by Parliament for this purpose, was about L.150,000, out of which the Marquis of Tweeddale received L. 2672, 7s. as the value of the bailiary of the regality of Dunfermline, and Mr William Black L.500, as that of his office, as clerk to the regality.

Besides the office of bailie of the regality, there was also that of *Constable, or Keeper of the Palace*, and other royal edifices, and of the adjoining yards and pleasure-grounds, for the maintenance of which office, the teinds of Masterton and Pitliver were paid.

There was also the heritable office of *Mayor, or Serjeant*, afterwards named *Provost*, or Head officer of the regality, instituted in 1579, a year before that of heritable bailie. He was immediately below the depute-bailie, and, on some occasions which are specified, he was empowered to exercise a certain measure of civil and criminal jurisdiction.

There was lastly the office of *Heritable Admiral* of the whole lordship of Dunfermline, except Musselburgh, once held by Ludovick, Duke of Lennox, Great Admiral of Scotland, but resigned by him on the 24th December 1612, to Queen Anne of Denmark. The duties of this office would have reference to the shipping, fishing, &c. on the water adjoining to the lands of the regality, and there were certain perquisites attached to it.

All these offices came into the possession of the Earl of Dunfermline, and subsequently of the Marquis of Tweeddale. Although none of the offices any longer exist, the Tweeddale family still enjoy the fees or salaries, which originally belonged to them, and collect them under their respective names of bailie, consta-

ble, serjeant or mayor fees. None, I believe, are now paid as admiralty fees, these not being derivable from land.

Memorable Historical Events.—Only a few of these can be briefly noticed.

The Chartulary records one important fact respecting the homage formerly claimed by England from the Scottish Kings. It is a deed "concerning the homage which Alexander III., King of Scots, paid to Edward I., King of England, for his lands which he held in the kingdom of England." This was in 1278.

Edward I. visited Dunfermline in 1291, 1296, 1303, and 1304.

In 1303, he took up his winter quarters here, where he was joined by his Queen and a part of his nobility, and employed himself in receiving the submission of those Scottish barons and great men who had not made their peace during his progress through the kingdom in 1296. It was at this period, also, previous to his departure, which, according to some, took place in February, and others in March following, that his soldiers, doubtless by his orders or with his approbation, shewed their gratitude for the ample and magnificent accommodation which they had so long enjoyed here, by setting fire to the Abbey, whereby it was reduced to a shadow of what it formerly was.

On the 4th March 1323, Robert Bruce had a son born to him in Dunfermline, when the palace must have been in some degree repaired, who, after a long minority, ascended the throne under the title of David II.

In 1385, a large body of Frenchmen were lodged in Dunfermline, as there were in some other inland towns, as Queensferry, Kelso, Dunbar, and Dalkeith, Edinburgh not being able to accommodate them all, on the occasion of John de Vienne, the famous admiral of France, having come over to this country in the reign of Robert II., in consequence of an application from the Scots to the regency of the French King, Charles VI., with a great number of knights and others, the flower of the French army, and of private soldiers, to assist the Scots in the invasion of England.

On this occasion, too, Froissart mentions that Richard II. of England having burned Edinburgh, "he and his Lords went to Dunfermline, a tolerably handsome town, where is a large and fair abbey of black monks, in which the Kings of Scotland have been accustomed to be buried. The King was lodged in the abbey, but after his departure, the army seized it and burnt both that and the town." Hume says, generally, that the King "treat-

ed in the same manner Perth, Dundee, and other places in the low countries."

On the 28th January 1581, the Second Confession of Faith, sometimes called Craig's Confession of Faith, because drawn up by John Craig, or the King's Confession, because signed by him, or the First National Covenant of Scotland, and which is embodied in all the subsequent National Covenants entered into by the Scottish Church and people, was subscribed by James VI. and all his household, at Dunfermline.

Between 1582 and 1585, three Danish ambassadors of noble birth, and splendidly attended, arrived in Scotland, and were introduced to King James VI., at Dunfermline, where they congratulated his Majesty, in the King their master's name, with a long discourse of the old amity bond, and mutual friendship, between the two kings, and their kingdoms. They also presented their claim, respecting the restoration of Orkney and Shetland to the Danish crown.

In 1596, a Convention of the "Estates" was held here, for the purpose of recalling the Popish Lords, who had been banished for a conspiracy; and the Princess Elizabeth was born at the palace, on the 19th August, first daughter of his Majesty, afterwards Queen of Bohemia, whose baptism the Convention appointed to take place at Holyroodhouse, on the 28th of November following.

On 19th November 1600, King Charles I. was born here.

In 1624, a great fire took place, which nearly consumed the town; the houses, at that period, being almost entirely composed of wood, at least from the second story. Its ravages were chiefly on the north side of the ancient pillory, at the prison, to the east port. The town was reduced to such poverty by this calamity, that it was obliged to supplicate assistance from the community of Scotland at large.

In 1638, during the months of March and April, in the reign of Charles I., the Covenant, as drawn up by Alexander Henderson and Johnston of Warriston, was subscribed at Dunfermline, by the nobility, gentlemen, burgesses, and commons in the parish. The document containing it is still extant here, and is written on a very large sheet of vellum parchment. Among the signatures are Dunfermyne (Charles Seton, Earl of Dunfermline); Sir Robt. Halkett, Pitferrane; James Durie, Craighluscar; Robert Ged; R. Ged younger; Henry Wardlaw of Pitreavie; William

Wardlaw of Balmule; Johnne Stanehouse, and Mr Samuel Row, then assistant minister at Dunfermline.

In 1643, the Solemn League and Covenant, a mutual bond of union which had that year been entered into between England and Scotland, for the better protection of the Protestant religion, prevention of the spread and ascendancy of Popery and Prelacy, and the preservation of the liberties of the kingdom in peace and unity,—a document which has been characterized by our latest church historian as “the noblest, in its essential nature and principles, of all that are recorded among the national transactions of the world,”—was sworn and subscribed at Dunfermline, on the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 12th days of November of that year. This Covenant contains most of the signatures already mentioned as attached to the former Covenant, with several new ones, among which are those of Mr Robert Kay, then minister at Dumbarton, and two years afterwards at Dunfermline, Robert Anderson, reader of God’s word, and a great many more, many of them written in the same hand, probably for those who were unable to write. It is printed, and contained in a quarto bound book, having on one of the boards, “For the Kirk of Dunfermling.”

In 1645, the plague raged in the parish, and carried off numbers, of which there are several notices in the kirk-session records.

In 1650, Charles II., soon after his accession to the throne, on the decapitation of his father in January 1649, subscribed at Dunfermline, with apparent, but only feigned, sincerity, a most remarkable declaration, confirmatory of his former oath to adhere to both covenants. This has been styled “The Dunfermline Declaration,” and is dated 16th August 1650.

In February 1651, there was a great dearth in Dunfermline.

In July 1651, a battle was fought near Pitreavie House in this parish, between the army of Cromwell and that of Charles II., when the former crossed the Frith at Queensferry, on their march northward to Perth, in order to cut off the royal resources from the King, then at Torwood, in the vicinity of Stirling, an engagement which in its consequences proved very disastrous to the Scots. It has been called “the Battle of Fife,” and sometimes also, “the Battle of Inverkeithing,” and “Battle of Pitreavie;”—the first action having been fought near Inverkeithing, and then continued up to Pitreavie, where the chief slaughter took place.

The English soldiers, after their victory, indulged in many acts of annoying petty plunder.

FIFE.

1670. In the middle of June of this year, a conventicle or field-meeting was held at Beath-hill, partly in this parish, which produced a great sensation. It was kept by Mr John Blackadder, the ejected minister of Troqueer, and Mr John Dickson, the ejected minister of Rutherglen.

On the 24th October 1715, about a month before the battle of Sheriffmuir, fought in the attempt of the old Pretender, James VIII., to ascend the throne, there was a surprisal of a Jacobite detachment at Dunfermline.

Eminent Persons.—*Alexander Seton*, first Earl of Dunfermline, a branch of the noble family of Seton, Earls of Winton. He was the fourth son of George, sixth Lord Seton, and was born about the year 1555. Queen Mary, who was his god-mother, presented to him, “ane god-bairne gift, the lands of Pluscarty in Moray.”

From the royal favour which he enjoyed on his own and his father's account, he was appointed on 27th January 1585, an Extraordinary Lord, by the style of Prior of Pluscardine, and on 16th February 1587, being then Baron of Urquhart, he was promoted to the place of an ordinary senator of the College of Justice, under the style of Lord Urquhart. He was created Earl of Dunfermline in 1605, and admitted a member of the English Privy Council in 1609. He represented the Royal Person in the Parliament held on 24th October 1612, wherein the obnoxious prelatie acts of the General Assembly, held at Glasgow in June 1610, were ratified, and the act of Parliament 1592, establishing presbyteries, is asserted to have been rescinded. In 1613 he built Pinkie House, near Musselburgh, or rather converted the old one, which was a country mansion belonging to the abbots of Dunfermline, who were at an early period superiors of Musselburgh, into its present shape, on the front of which is the following inscription, now hid by a portico, as translated into English, and which seems to savour a little of vanity :—“ Lord Alexander Seton built this house, not after the fashion of his mind, but after that of his fortunes and estates, 1613.” Here he died on the 16th June 1622, in the sixty-seventh year of his age, and was interred on the 19th July following, with all funeral solemnity, in his burial-place in a vault of the old parish church of Dalgety, now in ruins, on one of the small galleries of which were emblazoned the family arms.

The Right Honourable James Abercromby, born 1776, Speaker of the House of Commons 1835–39, and third son of the gallant Sir Ralph Abercromby, who was killed at Aboukir in 1801, was

created in 1839 a British Baron, by the title of " Lord Dunfermline."

Broomhall Family.—This family trace their origin to Robert de Brus, a knight of Normandy, who came over to England with William the Conqueror, and claim to be the representatives of the male line of the illustrious house of Bruce, although the exact connection with the monarchy has been lost. The lands of Broomhall, formerly Wester Gellet, about three miles south from the town of Dunfermline, appear to have been possessed, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, by Sir George Bruce of Carnock, who gave them to his son Robert. Sir George, from whom the Elgin family is descended, in a direct male line, was the youngest of three sons of Edward Bruce of Blairhall, Esq., who lived in the reigns of James V. and Queen Mary. The eldest succeeded to Blairhall, which line ended in an heiress, Mary, who married one of the family of Stuarts of Bute, and died in 1759. Edward, the second son, was an eminent lawyer, and built the house now called the Abbey of Culross, so named from its being situated near the old abbey or monastery. He was an ambassador to Queen Elizabeth in 1594, and was of much service to James VI., on his accession to the English throne. Having followed his royal master to England, he was made by him Master of the Rolls, and created Baron Bruce of Kinloss in 1603. His eldest son was killed in the duel with Sir Edward Sackville, and the son's heart is buried at Culross.

The late Earl, Thomas Bruce, succeeded his brother William Robert, who enjoyed the title only two months, and died in the eighth year of his age, on the 15th July 1771. Earl Thomas was long one of the representative Peers of Scotland; a lieutenant-general in the army; a general of the Royal Archers of Scotland; a family trustee of the British Museum; and a member of the Privy Council. He was ambassador at Constantinople in 1799–1801, when, in his zeal for the fine arts, he rescued the marbles of the Parthenon at Athens from the destruction which awaited them, and secured them as an invaluable possession for Great Britain. Having been purchased from him by Government for about L.30,000—a sum, however, which it is understood was only about half of what they cost him—they have been permanently deposited in the British Museum, and bear the name of "The Elgin Marbles." His Lordship was a liberal patron, not only of the fine arts, but of science, literature, and antiquarian

researches. He established excellent schools at his lime and coal works, and was first president of the Mechanics' Institution in Dunfermline, as well as personally assisted at its formation. He was public spirited and enterprising, carrying his local improvements on his estate and works to an extent which embarrassed his private fortune. He was liberal and free from selfishness in his charities; and, in his private manners, happily blended the suavity of the private gentleman with the dignity of the nobleman. He died at Paris, on the 14th November 1841, in his 76th year, much regretted by his tenantry and work-people, by whom he was greatly esteemed. He is succeeded by his eldest son, by the second marriage, James, 8th Earl of Elgin, and 12th Earl of Kincardine, born 1811, a nobleman of very promising talents and character, at present Governor of Jamaica.

Pitfirrane Family.—This is the most ancient family resident in the parish, and has had many members eminent for their public services and private worth. The first mentioned of the family was David de Halket, proprietor of the lands of Lumphennans and Ballingall in Fife, who lived in the time of King David Bruce, whose son Philip, designed "Dominus de Ballingall et Lunfinnans," flourished in the reign of Robert II. and III., and acquired the third part of the lands of Pitfirrane from his cousin, William de Scott de Balweary, in 1399. To the deed of conveyance John de Torry, abbot of Dunfermline, and son of Philip, was a witness. The first of the family found to be designed by the title of Pitfirrane was David de Halket, grandson of Philip, and son of Robert, who was sheriff of Kinross in 1372. He is mentioned as early as 3d June 1404.

