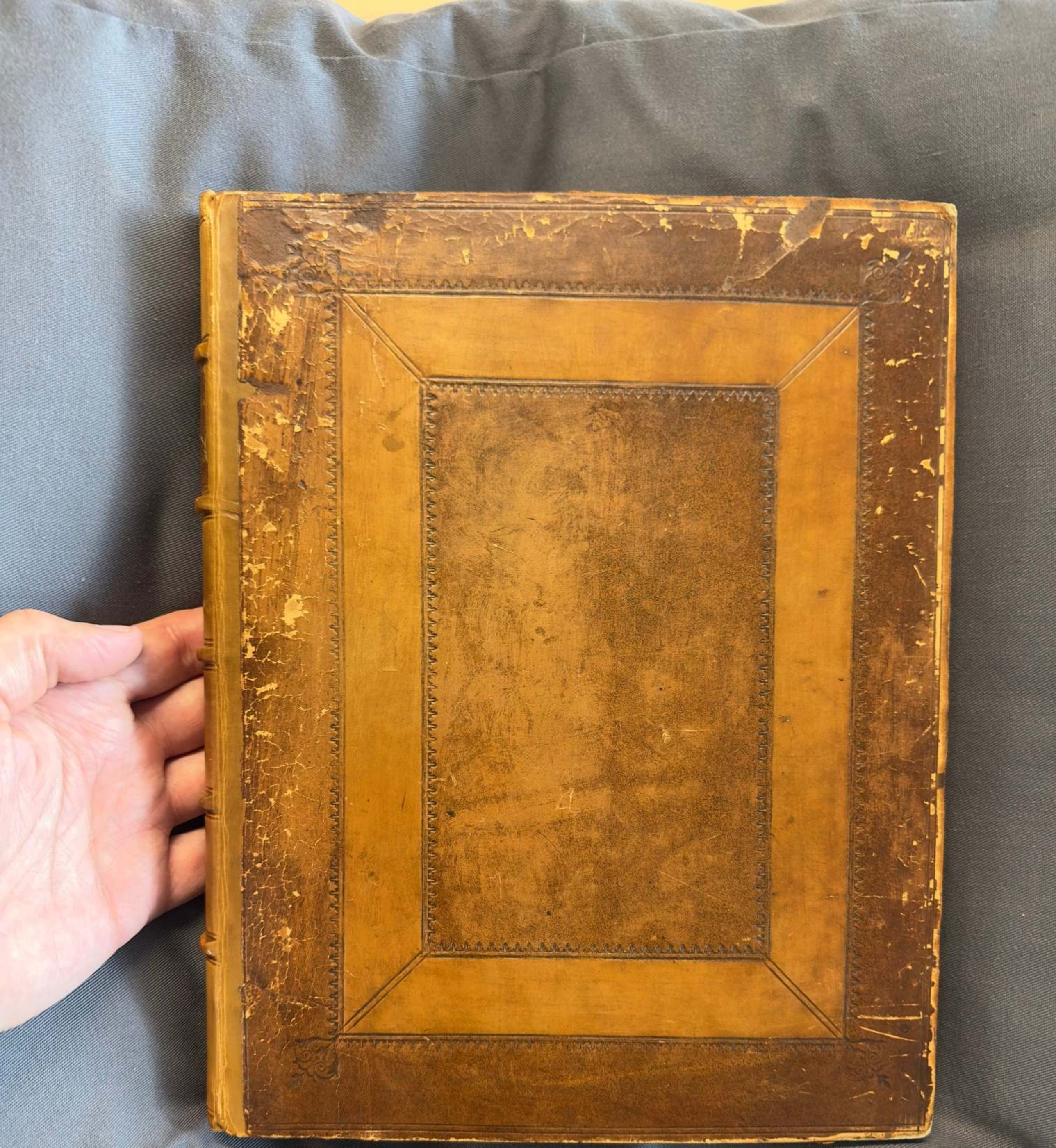
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UNIVERSITY
OF
EDINBURGH









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MEMORIAL

RELATING TO THE

UNIVERSITY of EDINBURGH.

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W. Gilmour, Printer, Rupert Street, Haymarket, London.

MEMORIAL

Relating to the

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

THE University of Edinburgh was founded in the year 1582. The ground on which the buildings are erected belonged to the Collegiate Church of St Mary in the Fields. It contained the houſes of the Provoſt and Canons of that Church, and a houſe pertaining to the family of Hamilton, which falling to the crown, was granted to the Univerſity. The ground was purchaſed, and the building begun, in conſequence of a mortification made by the Biſhop of Orkney, of a certain ſum of money for that purpoſe. Private perſons contributed their benefactions; and, by a charter of King James VI. the Royal Sanction was given to the Univerſity, the Magiſtrates and Council of Edinburgh were declared its patrons, and houſes were appointed to be erected for Profeſſors of the ſeveral Sciences, and for Students to perform their Exerciſes therein.

As

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As the funds were narrow, the fabric advanced slowly, and with many interruptions. A public Hall, a Divinity School, and ſome other buildings were erected by the year 1617. But theſe buildings, poor in themſelves, ſeem not to have been carried on according to any regular plan, ſuch as takes place in other Academical Structures which have been erected on more opulent foundations; and hence the whole fabric has a mean, irregular, and contemptible appearance. Some of the houſes which were found upon the area when it was purchaſed were converted, as they ſtood, into a part of the Univerſity-buildings; and many of the ſchools or teaching-rooms are, at this day, crowded into what was formerly the Marquis of Hamilton's houſe.

The period at which this Univerſity was founded, was indeed peculiarly unfavourable to ſuch an undertaking. The kingdom was but juſt beginning to recover tranquillity after great convulſions both in its religious and civil conſtitution. The Church was newly ſtripped of that wealth which had contributed ſo much in former times to the magnificence of Academical Structures; and induſtry, trade, and manufactures had ſcarcely begun, at that time, to open the great ſprings of national affluence and proſperity.

At

At the foundation of the Univerſity, accommodation was wanted, and proviſion was made, for teaching only ſuch Sciences and Arts as were, in that age, thought moſt neceſſary. But as more enlarged views of Science and Literature have gradually opened, the number of Profeſſors has, from time to time, been greatly increaſed; new branches of Science have been cultivated; and it is imagined that the courſe of Academical education is now as complete in this, as in any Univerſity of Europe. Divinity, Church Hiſtory, the Law of Nature and of Nations, Civil Law, Scotch Law, Anatomy, Theory of Phyſic, Practice of Phyſic, Chymiſtry, Botany and Materia Medica, Midwifery, Mathematics, Civil Hiſtory and Roman Antiquities, Moral Philoſophy, Natural Hiſtory, Natural Philoſophy, Logic and Metaphyſics, Rhetoric and Belles Lettres, the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin Languages, are all taught by diſtinct Profeſſors.

From ſeveral cauſes, this Univerſity has ariſen to a high degree of reputation. The number of Students at preſent belonging to it is betwixt ſix and ſeven hundred. From its ſituation in Edinburgh, which is the ſeat of the Courts of Juſtice for North Britain, it has always been much reſorted to by the nobility and gentry of this part of the country. Of late, ſeveral perſons of very high rank and diſtinction in the kingdom have committed the education of their ſons to the

 Univerſity

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Univerſity of Edinburgh. The complete courſe of Medical education which it affords, more complete, it is believed, than is to be found in any other Univerſity in Europe, aided too by a great Infirmary juſt adjacent to it, where Clinical Lectures are given by the Profeſſors of Medicine upon the caſes of the patients, is one great cauſe of the concourſe of ſo many Students from all the parts of Great Britain, from Ireland, America, the Weſt Indies, and even from diſtant parts of Europe, to this ſeat of Learning.

THE buildings of the Univerſity muſt, on the firſt inſpection, appear to every one to be extremely unſuitable, both to the rank which this Univerſity has for ſeveral years held, and to the preſent advancing and improved ſtate of this country. They are ſo far inferior to all other ſtructures of the ſame kind in our own, or in other countries, that they cannot fail to prejudice every ſtranger againſt Scotland, its education, and its manners. A ſtranger, when conducted to view the Univerſity of Edinburgh, might, on ſeeing ſuch courts and buildings, naturally enough imagine them to be alms-houſes for the reception of the poor; but would never imagine that he was entering within the precincts of a noted and flouriſhing ſeat of learning. An area, which, if entire, would have formed one ſpacious quadrangle, is broken into three paltry diviſions, and encompaſſed partly with walls which threaten deſtruction

deſtruction to the paſſenger, and partly with a range of low houſes, ſeveral of which are now become ruinous, and not habitable. With the exception of one large upper gallery, which has lately been repaired, and made the public library, and of an anatomical theatre, there is no room or building belonging to the Univerſity that has any degree of academical decency. The teaching rooms of the Profeſſors are, in general, mean, ſtraitened, and inconvenient; more enlarged accommodation is wanted; and ſome Profeſſors, whoſe hours of teaching follow immediately on one another, are obliged to occupy the ſame room.

