

# Edinburgh's history – notable dates in April

In April the following notable events occurred in Edinburgh's history.

This list is compiled for us by Jerry Ozaniec, Membership Secretary of the Old Edinburgh Club, [membership@oldedinburghclub.org.uk](mailto:membership@oldedinburghclub.org.uk)

Day	Event(s)
1st	In 1820, the Radical Rising (or War, also known as the Scottish Insurrection) began a week of strikes and unrest in Scotland, a culmination of Radical demands for reform in the Great Britain and Ireland which had become prominent in the early years of the French Revolution but had then been repressed during the long Napoleonic Wars.
2nd	In 1916, at 10 minutes to midnight a German Zeppelin dropped a bomb on a bonded warehouse in Leith; at midnight one fell in East Claremont Street, later another fell in Lauriston Place and one hit George Watson's College; and in Marshall Street, one landed outside number 16 killing 6 people; attempts to hit the castle failed but caused extensive damage in the Grassmarket; the picture is of people examining the damage done in the Grassmarket. Click <a href="#">here</a> for more information and read <a href="#">Andy Arthur's article here.</a>

4th	<p>In 1508, the first printed book in Scotland with a definite date – a vernacular poem by John Lydgate ‘The Complaint of the Black Knight’ – was produced; the press was set up in Edinburgh by Walter Chepman, an Edinburgh merchant, and his business partner Andrew Myllar, a bookseller, near what is now the Cowgate. And in 1617, John Napier, inventor of logarithms, died in Edinburgh.</p>
5th	<p>In 1603, James VI, left Edinburgh for London to take the English throne.</p>
7th	<p>In 1941, two landmines were parachuted down on David Kilpatrick School, Leith; 34 incendiaries were dropped on Corstorphine and Cramond Brig; 3 deaths and 131 injured were recorded. (The picture shows air raid damage at Junction Bridge Station and Largo Place; picture by JL Stevenson.)</p>
10th	<p>In 1866, construction of Waverley Station began, consolidating the former North Bridge and Canal Street Stations; the photo shows improvement work in 1890.</p>
11th	<p>In 1890, a fire destroyed the large paper-making and stationery establishment of Messrs Tullis &amp; Company, 7 George Street, Edinburgh, and did very great damage to the adjoining property of Messrs Whytock &amp; Reid, furniture supplier. And in 1895, the first electric lights were installed in the city.</p>
14th	<p>In 1582, the University of Edinburgh was founded by Royal Charter. And in 1670, Major Tomas Weir was executed by strangulation and burning for the crimes of witchcraft and incest with his elder sister. Also in 1736, the “Porteous Riots” took place after the hanging of a smuggler by the City Guard led by Captain Porteous; the Guard killed several people in the ensuing riot.</p>

15th	<p>In 1641, Sir Robert Sibbald, Edinburgh university's first Professor of Medicine, co-founder of The Royal Botanic Gardens of Edinburgh, and President and founder of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, was born. And in 1710, William Cullen was born – an important member of Edinburgh society during the Enlightenment period and teacher of Joseph Black who was the greatest chemist of his age. Also in 1799, the same Professor Joseph Black (chemist, researcher, teacher, &amp; first to identify carbon dioxide) died.</p>
16th	<p>In 1849, Mr Marshall opened a new Panorama in his Rotunda on the Mound titled the Gold Regions of California, displaying the towns of Monterey and San Francisco, the valley and river Sacramento, the Sierra Nevada, Marshall's Saw Mill where the gold was first found, and much more.</p>

17th	<p>In 1341, Edinburgh Castle was retaken by a ruse perpetrated by 4 men; one disguised himself as an English merchant purveying wine and beer and agreed with the Governor to deliver it the following morning; once the gate was opened to him, he and his armed followers overturned the carriage where the goods were purported to be, sounded a horn to call Douglas and his band who rushed in and recovered the fortress. And in 1766, James Craig's winning entry for development of Edinburgh's New Town was approved. Also in 1800, Catherine Sinclair was born in Edinburgh; she wrote many bestselling books in a variety of genres but was most celebrated for her wide-ranging charitable work and as one of the most prominent philanthropists of 19th century Edinburgh; she introduced public bench seats to the city (a feature which remains popular to this day), founded and financed the Volunteer Brigade for the boys of Leith, opened a school where girls from working class homes were taught domestic work, provided shelters where cabmen could relax while waiting for 'fares', and opened special cooking centres which provided low cost meals for the poor.</p>
18th	<p>In 1992, the final performance in the Grassmarket premises of the Traverse Theatre company was acted; the theatre re-opened in a custom-made building beside the Usher Hall.</p>
21st	<p>In 1824, the Edinburgh Fire Brigade, one of the first in Scotland and arguably the first municipal fire service in the world, was formed.</p>
22nd	<p>In 1614, the Council decided to abolish the school holiday on the Saturday before Palm Sunday on advice from the Kirk Session. And in 2005, sculptor and artist Sir Eduardo Paolozzi died; born in Leith, he was a founder of the Independent Group, which is seen as a precursor to the '60s British pop art movement.</p>

23rd	<p>In 1669, the Council ordered that all the fleshers should keep no more than one or two strong dogs and to keep them confined so that they do not molest citizens passing to and from the flesh market.</p>
24th	<p>In 1558, Mary, Queen of Scots, and François, Dauphin of France, were married in Notre Dame Cathedral; Edinburgh celebrated with a procession, a scripted play, and fireworks. And in 1825, novelist R M Ballantyne, who wrote 90 books, the best known of which was "The Coral Island," was born in Edinburgh.</p>
27th	<p>In 1601, James Wood of Bonnington was beheaded at the Mercat Cross at six in the morning for destroying the buildings at Bonnington which his father owned but which he felt should have been his; Archibald Cornell, the town officer, was hanged for illegally seizing and selling a man's house and pictures belonging to the King and Queen.</p>
28th	<p>In 1472, King James III authorised the burgh to construct defensive ditches, build bulwarks, walls, towers, and turrets against another English invasion. And in 1624, the Council responded to complaints by the merchant booth-keepers against the portable stall-holders over the frequent selling of goods licensed for sale in the booths; the Dean of Guild was ordered to warn the kramers to desist or face serious consequences. Also in 1742, Henry Dundas, the powerful politician known as the "Uncrowned King of Scotland", was born in Edinburgh.</p>
29th	<p>In 1659, steps were taken to remove houses of ill-repute from the vicinity of the College.</p>

30th

In 1470, Pope Paul II issued a bull freeing the Collegiate Kirk of St Giles and its clergy from the jurisdiction of the Bishop of St Andrews in response to the petition by King James III, the provost, balies, and community of Edinburgh. And in 1520, a bloody skirmish broke out on the streets of medieval Edinburgh between rivals James Hamilton, 1st Earl of Arran, chief of Clan Hamilton, and Archibald Douglas, 6th Earl of Angus, chief of Clan Douglas; referred to as Cleanse the Causeway, the fighting was the result of a protracted monarchical struggle between the two rival houses, both angling for supremacy within the court of the infant King James V of Scotland. Also in 1717, Robert Irvine murdered John and Alexander Gordon at a picnic held on grounds which are now the New Town in an attempt to retain his employment; these boys were his students and had seen him attempt to seduce their father's, Mr James Gordon's, maidservant.



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