The first members of the family that were knighted were two sons of George Halket, who lived in the reigns of Queen Mary and King James VI. His eldest son, Robert, received the honour from King James VI., and was served heir to his father, in the lands of Pitfirrane, in 1595. A younger son, John, was knighted by the same prince; and attaching himself to a military life, he entered the service of the States of Holland, rose to the rank of a colonel, and had the command of a Scots regiment in the Dutch service. He was likewise President of the Grand Court Marishall, in Holland.

Anne, daughter of Mr Thomas Murray, Provost of Eton, and preceptor to Charles I., and second wife of Sir James Halket, knighted at Dalkeith, 14th June 1633, was a lady of great

natural gifts, which she had diligently cultivated, and of decided religious and moral character. She was born in 1622, and, through her father's connection with royalty, was soon known at Court, where she was held in high esteem for her talents, prudence, amiableness, and benevolence, as well as strong attachment to the royal family, to whom she made herself very serviceable. She was appointed, by King Charles I. and his Queen, first sub-governess, and afterwards, on the death of the Countess of Roxburgh, governess to the Duke of Gloucester and the Princess Elizabeth. Immediately after the death of Charles I., she found it prudent to retire for a while from court to Scotland, and resided for some time in this town with the Earl and Countess of Dunfermline, who always paid her great attention. Her scriptural knowledge and piety, as well as uncommon activity of mind, were her prominent excellencies, of which she has left substantial evidence in some writings still extant, particularly, "*Meditations on the 25th Psalm; Meditations and Prayers upon the First Week, with Observations on each day of the Creation, and Instructions for Youth.*" (Edinburgh, 8vo, 1778); with a *Memoir*, containing many interesting and pleasing incidents of her life. She wrote 5 books in folio, 15 in quarto, and one in octavo, all of a religious and spiritual nature. Some of her MSS. are still at Pitfirrane.

Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir Charles Halket, who was born in 1639, was married to Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pitreavie, Baronet, in 1696, and died in 1726 or 1727. She was a lady of great accomplishments, and has acquired celebrity, as being considered by many the authoress of an admired poem or ballad, entitled "*Hardyknute.*"

The present proprietor, Sir John Halket, is the seventh Baronet of Pitfirrane—a commander in the Royal Navy. His lady, Amelia Hood, daughter of Colonel Conway, descends from a branch of the Conways of Ragley, who were elevated to the peerage, as Barons, Viscounts, and Earls of Conway.

Wardlaw Family.—The Wardlaws claim a very high origin, having first come from Saxony to England about the year 500; and they derive their name from an office which they held in the law department under the Anglo-Saxon monarchs. There were three leading branches of this family—the Torrie, the Luscar, and the Balmule and Pitreavie, in this vicinity, besides those of

Riccarton and Warrieston elsewhere. It is the third named with which Dunfermline parish is more immediately connected.

Sir Henry Wardlaw, the eldest son of Sir Cuthbert of Balmule, was the first designated of Pitreavie (2½ miles south-east from Dunfermline), and was also of Balmule. He was in high favour at court, and in 1603 was appointed chamberlain to Anne of Denmark, Queen of James VI.

The present representative of the family is Sir William Wardlaw of Pitreavie, the thirteenth Baronet, born 1794, residing in Edinburgh.

Admiral Sir Andrew Mitchell, K.B., was the son of Charles Mitchell of Pitteadie, afterwards of Baldrige, near Dunfermline, and descended from the ancient family of Bandeth, Westshore, commonly called Mitchell of that ilk, and whose ancestors were barons of Scotland. He was born in this parish in 1757, and distinguished himself in the naval service during the last war. He died at Bermuda in February 1806.

Arnald Blair, a monk of Dunfermline, was Chaplain to Sir William Wallace, and author of two Latin works, entitled "*Relationes quædam Arnaldi Blair, monachi de Dunfermling, et capellani D. Willielmi Wallas, Militis, A. D. 1327*," which begins with Sir William Wallace being chosen governor of Scotland in 1298, and ends with his being betrayed and put to death, in 1305; and "*Diarium Arnaldi de Blair, capellani Willielmi Vallej, Militis, (Gubernatoris Regni Scotiæ), monachi de Dunfermling, 1327*," beginning at 1297, and ending 7th September 1305, and occupying four and a half folio pages.

Mr John Durie, a monk of Dunfermline in 1563, embraced the Protestant faith, and became an eminent preacher of it. He was successively minister of Leith, Edinburgh, and Montrose.

Mr David Ferguson was the first Protestant minister of this parish, a man of great celebrity in his day, and held in much confidence and esteem by his brethren. He died on 23d August 1598, aged 65, and is thus briefly but pithily characterized by Spottiswood. "A good preacher, wise, and of a jocund and pleasant disposition, which made him well regarded both in court and country." Besides his famous sermon preached at Leith, he was the author of a compilation of the Scottish Proverbs, set in alphabetical order, the same year in which he died, and printed

at Edinburgh in 1644, 4to, and other works, noticed by M'Crie in his *Lives of Knox and Melville*.

Mr John Davidson, another eminent reformer, was a native of this parish. He was first minister at Liberton, and afterwards at Prestonpans, in the reign of James VI.

Mr Robert Henryson was an eminent person in this parish, as a teacher and poet, at the end of the fifteenth century. The exact period and place of his birth, as well as the time of his death, are involved in equal obscurity. He must have been born, however, in the reign of James II. or III., and it is certain that he died in this burgh. The main fact regarding his personal history, well ascertained, is, that he was "Scolmaister of Dunfermling," or, as he has been styled, "Chief Schoolmaster of Dunfermline;" and it has been conjectured, that he officiated as preceptor of youth in the Abbey.

Mr Adam Blackwood was born in Dunfermline in 1539. Being a Roman Catholic, he settled in France, and became a Senator in the Parliament of Poitiers. He died in 1623, aged 74. He published various works, a corrected edition of which, Latin and French, appeared twenty-one years after his death, at Paris, 1644, 4to. He had two brothers, also natives of Dunfermline; Henry, who became eminent as a doctor of medicine at Paris, and George, who became a professor of philosophy there, and afterwards a clergyman of celebrity.

Mr James Bayne, schoolmaster of Dunfermline, published, in 1714, a short introduction to the Latin Grammar.

Mr James Moir was a teacher and author in Dunfermline in 1756, and afterwards in Edinburgh, where he died in 1806, aged 93.

Mr Andrew Donaldson, brother-in-law to Mr John Mackie, a respectable gentleman in the carpet manufactory trade in Dunfermline, who died in 1793, was a teacher in this town, a man of good education and character, but of singular habits.

Provost Low was long and deservedly eminent for his success in the reduction of dislocations, and for the disinterested manner in which he acted in the exercise of his peculiar talent. He died in September 1817.

Rev. Henry Fergus, late minister in the Relief Church, was an ardent student of physical science, on some branches of which he lectured in the Mechanics' Institution in 1825-6, and was the author of several publications.

Ebenzer Henderson, D.D., Theological Tutor, Highbury College, formerly agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and author of several works, was a native of this parish.

Modern and other Buildings.—The most recent school buildings are the Burgh, Commercial, and Maclean Schools.

Churches.—The following may be noticed:—*Queen Anne Street Dissenting Church*, a huge building, "rearing its enormous rectilinear ridge over all the other buildings in Dunfermline, the Abbey Church itself not excepted."

Within the last sixteen years have been erected *St Margaret's Church*, of the United Associate connexion, 1827; behind it, the *Baptist Church*, 1834; *St Andrew's Church*, North Chapel Street, 1833; *North Church*, Goldrum, 1840, which last two are both *quoad sacra* churches, built in connexion with the Establishment; the *Independent or Congregational Church*, Canmore Street, 1841, and the *Episcopal Trinity Chapel*, Queen Anne Place, 1842, all additions to the ornamental structures of the town, and affording comfortable accommodation to the congregations worshipping in them. A *Free Church* also, built of stone and slated, has been erected in Canmore Street, in the end of 1843.

But the largest, most splendid, and interesting ecclesiastical edifice of modern date, is the *Abbey Church*. It was begun in March 1818, and completed in September 1821. It immediately adjoins the Old Church on the east, the latter being now a porch or vestibule to it. It is of light ornate Gothic architecture, with tall handsome windows, and having a fine square tower, near the east end, 100 feet high. On the summit of this tower, instead of a balustrade of the same architecture as the rest of the building, there are the four words, "King Robert The Bruce," on the four sides respectively, in capital letters of open hewn work, four feet in height, which can be easily read at a considerable distance. These are surmounted by royal crowns, and each corner is ornamented with a lofty pinnacle. This decoration is intended to designate the place of sepulture of our great patriot King, whose ashes repose immediately beneath; but the taste and architectural effect of it are questioned by many. The interior of the church is much and universally admired, for the simplicity, chasteness, and elegance of its form and ornaments.

A *Poor's House* and *Prison* have been recently erected in the Town Green, east from the Burgh.

III.—POPULATION.

The population of the town and parish at various periods, as far as can be ascertained, is as follows :—

Year.	In Town and Suburbs.	In Parish.	
1400	500	...	MS. Annals of Dunfermline, by Dr E. Henderson.
1600	1,000	...	Ditto.
1624	1,400	...	Inventory of Records of Aberdeen.*
1690	1,800	...	MS. Annals.
1698	2,000	...	Ditto.
1713	...	5,000	Presbytery Records, taken for proposal to have a third Minister.
1755	4,400 MS. Annals.	8,552	Ditto, Return to Dr Webster, for Widows' Scheme.†
1791	5,192	9,550	Old Statistical Account.
1801	5,484	9,980	First Government Census.
1811	6,492	11,649	Second Ibid.
1821	8,003	13,681	Third Ibid.
1831	10,625	17,068	Fourth Ibid.
1841	13,323	19,778‡	Fifth Ibid.

The results of the census, taken in 1841, are as follows :—

HOUSES.			PERSONS.		
Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1374 1	97 0	2 0	3,033 17	3,079 7	6,112 24§
1375 372	97 23	2 2	3,050 908	3,086 825	6,136|| 1,733¶
1747 1177	120 70	4 1	3,958 2,783	3,911 2,671	7,869** 5,454††
2924 1489	190 82	5 14	6,741 3,283	6,582 3,633	13,323‡‡ 6,916§§
4413	272	19	10,024	10,215	20,239|||

Excess of 191 Females in whole parish.

* As it appears, from an extract from these Records, that there were 287 families in Dunfermline in 1624, by allowing nearly five to a family, the population is about 1400.

† Dr Webster's undertaking was begun in 1743, but not completed till 1755, which accounts for this last year being given as that of the Report.

‡ I have here excluded North Queensferry, which is in the parish *quoad civilia*, (and was estimated in 1841 for the first time), in order to shew the proportional increase of the population with previous years. Including North Queensferry, it is 20,239.

§ Gaol. ¶ In ancient burgh. ¶¶ In burgh, as extended by Police Bill.

** In municipal burgh under the jurisdiction of the magistrates.

†† In Parliamentary bounds. ‡‡ In town and suburbs.

§§ In landward part of the parish, including North Queensferry.

||| In parish, including as above.

Comparison of totals in 1841 and 1831.

HOUSES.			PERSONS.		
Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Males.	Females.	Total.
4413	272	19	10,024	10,215	20,239 in 1841.
92	13	1	203	258	461*
4821	259	18	9,821	9,957	19,778 in 1841.
2347	113	1	8,440	8,628	17,068 in 1831.
1974	146	3 less.	1,381	1,329	2,710 Increase.
The total increase between 1821 and 1831 was					3,387
					677 Dif.

The number of distinct families, as reported in 1841, is the same as that of inhabited houses; but, in 1831, the former was stated to be 3552, while the latter was 2347; the houses, in this last case, having been taken as separate buildings.

The villages, with their respective populations, in 1841, were—

Crossgates,	548.
Halbeath,	455.
Townhill,	285
Wellwood,	347.
Roseobie,	70
Milesmark,	193
Parknook and Blackburn,	264
Crossford,	443.
Charleston,	724.
Limekilns,	950.
Patiemuir,	130
Masterton,	144
Brucefield Feus,	104
	4657

Births.—It is impossible to state accurately the yearly average of births, for the last seven years, since very few of the Dissenters, during that period, have recorded the births of their children in the Parish Register, and some of the parents belonging to the Establishment have also neglected to do so. The following is the average number of the registrations of births and baptisms for ten years, at four different periods, compared with the population, shewing a rapid decrease in the descent, which is to be ascribed to the cause just mentioned—a cause which began to operate during the third period, and became still stronger afterwards.

Between.	Medium Population.	Yearly Registration of Births.
1783-1792	9,250	280 or 3.027 per cent.
1803-1812	10,800	309 or 2.861 ...
1817-1826	14,000	254 or 1.815 ...
1827-1836	17,000	181 or 1.059 ...

* Deduct for North Ferry.

The average for 1817-1826 is 55 less than that of the immediately preceding period, while the population was upwards of 3000 more, shewing that the neglect of registrations was then rapidly on the increase, and this disproportion is still more apparent in the two succeeding periods. Of the births which occurred in 1841, when the population was 19,778, only 105 were recorded in the Parish Register; in 1842, only 89; and in 1843, up to 15th December, only 43. These results point out the imperative necessity of some new legislative enactment, for enforcing registrations of births for general purposes, as well as for the benefit of individuals. The period between 1803-1812 affords the safest data for the calculations of a political economist, especially when I state that the registrations for each year of that period were pretty uniform.