THE places to which perſons have been much accuſtomed in their youth, generally remain connected in their imagination with what relates to thoſe places, or has been tranſacted in them. Palaces and ſumptuous edifices are not requiſite, indeed, to ſupport the dignity of literature. But, ſurely, when ideas of poverty, meanneſs, dirtineſs, and darkneſs, are connected in youth with a literary education, ſuch a debaſing aſſociation is not likely to favour the proper fruits of education in future life.

THE public buildings in any country are generally expected to bear ſome proportion to the ſtate of that country: They are ſuppoſed to exhibit the public taſte, and to correſpond to the degree of national advancement

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ment in opulence and in arts. A more unfavourable ſpecimen of all theſe cannot eaſily be ſhown, than what is afforded by the Univerſity of Edinburgh.

THE progreſs of improvement, throughout the whole country, has, of late years, been great and remarkable. Various cauſes have contributed to increaſe the public wealth and proſperity. An uncommon ſpirit of vigour, induſtry, and application to every uſeful art, has diffuſed itſelf through all ranks. No rational ſcheme has been propoſed for the public utility or honour, to which proper attention has not been paid. Undertakings ſo great and extenſive, that ſome time ago they would have been held impracticable and viſionary, are now planned with judgement, and ſupported with zeal. In Edinburgh, in particular, the great improvements which have been lately made, and are ſtill going forwards, large buildings ariſing ſuddenly on all hands, a magnificent bridge, and new ſtreets and ſquares begun, carry all the marks of a country growing in arts and in induſtry. The Univerſity-fabric alone remains in ſuch a neglected ſtate, as to be generally accounted a diſhonour to the city of Edinburgh, and to this part of the kingdom.

THE

THE Magiſtrates and Council of Edinburgh, the Patrons of the Univerſity, have never been wanting in proper attention to its intereſt. They have liſtened to every reaſonable demand. They have ſtudied, from time to time, to render the accommodation of the Profeſſors and the ſtudents more tolerable; and have, for this purpoſe, annually expended ſuch ſums as their public revenue could afford on theſe decayed buildings.

BUT theſe partial reparations can neither remove the inconveniency, nor cover the deformity and meanneſs of the whole. It has long been thought, and the opinion is now become very general, that it is neceſſary to rebuild the fabric upon a new plan. And as the Magiſtrates and Council of Edinburgh are altogether unable to execute ſuch an undertaking, by means either of the funds appropriated for the ſupport of the Univerſity, or of the proper revenue of the Community, it has been ſuggeſted by many, that application ought to be made to the Public for aid. Several perſons of generoſity and public ſpirit have teſtified their willingneſs to promote ſuch a meaſure; and the voice of the public has given encouragement to hope, that if a general ſubſcription were opened, conſiderable ſums might be raiſed for carrying on an undertaking which redounds ſo much to the public advantage and honour. This has given occaſion to the preſent Memorial being offered to the public.

WHAT

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WHAT is propoſed, in general, is, to rebuild the fabric of the Univerſity according to a regular plan, and in a decent manner, on the ground where it ſtands at preſent. The ſituation is in every reſpect commodious; the area, containing above three acres, is ſufficiently extenſive, and would afford one large, free, and open ſquare, around which all the buildings could be placed to advantage.

THE chief object in view, is, to erect thoſe public buildings which are neceſſary for an Univerſity; a Public Hall, a Library, a Muſæum, and convenient Teaching Rooms for the ſeveral Profeſſors. As there are twenty-one of theſe, ſixteen or eighteen diſtinct appartments would be required. With reſpect to dwelling houſes for the Profeſſors, the building of theſe muſt depend on the extent of the funds that ſhall ariſe. If they ſhall be ſuch as, beſides the neceſſary academical buildings, to afford houſes for the Profeſſors, or at leaſt ſome aſſiſtance for erecting them, and by this means to compleat the whole propoſed ſquare, the public would reap this advantage, that the Profeſſors could then more readily, and with much leſs inconveniency, receive young gentlemen under their immediate care, and lodge them in their houſes, than it is poſſible for them to do at preſent. But no part of the money ſubſcribed ſhall be applied towards building houſes for Profeſſors, unleſs ſufficient funds be obtained

tained for compleating the public buildings in a decent and proper manner.

IN order that the ſubſcribers may be fully aſcertained of the ſums which they ſhall pleaſe to contribute being faithfully and properly applied, it is further propoſed, that certain Adminiſtrators or Truſtees ſhall be named, under whoſe ſole direction every thing ſhall be placed which relates to the intended buildings, and to the application of the funds that may ariſe for this purpoſe.

THE perſons propoſed to be the Truſtees, are, the Lord Provoſt, the ſix Magiſtrates and Deacon Conveener of the Trades of the city of Edinburgh; the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal; the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal; the Lord Regiſter of Scotland; the Lord Juſtice General; the Lord Preſident of the Board of Police, with one of the Lords of Police to be choſen by the court; the Lord Preſident of the Court of Seſſion, and two of the Senators of the College of Juſtice to be choſen by the court; the Lord Juſtice Clerk, and one of the Lords of Juſticiary to be choſen by the court; the Lord Chief Baron of Exchequer, and one of the Barons to be choſen by the court; his Majeſty's Advocate, and the Solicitor General; the Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, with three Advocates to be choſen by the Faculty; the Keeper of his Majeſty's Signet, with two Clerks to the Signet to be choſen by that Society;

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Society; the President of the Royal College of Physicians, with one Fellow to be chosen by the College; the Representative of the city of Edinburgh in Parliament; the oldest Minister of Edinburgh, with one of the other Ministers to be chosen by the Ministers of Edinburgh; the Master of the Merchant Company, with one of the Members to be chosen by the Company; the Principal of the University, with one Professor from the Faculty of Theology, one from the Faculty of Law, one from the Faculty of Medicine, and two from the Faculty of Arts, to be chosen by the University.

UNDER the direction of a body of gentlemen so respectable and enlightened, no doubt can be entertained that the most proper measures will be taken for erecting the proposed buildings according to such a plan, and in such a manner as will redound most to the benefit of the University, of the City of Edinburgh, and of the whole united kingdom.

THE TRUSTEES

FOR

REBUILDING

THE

University of Edinburgh,

HAVING given notice that the new designs are to be made, omitting the cross building and the basement stories of the South and West fronts, but to preserve the external elevations, and as much of Mr. Adam's original design as possible.

The design now submitted to the Trustees is made according to the above instructions.

The external elevations designed by Mr. Adam, are entirely preserved.

The internal elevations are necessarily altered, in consequence of leaving out the cross building, which increases the length of the inside space or court, and throws what was designed by Mr. Adam, to be two courts into one large court. Consequently three of the internal elevations were obliged to be altered, but the West front of the court or great hall remains according to Mr. Adam's original design, and is a most beautiful specimen of architecture.

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In making the design of the other three new elevations, the same stile of architecture as that of the great hall, has been studiously observed.

In consequence of the determination to leave out the dwelling houses for the Professors, the space which these houses occupied, has been given to enlarge the size of the classes, and furnish other accommodations, as now required by the Professors.

The following report will show that every attention has been paid to the convenience of the different Professors, as to the size, the situations, the aspect, and every other accommodation required by them in their respective memorandums.

It having been thought proper that the Principal and Librarian should have houses in the College, the houses that were originally designed for them by Mr. Adam, have been preserved in the same situations, with the additional conveniences required by them in their memorandum.

The building is divided into four district department of science, each of which contains its several classes, and has a convenient communication with each other and with the whole. The East side is occupied by the classes connected with divinity, theology, and law, and by the houses of the Principal and Librarian. The North side is occupied by the classes connected with the medical science, viz. chemistry, anatomy, the practice of medicine, &c. The South side is occupied by the class connected with literature and philosophy, and also contains the magnificent library and museum of natural history. And the West side is occupied

by the great hall, in which is to be held the public assemblies for conferring academical honors, graduations, &c. and which is also to be used as a public chapel for the College. The classes are all conveniently accommodated, they have ready and free access to the great court, and are so arranged as not to interfere with each other.

It is hoped that the regalar and convenient distribution of accommodation of the classes, suited and combined with the noble and classical stile of the architecture, will meet with the approbation of the Trustees, as it will certainly form an edifice superior to any in Europe.

Report of the very Rev. Dr. BAIRD, Principal.

18th September, 1815.

1st. It occurs to the Principal that there ought to be in the College Buildings an OFFICIAL HOUSE for him.

2nd. He has a family, and on that account has a great personal objection to reside in the College, from the annoyance of the course of Students every hour of the day, for a great part of the year, but he would sacrifice his private feelings to the interest of the University, which requires that the Principal should live within the precincts, on account of the great inconvenience continually experienced by both the Students and the Professors, as well as himself, from his being at a distance when his opinion or authority are necessary or hastily, called for.

3rd. In the Old College there was an Official House.

4th. Such an Official House ought to have its access separated as much as possible from the great Court, in which the Class rooms are situated.

5th. If a suitable house cannot be obtained for the residence of the Principal, he must have Official chambers, which ought to be situated adjoining the Janitor's House, who is the Officer to take charge of all letters, messages, &c. and to keep the Principal's chambers in proper order, to receive visits and hold conferences with the Professors, Students, &c. There must be two public rooms with a small Accompting Office, a light closet, and a coal closet, contiguity to the library, would be desireable.

The Report of Dr. HOPE, Professor. Chemistry Class.

1st. The apartments required for the accommodation of this class are seven, viz. 1st, Class-room; 2d, Laboratory; 3d, Apparatus-room;

Accommodations furnished to the Principal on the Reduced Plan.

1st. and 3rd. Mr. Adam considered it indispensably necessary that the Principal should reside in the College, and be provided with a very suitable, but not large, house, in his plan, accordingly. It is now so nearly finished, that a small expence would render it fit for habitation.

2nd. and 4th. In the reduced design, the entrance to the house is so contrived as to become perfectly removed from the throng of Students by means of the corridor and lobby, marked U; or by occasionally passing through the robing room, and room for the Senatus Academicus, so that the greatest privacy is obtained, without obstructing the ready, and public access to the house.

5th. In this plan the two Public Rooms required by the Principal, are provided, viz. the Hall for holding a Senatus Academicus, and other small public conferences; and to receive distinguished strangers, &c. on the entrance story, and the apartment situated over this Hall on the one-pair story is for the purpose of holding conferences with the Professors and Students, and particularly with the Professors of the Theological Classes.

An accompting office is also provided, conveniently communicating with the house, but having a separate entrance from the great Court. These apartments being all in communication with the Principal's house, rendered light closets unnecessary, but they could be provided, if needful.

The access to the library is not inconvenient. The addition of the public rooms and offices to the house, is not more necessary to the dignity, than to the comfort and convenience of the Principal, and furnishes a stronger inducement to him to execute his important and high office with zeal.

Accommodations furnished for the Chemistry Class, on the Reduced Plan.

The importance of this celebrated class has been duly considered, and accommodations of all descriptions have been furnished, as well to

4th, smaller room for more delicate instruments; 5th, Museum; 6th, sitting-room; 7th, accommodations for the coarser parts of apparatus.

2d. The class room ought to be seated for 500 students, the seats rising well behind each other, with ample space left for more seats in case of future demand. The seating should form a large segment of an oval or circle, but must not exceed 2-thirds or 3-fourths of the class room, the remaining portion being necessary for the furnaces and lecturing part, &c.

3d. This portion ought to be defended by a railing, have a stone floor, a table 16 feet long, water laid on with sink and cistern, a dome over the furnace to carry off noxious vapours, two flues for smaller furnaces, beside the flue for the furnace.

meet the wants of the class, as to be a leading ornament to the University. For it is this which is one of the principal attractions of the college to strangers and foreigners, and therefore in every point of view, has been carefully considered.

1st. The plan of the ground story, shews a suite of apartments connected with each other, marked E, viz.—

1st. A grand theatre, 54 feet by 45 feet 6 inches, and 60 feet high, with a gallery capable of containing in the whole, 500 to 600 students with ease, and leaving ample space for the furnaces and Lecturer.
2d. A laboratory adjoining to the furnaces, and Lecturer.
3d An apparatus room, to contain the coarser instruments.
4th. A private room, for the Professor.
5th. A museum, for chemical preparations, &c. and to contain the presses, for the more delicate instruments.
6th. The apartments under the theatre are to be store-rooms, smith's shop, &c. Also for the bulky apparatus, articles of chemistry, experimental chemistry of gross nature, &c. &c.
7th. Staircases, water closet, &c. conveniently situated for use, making in the whole a suite of accommodations that no university in Europe can boast the like; and at the same time not going into expence, by furnishing useless, or too spacious apartments.

2d. The theatre is calculated to contain from 500 to 600 students, leaving abundant space for the convenience of the Lecturer. The seats could rise behind each other, and will form a figure something approximating to the one desired, and equally good for the purpose of seeing and hearing the Lecturer.

3d. The portion for the use of the Lecturer, and furnace, can be railed off, have a stone floor, and all the conveniences requisite; and the furnace can be so constructed as to be partially or entirely closed up by sliding doors at the pleasure of the Lecturer, in the same manner as at the Royal Institution in London, thereby preventing the escape of noxious vapour into the theatre. There is room on each side of the furnace to have a set of hot sand baths or smaller furnaces, if required; in short, convenient space to have all needful apparatus for the Lecturer at hand, and the laboratory immediately adjoining, supplies accommodation for the experiments, &c. which are not required to be made in the theatre. Water can be laid on in all the rooms with proper water pipes, sinks, cisterns, &c.

4th. The room must be very well lighted, and the light to be thrown as much as possible on the table. At the same time it must be provided with the means of complete darkening.

5th. It may be either on the ground, or first floor.

6th. The laboratory ought to be well lighted, to have a stone floor vaulted, and finished with shelves, melting and sand bath furnaces, for which separate vents may be needful, smith's forge, water pipe, &c.

7th. The apparatus room ought to be large and well lighted, and fitted up with presses for containing chemical preparations, and a large table. It should, if possible, be on the same floor with the class room.

8th. A small room is required for the more delicate pieces of apparatus, and for those liable to be injured by corrosive vapours. It will require presses and a table.

9th. A museum for containing and displaying a collection of minerals, &c. is necessary. Perhaps places at the backs of the seats in the class room, or below them, may be contrived for this purpose.

10th. A private room for the Professor.

11th. Extensive accommodations are required for holding the coarser parts of apparatus, which are numerous and bulky, as well as stores of the various chemical articles.

4th. The theatre is well lighted as the Professor desires, and is capable of being darkened at pleasure. The light will be thrown as conveniently on the table as possible, and it can be ventilated and warmed by hot pipes, or stoves.

5th. The theatre is placed on the ground floor, with immediate access from the great court, and not connected with any other class. The ingress and egress to all parts of it is therefore uninterrupted by, and does not interrupt, any other; and its adjoining to the materia medica practice of medicine and anatomical classes, &c. renders its situation peculiarly eligible and convenient.

6th. The laboratory is well lighted; it is to have a stone floor, and to be vaulted and fitted up with shelves, melting furnaces, baths, &c. &c. as desired, and is capable of being made a most perfect appendage to the theatre with which it communicates.

7th and 8th. The apparatus room is sufficiently large to contain all the larger apparatus in presses, and is well lighted and aired, and the more delicate apparatus is to be placed in the museum, along with the presses for containing chemical preparations, and both are on the same floor with the theatre.

9th. A museum is provided for the above purposes, well lighted and aired, to be fitted up with presses, &c. and a large table, capable of being made a safe and elegant depository of much that is curious and rare in the science. It is accessible from the theatre, for the convenience of the Professor; and from the staircase and lobby, if required for the public.

10th. A private room for the Professor, which may also be fitted up as a chemical library, and with smaller furnaces, &c. for his own private use. This is very important, for whatever contributes to the convenience of the Professor, largely encreases the benefit to the class. It is well aired, and well lighted.

11th. The rooms under the theatre are allotted to be store rooms, smith's forge, furnaces for the gross operations, &c. &c. as may be required, and they are well lighted and aired, and fit for the purpose.

12th. The passages under the seating can be appropriated to many useful purposes.

The Report of Dr. HOME, Professor, of the Materia Medica Class.

1st. I think that a lecture room capable of containing 250 students will be sufficiently large, although the number was greater than this last year. As, however, it may be more necessary hereafter, a gallery ought to be provided.

2d. No particular situation in the College is necessary, but as a fire is necessary, the lecture room should be on the ground floor, so that all round the furnace may be paved with stone.

3d. It ought not to be placed near any of the very valuable repositories, such as the library, museum, &c.

4th. As to the exposure, if a south aspect could be obtained, it would be very useful, but it is not indispensible.

5th. The manner of seating and the form of the rooms are left to the architect; but long rooms are better than square ones, and the angles taken off, some particular shape of the wall behind the speaker might perhaps render less erection needful. The chair to be very elevated, and a large table to spread the specimen on.

6th. On a particular fire-place, and also furnaces, &c. stoves are required to shew the preparation of medicines.

7th. Besides the class room, two other rooms are required, one to contain his apparatus, and to carry on his pharmaceutical operations, and the other a museum to contain articles of natural history and pharmacy, necessary to illustrate his lectures.