Mortality.—A very correct register of burials in the Abbey churchyard having been kept since 1833, the following is an abstract of them for ten years. A few of the funerals came from neighbouring parishes, but probably as many went out of Dunfermline to these parishes; so that the number of interments may be taken as very nearly that of deaths in the parish.

Abstract of Burials in Abbey Churchyard, Dunfermline, for ten years, from 1st January 1833 to 1st January 1842 inclusive.

Years.	Under 5 yrs.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 & upwards.	Total.
1833	130	24	26	21	12	12	24	28	29	22	3	331
1834	135	33	23	18	20	17	14	20	35	17	1	333
1835	169	22	19	23	15	11	23	21	33	14	4	354
1836	140	14	14	14	17	16	18	34	26	17	1	311
1837	209	20	22	31	18	35	32	44	55	25	2	493
1838	138	11	10	29	20	19	20	39	31	14	2	333
1839	147	15	20	18	22	24	23	25	29	22	1	346
1840	180	23	21	6	29	26	18	22	17	13	...	355
1841	266	44	26	29	13	31	29	22	34	16	3	513
1842	166	17	22	17	18	29	20	25	29	10	1	354
Totals,	1680	223	203	206	184	220	221	280	318	170	18	3723
Averages,	168	22	20	20	18	22	22	28	32	17	2	372

Taking the average number of interments in the churchyard of Rosyth, which borders on the parish at Limekilns, to be 35 for the same period, the total average will be 407; and estimating the average population between 1833 and 1842 at 18,500, the average of deaths will be about 1 in 45 (45.45), or $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

In 1841, the population was 19,778, and the number of burials in Abbey churchyard, 513 = to about 1 in 38 (38.55), or $2\frac{1}{2}$ per

cent., and including Rosyth (say 40), $553 =$ to about 1 in 35 (35.94), or $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

There was an unusual mortality in 1837, owing to the great prevalence of typhus fever, measles, and what are usually named hives. Influenza, also, was very prevalent and fatal at the commencement of that year, chiefly among the aged and infirm; and it was remarked, that although many persons died of other diseases at that period, almost all these diseases assumed more or less the type of this epidemic, as an accompaniment. The number of deaths was nearly as great as that arising from cholera and other diseases in 1832; the former being 493, and the latter 500, of which last number there were 180 deaths by cholera alone. This alarming disease prevailed in the parish from 3d September to 1st November 1832, and partially in the March preceding. There were nearly 500 cases, although only 180 deaths.

Marriages.—As the accuracy of the Register of Proclamation of Marriages can be depended on, it may be interesting and useful to know the average number of them at four different periods, compared with the population and other circumstances. Accordingly—

From 1801 to 1810 1810 to 1821 1821 to 1831 1831 to 1841	Medium Population.	Yearly Average of Marriages.
1801 to 1810	11,830	62, or 1 in 144, or 69 per cent.
1810 to 1821	12,663	85, or 1 in 149, or 67 ...
1821 to 1831	15,374	119, or 1 in 129, or 77 ...
1831 to 1841	18,400	149, or 1 in 123, or 81 ...
Or the average from 1801 to 1841 is 1 in 134, or 74 ...		

In 1801, the year of the great dearth, the number of marriages was 62, which was the same as in the year immediately preceding, while it rose in 1802 to 81, and in 1803 to 101. In the three following years it fell, being 77, 87, and 93 respectively. In 1827, after a great depression in trade, the number of marriages was only 106, while in the year immediately preceding and following, it was 125, and in 1830 it rose to 171. The Malthusians will consider these facts, as corroborative of their theory of population.

The number of persons in the whole parish, including North Queensferry, as nearly as can be gathered from the census of 1841, is for the following ages,—

Under 15 years of age,	9421
Betwixt 15 and 30 inclusive,	5279
Betwixt 30 and 50 ...	3782
Betwixt 50 and 70 ...	1507
Betwixt 70 and 90, and upwards,	250
Total,	20,239

There is one earl (Elgin and Kincardine) and one baronet (Capt. Sir John Halket), who generally reside in the parish. The Marquis of Tweeddale has land, and feu-duties or fees arising from his heritable offices of Bailie of the Regality and Constabulary of the Lordship of Dunfermline, but no mansion-house in it. There are many individuals and families of independent fortune residing both in the town and country.

There are 38 proprietors of land, exclusive of the burgh and guildry corporations, of the yearly value of L.50 and upwards.

The average number in each family is rather more than four and a half (4.5771), or about $4\frac{1}{2}$.

The average number of insane and fatuous poor, either in an asylum or in the parish, for seven years from 1835-41, both inclusive, is,

In Asylum.	Not in Asylum.	Total.
6	10	16
In 1843, 5	11	16

Some of these eleven are in the Poor's House. There are three or four blind, and five deaf and dumb persons, belonging to the parish. One of the latter is at present receiving education at the Glasgow Deaf and Dumb Institution; and another was also taught there, both at the expense of the Rev. A. McLean's trustees. A third was educated at the Edinburgh Institution, by voluntary contributions from the parish.

The people are not remarkable for any corporeal or other personal qualities. The language of the working classes is distinguished by some peculiar pronunciations and phrases, such as *toll* for *tell*; *buddies* for *bodies* (children); *lean ye* for *sit you down* or *rest yourselves*; *a fulse* for *a falsehood*; *belonging me* for *to me*; *fell* used in a good as well as a bad sense, as a *fell* or large meeting, a *fell* or fine boy, a *fell* or clever person, *fell* or very angry; a *frem* person, one not related by blood.

Habits of the People, &c.—The habits of the people as a class are industrious and active, and, with the exception of the lowest and most dissipated among them, are cleanly and orderly. Very many of the working population have a fair proportion of the comforts of life, and advantages of society. They have good and well

furnished houses, dress respectably, educate their children, and can afford to have the same wholesome and nourishing diet, as is usual in a similar class in other parts of Scotland.

Many of the weavers and operatives of all descriptions, are very intelligent and skilful at their employments, and have information far superior to their rank in life.

The inhabitants generally are a church-going people, as indicated by the attendance on the places of worship, and the crowds of persons who are seen going to and from these on the Sabbath. Many of the respectable middling classes are well informed on religious subjects; and although there is a great diversity of sects, and an occasional keenness in the discussion of controversial topics, there are considerable freedom and harmony of private intercourse.

It is to be acknowledged and lamented, however, that, as in all populous and manufacturing places, there are many exceptions to this favourable statement, both in respect of prosperity and character. A young weaver, from being soon able to earn a journeyman's wages, often contracts too early a marriage, which, especially if followed by irregular employment, and reduction of wages in consequence of depression of trade, as has of late years too frequently occurred, and much more by his own improvidence or dissipation, necessarily entails poverty and wretchedness. Accordingly, there are not a few journeymen weavers and their families, from one or more of these causes, living in great straits and discomfort, which they have little prospect of overcoming. As a natural result of this, there is discontent among a certain portion of the weaving class, as also other mechanics, accompanied by a keen interference in civil and ecclesiastical politics, and an anxious attempt to find remedies for their wants in the removal of real or imagined public evils, rather than in the amendment of their own habits as individuals and members of society. The cases of extreme indigence and misery arising mainly from intemperance, with its concomitant evils, idleness, profligacy, carelessness of persons and dwellings, neglect of education of children and of divine ordinances, are often very appalling and heart-rending.

As to the collier population, it is well known that anciently the coal-hewers were serfs to their employers, or "*adscriptæ glebæ*," the law repealing which practice having been passed only in 1775, and made effectual by another only in 1799.

In consequence of disputes at some of the collieries in this quar-

ter, arising out of the union-laws, the collier population has of late been very fluctuating and unsettled. But in regard to the old resident part of the workmen, especially in the vicinity of the town of Dunfermline, who did not take any prominent part in these disputes, I would say, that, generally speaking, their intellectual, religious, and moral character, is decidedly superior to that of the same class of persons in many other places.

The old practice of confining their marriages to their own class is beginning to break down, from which an improvement may be expected in many respects. But the chief feature of improvement of late years has been in education. This was generally at one time very much neglected, and hence the adult population was often ignorant and uncultivated. The cause of this deficiency was certainly in no small degree, the facility of finding easy employment with a little pecuniary gain for young boys and girls underground, in keeping doors for ventilation, &c. a benefit which careless or dissipated parents took advantage of, to the prejudice of the education of their offspring. But, recently, at all the collieries, the payments for education are made *universal* and *compulsory*, an arrangement which has caused a much more regular attendance.

I am not aware of any distinguishing peculiarities in the character of the agricultural population of this parish. The Bothy system exists here as in other places, with its share of attendant evils. From many of the farm-servants shifting their situations frequently, they are not so well known to their ministers, as other classes of the working population. Still, numbers of them are regular in their attendance on divine ordinances, and conduct themselves with Christian propriety.

Poaching is considerably on the decrease, chiefly, it is supposed, on account of the vigilance of the rural police. In 1841, the number of persons prosecuted for offences against the game laws, in the western district of Fife, in the Justice of Peace Court, was 17; in 1842, 9; and in 1843, 6. There were, however, other cases, in which the evidence was deficient, and which were not brought to trial.

Pawnbroking has been on the increase of late. There are at present (December 1843) eleven shops, besides many private places, where the trade is understood to be carried on. None of the dealers in it are licensed, as they profess to purchase the articles deposited with them. They are styled "General Merchants or Brokers."

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—The following tabular view of the agriculture of the parish was drawn up chiefly in consequence of hearing certain remarks made by Earl Fitzwilliam on the Statistical Reports of Agriculture, including those of the new work of the Church of Scotland, at the meeting of the British Association held in Edinburgh in 1834. These are now recorded in the printed transactions for that year, p. 693, and are, in substance, as follows:—
 “The expediency of furnishing more minute details with respect to the agricultural part of statistical reports, was suggested in these remarks. The statements ought to show not only the total amount of land in cultivation, but also the quantities allotted at the time of the inquiry to the various kinds of produce, the number and value of agricultural implements, the number of draught and other cattle, and similar details. Lord Fitzwilliam stated, that he had succeeded in obtaining such returns for some parishes in his own neighbourhood, and observed, that accurate and minutely detailed information for only a small number of places would furnish more safe grounds for correct inferences than could be obtained from a more widely extended, but less precise inquiry.”

The information contained in the first four tables may be depended on, as possessing all attainable accuracy, having been procured from written returns, made by the several proprietors or tenants of land, in answer to queries submitted to them in schedules, containing a variety of columns for the purpose. The information in the other tables was also obtained from the best sources. Except when otherwise noted, they all refer to the year 1838, soon after which, the author expected his History of Dunfermline to be completed, but in this, from other duties, he was disappointed. This he regrets, as some slight changes may have taken place since that period, especially as to the number of farming implements.*

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICAL TABLE FOR 1838.

I. Number of Acres Arable and not Arable, &c.

	Scots Acres.	Acres.	Imperial. Roods.	Poles.	Falls.
Number of acres arable,	10,618	13,391	1	0	0
..... not arable,	2,966	3,740	2	26	6
..... under wood,	900	1,135	0	10	23
..... under water,	180	227	0	2	1½

* The substance of these tables and of the previous article on population was read at an extra meeting of the statistical section of the British Association at Glasgow, in September 1840, of which the chairman, in name of the meeting, was pleased to express his approbation.

	Scots, Acres.	Acres.	Imperial. Roods.	Poles.	Falls.
Number of acres in fences and farm-roads, } supposed to be,	600	756	2	39	18
..... in country mansion- houses and farm-stead- ings, supposed to be ... }	36	45	1	24	11½
Total number of landward acres, exclusive of villages and great roads,	15,300	19,296	0	17	0

II.

	Scots, Acres.	Acres.	Imperial. Roods.	Poles.	Falls.
Number of acres under the various kinds of crops, pasture and sum- mer-fallow, including a few acres in tares,	549	692	1	22	9½
..... in wheat,	493	621	3	2	3½
..... in barley,	840	1,059	1	23	1½
..... in oats,	2,794	3,523	2	39	13½
..... in pease and beans,	420	529	2	31	15½
..... in turnips,	308	388	1	31	9½
..... in potatoes,	552	696	0	27	21½
..... in rye-grass hay,	928	1,044	1	1	18½
..... in meadow-hay,	222	279	3	37	7½
..... in pasture-grass,	3,561	4,490	3	22	14½
..... in gardens and orchards } (landward),	51	64	1	11	7½
	10,618	13,391	0	9	27½

III. Number of Draught and other Cattle and Live Stock.

Number of draught horses (landward),	413
..... saddle or carriage (do.),	40
..... young horses (do.),	156
..... milk-cows (do.),	456
..... black cattle (do.),	1526
..... sheep (do.),	1369
..... swine (do.),	167

IV. Number and Kinds of Implements of Husbandry.

	Iron.	Wooden.	Total
Number of common ploughs,	118	79	197
..... drill do.	39	42	81
..... furrow do.	3	29	32
..... drain do. ....	...	...	11
..... subsoil do.	8	5	13
..... paring do. ....	...	...	9
..... common carts, .....	...	...	248
..... hay do. ....	...	...	104
..... common harrows (pairs), .....	...	...	223
..... brakes or grubbers,	15	11	26
..... drill-harrows,	38	30	68
..... circular drill-harrows, .....	...	...	1
..... grain-seed machines, .....	...	...	6
..... corn-drills, .....	...	...	1
..... drill bean barrows, .....	...	...	11
..... Turnip-seed machines, one of which also sows bone-dust, .....	...	...	39
..... Thrashing-machines,	Horse. 57*	Water. 2	Steam. 2
..... Rollers,	Stone. 56	Wood. 51	61
..... Hay-Scythes, .....	...	...	107
			173

* In 1814, there were only 23.