8th.. I have nothing to suggest as to the size, mode of lighting, or fitting up of the rooms, but I apprehend that they should be in all respects on a minor scale, similar to the apartments for the chemistry class. Their situation in regard to the lecture room, should be adjoining and communicating to it.

9th. The class room cannot be held in common with any other Professor, because I must constantly leave operations, articles of materia medica, &c. for going on betweeen the different of any class.

Accommodation furnished for the Materia Medica Class, on the Reduced Plan.

1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th. The plan of the entrance story shews a suite of apartments marked E, F, FF, appropriated to the accommodation of this class, viz.—

1. A lecture room, capable of containing at least 250 to 300 students.
2. A laboratory adjoining.
3. A museum.
4. A Professor's private room and library; they are connected to the lecture room, and are on the ground-floor, and have a ready and convenient entrance from the great court, and so situated as not to endanger any of the most valuable museums, or the great library, by fire. The aspect not being considered very material, has not been considered so important an object as to place this class out of the side of the college, generally appropriated to the medical department.

5th. The manner of seating the lecture room can be adapted to meet the wishes of the Professor, and also the situation of the chair, table, &c. as the Professor has generally the best knowledge of the wants, &c. of his class. It could be contrived to place the chair within a niche, so as to make the arch act as a kind of sounding board, but it is not imagined that it would succeed so well as be worth the expense of construction.

6th. A furnace is furnished in the lecture room, to be fitted up with sliding doors to shut out noxious vapors, &c. beside small stoves for the purpose of pharmaceutical experiments.

7th. Adjoining to the lecture room is the laboratory, which contains his apparatus, and in which his operations and experiments are proceeding. The museum contains articles of natural history, pharmacy, delicate instruments, curious and rare specimens, &c. and is spacious enough to be made a very interesting and important object in the college.

8th. The rooms are generally to be fitted up in the same manner as the chemistry class, and they communicate with each other.

9th. The class rooms are appropriated solely to the use of the class.

The Institutes of Medicine Class.

1st. The Professor has not reported on the apartment wanted for his class, but the number of students are from 150 to 190. A class room and Professor's room will be necessary.

Medical Jurisprudence Class. Dr. DUNCAN, jun.

1st. The Professor has not reported upon the wants of this class; but there are about 36 students, and they require a lecture room, and Professor's room. No other accommodation is known to be wanted.

The Report of Dr. GREGORY, Professor of the Practice of Physic Class.

1st. I require accommodation for 400 at least, but better 500 Students.

2nd. I require no particular situation for my class room; I require no particular exposure, south light or sky light, but let it if possible, be out of the way of noise from the street; I do not require any thing particular in regard to the fire-place, or any furnaces or stoves.

3rd. I require no private room, library, &c.

Accommodations furnished for the Institutes of Medicine Class, on the Reduced Plan.

1st. The plan of the ground story shews the apartments marked G. which are appropriated for the use of this class, viz. a lecture room capable of accommodating about 150 students, and a private room for the Professor. But if it should be found that this lecture room is too small for the purpose, then the class would be taught in the lecture room of the class for the practice of medicine, and this lecture room left for the use of the medical jurisprudence class, and any other smaller class which will require room, and cannot be better provided.

Accommodation furnished for the Medical Jurisprudence Class, on the Reduced Plan.

1st. The plan of the entrance story shews the apartments marked G. which are to be used by the class for the institutes of medicine, in common with this class; each of them having a separate Professor's room; and if the class for the institutes of medicine are too numerous, they will jointly occupy the lecture room of the practice of medicine class, and some other smaller class, wanting room, will jointly occupy the place of the institutes of medicine.

Accommodations furnished for the practice of Physic Class, on the Reduced Plan.

1st. 2nd. 3rd. and 4th. The plan of the entrance-story shows the apartments allotted to the accommodation of this class, marked H. The intended lecture room is now used as the anatomatical theatre, but the apartment is so lofty as to admit of being divided into two distinct stories, and the lower story is proposed to be applied to the use of this class, being 20 feet high; the present seating will accommodate from 4 to 500 students, and is peculiarly adapted for this purpose for aspect. Fitting up in a particular manner, furnaces, &c. are not considered necessary, so that it will be well lighted and

4th. I have nothing to suggest in regard to the size of the rooms, mode of fitting them, lighting, &c.

5th. I have no objection to a class-room in common with another Professor, whose hours of lecturing does not interfere with mine, provided only, that the hour before, and the hour after my lecture be free.

6th. I am not satisfied with my present accommodation, for I have no superfluous accommodation; the large room I now occupy, 37 feet by 36 feet was originally fitted for 246 Students, a greater number than then attended the class, but from 1791 to 1814 it gradually increased from 201 to 300. In the beginning of April 1814, I fell siek, and could not resume my lectures, I therefore invited my Students to attend gratis, 172 attended me on that footing, last winter, and, in consequence, the number of students, amounted to 521. I lectured, in consequence of the room being too small, in the Anatomical Theatre. Such another accident may again happen, and I conceive it proper to provide against it for the future, if possible.

The Great Hall.

On the plan of the entrance story is the Great Hall now building, it is capable of containing more than 1500 persons at their ease. This hall is intended to be used on all public occasions, granting graduations, conferring honors, &c. &c. and also to be used as a chapel to the College: it has a small room attached to it for a beadle's waiting room and vestry, and when finished will be a most magnificent apartment. The elevation towards the great court is also very elegant, and will give considerable grandeur to the court, as well as being the principal ornament to the edifice, and well becoming the dignity of the University. The hall is 90 feet by 44 feet, and 40 feet high.

The Report of Dr. DUNBAR, Professor, Greek Class.

1st. I would in the first place require accommodations for 250 students.

2nd. That my class should be on the ground floor, to prevent confusion and irregularity in the students.

warmed, and having capacity to accommodate the number of Students required. A Professor's room and water-closet are provided although not desired by the present Professor, but another might consider them as essential.

5th. and 6th. If it should happen that the same cause which made a temporary increase of students of this class, should operate on any other class, or from any other cause which should render greater room for another class necessary, it can be accommodated in the manner pointed out by the Professor, by having the lecture-room in common. But the dignity of the College and importance of this class, requires, that if possible, its apartments should be confined to its own use. They are perfectly adapted to the purpose, and they compleat the general arrangements of the medical departments in this story.

Accommodations furnished for the Greek Class, on the Reduced Plan.

If Mr. Dunbar had pointed out a situation in the whole building most adapted to accommodate his class and his own wants, the place apportioned to the purpose is the one.

1st. and 2nd. It is on the ground-floor, and is spacious, lofty, and well lighted,—capable of containing with ease his present number of students, and of accommodating a moderate number more if required.

3rd. That it would be preferable to have it lighted from the interior court, to have more light, and to avoid interruption by noise from the street.

4th The seating should be in the form of the segment of a circle. No gallery will be required, and

5th. One extra apartment of a moderate size, one entry from the lobby, and the other as near as possible to the chair, to between the classes; a water-closet would be desirable; also a board for the exhibition of figures, &c.

6th. I must have my lecture-room to myself.

The Report of Mr. CHRISTISON, Professor. Humanity or Latin Class.

1st. Mr. Christison wishes his class-room to be on the west side of the College, looking into the court, and on the ground floor.

2d. To contain 220 students, as his two classes are nearly equal in number. In every other respect like Mr. Dunbar, the Greek Professor's.

3d. A long stair ought to be avoided when so many students must go up and down three times a day, as when one class must be coming up when another is going down. Such stairs when students pass each other, cause great disorder and loss of time.

The Natural History Class, Mr. JAMIESON.

1st. There is no report from the Professor of Natural History, but there are about 120 students, and a lecture room, Professor's room, and museum are wanted.

5th. The Professor's room is connected with the class-room and lobby, exactly as he wishes, and there is a water-closet provided. The class is marked L L, on the plan of the ground-story, and is the south-west angle of the College.

3rd. The lecture-room is lighted from without, but is so situated as to be little, if any thing, annoyed by the noise of the streets.

4th. The manner of seating may be either of the form he describes, or of that shewn on the plan, as they are equally good.

The very great importance of this class rendered it obvious, that ease of access, spacious distinctness of hearing, and the comfort both of the students and Professor should be peculiarly studied; and certainly no plan could be made so well adapted to the wants of the Class, for every thing is conveniently provided that can be wanted, and the form of the lecture-room is favourable to save exertion in speaking and hearing.

Accommodations furnished for the Humanity, or Latin Class, on the Reduced Plan.

1st and 2d. The Lecture-room marked M. on the plan of the ground-floor, is adapted to contain about 220 students, and there is a private room for the Professor at a very short distance from the lecture-room, also marked M.; but if the room marked K. would be liked better, it would be no inconvenience to either party to exchange. The room is lighted from the south, and admits of a free circulation of air and healthy exposure to the sun, which are material considerations in favour of the students in this class, but it is capable of excluding both, according to the wish of the Professor.