3 K

FIFE.

Several of the farmers are provided with steel-yards for weighing corn, reaping-scythes, scythe-hooks, and large horse-rakes.

V. Average produce of the Land in the Southern Section of the Parish.

	On best soils.		On ordinary soils.	
	Bolls.	Quarters.	Bolls.	Quarters.
1. Wheat,	9 or 4½	per acre.	7 or 3½	per acre.
2. Barley,	7 or 5½	...	5½ or 4½	...
3. Beans and pease,	8 or 4	...	6 or 3	...
4. Oats,	10 or 7½	...	8 or 6	...
5. Potatoes,	60 or 4 cwt.	...	45 or 4 cwt.	...
6. Hay,	200 stones	...	120 stones	...
7. Turnips,	30 tons	...	24 tons	...

Northern Section.

	On best soils.		On ordinary soils.	
	Bolls.	Quarters.	Bolls.	Quarters.
1. Barley,	7 or 5½	per acre.	5 or 3½	per acre.
2. Beans and pease,	4 or 2½	...	4 or 2½	...
3. Oats,	8 or 6	...	5 or 3½	...
4. Potatoes,	35 or 4 cwt.	...	25 or 6 cwt.	...
5. Hay,	150 stone	...	100 stones	...

The produce of a boll of Hopeton oats, in the southern district, may be computed at from 16 to 16½ pecks of meal, and that of the best potato or early oats, at from 17 to 18 pecks. Instances of a greater produce are rare. Besides the Hopeton and early oats, there are also sown the Dunn, Angus, and Strathmiglo.

VI. Price of Provisions, and the Rate of Wages of Agricultural Male and Female Servants, at three different periods, 1786, 1814, and 1838.

Provisions.	1786.		1814.		1838.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Oatmeal, 7 peck, Dutch weight, from	0 8	to 1 0	1 2	to 1 3	1 2	to 1 3½
Beef, 7 lb.	0 2½	to 0 4	7d.		0 6	to 0 6½
Butter, ... 7 lb. Tron, ...	0 6	to 0 8	1 6	to 1 8	1s. 2½d.	
Eggs, ... 7 dozen,	0 8	to 0 4	1s. 3d.		0 7	to 1 0
A hen,	0 6	to 0 9	2 0	to 2 6	1 6	to 2 0
Wages.						
Ploughman, 7 year, with lodging and victuals,	£5		£16		£12	to £16
Maid-servants do. do. do.	£2		£5		£4	to £7
Men reapers 7 day, with breakfast and dinner, 0	8	to 1 0	1 8	to 1 6	1 8	to 1 10
Labourers 7 day without victuals,	0 10	to 1 0	1 8	to 2 3	1 6	to 1 8

VII. Gross Amount of Raw Produce, the Quantities of Grain and other Articles being taken as in 1838, and the Prices of the Grain on an average of the Fairs for seven years, and of other Articles as nearly as could be ascertained for the same period.

	Acres.	Average produce per acre.	Average price per boll.	Average total price per acre.	Total produce in bolls.	Total value of each.
		Bolls.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Wheat,	493	9	1 2 6	10 2 6	4437	4991 12 6
Barley,	840	6½	1 0 1	6 10 6½	8460	8495 5 0
Oats,	2794	8	0 15 8½	6 5 4	22,352	17,509 1 4
Pease and beans,	420	7	1 1 7	7 11 1	2940	3172 15 0
Potatoes,	552	41	0 7 0	14 7 0	22,632	7921 4 0
		Tons.				
Turnips,	308	27	...	5 0 0	...	1540 0 0
		Stones.				
Rye-grass hay, ..	828	160	0 0 8	5 6 8	132,480	4416 0 0
Meadow-hay,	232	90	0 0 6	2 5 0	19,980	499 10 0
Arab. land in pas. ..	3561	...	...	3 0 0	...	10,683 0 0
Not arable do.	2966	...	...	0 5 0	...	741 10 0
Gardens & orch. (landward,) ..	50	...	...	5 0 0	...	250 0 0
An. thinning of plantations, ..	...	...	...	...	...	705 0 0
Straw at 2s. per boll of corn,					38,189	3818 9 0
Coal, 120,000 tons of all kinds, at 6s. 6d. per ton, at pit-mouth, ...						39,000 0 0
Lime shells, 460,000 bushels at 5d. per bushel,						9583 6 8
Lime raw stones, 15,000 tons at 4s. per ton,						3000 0 0
Free and whinstone quarries,						441 0 0
Total yearly value of raw produce raised in the parish,					£	116,767 13 6

There is no ground in a state of undivided common. The general kind of trees planted, or indigenous, has been noticed under the article Botany, p. 845. The management of them, with regard to yearly thinning and pruning, is understood to be good.

Rental, &c.—

Valued rental of the parish (1843),	L. 18,344 16 2
Real rent of ditto in land,	L. 24,161 1 1
in minerals,	4194 18 11
in houses and gardens, within the Parliamentary boundaries,	18,677 0 0
in villages,	3141 0 0
in railroads and harbours,	600 0 0

The rent of arable land in the southern district of the parish, including all to the south of the Crossgates and Torryburn roads and town of Dunfermline, is from about L.1, 5s. to L.3, 3s. But the general rent is about L.2, 5s. per Scots acre, or L.1, 15s. 8d. imperial. In the northern district, the rent of arable land is from about 16s. to L.2; and the general rent about L.1, 3s. Scots, or 18s. 2d. imperial.

Pasture-land will rent, to the south of the town, at the same rate as arable; and to the north of it, from 5s. to L.1, 10s. imperial acre.

The rents upon new leases are frequently paid partly in money

and partly in grain, convertible at the fiars' prices either Mid-Lothian or Fife, but now chiefly the latter.

In the immediate vicinity, and on the south side of the town, the rent of grazing for a milk-cow is about L.5, and sometimes as high as L.5, 10s.; and of an ox, about L.3, 10s. To the north of the town, the rent for a milk-cow is about L.3; and for an ox about L.2; for a ewe and lamb, from 12s. to L.1; and for a full-grown sheep, from 10s. to 15s.

Rate of Wages.—The wages of ploughmen, when young lads, are from L.9 to L.12; when grown or married men, fit for all kinds of farm-work, from L.3 to L.16; and when they have charge of the farm, are sometimes even L.20 per annum, with an allowance for provisions. The young lads generally receive 6½ bolls of oatmeal, and either milk or 1s. per week instead of it, with occasionally 1 boll of potatoes. Grown or married men, and persons in charge, have the same quantity of meal and 6 bolls of potatoes. Sometimes, too, they receive a certain quantity of sweet-milk per day from the dairy, or have the use of a cow, and, in the upland districts, even of two or three cows, in which case, if they have at the same time meal and potatoes, their wages are proportionally less. Married men have a free house and garden, with coals driven for them; and unmarried men generally live in bothies, with fire and bedding provided by their masters.

Female house-servants in the country have from L.4 to L.7, generally L.6 per annum.

Male labourers have 1s. 6d. per day in winter, and 1s. 8d. in summer.

Female labourers have at the rate of a penny per hour, both summer and winter, or, on an average, 8d. per day.

Country masons and wrights have 2s. per day in winter, and 2s. 6d. in summer.

The wages of harvest labourers, who are for the most part females, are, of course, variable, generally from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per day, with dinner. They work, according to the practice of this part of the country, from nine in the morning till six in the evening, with an interval for dinner. The men who are employed as bandsters receive from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d., with dinner.

Manure.—House and ash dung sells at 2s. 6d., and stable or byre dung at from 4s. to 5s. per double-cart; slacked lime at 5½d. or 6d. per bushel; bone-dust at 2s. 10d. per bushel; and rape-dust at L.5, 5s. per ton. Lime is now by some not so much

approved of as it once was, except for top-dressing on pasture. Bone-dust is occasionally used for turnips, and is reckoned suitable for free soils, and rape-dust for fallow ground and retentive soils. One farmer has employed rape-dust with great effect, having had *four* full successive crops after its application. Guano is also coming into use.

Live-Stock.—Few or no sheep are bred in the parish. Teeswater and Fife breed of cattle are most approved of at present; but a difference of opinion exists as to which is best for the general breed of the parish or county. Teeswater cattle, or short-horns, as they are called, are said to come sooner to maturity, with more weight, but require better keeping than the native breed, and are not so well adapted as the other for the high lands.

Husbandry.—A general spirit of improvement at present prevails over the parish in the reclaiming of waste lands, and especially in draining, both by stones and tiles, which is the foundation of all good husbandry, and when properly executed, is a permanent advantage. Perhaps more has been done in this way for the success of agriculture during the last ten years, than during the preceding generation.

There are two high-pressure steam engines in the southern section of the parish, for driving thrashing-machines, both of recent introduction.

Rotation of Crops.—This varies very much in the southern district. That which is most practised and approved of in strong clays, is, 1st, summer-fallow; 2d, wheat; 3d, beans; 4th, barley; 5th, hay; 6th, oats. On loams, 1st, potatoes; 2d, wheat; 3d, barley; 4th, hay; 5th, oats; or, 1st, turnip; 2d, barley sown with grass-seeds; 3d, grass, and pastured two or three years, where the land is fenced; and then oats. The proportion of land employed in raising turnips is much increased of late years. While at the period of the last Statistical Account it was 200 acres, and in 1814 is reported to have been very inconsiderable, it was, in 1838, as appears from the table, 308 acres.

Sowing and Planting.—The period of this is generally, for

- 1st, Wheat, from 1st October till the middle of December;
- 2d, Barley, from 1st April till 26th May;
- 3d, Oats, from 20th March till 20th April;
- 4th, Beans, from 1st March till the middle of April;
- 5th, Turnips, Swedish, from 1st May till 1st June;
- ... Globe, from 26th May till 10th July;
- ... Yellow, from 26th May till 15th June.

Potatoes are planted from the first till the middle of May; but not generally with success after the 15th.

Harvest.—Hay-cutting commences in ordinary seasons about the 20th June, and continues throughout July. The other crops are usually reaped in the lower section of the parish between the middle or end of August, and the beginning of October; in the upper section a fortnight or three weeks later.

Leases.—The general duration of leases is nineteen years, which is reckoned favourable, but no boon, to the occupier. As rents are now generally covenanted for partly in money and partly in grain, in as nearly equal proportions as possible, regulated by the fiars of the county, on an average of three years, it is of less importance to a landlord how long a lease may last.

Farm-Buildings and Enclosures.—Farm-buildings are much improved, and, for the most part, executed in a substantial manner. The lands are almost all enclosed, partly with free, or sometimes whinstone dikes, and these often dry, and partly with ditches and hedges.

Manufactures.—The staple trade of Dunfermline is the manufacture of *Table-linens*. In no other part of Scotland does the traffic in this article exist, although in one or two places a few looms are to be found. The trade of the town began more than a century ago, with the making of ticks and checks, which continued to be made in winter after the table-linen was introduced, which was then woven in summer. Like most other arts, it has attained its present high excellence by slow and successive improvements.*

The following three tables were prepared by a committee of manufacturers in July 1836, for Joseph Hume, Esq., M. P., and may therefore be depended on as having all the accuracy which is attainable in such cases.

1st, The amount of capital employed in the trade—

3517 looms, producing annually finished goods to the amount of L.351,700	0	0
(Calculating each loom at L.100).		
Value of loom-shops and workhouses,	156,000	0 0
... 3000 damask looms at L.10 each,	30,000	0 0
... 517 diaper looms at L.3 each,	1,551	0 0
Mounting, or patterns, and cards for the above 3517 looms,	4,500	0 0
The houses and warehouses of the manufacturers,	20,000	0 0
Warping mills and bobbins,	500	0 0
Floating capital, calculated at L.60 for each loom,	211,000	0 0
Machinery and houses for boiling yarn,	3,100	0 0
Floating capital for do.	250	0 0
Machinery, ground, and houses for bleaching yarns,	6,000	0 0
Floating capital for do.	3,500	0 0

* The writer refers for a full account of the table-linen manufacture, illustrated by plates, to his recently published *History of Dunfermline*.

Houses, ground, and machinery for bleaching cloth,	L.20,000	0	0
Floating capital for do.	8,000	0	0
Houses for calendering, lapping, and finishing goods,	6,000	0	0
Floating capital for do.	1,000	0	0
Houses and machinery for cutting patterns.	1,250	0	0
Floating capital for do.	340	0	0
Houses and machinery for dyeing worsted and cotton,	620	0	0
Floating capital for do.	950	0	0
Total,	L.826,261	0	0

2d, The description and number of persons employed, and their average weekly wages.