3d. The important objection of having this class on a story which requires a staircase, and the consequent confusion therefrom, is in this plan obviated, for the access is immediate from the great court, and consequently no such annoyance can happen. The wants of this class are few, and they are amply provided for, but no space is uselessly given.

Accommodation furnished for the Natural History Class, on the Reduced Plan.

1st. The plan of the entrance story shews the apartments proposed to be used by this class, and marked N. viz.—A Professor's private room, and the lecture room capaple of holding about 200 students if

The Report concerning the Library.

1st. In the present library there are 5700 feet lineal of shelves, which are crowded with 50,000 volumes, the library should be capable of containing 100,000 volumes at least, and if possible admit of further increase.

2nd. It is immaterial whether it consists of one or of several apartments; but there should be the means of locking up and keeping scarce manuscripts and rare books; closet light, if possible, and convenient places for Professors and Students reading, either reading rooms, or recesses.

3rd. It should be very dry, and admit of being uniformly warmed.

4th. Every cause of dust should be avoided, and the possibility of its being consumed by fire should be guarded against.

5th. It should be exceedingly well lighted, and the access to all parts easy, and also from almost every part of it to every other part.

required, and opening into the superb and extensive museum, which is 159 feet long, 26 feet wide, and 15 feet high. This museum, as well as the lecture room, have the advantage of a southern aspect, and the rays of the sun (which are very necessary to exhibit and preserve the collection) can be admitted, or excluded, at pleasure. The rooms are therefore well lighted and aired, and can be warmed by stoves hot pipes, or any other contrivance that may be considered most eligible; and long tables, stands, &c. &c. may be arranged in the apartment to hold the specimens. In short, every convenience might be furnished to make this museum the most interesting and curious of its kind in this country, and the spaciousness of the apartment would considerably add to the effect, which a large collection produces.

Accommodations furnished for the Library, on the Reduced Plan.

1st. and 2nd. The plan of the one pair story, shows the apartment marked Q, forming a most extensive and magnificent library. These will be with the galleries about 13,000 feet lineal of shelves, which will hold about 114,000 volumes, being ample room for some years to come, and when more room is required, the apartments that can be spared in the attic story can be fitted up as additional libraries, reading-rooms, &c. On entering from the great stair-case, Q the first apartment is a pamphlet and reading room for Students, &c. and is called the Librarians anti-room. This room opens into the great library, which is 159 feet long, 26 feet broad, and 20 feet high, and also into another library 68 feet long, 18 feet wide, and 20 feet high, making in the whole a suite of apartments 264 feet long, lofty, well aired, well lighted and warmed, and that could be fitted up with every convenience and improvement imaginable. The scarce and rare books and manuscripts could be placed in presses in the recesses, &c., the rotunda, one of the attic-rooms can be fitted up as a bookbinder's and printer's workshop, if required.

3d and 4th. The best mode of preventing the accumilation of dust and accident from fire, is to heat the library by stoves, of a peculiar construction, for common fire-places will not answer the purpose against dust, although they a re equally safe against fire as stoves, hot air pipes seldom answer, and the use of steam pipes would be very destructive in case of accident, on account of moisture.

5th. The library has a south aspect, which is peculiarly desirable, on account of furnishing the best kind of warmth, and driest air to the large apartm ents; and the other library is exceedingly well lighted,

6th. Thebook-cases should not be so high, as to require ladders to get to the uppermost books.

7th. The table for holding the catalogues and transacting business with the students, should be near the entrance, and so arranged that theLibrarians, when occupied with the catalogues, should be accessible to the students; while, on the other hand, the catalogues themselves should be out of their reach. A broad banking-house table, properly placed, might attain what is desired.

8th. The Librarian should have a moderate house, having an easy communication with the library.

Report of the Scots Law Professor, Mr. HUME.

1st. I require accommodation for 200 students.

2nd. My class-room would be better in an upper story, for the sake of light at a late hour in the winter. The exposure that would give the most light, would be desirable.

3d. It is desirable to have the Professor's chair as much as may be in the centre of the room, that he may easily be heard; and so seated, as to have the light from the side or behind him.

4th. If any thing can be erected behind or over the chair, to assist the voice, so much the better. The fire-place to warm, but not roast the Professor.

5th. I have no objection to a class-room, in common with another Professor, provided his hour of lecture does not immediately precede mine.

6th. My present accommodation is exclusively used by my class, but it is too small, it containing only 150 students. The chair, &c. are placed well.

well aired, and the access to all from the great court, by the great stair-case, is easy and convenient. The communication of the whole suite of rooms is also perfectly convenient. There is a water-closet in the stair-case, for the use of the librarians and students.

6th and 7th. The book-cases should be made high enough for a very low step-ladder of two steps, in order to give more shelf-room. The table for holding the catalogues, and the situation of the Librarian can be arranged in the manner most convenient in the Librarian's anti-room, which is the apartment best suited for the purpose.

8th. The Librarian has an official residence attached to his office, (marked RR on the plan,) and it communicates by means of double doors with the library, for the private convenience of the Librarian. It is a very excellent house, and not better than is proper for an officer who holds so important and valuable a trust.

Accommodations furnished to the Scots Law Class, on the reduced Plan.

1st, 2d, and 3d. The plan of the entrance story, shews a lecture-room, and apartments marked S, which are appropriated to the use of this class. The lecture-room will accommodate 200 students, and it can be seated, lighted, and heated in the manner the Professor wishes. There is also a private room and library for the Professor, and class, which are essential, although not mentioned by the Professor among the wants of the class. As this class has probably the least intercourse with the college, it is placed near the entrance, and easy of access, so that it can be assembled and dismissed with the least possible interruption to the general business of the other classes. It is placed here on that account, in preference to the story above.

4th. It is now well known that all sounding-boards behind, or over reading desks, so far from assisting, in fact impede the voice of the speaker, and are unwholesome in proportion; but a sound-board can be put, if required.

5th. The Professor having no objection to occupy his lecture-room conjointly with another class, it is proposed to place the logic class with it, and a room for the Professor can be obtained on the attic story, over head if he chuses it.

With this arrangement, the class would be well and conveniently accommodated, and there is no situation in the college where the class could, more comfortably to themselves and the other classes, be placed.

The Public Law, and Law of Nature and Nations Class. Mr. HAMILTON, Professor.

There is no report from the Professor of the wants or number of the students of this class, but it can enjoy the joint use of the lecture room of the Scots Law Class (marked S, in the plan of the entrance story) if convenient, and if not, it can be accommodated with the joint use of the lecture room of the Institutes of Medicine Class; if it be few in number, it may have in like manner the use of the Universal History, or the Civil Law, and Pandect's lecture rooms.

The Logic Class. The Rev. Dr. D. RITCHIE.

1st. There is no report from the Professor of this class, but the number of students are about 180. They require a lecture room, and Professor's room, but no other wants are known.

Report of the Theological Professors, the Rev. Dr. RITCHIE, the Rev. Dr. MUCKLEJOHN, and the Rev. Dr. BRUNTON.

1st. The separate class rooms were originally intended for each of the Theological Professors—yet they think, that one class room may accommodate them all.

2d. It will require to be seated for 200 students, and as little as possible exposed to noise from without.

The lecture room is capacious and could be fitted up in a very appropriate and handsome manner. Being near the grand entrance, the confusion at the dismissal of so large a class, at a late hour, would be soon over.

Accommodations furnished for the Logic Class, on the Reduced Plan.

1st. The students of this class must have the use of the lecture room for the Scots Law Class, in common with them, and have a Professor's private room in the attic story, in case the Royal Society occupy the apartments assigned to their occupation; but if they do not, then the Logic Class will occupy these apartments, and will use the lecture room in common with the Belle's Lettres and Rhetoric class, who will in that case use the same.

This arrangement depends upon the intentions of the Royal Society, but if they accept the apartments, there will be no inconvenience to the Scots Law Class, from the Logic Class using the lecture room in common with them.

Accommodations furnished to the Theological Classes, viz. The Hebrew, and Church History, and Theology, and Divinity, on the Reduced Plan.

1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th. The hall originally proposed by Mr. Adam for the accommodation of the divinity class, is obviously the best and most convenient situation for the class-room for the Theological Faculty, as it can conveniently hold more than 200 students, the access to it and to the Professor's rooms, from the great court, is short and easy, and it can be fitted up as desired, with two pulpits, one for the Professor,

3d. It must be furnished with two pulpits, one for the Professor, and the other for the students when they deliver their discourses.

4th. It should be on the second floor.

5th. Each of the Professors must have a room as a vestry; because they spend nearly as much time in the vestry with their students, as in the class room; and on the same floor, and immediately contiguous to it. In each vestry there should be a water-closet, a table, and a press.