Description.	Number.	Average Weekly Wages.
Weavers (men and boys),	3517	10s.
Warpers, warehousemen, and lappers (men),	150	15s.
Winders and pirn fillers, women and girls,	1100	4s.
Yarn boilers (chiefly women),	29	7s.
Bleachers of yarn,	35	7s.
Bleachers of cloth (men and women),	150	8s. 6d.
Lappers in the public lapping houses (chiefly men),	29	9s. 6d.
Designers or pattern drawers (men),	5	
Do. with a few assistants, say	7	
Pattern cutters (men and women),	12	10s.
Dyers (men),	10	18s.
Total number of persons,	5044	

3d, Number and different kinds of looms.

Single diaper,	770	which do not require Jacquard machines.
Single damask,	1880	which may have them.
Double do.	369	do.
Table covers,	445	All have them.
Worsted warps,	13	do.
Linen, full harness,	15	do.
Bed quilts,	17	do.

3517

These worsted warps, and especially linen full harness looms, are now (1843) greatly increased. Of the 3517 looms, 570 were out of the parish; for the trade supports looms in the adjoining parishes of Torryburn, Carnock, Culross, and Inverkeithing, and even as far as at Kinross, Auchtermuchty, Leslie, and Strathmiglo.

The following is a table of the number of looms, in and out of the parish of Dunfermline, and of the value of goods manufactured, at various periods, as nearly as can be ascertained, which I have compiled from different sources, showing at one view the gradual progress of the trade.

4th, Table.

DATE.	Looms within the Parish.	Looms out of the Parish.	TOTAL.	VALUE.
1749	About 400	...	400	...
1788	...	...	900	...

1792	About 820	About 880	1200	
1813	... 990	... 70	1000	1,95,000
1818	... 1500	... 150	1650	120,000
1822	...	...	1800	...
1831	... 2670	... 450	3120	...
1836 (July)	... 2794	... 723	3517	351,700
1837 (Aug.)	... 2983	... 717	3700	370,000

The following tables are extracted from a written paper delivered by the weavers to the Hand-Loom Commissioners in July 1838.

5th, Table. Persons to whom the looms within the parish belong, or who work at them.

Looms belonging to single men,	-	-	-	475
... married men,	-	-	-	2098
... warehousemen,	-	-	-	158
... manufacturers,	-	-	-	218
			Total,	2947
Owners of looms who work, and who are unmarried,	-	-	-	279
... married,	-	-	-	695
... journeymen unmarried,	-	-	-	762
... married,	-	-	-	231
... apprentices bound,	-	-	-	44
... unbound,	-	-	-	554
... married weavers,	-	-	-	920
Amount of families married,	-	-	-	4422
Of these work at the loom,	-	-	-	1394
... wind pirms,	-	-	-	1156
... not of age,	-	-	-	1873

Those who have gone to other trades are not here included in the amount of family.

Of the 44 apprentices bound, 20 were at a factory in town. The reason of so few being bound, is said to be the high stamp-duty of the indenture, viz. one guinea, and the expense of writing it.

6th, Table. Number of looms and hands employed at different times.

July 1836.	24 looms unemployed for want of hands.
Dec. 1837.	900 Do. and 500 weavers unemployed.
9th Feb. 1838.	550 Do. 139 Do.
31st July 1838.	617 Do. 175 Do.

Tables of wages have been made at different periods, first in 1807 and next in 1816, during which time the rate of payment continued the same. In 1816, and again in 1822, the prices were reduced, at which last period there was a *strike* for about nine months. The manufacturers, however, prevailed, and from that time till 1828, when the Jacquard machines came into use, the prices varied slightly. In that year, and again in 1834, 1837, and in 22d May 1844, tables were also made.

7th, Table. Showing how and when the wages were reduced.

		50 Threes per Spindle of Warp.		45 Threes per Spindle of Warp.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
1307,	-	7	8½	6	3½
1816,	-	6	3½	5	1½
1822,	-	6	0½	3	11½
1825,	-	5	5½	4	2½
1826,	-	5	0½	3	11½
1828,	-	4	6½	3	7
1830,	-	4	1	3	3½
1836,	-	3	2	2	9½
1837 (August)	2	10½		2	6½
1841 (October)	2	9½		2	6
1844 (May)	2	5		2	2

Wages were wont to be paid per yard till within these 12 or 15 years, when they came to be paid per spindle of work, which is thought an improvement, as being more simple. The gross average amount of weekly wages, as stated by the operatives, is about 10s. 6d., but with deductions for light, tear and wear, loom-rent, and dressing, the average of net weekly wages is about 8s. 6d. per week, for each loom. Journeymen receive nearly three-fourths of the income, or 7s. 6d. per week, with the deduction of a small proportion for light and twisting, amounting to about 12s. per annum, the remainder being the master's remuneration for the cost of the loom-rent, &c., and the trouble of providing and superintending the work. Taking the fine and the broad coarse goods separately, which the journeymen chiefly weave, the average of their wages will be somewhat higher than 7s. 6d. In some of the warehouses, where the finest work is wrought, the earnings are much higher than now stated.

Although the weaver has certainly lower wages now than he had twenty years ago, for working *fine* damask, he has much less idle time in ordinary circumstances, in consequence of the use of the Jacquard machines, and the yarn being better, not hand-spun as before, but mill-spun, which is to a certain extent a compensation. Loss of time, on a change of pattern, may be reckoned as occurring, upon an average, only once in eighteen months, but sometimes only once in two or three, or even many years, according to the pleasure of the manufacturer.

Pirn fillers can earn, if they have nothing else to do, 10d. per day, being paid at the rate of 2½d. per spindle of weft. Bobbiners could earn the same amount, but do not receive usually from one warehouse more than from 4d. to 6d. per day, being at the rate of 1d. to 1½d. per spindle of warp, according to the weight.

The weavers have twelve hours of actual labour, upon an average.

Spinning-Mills, &c.—The first spinning-mill in the parish was erected at Brucefield, about half a mile south-west from the town, in 1792, which got the second patent for spinning yarn by machinery. It span yarn from flax, hemp, tow, and wool, but has not been in operation for several years past.

In July 1836 there were seven spinning-mills in operation in the parish: at present there are only five.

The following is a table of particulars regarding these mills, prepared along with the one respecting the table-linen manufacture, in July 1836, for Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P.

Number of spinning-mills, 7 power,	-	102
Number of spindles,	-	7704
Size of spinning-flax, 3 lb. to 90 lee—tow, 2½ lb. to 24 lb.	-	
Estimated value of machinery and houses,		L.32,400
Number employed—Men, 160; girls, 160.		
Average wages of men, 15s.; ditto of girls, 5s.		
Number of tons of flax purchased in 1833,	-	903
Ditto in 1834,	-	1008
Ditto in 1835,	-	1059
Value of flax purchased in 1835,	-	L.58,350

These mills spin chiefly linen yarn, but one of them manufactures also a great quantity of linen thread, in a state prepared for the market, and for the quality of which it has long been in great repute. The others likewise twist for thread, and some of them make a good deal of shoe thread.

There are three *Iron Foundries* in the parish,—two on the north side of the town, and one at the iron mill, near Charleston,—in all of which considerable work is done, and some brass is cast.

There are five *Breweries* of beer, ale, and porter,—three in the town, one at Crossford, and another at Brucehaven.

There is one *Soap-work*, in which candles also are made, and a *Candle-work* separately.

There are two *Manufactories of Tobacco*, being one less than in 1841, and two less than in 1837. There are no snuff-mills; as there were anciently, near the ruins of the monastery.

There are, on the north side of the town, two *Tanning and Currying-works*. There are, in or near the town, three *Rope-works*; and in the vicinity of Charleston and Townhill, two *Tile and Brick-works*.

There are, in different parts of the parish, four *Corn or Meal*

Mills; and connected with the one at the iron-mill, near Charleston, is a *Saw-mill*, both of which are driven by the same wheel.

There are in the town four *Dye-works*.

There is only one *Flour Mill*, which is in Monastery Street, named the *Heugh Mill*. It was erected in 1784 or 1787, and was driven by water till 1819, when the present proprietor applied to it a steam-engine, that it might continue regularly in operation, during summer as well as winter. Since that period, the mill has manufactured, on an average, 7194 bolls of wheat annually.

Navigation.—The shipping at Limekilns and Charleston in December 1843 was as follows:—

			Tons.	Men.
Limekilns,	6 Brigs,	-	980	60
—	7 Schooners,	-	641	45
—	16 Sloops,	-	788	57
—	1 Pinnace,	-	16	2
Charleston,	2 Schooners,	-	137	10
—	4 Sloops,	-	121	11

Average wages per month:—

For Brigs,	Masters from L.6	to L.7 and L.8.
Schooners,	—	L.4, 10s. to L.5 and L.6.
Sloops,	—	L.4 to L.4, 10s.

Mates from L.2, 10s. to L.3, 10s. and L.4; seamen from L.2 to L.2, 10s., and boys from 10s. to L.1, 5s.

Several of these vessels are employed during the summer in carrying lime from the harbour of Charleston; and many vessels from the east coast of Fife, and from the continent of Europe, come thither for lime and coal.

Banks.—There are four branches of banking houses in Dunfermline; one of the Bank of Scotland, established in September 1781; a second, of the British Linen Company, which was first established in August 1804, and after having been given up for many years, was re-opened in July 1831; a third, of the Commercial Bank, begun in 1812, but afterwards withdrawn, and again permanently established in June 1823; and a fourth, of the Edinburgh and Leith Bank, begun on 22d May 1840. The National Bank has had a bill-collector here since April 1825.

National Security Savings Bank.—A savings bank was established in Dunfermline in 1815, and connected with the National Security Savings Bank in 1838. Its business is greatly increased in consequence of this connection, the amount of the sums deposited for ten years previous to 1838, reckoned on the 30th of April of that year, varying from L.2467 to L.4439; while from the 20th No-

venner 1838 to the 1st June 1841, it varied from L.5370 to L.15,251.

The following were the sums invested yearly, and the number of depositors, during the ten years above mentioned, viz. from 30th April 1828 to 30th April 1837, both inclusive :—

	Sums deposited.				No. of depositors.
1828,	-	-	-	L.2467 3 4	440
1829,	-	-	-	2616 5 1	438
1830,	-	-	-	3964 17 2	418
1831,	-	-	-	2990 12 4	406
1832,	-	-	-	3075 16 5	406
1833,	-	-	-	3242 6 8	423
1834,	-	-	-	3489 9 0	450
1835,	-	-	-	3664 10 6	421
1836,	-	-	-	4109 13 9	460
1837,	-	-	-	4489 10 9	488

Tabular view of the progressive advance of the Institution, from its commencement on the 18th September 1838 to 20th November 1842.

At 20th Nov.	No. of accounts opened.	Amount deposited.	Principal sums and interest repaid.	Transactions.
1838	430	L.5370 12 9	L.107 13 1	605
1839	435	8203 7 2	3276 13 2	2508
1840	310	6739 13 3	4024 17 9	2916
1841	338	7718 3 4	5639 6 11	3205
1842	212	6611 12 10	7385 12 0	2956
	1725	L.34,643 9 4	L.20,634 2 11	12190

The number of depositors, at 20th November 1842, was 990. Of these, there were accounts containing sums

Under L.5,	336
From L.5 to L.10,	185
... 10 to 20,	209
... 20 to 50,	191
... 50 to 100,	47
... 100 to 200,	11
Charitable Societies,	10
Friendly Do.	1
	990

Classification of Depositors, by their designations, who have opened Accounts from 18th September 1838 to 20th November 1842.

FEMALES.

Domestic servants,	209
Farm domestic servants,	77
Single women, without designation, generally persons keeping house by themselves, or for a father, or other relative,	236
Married women, without designation, generally the wives of operatives,	59
Widows, designated simply as such,	86
Minors,	45
Miscellaneous designations,	63
Total number of accounts opened by females,	775

MALES.

Weavers,	252
Mechanics and operatives of all kinds,	155
Coal-hewers, miners, quarrymen, and labourers,	108
Farmers, and farm-servants, and others engaged in agricultural employment,	107
Minors,	76
Miscellaneous designations,	168
No designation,	62
<hr/>	
Total number of accounts opened by males,	928
Ditto ditto females,	775
Ditto ditto societies,	22
<hr/>	
Total accounts opened,	1725

Sum total constituting the funds of the Bank, as at 20th November 1842, L.15,778, 9s. 6d.; of which sum L.5834, 15s. 2d. were held by 730 depositors, of not more than L.20 each, out of 990; clearly evincing that the Bank is what it professes to be,—the working-man's bank, and that the operative classes generally continue to repose in it their wonted confidence.

A marked improvement has taken place since November 1842,—so much so, that the number of depositors on 2d November 1843 was 1021, while the total funds of the Bank, on 20th November, were L.18,232, 15s. 4d.; and on 12th December of the same year, L.18,915, 17s. 11d.

Guildry.—The fraternity is of very great antiquity in this town, having been incorporated, there is reason to believe, by a charter from the monastery, as early as the close of the fourteenth century. Its funds are applied to the relief of its decayed members, and widows of members deceased, and to educational purposes. It distributes about L.50 annually in charity.

Incorporated Trades.—These are eight in number, and stand in order of precedency, to which they attach some importance, thus:—Smiths or hammermen, weavers, wrights, tailors, shoemakers, baxters (bakers), masons, and fleshers. They have each a separate charter, named a gift, or seal of cause, granted by the magistrates and town-council, by authority, it is understood, of the Crown.