6th. An apartment to meet the Principal, in conference, on business relative to the Theological Faculty.

7th. The library, now amounting to 10,000 volumes, may go round the class-room, in a gallery, if required, till more room is wanted for the increase of books.

The Report of Mr. IRVINE, Professor, the Institutes and Pandects of the Civil Law Class.

1st. A class-room for 50 students, will be quite large enough for him.

2d. No particular situation or exposure is requisite.

3d. No particular mode of seating necessary.

4th. The room may be used by any other Professor at an earlier hour.

5th. A small private room would be useful to keep the books used in lecturing; particularly if the lecture-room is occupied occasionally by another class.

and the other for the students when they deliver their discourses. It is placed as much removed from noise and interruption as possible.

5th. Each of the Professors have a room appropriated for them, close to, communicating with the lecture-room in the most convenient manner, and water, and other closets, &c., are provided, as mentioned, marked A B C on the plan.

6th. An apartment is provided, opening from the library, (marked E on the plan), and being one of the Principal's public rooms, wherein to meet the Principal in conferences, on business relative to the Faculty, and which room can be fitted up as an additional library, when required.

7th. The lecture-room could never make a comfortable library; for although it may be fitted up with a gallery and presses, yet it never could be used as a reading-room; and such was the original consideration. There is a library capable of containing 10,000 volumes, and more marked D on the plan, easy of access to all, and free from the noise and interruption of the students.

The suite of apartments for the Theological Faculty, combine all that each of the Professors require individually, with convenient communication to the library, the Principal's public room, and the robing room, &c., &c., and is so situated as to have little intercourse with the great court, and therefore not disturbed by the other students of the College, which is therefore a very important feature in favor of the plan of accommodation, for the faculty.

Accommodations furnished for the Class of the Institutes and Pandects of the Civil Law, on the Reduced Plan.

The apartments G, G, on the plan of the one-pair story, are allotted to be a lecture-room, and private library, for the use of this class, they are situated in a retired and convenient part of the College, and are sufficiently spacious for the purpose. If any other class of nearly the same numbers should hereafter want accommodation, it could occupy the lecture-room conjointly; and a Professor's room could be provided for the new class, in the attic story.

As the wants of this class are few, and the rooms required are but small, the situation proposed for them is peculiarly adapted to the purpose, and it is considered, this class will be as conveniently accommodated, as any of the smaller classes in the College.

The Report of Mr. WILLIAM FRAZER TYTLER, Professor, Universal History Class.

1st. The number of students who have attended the course of lectures, under my father, or myself, while greatly diminished during the last years, never exceed 20 or 30; so that a room of moderate size will accommodate this class.

2d. A small reading-room would be useful.

3d. It is not necessary to have a class-room solely for this class, provided there is a private room for keeping the maps, &c. adjoining to it.

The Antiquity Class.

There is no report from the Professor of this class; but the students are about 30 to 40; and the apartments marked C G in the plan of the one-pair story, are allotted for the use of the Universal History Class. It is proposed, that the Antiquity Class should occupy the lecture-room, in common with them. There is a private room adjoining, to be fitted up as a reading room, and library if required; or it may be the Professor's room. These are all the wants which the class is known to require accommodation for.

The Midwifery Class. Dr. HAMILTON.

1st. The Professor has not reported on the accommodation required by this class; but the number of students is about 150. A lecture room, large museum, and Professor's rooms, are wanted, which are all the rooms at present known.

Accommodations furnished for the Universal History Class, on the Reduced Plan.

1st, 2d, and 3d. As the Professor is not of opinion that a lecture-room need be confined to the exclusive use of this class, it is proposed, to let it be also occupied by the Class for Antiquities. The rooms marked H H on the plan of the one-pair story, are the class-room, and the reading or map-room; and the adjoining room would be appropriated to the service of the Antiquarian Class, thereby furnishing the necessary accommodation to those smaller classes, in a situation the most convenient to themselves, and least liable to interruption to themselves, or others.

Accommodation furnished for the Midwifery Class, on the Reduced Plan.

1st. The plan of the one pair story, shews the apartments assigned to this class, marked K, viz. A lecture room capable of containing 200 students with ease, connected and adjoining, to which is a large museum, 47 feet long, by 25 feet wide, and 20 feet high, which could be fitted up, and arranged, to render it of very great value to the medical department of the College, beside which, there is a Professor's private room, and water-closet, entering from the lecture-room.

If more room should be wanted, the class could have some of the attic rooms over their apartments, and a room or two in the basement story, under the theatre of the Chemistry Class. For this is so important a department, that it cannot be too carefully accommodated.

The Report of Dr. Monro, Professor, of the Anatomical Class.

1st. Having understood that there is a want of lecturing rooms, I suggest a plan by which a large one may be had by an alteration in the anatomical theatre. The theatre is 60 feet high, and it might be divided into two apartments, of which the upper would form a more eligible anatomical theatre, than the present one. It would be better lighted, warmer, much better adapted for hearing, and would hold an equal number of students. The lower part might be converted into an excellent museum; it would be as well lighted, and would, in all respects, be such a museum, as the University ought to possess, for its anatomical museum.

2d. The presses now used are not fit for the purpose, and were not made for the class, but belonged to the library of the late Dr. Cullerne, and were converted to their present use by my father.

The Report of Mr. PLAYFAIR, Professor of the Natural Philosophy Class.

1st. The Natural Philosophy Class requires two rooms, viz. a class room, and an apparatus room, also a private room for the Professor; these rooms ought to be on the same floor, and quite contiguous. The floor on which this class is placed, ought to be either in the first or second.

2d. The lecture room must have a southern aspect, that the sun's rays may be admitted in the forenoon, the room should be well lighted, and to admit of being completely darkened.

Accommodations furnished for the Anatomical Class, on the Reduced Plan.

1st. The plan of the one-pair story shews the apartments allotted to this class, marked L, L, L, L, on the plan, which forms a most superb suite to meet all the wants of the class, viz.—

1st, A theatre 46 feet diameter, capable of accommodating 500 students, well lighted, well warmed, and ventilated, and in all respects fit for so large a class.
2d. Two apartments, making an extensive and spacious museum 20 feet high.
3d. A painting room.
4th. A store room for subjects of lecturing.
5th. A Professor's room and water closet, with coal closet, &c. &c. all communicating and connected with each other by two staircases, for the accommodation of the students and Professor.

The apartments in the basement story, and in the attic story, are reserved for the use of this class as heretofore, and when required, another excellent museum can be obtained on the attic story.

The plan now proposed, furnishes all the accommodation the class now enjoys, with the addition of having the museum adjoining to the theatre, instead of being in the attic story; and although a secondary consideration, it adds very much to the convenience and dignity of the class, by having a spacious and well arranged museum close at hand, in matter of reference to the lecturer, and thus forming a part of the theatre itself.

Accommodations furnished for the Natural Philosophy Class, on the Reduced Plan.

1st. The plan of the one pair story shews the apartments marked N, appropriated to the use of this class. It contains a lecture room, apparatus room, and Professor's room.

2d. The lecture room, from its form and dimensions, is peculiarly well adapted for the purpose both of seeing and hearing. It has a southern aspect, to admit the sun, as desired, and a western one, when that is not required, and both are capable of being darkened, at the pleasure of the Professor.

3d. The class room should be capable of containing 200 students, or more, at their ease. The greatest class I ever had consisted of 165 but for the advantage both of the students and the Professor, the room ought to be capable of containing at least 200 students.

4th. As to the form of the seats, they should rise one above the other, and that they should be either a sweep of a circle, or parts of an octagon, as may be thought most convenient.

5th. In the front must be a stage for the Professor, and room for a table and a board for writing on, and for placing apparatus, &c. It is material that a window, to admit the sun, should be placed at one end of the stage, so that the rays may be admitted in the direction of its length.

6th. The size of the apparatus room is very material, the present one is too small, the shelves occupy a space of 350 feet. But the apparatus is very scanty, and must be increased, so the double of this is not more than enough; so that a room, 30 feet by 15 feet, would suit the purpose exceedingly well; it would be better to exceed than fall short of this dimension.

7th. The rooms had better be heated by stoves, and hot air, to prevent dust, particularly in the apparatus room. Water pipes in the lecture room, and apparatus room, are necessary.

8th. The Professor's room to be a moderate size, with a common fire-place.

The Moral Philosophy Class. Dr. J. BROWN.

The Professor of this class has not reported upon the accommodation required for his students, but the number is about 140. A lecture room and a Professor's private room are wanted, but no other wants are known.

3d. The lecture room is capable of containing rather more than 200 students, if required, without encroaching on the space appropriated to the stage table, &c. of the Professor.

4th. The seats may be constructed to rise one above the other, and either of a circular or an octagon form, as either is equally convenient for the purpose of seeing or hearing. The stage table, &c. can be constructed under the immediate direction of the Professor, as sufficient room can be reserved for the purpose, and having a window to admit the rays of the sun, as required.

6th. The size of the apparatus room is 31 feet, by 17 feet, 6 inches, and very little more than the dimensions given, viz. 30 by 15 feet and is exactly the room required.

7th. The lecture room and apparatus rooms may be either heated by stoves, and hot air, or pipes, or common fire-places, as judged most expedient, and flues will be provided for either way of heating.

8th. The Professor's room is adjoining to the back of the table, &c. of the Professor, and is situated conveniently enough for him.

On comparing the wants of this class with the accommodation in the plan, it is obvious, that every want is amply, conveniently, and comfortably supplied. The apartments are contiguous to each other, they are on the first floor, and have the aspect best suited to the purposes required; and spacious as the apartments are, they are not too much so for the importance of the class.

Accommodations furnished for the Moral Philosophy Class, on the Reduced Plan.

The plan of the one-pair story shews the apartments assigned to the use of this class, viz.—A lecture room capable of containing about 150 to 200 students with ease, and a Professor's private room adjoining to it, with a light closet. The lecture room has a free and convenient access to the great court by the staircase, and is admirably well adapted for the purpose.

As it does not appear that any more rooms are wanted for this class, none are provided, but if there should, the class can have one of the rooms in the attic story, over the lecture room.

Report of Rev. Dr. A. BROWN. Belle's Lettres, and Rhetoric Class.

1st. The Rhetoric Class will require a room capable of containing 100 or 120 students, with a private room for the Professor.

2d. It is not necessary that this room should be exclusively appropriated to the Rhetoric Class, provided the hours of teaching do not interfere with each other. It might serve as at present, the Professor of the Institutes of Land, or of Agriculture. Some benefit, however, might result from having a distant class room, great inconvenience having arisen from the change of hours in lecturing.

3d. A room on the first or second floor would be very desirable.

The Report of Mr. LESLIE, Professor, Mathematical Class.

1st. I should require a class room, capable of holding conveniently 120 students.

2nd. It should not be on the ground floor, yet not high, or of difficult access.

3rd. A Southern, or at least an Eastern aspect would be indispensable, with the power of darkening the room.

4th. The platform on which the chair stands should be a little raised, and wider than ordinary, to admit a large table to be placed, and to allow space to admit sliding boards, to be placed against the wall behind.

It is imagined, that there can be no objection to let another numerous class occupy the lecture-room, in common with this class, and therefore it is proposed, that the Rhetoric and Belle's Lettres Class should do so, provided the Royal Society occupy the apartments assigned to them in the College. But if not, the Rhetoric and Belle's Lettres Class will occupy the Society's apartments, along with the Logic Class, and leave the Moral Philosophy Class in possession of their own lecture room.

Accommodations furnished to the Belle's Lettres and Rhetoric Class, on the Reduced Plan.

As the Professor does not conceive it absolutely necessary to have a class room exclusively his own, the lecture-room for the Moral Philosophy Class (marked O, on the plan of the one-pair story) can be appropriated in joint use with this class, and a Professor's room obtained in the attic story, provided, however, that if the Royal Society do not occupy the apartments allotted them (marked S, on the same plan) then these apartments shall be occupied jointly with the Logic Class, and a Professor's room could also be got in the attic story. Either arrangement will produce no inconvenience, and will provide convenient and spacious accommodation for a class, which occasionally is very crowded, both by students and strangers, and therefore ought to be situated with an easy access, and in a prominent part of the College.

Accommodations furnished for the Mathematical Class, on the Reduced Plan.

1st. This very important class is provided with a spacious lofty apartment, capable of containing 120 students, and a few more, when required, but it is not unnecessarily large.

2nd. and 3rd. It is placed on the one pair floor, marked P P in the plan, with a commodious stair-case, communicating to the great court; it has a southern aspect, and is capable of being easily darkened, when desired.

4th. 5th. and 6th. The mode of raising and placing the platform for the chair, and the form of fixing the seats, can readily be made to suit the wishes of the Professor, or they can be done in the manner shown on the plan, as either way would equally answer the purpose. It is well and conveniently aired by a fire-place.

5th. I wish the seats to be placed in a large segment of a circle, round the chair, for the convenience of seeing the boards, and hearing.

6th. A convenient fire place.

7th. Beside the class-room, I require a private room, and a room for holding instruments and models, both together, to be half as large as the lecture-room.

8th. I have an insuperable objection to let my rooms be used by any other Professors, or debating societies, as it will often be necessary to let the figures drawn on the boards remain for some time, which could not be done without absolute possession of the room.

The Report of the Royal Society,

1st. A lecture room, capable of containing 150 members. 2nd. A library to hold volumes. 3rd. A museum. 4. An anti-room. It is not, however, certain that the society will accept of rooms in the college.

The Report of the Speculative Society.

1st. The apartments necessary are a lecture room, capable of holding about 100 persons, a library and reading-room, an anti-room, or lobby for a porter.

7th. A private room is conveniently furnished behind the platform, and an instrument room adjoins the lecture also, easily got at, and they are both as near to the size required, as possible.

8th. This class will not be interrupted or disturbed by any other, except by the practical astronomy class, which consists of only about 20 students, and if this is found inconvenient, this latter class may be accommodated in one of the attic rooms to itself.

Upon comparing the wants of this class with the accommodation furnished by the plan, it will readily appear that ample accommodation is given.

Accommodation furnished for the Royal Society, on the Reduced Plan.

1st. The plan of the one-pair story, shows the apartments appropriated to the use of the Royal Society, marked S. viz.

1st. A spacious lecture-room, capable of containing more than 150 members, in a most convenient manner.

2nd. A library, adjoining to which, would also be a secretary's and reading-room.

3rd. An anti-room connecting both, and

4th. Three large apartments in the attic story, which would make a very extensive and excellent museum.

But if the Royal Society will not accept these apartments, then the lecture-room and library are to be given to the Professor of Logic, and the lecture-room to be in common with the Belles Lettres and Rhetoric Class, whose Professor can have one of the rooms in the attic story, for his private use.

Accommodations furnished for the Speculative Society, on the Reduced Plan.

1st. The lecture room of the Agricultural Class, which is on the basement story, is considerably too large for the purpose, and therefore it is proposed to give this room to the Speculative Society. A

The Report concerning the Public Rooms.

1st. One large hall will be required for the meetings of the University, conferring degrees, and for divine worship.

2d. A room will be necessary for meetings of the Senatus Academicus and Committees. It may also serve as a robing room, but they would be better distinct, though contigious, and the latter should be near the entrance into the college, and have a bell into the porter's lodge to call him, near this place, also the water-closets for the use of the Professors should be situated.

The Agricultural Class. Professor.

The Professor of this class has not reported on the accommodations required by his class, as he is already provided with all he wants; but it is proposed, to either give the lecture room entirely to the Speculative Society, or to use it in common with them. If it is judged best to give it up entirely, the plan of the basement story shews the apartments appropriated to the Agricultural Class, being a lecture-room, museum, and Professor's room, and lobby. If it is judged best to have the lecture room in common with the Speculative Society, the apartment proposed for the lecture room will be an additional museum for agricultural instruments, samples, grain, &c. &c.

large apartment for a library, adjoins it, and also a lobby communicating with the staircase, for a porter.

These apartments are spacious, well lighted and aired, and are well adapted for the purpose, as the lecture-room is so well situated, and so removed from the general business of the College, that when the Society is sitting or dispersing, it does not, nor is it disturbed by any other class. The library is capable of containing several thousand books, and can be fitted up with the necessary tables, maps, &c., to render it a convenient comfortable reading-room for the members; and when more room is wanted for books, the smaller room adjoining, can be obtained to make an additional reading-room.

Accommodations furnished for the Public Rooms, on the Reduced Plan.

1st. The Great Hall, for meetings of the University, conferring graduations, &c. is now building.

2d. A robing-room, and room for the Senatus Academicus, are placed on the right-hand of the entrance to the college, and adjoining to, and communicating with the Principal's house, for his private accommodation. This hall is exceedingly well adapted for the purpose, and is partsicularly described in the accommodations furnished to the Principal of the college. Under the robing-room, may be placed the water-closets, for the use of the Professors, if required.

W. Glindon, Printer, 49, Rupert Street, Haymarket, London.

OBSERVATIONS

EXPLANATORY OF THE TWO DESIGNS FOR COMPLETING

THE

College of Edinburgh.

SUBMITTED TO THE CONSIDERATION OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED BY PARLIAMENT
FOR THAT PURPOSE,
AND OF
THE PRINCIPAL AND PROFESSORS OF THE UNIVERSITY:

BY

T. HAMILTON, Jun.
ARCHITECT.

Edinburgh:
Printed by J. Ruthven & Sons.
1816.