There are several Horticultural Societies, and one Ornithological, in the parish.

Western District of Fife Agricultural Society.—The meetings of this Society are held in Dunfermline annually, in the month of July. Its yearly subscriptions average from L.40 to L.50, and are expended at each show of cattle and horses. In addition to the ordinary annual premiums, occasional extraordinary pre-

miums are awarded at the exhibitions, offered by the Society, through the liberality of some of the landed gentlemen of the district. Since 1824, there has been given away in premiums considerably upwards of L.1000.

Gas Company.—This was instituted 11th November 1828, and its extensive work, situated towards the lower end of the town, commenced lighting on the 28th October 1829. The cost of the works, up to May 1843, was L.11,277, 13s. 6d., being L.9200, the capital stock at the same period on 860 shares, and L.2077, 13s. 6d., the old sinking fund, and premiums on shares expended on works. The original price of the shares was L.10, and the present selling price is L.21. The new sinking fund, at May last, was L.992, 7s. 1d. A dividend upon the original stock of L.10 per cent. has been paid almost every year, and for the last four years of L.12, 10s., notwithstanding the price of the gas being understood to be as moderate as that of any other company, if not more so. It is furnished at present, by meter, at 7s. 6d. per 1000 cubic feet, and has always been considered of superior quality.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Dunfermline is a market town and royal burgh. A corn market is held at it every Tuesday for the sale of grain by sample, and is well attended by the agriculturists of the district. There is a weekly market also every Friday for butter, cheese, eggs, &c.

The burgh is governed by a provost, two bailies, a treasurer, a guild magistrate, a chamberlain, and sixteen councillors, with the assistance of a town-clerk, who acts also as legal assessor. Their election is regulated by the general amended municipal act of Parliament, dated 24th August 1833. The provost and magistrates have the usual jurisdiction, civil and criminal, belonging to magistrates of royal burghs. They hold regular courts, with the town clerk as their assessor, once every week, on Wednesday, for the disposal of police cases, and on the same day, besides the ordinary court, what is denominated "The Nine Merk Court," for the recovery of small debts not exceeding ten shillings. Upon the decret of this last court, summary diligence can be executed. They also hold a court twice a-year for granting certificates to publicans. The provost is *ex officio* a justice of the peace, and sits in the courts held by the justices.

The annual revenue of the burgh is about L.1000, derived from the rents of five small farms still belonging to it, &c. The

burgh pays to Government yearly the sum of L.78 of land-tax, or town-cess, besides a sum of L.8 or L.10, in support of the convention of royal burghs, all levied from the property of the inhabitants within burgh.

Guild Court.—Formerly the Dean of the fraternity of Guildry was a member of Council, and presided in this court. Now, the Guild Magistrate is chosen by the Council themselves, and he and four councillors form the court. Their duty is to decide upon questions relative to ruinous tenements, and disputed marches within burgh, and to attend to the correctness of weights and measures.

Police.—In 1811, a police bill was obtained from Parliament, not only for the purpose of regulating the police of the town, but of granting powers for paving, lighting, and cleansing the streets—for removing nuisances and obstructions therefrom, and for opening new and widening the present streets; and likewise for increasing the supply of water for the use of the burgh.

This act has done much good, in promoting the accommodation, health, security, and comfort of the community; and, by continued vigorous management, it may be expected to preserve and increase these important civil advantages.

A county police having been lately established, Dunfermline has been made the head-quarters for the western district of the county, where an inspector and two constables are stationed.

There are a sheriff, a small debt, and a justice of peace court.

Dunfermline unites with the burghs of Stirling, Inverkeithing, Culross, and South Queensferry, in sending a Member to the British House of Commons. Stirling is the returning burgh, and Lord Dalmeny the present member.

Internal Communication, &c.—Dunfermline is a post-town.

The length of the turnpike roads in the parish is about thirty-one miles.

Two coaches daily leave Dunfermline for Edinburgh, and two return. A coach goes every morning to Falkirk, for the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, and returns in the evening.

The bridges and fences in the parish are in good condition. There being no rivers, the bridges are small.

There are several railroads, chiefly for the conveyance of coal; one from the Elgin and Wellwood collieries to Charleston harbour, and another from the Halbeath and Townhill collieries to the port at Inverkeithing.

There are three harbours in, or close to the parish, belonging to the Earl of Elgin, viz. Charleston, Limekilns, and Brucehaven.

Ecclesiastical State.—The Abbey Parish Church is situated in the town of Dunfermline, about two miles from the nearest, and six from the furthest boundary of the parish. Of course it is not convenient for the distant part of the population, for there are 1000 inhabited dwelling-houses more than two miles, one-half of which are nearly four, about 15 are further than four, and two or three are about six miles distant from the church. There is a dissenting church in two of the extreme positions—Crossgates and Limekilns.

The New Abbey Church was built in 1821, and opened for divine service on the 30th September of that year. It needed repair so early as 1834–5 from dry-rot, but is at present in excellent condition. It affords nominal accommodation for 2051 persons, but there are 552 sittings in a measure useless, from inconvenient position, 402 of these being behind either pillars or the pulpit, so that the minister cannot be seen from them; and in the rest he can scarcely be heard, on account of the echo or distance from the speaker. Indeed, the accommodation which can be considered available is only about 1400, and much of this requires and could receive improvement. Suggestions for this purpose have often been made, and some of them tried, with more or less success, but none of them have yet been adopted. There are 110 free sittings allocated to the poor, but from being considerably behind the pulpit, are quite useless, and never occupied. A few temporary forms have been placed for their use near the pulpit, which are generally well filled. This want of due accommodation for the poor has always been considered a great evil. A few of the heritors and tenants take rents for their sittings, which they do not themselves occupy. The burgh having paid a fifth of the expense of erecting the church, obtained a fifth of the area in return, and have accordingly sold several of their pews to private individuals.

From time immemorial, there had been neither manse nor pasture-ground belonging to the ministers of Dunfermline; but there were paid to the senior minister, in lieu of the former, L.3, 6s. 8d., and of the latter L.1, 13s. 4d. One of the ministers, during last century, sued for a manse, without success; but the late Rev. Allan M'Lean, minister of the first charge, having discovered that

anciently there had been a manse, renewed the action in 1803, both for the manse and pasture-ground, and succeeded, first in the Court of Session, and afterwards in the House of Peers, on an appeal by the heritors, after a litigation of ten years. He obtained possession of the present manse in September 1816, and remuneration for the want of it from Martinmas 1804; and for that of the grass glebe from Martinmas 1803. The deficiency in the arable glebe, caused by the manse being built on part of it, was ordered to be made up, along with the ground to be allocated for the grass glebe. An allocation took place by the Sheriff of the county on 11th July 1814, but, from various reasons, the designation of it was never completed, and the minister has not yet obtained possession. The heritors, however, paid L.24 per annum, in lieu of the pasture and deficiency of the arable glebe, till 1840, when, by mutual agreement between them and the present minister, it was reduced to L.20, and to continue at that rate till a glebe be provided. The arable glebe is at present nearly 3½ acres, and yields a rental of L.15 per annum. The manse underwent a considerable enlargement and repair, partly at the expense of the heritors, and partly of the present minister, when he entered it in 1836, on his translation from the second to the first charge. There is neither manse nor glebe attached to the second charge. The stipends of the two collegiate ministers are the same, viz. 19 chalders of victual, one half meal and the other barley, at the rate of the Fife fiars, with L.10 for communion elements each. The number of persons that communicated at the last dispensation of the sacrament, in December 1843, was nearly 500, only about 200 less than the average for these some years past, in winter, notwithstanding that the Episcopal, North Extension, and Free Churches have been opened since 1840. The number of communicants on the roll is, of course, considerably greater. The present minister of the first charge is the Rev. Peter Chalmers, A.M. The second charge is vacant.

Quoad Sacra Churches.—There are two *quoad sacra* churches in Dunfermline.

1. *St Andrew's*, which was once a Chapel of Ease. The sittings of the church are 797. There are also a house and garden. Present minister, Rev. Andrew Sutherland, A.M., admitted 28th March 1839. He has joined the Free Church.

2. *North Church.*—An extension church, at the east end of Goldrum, was opened for worship in November 1840,—sittings

800. It cost L.1673, of which were raised by subscription L.1002, and received from the General Assembly's Extension Fund L.411; drawback on materials, interest of money, and revenue from church after being opened, L.259; so that it is free from debt. No manse or garden. Present minister, Rev. Charles Marshall, admitted June 1841,—who has subsequently joined the Free Church.

From 1839 till the summer of 1843 there was another *quoad sacra* church, named the *Canmore Street Church*, in connection with the Establishment, and formerly in connection with the Original Burgher Synod, established in 1799. Its last minister, Rev. William Dalziel, admitted to it in 1815, was inducted, in September last, minister of the church and parish of Thurso, and the congregation have connected themselves with other churches.

Free Churches.—There are at present (January 1844) three Free Church congregations: 1. *St Andrew's*; 2. *North Church*; 3. *The Abbey*, (or as at first called, Abbey and Canmore Street congregations, from most of the elders and many of the people of the latter having joined the former.)

Dissenting Churches.—It is well known that Dunfermline has always been a principal seat of dissent, ever since the Secession from the Establishment of the Rev. Ralph Erskine, who was one of the parochial ministers here, and his deposition by the General Assembly in 1740, when he became one of the chief supporters of the Associate Synod, and had a large congregation in this place; as also, since the deposition of the Rev. Thomas Gillespie, minister of Carnock in 1752, which gave rise to the formation of the first Relief congregation in Scotland, in this town. The following are the churches in connection with one or other of the different branches of dissent.

There are six churches belonging to the United Associate Synod.

1. *Queen Anne Street* congregation, founded in 1743, under Rev. Ralph Erskine. Sitings, 1642. Stipend L.200, with L.10 for communion elements, and house and garden. Present minister, Rev. James Young, admitted June 1831.

2. *St Margaret's*, East Port, founded 1825, in consequence of a separation from Queen Anne Street Congregation, caused by a dispute about the appointment of a minister. Sitings, 979. Stipend L.175, with L.10 for sacramental expenses, and L.15 in aid of house rent. The minister's life is insured by the congregation, for the benefit of his family, for L.500. Rev. John Law, admitted 1828.

3. *Chalmers' Street*, founded in 1788, formerly of the Anti-

burgher Synod. Sittings, 430. Stipend, L.120, with L.8 for sacramental expenses. No house or garden, or other provision.

4. *Maygate*, founded in September 1832,* by a separation from the Chalmers' Street Congregation, along with their minister, Mr Barlas. Sittings, 410. Stipend, L.100 to L.120. No house or garden. Rev. James Gibson, admitted 1841.

5. *Limekilns*, founded in 1784. Sittings of New Church (built in 1825), 1056. Stipend, L.150, with L.10 for sacramental expenses, and a house, rebuilt 1841. Rev. William Johnston, admitted 1823.

6. *Crossgates*, founded in May 1803. Sittings, 530. Stipend, L.100, with L.8 for sacramental expenses, and house and garden. Rev. Thomas Wilson, admitted 26th November 1811.

There is one *Relief* Congregation, the first in Scotland, as stated in the preceding page, founded in 1752. Sittings of the church, North Chapel Street, 520. Stipend L.150, with a house and garden. Rev. Niel M'Michael, admitted 1835, and appointed Professor of Systematic Theology and Church History 1841.

Scottish Baptist Church, founded about 1805. Sittings of church, James' Street, 310. Pastors, Mr David Dewar, since 1815, and Messrs A. Kirk and J. Inglis. Services gratuitous.

From this church there were, in 1841, two separations. The one was under Mr Blair, as their pastor, formerly home missionary, and still acting as such. The principles of this body are those of the English Baptists. They meet in the Music Hall, North Inglis Street. The other was of persons who take the designation of "Christians" from Acts xi. 26, who have no creed, oral or written, but the Bible. They are usually styled *Campbellites*, after a Mr Campbell in America, to whose opinions regarding the influence of the Spirit, and instrumentality of the Word, in conversion, they are understood to be favourable. They have as yet no pastor, and meet in the Old Mason Lodge, Maygate.

Congregational or Independent Church, founded in 1841. Place of worship opened in Canmore Street, 2d Jan. 1842. Sittings about 700. Stipend, L.100. Present minister, Rev. George Thomson.

Holy Catholic Apostolic Congregation, commonly called *Rowite* or *Irvingite*, from the general conformity of their opinions and government to those of the religious community so named, founded in 1835. Their pastor is the Rev. William Cannan, who at present resides in Dundee, and occasionally visits them. In his ab-

* The building was erected in 1815-16 for a Methodist congregation.

sence two elders conduct public worship, and dispense the sacraments. They meet at present in a room in Horsemarket Street. The pastor has no fixed salary, but provision is made for him, partly from funds contributed by the united body, in aid of weak congregations.

Roman Catholic Congregation, founded in 1823. Having no resident priest, they meet in the dwelling-houses of two of their members, who conduct the usual services, but of course do not perform mass.

Scottish Episcopal (Trinity) Chapel.—Founded in 1840. Sitings, 342 in the low area, and, if fitted up with galleries, about 500. Present stipend, L.100. Rev. T. B. Field, admitted December 1841.

There are also a few Swedenborgians, Unitarians, Methodists, and Friends; but the last three have no separate meetings for worship.

The stipends of the Dissenting ministers are dependent upon the promise, affection, or liberality of their people, although generally paid according to the amount which has been specified.

The population of the parish, as taken in March 1836, and reported to the Religious Instruction Commissioners, without challenge, in 1838, was as follows:—

1. Belonging to the Established Church,	7006
2. Known to belong to other religious denominations,	9776
3. Not known to belong to any religious denomination,	504
Total,	17,286

Since that period, great changes have taken place; but, from an ecclesiastical census taken by me in 1841, according to the Government census of that year, and from information recently obtained, I think the following may be regarded as at least an approximation to the present number of persons, of all ages, belonging to the different religious denominations:—

Establishment,	4000*
Free Church,	2500
United Secession,	8000
Relief,	700
Baptists—James' Street and Inglis' Street } Maygate,	300
Episcopalians,	160
Congregationalists,	450
Rowites,	40
Roman Catholics,	100
Swedenborgians,	60

* Calculated from the number of those who declared themselves in 1841 connected with the Establishment, after deducting about 1600, as mere nominal adherents, put into the class of "Not known," &c, and 2500, stated to belong to the Free Church.

Unitarians,	35
Methodists and Friends,	20
Not known to belong to any denomination, including some Chartists and Socialists, about	9433
Total,	19,778

Divine service, it is believed, has been generally well attended in the different churches, according to the number acknowledged to belong to them, till within these last two years, when, chiefly from the poverty caused by the long depression of trade, it has in most of them considerably fallen off.

A missionary (Mr Joseph Hay) has been employed during these last two or three years in visiting the town of Dunfermline. His services meet with much acceptance. He receives from L.40 to L.50 of salary, paid by the inhabitants generally, without regard to religious denomination. He belongs to the United Secession.

Religious Societies.—There are a Bible and a Sabbath School Society in the parish. Sums are likewise raised privately and by collections for the support of native missionaries and of Female Education in India.

The Dissenting congregations collect annually for missionary purposes.

The Abbey parish church collects regularly for each of the five Schemes of the General Assembly, as well as occasionally for other religious and charitable purposes; the average annual amount of which for seven years, viz. 1836–42 inclusive, has been nearly L.50. It besides collected, previous to the commencement of the legal assessment in 1839, about L.120 annually, for the ordinary parochial and extraordinary poor; but since that period, such collections have been reduced to about a third of that sum.

The St Andrew's and North Churches have also made collections for several of the Assembly's Schemes, and other religious and useful purposes.

Education.—The total number of schools, in 1844, in the original or *quoad civilia* parish, exclusive of North Queensferry, was 32. There is no parochial, but there is one burgh school. Of the others, there are 15 partly endowed, and 6 unendowed. One school in town is supported, in part, by a society of ladies. The endowment in general consists either of a salary or a free school-room, or one or both of these, and a free dwelling-house. The unendowed schools are entirely on the teachers' own adventure. The total number of teachers at all these schools was 37, and of scholars, exclusive of those attending evening schools, 2622, or

about 1 in $7\frac{1}{2}$ of the population, a considerable improvement since March 1842, when it was only about 1 in $8\frac{1}{2}$.

There are two infant and five female schools in the parish. There is connected with the large female school in High Street, Dunfermline, a deposit fund, for aiding the poor in procuring clothes, one-third more being added to the amount of their own contributions, and repaid in clothing.

At the *Rolland, or Priory Lane School*, there are between 180 or 190 children taught, almost all of the working and poorer classes, the fee for English reading being only 2s. per quarter. It is under the direction of the magistrates and council, who, by a late arrangement with the burgh creditors, hold it as trustees for the institution, unaffected now for burgh debts.

At the *MacLean School*, Golfdrum, opened in 1842, the fees are on a low and graduated scale, to suit the working and poorer classes.

There are from 30 to 40 children taught gratuitously at this school, on a legacy of the late Rev. Allan M'Lean, minister of the parish, out of whose funds, with some aid from Government, this educational establishment was erected. The legacy consists of a dwelling-house and some ground, both adjacent to the school; the rent and fees of which go to the purpose specified. It is under the management of the kirk-session of the Abbey Church.

The children taught *gratis* receive the same branches of education with those who pay. The total number attending the schools is about 200.

At all the *collieries* there are excellent schools, and as the payments are now made *universal* and *compulsory*, there is a much more regular attendance than formerly.

A few years ago, four or five *deaf* and *dumb* children, belonging to the parish, were taught in Rolland School for two years and a half, by a deaf and dumb young woman, also a native of it, who had previously received a good education in the Edinburgh Institution. The experiment, which was undertaken by the writer, from inability to procure funds for sending so many of these helpless children to a public institution, and persevered in by him amid many discouragements, succeeded far beyond his expectations, and evinced the entire practicability of the deaf and dumb teaching others, in the same unhappy condition. The want of a sufficient supply of suitable books and other materials prevented the experiment being carried to its full extent; but funds coming to be at his disposal, from a bequest of his late colleague, some of the chil-

dren were sent to the deaf and dumb institution in Glasgow, who made very rapid progress in their farther education, and in religious knowledge and character.

Literature.—The *Dunfermline Library* was instituted on the 26th of February 1789, and contains nearly 3000 volumes, the property of the shareholders, and embracing standard works in all the departments of general knowledge.

There is also a *Tradesmen's and Mechanics' Library*, being a union of two libraries, one of the Tradesmen's, instituted in 1808, and the other belonging to the Mechanics' Institution, which was joined to it in 1832. The united library contains about 2000 volumes, well selected in all the departments of science and art, moral and political philosophy, history, theology, &c.

There is also a *Circulating Library* kept at Bridge Street, by Mr Miller, bookseller.

The Abbey, St Andrew's, and some other congregations in town, have good libraries of religious books connected with them.

A *Scientific Association* was formed in 1834, which has always been popular, and the admission ticket being low, the attendance has been numerous. Useful, and at times interesting and attractive, courses of lectures have been delivered each winter, in one of the Dissenting churches, since its commencement.

Dunfermline has one *public reading-room* in the Town-Hall, three *printing-offices*, and four booksellers. There are two monthly advertising papers, containing also some general information, published alternately, once a-fortnight, the one named the "*Dunfermline Advertiser*," and the other the "*Dunfermline Journal*," each having a circulation of about 3000.

Charitable and other Institutions.—A *Poor's House* has been erected by the Poor's Board in the upper part of the Town Green, east from the burgh. It is supported by the ordinary legal assessment, and the revenue arising from Reid's Mortification, a property bequeathed by John Reid, shopkeeper in Dunfermline, in a deed dated 17th April 1776, for the relief of poor householders and other persons, who had once been in good worldly circumstances, but which was, by an express provision in said deed, to be applied to a poor's-house or orphan-house, when built in the parish. The rental of this property exceeds L.100 annually. The poor's-house accommodates about 130 inmates of various classes.

Grame's Mortification.—In the year 1710, six hundred merks

Scots (L.33, 6s. 8d. sterling), the money found in the poor's box at the death of Mr Grame, the last Episcopal clergyman of Dunfermline, was, by the Justices of the Peace, Heritors, and Town-Council, mortified in the hands of the Town-Council, for the use of the poor. The town, at the same time, came under an obligation to pay the interest yearly—one half to the poor of the burgh, and the other half to the poor in the landward part of the parish. On 19th April 1757, the town paid L.50 Scots, as interest for five years, to a meeting of heritors and session, which was forthwith ordered to be paid to the poor in the landward part of the parish. Whether, or how it has been subsequently applied, I have not been able to ascertain.

Jermin's Mortification.—The donor and original amount of this bequest seem at present equally unknown, but it is also in the hands of the Town Council, and small payments have at different periods been made from it to the poor, as in 1829 of L.5, in 1830 and 1832 of L.1, 14s., and in 1832 of 17s. 6d. No payments have been made since the trust commenced in 1835.

St Leonard's Hospital.—This is the most ancient charitable institution now in the parish, but the exact date of it has not been ascertained. The object of it was the maintenance of eight widows, each of whom was entitled to four bolls of meal, four bolls of malt, eight loads of coal (now converted into 4d. per load), eight lippies of fine wheat, eight lippies of groats (dressed oats), and, according to one account, also fourteen loads of turf yearly, with a chamber in the Hospital, and a small garden. Some of them had also at one time 2s. silver yearly to buy pins. The provision for them is payable from the produce of sixty-four acres of land, in the immediate vicinity of the place where the Hospital once stood. The average annual amount received by each of them, for the last five years, has been L.8, 9s. 3d., with a small deduction for collecting and public assessments, and 1d. for pin money.

Pitreavie's Hospital.—In the year 1675, Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pitreavie, Baronet, "for implement and fulfilling of several vows, promises, and engagements, made by him before God, after great mercies received, and for certain other good causes, motives, and considerations," instituted an hospital at the village of Masterton, in the south-eastern part of the parish, a house of four rooms, still remaining, in favour of four widows, "women of honest fame, relicts of honest husbands, who live on the ground of Pitreavie, or other ground belonging to him and his succes-

sors," and *failing widows of this description*, such other honest women as the patron shall please to prefer. Each of the widows was to have a chamber in the hospital, and six bolls of meal yearly, or one half oats, the other bear, at the option of the patron. The eighth (auchtand) part of the lands of Masterton was burdened with the provision of these twenty-four bolls victual.

Friendly Societies.—In 1815 there were twelve Friendly Societies in the parish, and the number increased afterwards; but a few years ago most of them were found to have been formed upon a very insecure basis, and they are now almost all extinct.

Those which remain are the following:—

1st, "*The ancient Society of Gardeners, in and about Dunfermline.*" This is understood to be the most ancient Gardeners' Society existing. The exact date of its institution is unknown, but it existed, as appears from its records, as early at least as the 16th October 1716.

2d, *Dunfermline Philanthropic Society.*—This Society was constituted 17th March 1815, and its articles were confirmed at Cupar on the 4th March 1817, and revised 1st November 1835. With the exception of the Society of Gardeners, this is the only one in town which has survived the fall of the numerous similar societies which previously existed, in regard at least to the *sickness* scheme.

3. *Dunfermline Equitable Friendly Institution.*—This was begun 9th February 1827, and confirmed at Cupar on the 28th March 1831.

4th, There are many other strictly *funeral societies*, one of which, entitled "*The Woodhead Street Benevolent Funeral Society,*" was instituted 26th January 1821, and confirmed 21st May 1833.

5th, There are also "*Yearly Societies*" in the town of Dunfermline, both for sick and funeral purposes, the constitution of which is peculiar. Each member pays not less than 1s. weekly, the whole of which he is entitled to receive back at the end of the year, if not previously paid. These societies are safe, and have been found very beneficial to the working classes.

6th, There are also societies called "*Menages,*" on the same principle as the yearly societies, but without the provision for sick and funeral expenses.

7th, *Malcolm Canmore Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows* was instituted here on the 19th April 1842, in connec-

tion with the Manchester Unity. It has assumed "Malcolm Canmore" into its title, in memory of the Scottish monarch, who was so closely connected with this place.

8th, Rechabites.—A Tent of the independent new order of this race of persons, named the "Robert the Bruce" Tent, was formed in Dunfermline 1841. The principal feature of their character is, that they will drink neither wine nor strong drink; and, in a spirit of brotherly kindness, they are associated for the purpose of granting assistance during sickness and at bereavements by death.

9th, Charleston Friendly Relief Society, instituted 1784.

10th, Charleston Sick Fund, instituted about 1841.

11th, Limekilns Merchant Seamen's Fund, a national one, instituted by act of Parliament, in August 1834.

12th, Limekilns United Seamen's Society, instituted about three years ago.

13th, At Charleston and Limekilns, there are also *Funeral Societies*—the one at the former village consisting of about 200, and at the latter of 300 members.

Poor and Parochial Funds.—Till 1815, there was a voluntary assessment laid annually upon the heritors resident and non-resident, in proportion to their respective valued rents, and made over to the kirk-session, to be distributed to the poor on their list, among whom were a few Dissenters. The average amount of this assessment for ten years, extending from January 1807 to January 1817, was nearly L.300, and the average annual amount of collections in the parish church and chapel of ease, during the same period, was L.71, from which, and the money obtained from burying ground, along with the rents of a little property in the hands of the kirk-session, about 100 paupers were supported. The Dissenters at that time generally maintained their own poor. In 1815, a *Voluntary Association* for support of the poor was formed, managed by a committee of heritors, ministers, and inhabitants of all religious denominations; the funds of which were raised by subscriptions from the heritors and householders, from annual collections in the chapel of ease and dissenting churches, and from one general annual collection, at a sermon preached for the purpose, in one of the largest churches. The kirk-session did not enter into this Association, but retained their own collections and property, the proceeds of which they distributed among as many poor of the Establishment as these funds would allow of.

Tabular View of the Working of the Voluntary Association for the support of the Poor, for the last ten years of its existence,—viz. 1828-9,—1837-8, inclusive.

Years ending April.	Total Receipts.	Subscriptions and Donations of Heritors.		Subscriptions and Collections of the Inhabitants of the Town, and a few Farmers.		Sale of Effects of Paupers.	No. of Poor—each Family counted one.	Average Weekly Payment from Total Expenditure.	£ Paid to Regular Poor.	Total Expenditure, including cases of incidental distress, Contributions to Poor, Printing Annual Report, Expense of Management, &c.
		Subscriptions	Donations	Subscriptions, with small arrears of preceding years.	Collections.	Total.				
	L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.		d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.
1829	581 5 9½	351 2 11	137 11 9	90 15 7½	228 7 4½	1 16 4	211	11½	524 5 3	589 2 4½
1830	592 3 6½	359 4 1	146 19 9½	80 4 8	227 4 5	5 15 0	238	11	529 8 6	592 3 6½
1831	580 6 3	363 0 6	129 13 6	78 4 7½	207 18 1½	2 9 8½	250	11	558 3 8	607 4 10
1832	670 16 5	427 17 6	135 19 0	98 9 1	234 8 1	11 10 10	262	11½	568 4 6	646 19 6
1833	669 11 10	407 12 6	136 13 0	78 11 8	215 4 8	14 8 9	270	11½	618 16 6	671 17 10
1834	715 19 6	496 5 5½	161 7 4	56 11 1½	217 18 5½	1 15 7	272	12½	658 10 2	717 18 4½
1835	716 14 10	500 0 0	156 9 0	59 0 1	215 9 1	1 5 6	266	12½	663 17 7½	736 8 5
1836	717 8 2	500 0 0	162 19 6	52 1 2	215 0 8	2 7 6	291	12	689 14 3	759 9 1
1837	847 19 3	536 0 2	285 17 0	46 2 1	311 19 1	0 0 0	300	12½	726 16 1	818 15 6
1838	976 18 1½	640 0 0	246 0 0	44 0 0	290 0 0	7 10 0	342	13	894 6 2	961 16 2½
Average for 1815,-16,-17, and 18,										
							256	15	751 7 9	820 0 0

Tabular View of the Working of the Legal Assessment, for the first four complete years of its existence.

I. POOR.

1. Total number of ordinary poor, including the fatuous, on the roll for twelve months, ending on 31st January,	1839-40.....403 1840-41.....395	Average. 412
On 15th of May,*	1841-42.....422 1842-43.....431	
2. Total number of occasional poor relieved during the same period,	For 1840 .....168 1841 .....411 1842 about 600 1843.....1534	678
3. Total number of insane poor in asylums,	For 1840.....6 1841.....6 1842.....8 1843.....8†	7

II. FUNDS.

1. Collections in the Abbey Parish Church (one half) for period above specified,‡	For 1840, L.21 8 0 1841, 19 8 9 1842, 18 2 1 1843, 13 0 6	L.17 19 10
2. Total ditto in St Andrew's unendowed Church for ditto,	For 1840, L.2 12 0 1841, 1 12 9½ 1842, 1 8 11 1843, 0 17 11	1 12 10½
3. Assessment,§	For 1840, L.2260 0 0 1841, 2244 17 0 1842, 2275 17 5 1843, 2659 0 2	2359 18 7½
4. Miscellaneous,	For 1840, L.1 0 0 1841, none. 1842, none. 1843, 11 10 4	3 2 7
Total receipts for these four years,		L.9530 15 10½
Average of ditto,		2382 13 11½

III. APPLICATION OF FUNDS.

1. Amount given to paupers on the §Permanent roll, including clothing, coals, medicines, and funeral charges, for the year ending as above,	For 1840, L.1344 19 11 1841, 1414 12 10 1842, 1598 15 8 1843, 1614 16 10	L.1493 6 3½
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* 3½ months, viz. from 2d February to 15th May 1841, are omitted in the calculation, the Board having found it expedient to change, at that period, the time of reckoning the commencement of the year, making it from Whitsunday instead of Candlemas.

† Of these eight, three are at Dundee and two at Edinburgh Asylums, while three are in the poor's house, having been brought to it from Dundee this last summer. Another was added to the poor's house in December 1843; in all at present, 9.

‡ Previous to the legal assessment in 1839, the whole ordinary collections for the poor averaged L. 90, and along with the extraordinary for ditto, L. 120.

§ This assessment included a sum of L. 500 per annum, applicable towards the erection of a Poor's house. This was continued till May 1843. A revenue, somewhat exceeding L. 100 annually, derived from Reid's mortification, now becomes available for the Poor's house, since its erection in 1843.

2. Amount given to paupers on Occasional roll, during the same period,	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{For 1840, L.142 } 0 \ 0 \\ 1841, \ 159 \ 15 \ 10 \\ 1842, \ 173 \ 15 \ 10 \\ 1843, \ 286 \ 6 \ 1 \end{array} \right\} \text{Average. L.190 } 9 \ 5\frac{1}{2}$
3. Ditto to paupers residing out of the parish,	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{For 1840, none.} \\ 1841, \text{ L. } 49 \ 4 \ 11 \\ 1842, \ 67 \ 14 \ 7 \\ 1843, \ 110 \ 14 \ 1 \end{array} \right\} \text{L.56 } 18 \ 4\frac{1}{2}$
4. Ditto to insane paupers at Asylums,*	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{For 1840, L.126 } 0 \ 0 \\ 1841, \ 144 \ 18 \ 4 \\ 1842, \ 168 \ 8 \ 1 \\ 1843, \ 145 \ 5 \ 4 \end{array} \right\} \text{L.146 } 2 \ 11\frac{1}{2}$
5. Expense of levying the assessment and general management,†	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{For 1840, L.170 } 0 \ 0 \\ 1841, \ 84 \ 3 \ 8 \\ 1842, \ 105 \ 5 \ 0 \\ 1843, \ 103 \ 10 \ 0 \end{array} \right\} \text{L.115 } 14 \ 8$
6. Expense caused by prosecuting the fathers of illegitimate children, and husbands absconding,	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{For 1840, none.} \\ 1841, \text{ L. } 9 \ 16 \ 8 \\ 1842, \ 8 \ 12 \ 6 \\ 1843, \ 5 \ 8 \ 0 \end{array} \right\} \text{L.5 } 19 \ 3\frac{1}{2}$
7. Miscellaneous,	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{For 1840, L.83 } 17 \ 11 \\ 1841, \ 73 \ 11 \ 0 \\ 1842, \ 45 \ 17 \ 6 \\ 1843, \ 56 \ 15 \ 10 \end{array} \right\} \text{L.65 } 0 \ 6\frac{1}{2}$
Total expenditure for four years,	L.8294 6 6
Average yearly expenditure,	L.2073 11 7½

IV. MANAGEMENT.

1. Number of persons giving their services gratuitously, in looking after the poor, and having a district set apart to each for his superintendence. These, along with some members, not attached to any particular district, constitute the Poor's Board, and are elected by the rate-payers annually, voting *per capita*,

For 1840,	60
1841,	60
1842,	60
1843,	72

2. Number of persons who receive salaries, viz. manager, clerk, surgeon, and officer,‡

For 1840,	} 4
1841,	
1842,	
1843,	

3. Number of persons employed in levying the assessment,

For 1840,	3
1841,	2
1842,	1
1843,	1

Total number of persons employed in 1842-43 gratuitously or with salaries, in the management of the poor, exclusive of a few additional members of the Board, } 76

The assessment for 1841-42 was, on a rental of L.51,074, at 1s., and for 1842-43, L.50,644, 10s., at 1s. 2d. per pound, with an exemption for all rents under L.3.

* The expense of each lunatic at the Asylum is, about L.21 yearly.

† The great difference between these sums arose from the extra assistance required in 1840, in surveying the property in burgh and landward, for obtaining a correct valuation, &c., and from an addition being made in 1842 to the surgeon's salary.

‡ Manager's salary, L.70 per annum; surgeon's, L.21; clerk's, L.10; officer's, L.2, 10s.

Classification of Rates of Aliment paid to the Ordinary Poor on the Roll, at Whitsunday 1841-43.

RATES PER MONTH.																						Total cases.
No. of Cases at each rate for	2s.	2s. 6d.	3s.	3s. 6d.	4s.	5s.	6s.	6s. 6d.	7s.	8s.	9s.	10s.	11s.	12s.	13s.	14s.	15s.	16s.	20s.	24s.		
1841	5	26	33	3	99	87	49	1	15	55	5	19	1	8	4	2	...	1	3	1	417	
1842	4	21	31	2	97	96	53	...	16	54	9	21	...	8	3	3	...	1	2	1	422	
1843	3	23	29	1	97	88	59	...	20	58	6	25	...	9	3	3	...	4	2	...	431	
Average number of cases in 1841-43, 423.																						

Average monthly allowance for	1840,	L.0	5	8
	1841,	0	5	5
	1842,	0	5	8½
	1843,	0	5	11

the average of the whole of which is 5s. 8d., being only 5d. more than was paid during the last year of the Voluntary Association, namely, 5s. 3d.

Average annual allowance to each case on the permanent roll for 12 months, ending 31st January 1840,					L.3	8	0
... 1841,					3	5	0
Whitsunday 1842,					3	8	6
... 1843,					3	11	0

Average for 1840-43, L.3 8 1

Prison.—The present prison has lately been enlarged, and much improved in its arrangements and security, but is still deficient in accommodation.

The following tables may be interesting and useful:—

TABLE I.—Age of Criminal Prisoners received from 1st July 1842 to 1st July 1843, as recorded on admission.

	1 Under 17.	2 17 years & under 21.	3 21 years & under 50.	4 50 years & above.	5 Totals.
Males,	40	38	111	4	193
Females,	4	13	32	11	60
Totals,	44	51	143	15	253

TABLE II.—Previous Imprisonment in the said Prison of Criminal Prisoners received, during the said period.

	1 Once before.	2 Twice.	3 Three times.	4 Four times.	5 Five times.	6 Six times and under Ten.	7 Ten times and under Twenty.	8 Totals.
Males,	19	20	7	4	4	7	2	63
Females,	5	3	4	2	2	1	2	19
Totals,	24	23	11	6	6	8	4	82

TABLE III.—Total number convicted, and sentenced to imprisonment, during the said period.

Males,	162
Females,	54
Total,	216

TABLE IV.—State as to Instruction of Criminal Persons in Confinement, during the said period.

On admission during the said period.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Could not read.	Read with difficulty.	Read well.	Total.	Could not write.	Could sign their name merely.	Write with difficulty.	Write well.	Total.	Had learned more than mere reading and writing.
Males,	44	93	77	214	87	34	79	12	212	2
Females,	14	35	16	65	50	6	6	3	65	...
Total,	58	128	93	279	137	40	85	15	277	2

Improvement during the said period.

	11	12
	Have improved in reading or writing, or both, in prison.	Have improved in arithmetic, or other branch of instruction.
Males,	106	29
Females,	2	...
Total,	108	29

TABLE V.—Number and Amount of Debts of Civil Prisoners.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
	No. owing L.8, 6s. 8d. & under.	Above L.8, 6s. 8d. & under L.20.	L.20, & under L.50.	L.50, & under L.100.	L.100, & under L.500.	Total.
Males,	1	6	1	2	1	11
Females,	None.					

A new and more commodious prison, the want of which has been long felt, is nearly finished, at the north-west corner of the town-green. It consists of three floors, each having six cells for criminal prisoners, well ventilated, and heated by flues. One on each flat has a fire-place. There are two commodious cells, with fire-places, for civil prisoners, and three apartments for the gaoler and matron, besides kitchen, bath-room, &c., for the prison. There are three corridors, or long passages, for exercise. The means for a complete classification and separation of prisoners are afforded, and the system, it is intended, will be put in force. The site contains two imperial acres, all of which will be enclosed, and part of it will be appropriated to an airing court. The new prison has been erected, and, like the old since 1840, will be

governed under the regulations of the new Jail Act. It has cost about L.2070, assessed upon the county generally.

Police Cases.—List of Individuals brought before the Police Court, from 1st November 1841 till 1st November 1842 and 1843, with their Offences, and amount of Fines realized.

	Disorderly, but not drunk.	Theft.	Reset.	Breach of Trust and Embezzlement.	Fraud and Imposition.	Drunk and Disorderly.	Contraventions of Police Act.	Assault.	Malicious Mischief.	TOTAL.	L.	S.	D.
1841-42,	90	60	1	51	14	73	16	84	14	357	54	18	5
1842-43,	61	45	2	13	13	153	91	80	9	409	53	17	9

From this list it appears that simple disorderliness and theft have been on the decrease, and that drunkenness with disorderliness has been considerably on the increase, during this last year.

Fairs.—There are eight public fairs held throughout the year in the town of Dunfermline, viz. on the third Tuesdays of January, March, April, June, July, September, October, and November, for the sale of horses, cattle, &c.

There is a weekly market held at the *Tron* on Friday, for the sale of butter, cheese, eggs, &c.; and a weekly corn-market at the *Cross* on Tuesday, at which the grain is disposed of by sample.

Inns, Alehouses, &c.—The number of licensed houses for selling spirits, ales, &c., including shops in which groceries are also sold, were, for the last five years, as follows:

1838-39,	141
1839-40,	122
1840-41,	142
1841-42,	140
1842-43,	140

Fuel.—The fuel used is almost entirely coal, and is procured in abundance and of good quality in the parish, at various prices, of which a full account has been given, when treating of the collieries. There is little or no peat in this parish or vicinity, and there are perhaps few trees remaining of the ancient Forest of Dunfermline, in which Sir William Wallace found a safe retreat when pursued by his enemies.

August 1844.