To the Right Honourable the COMMISSIONERS *for completing the College Buildings, and the* PRINCIPAL *and* PROFESSORS *of the University.*

GENTLEMEN,

As the first Design which I had the honour of submitting to your consideration, was composed under rather disadvantageous circumstances, occasioned, for the most part, by my not being in possession of the Report of the Senatus Academicus; and as the time allowed for furnishing the second plan was so very limited, as to render it impossible for me to prepare such Drawings as would have been requisite, in order to explain the details with that degree of accuracy which I could have desired, I am induced to offer a few additional remarks, for the more easily comprehending of which it will be necessary to repeat the substance of my former explanations.

I have the honour to be,

With great respect,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most humble and obedient Servant,

THOS. HAMILTON, Jun.

EDINBURGH,
19th November 1816.

OBSERVATIONS,

&c. &c.

THE resolution of the Commissioners to execute, as far as possible, the external Design of Mr Adam, lessens the necessity of entering into a detailed explanation of my first Plan; with regard to it, I shall only state, therefore, that my ideas were in a great measure regulated by what appeared to me to be required by the public notice given to the Architects, which stated the intention of leaving out the south side, and likewise the cross building. First Plan.

As this was afterwards modified so as to leave them at liberty to do as they judged expedient, provided the expence could be reduced, I was led to study economy as a principal consideration; and this alone induced me to deviate from the original plan of Mr Adam, with regard to the south front, and to adopt a less expensive one in its stead.

The internal arrangement of the apartments, however, would not in any degree be affected by adapting them to the original elevation, the most material difference of which consists in its greater height. Indeed the additional accommodation which would

thus be obtained, would be a material improvement, as the Library and Museum require all the room that can possibly be spared. These apartments are both in the south range of building.

Cross Building.

The corridore that divides the interior space into two courts, must be acknowledged not to be altogether unobjectionable; but, in my humble opinion, it is attended with several advantages; the principal of which are, that it preserves the original character of the design, by the complete separation of those parts, the style of which are so materially different. It admits of the acclivity (which is unavoidable, owing to the difference of level betwixt the pavement in front and the floor of the principal storey) extending across the whole of the first court, and thereby diminishes its abruptness in a greater degree than can otherwise be effected; and its consistency with views of economy is evident, as it completes the whole conformably, in almost every respect, to the original design, and consequently requires no alteration in such parts as are already built.

The obstruction betwixt the two courts might be made even less than represented by the Plan, as the arcades towards the first court might be left open, and thus communicate with the terrace on each side, which is nearly on a level with the area of the second court.

Second Design:

With regard to the second Design, I have adhered to the original, in the exterior fronting the public streets, but have omitted the cross building, &c.

In forming the whole into one court, a considerable difficulty arises in reconciling the levels, and from the before-mentioned circumstance of the difference of style betwixt those parts that are already executed, and the necessity of connecting them, so as to

preserve the requisite uniformity, and at the same time obtain such an elevation towards the north and south sides of the court, as would not be unworthy of the original.

This, in my opinion, cannot be effected without sacrificing that part already built which was originally intended to be the centre of the second court, but which must now indispensably be thrown to a side, and will therefore require its counterpart on the same line, in order to obtain uniformity; this repetition will very ineffectually conceal the expedient that has been resorted to; and, when connected with the intermediate building, will form altogether a very inappropriate feature.

The demolition of any part of the original must no doubt be subject of regret; but the considerations now stated have induced me to submit an Elevation for the north and south sides of the court, without regarding what is already built of the second court, particularly as *it* forms so inconsiderable a part, compared with what yet remains to be executed; but as it is an obvious saving in point of expence, I have likewise given an Elevation preserving the present structure.

The screen which I have placed before the eastern end of the court is in a style corresponding with the Corinthian Façade of the Graduation Hall opposite, and is connected with the north and south sides by arcades surmounted by Ionic columns, exactly similar to the corridores at the opposite angles. All the sides of the area would thus be completed in a perfectly consistent and uniform style, possessing considerable elegance; according, in some degree, with the dignity and importance of the University, and approaching to the style and spirit of the original Design.

By reference to the Plan, it will be seen, that the access to the court is gained by an easy flight of steps, on each side of the prin-

cipal entrance, immediately under the arches of the screen. The acclivity of the carriage-way is about one in twelve, which cannot prove inconvenient: immediately on passing the screen, it branches to the right and left, and thus forms a terrace on each side. Fronting the principal entrance is a broad circular flight of steps.

Such are the expedients I have resorted to, in order, as much as possible, to obviate the inconvenience resulting from the state of the levels—their difference being so considerable, as to render the attainment of an easy access from the street to the court a matter of some difficulty.

I have, however, thought it preferable to abide by what was originally intended to be the level of the principal court, as the lowering the whole area to any considerable extent is much to be avoided, owing to the very ungraceful appearance which would be produced by increasing the height of the basement, and thereby injuring its proportion to the superstructure, as well as removing the columns, &c. to such a distance from the eye as would be quite inconsistent with propriety, more particularly when the limited width of the court is taken into consideration.

Interior Disposition.

In considering the interior arrangements, I have paid due attention to the disposition of the staircases, &c. so as to afford facility of ingress and egress, and, at the same time, as much as possible to prevent the confusion that must arise from one class going in at the hour of dismissal of another.

Owing to the necessity of appropriating all the room that could be possibly obtained to more important purposes, I have not thought it adviseable to make the staircases leading to the principal halls of that magnitude which, under other circumstances, might have been wished for; but I have kept in view all the material requisites, and they are not altogether destitute of elegance.

Class rooms.

I have directed my utmost attention to the arrangement of the Class-rooms, and the accommodation required by each. They will all contain a greater number than stated in the report as necessary; and, in general, a retiring-room for the Professor is attached.—Such class-rooms as are lighted from the streets will require double windows, in order to lessen the noise; but, for the most part, they have also windows towards the court.

The particular accommodations requisite for the purposes of Anatomy, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Natural History, Materia Medica, &c. have been duly attended to; and, for the most part, the classes connected with the Faculty of Medicine are placed as near as possible to the Anatomical Theatre.

Divinity Library.

The Theological classes and Library are also contiguous to one another. The Library will contain nearly 16,000 volumes; and additional apartments in the basement storey are proposed to be connected with it, so as to be fitted up at after periods, as they may be wanted.

Graduation Hall and Chapel.

The Graduation Hall and Chapel is 90 feet long and 44 feet wide. It is divided into three compartments, by means of coupled Corinthian columns; the centre space forms an exact square, surmounted by a dome 35 feet high. The pilasters on each side are coupled in a manner corresponding with the columns. Here the Professors, &c. are supposed to be seated. The space at each end is intended to be rather above the level of the centre, inclining towards it with a gradual slope, so that the spectators, in every situation, will have an unintercepted command of the whole. The seating, as represented by the Plan, will contain upwards of 800: the addition of galleries would certainly be unfavourable to the

general effect; but if seating for a greater number than here stated should be indispensable, a gallery at each end would contain upwards of 400 more; however, as the numbers accommodated without the galleries will likely be thought sufficient in the mean time, they might be fitted up at an after period, if required. The Retiring-room is situated at the south end, where also is the principal staircase. The Hall is likewise accessible by an easy stair, at the other end.

Museum for Natural History.

The principal apartment of the Museum for Natural History is 140 feet long: a quadrangle is formed at each end by eight Ionic columns, and corresponding pilasters, the entablature of which is surmounted by a dome 36 feet diameter. The light is derived from a sky-light in the centre of each dome, and the intermediate space will be lighted in a lateral direction by two rows of windows, between which a gallery is proposed to run round the whole apartment. The ceiling is of a semi-elliptical form, and is 34 feet high. The class for Natural History is immediately below the east end of this apartment; and communicating with it is a room for the Professor's private collection. Since giving in the Plans, it has occurred to me that it would perhaps be better to place the Preparation-room in the basement storey, where there is sufficient room for it; and, by removing the partition, an apartment would then be formed, in addition to the Museum, 53 feet by 30.

The access to all the apartments is easy and uninterrupted. The principal staircase is solely appropriated to the use of the Museum; but it is also accessible by the stair leading to the Graduation Hall. The laboratory, lumber-room, &c. are in the basement storey.

Library.

The Library is 147 feet long; nearly in the centre is a dome 40

feet diameter, supported by eight Corinthian columns; the whole height of the dome will be 63 feet, and it will be sufficiently lighted from above. This situation, therefore, will be peculiarly favourable for placing such paintings, &c. as belong to the Library; the rest of the apartment is lighted by two rows of windows towards the south; and two tiers of galleries are proposed to run round the whole. The ceiling will be in the form of a segment of a circle, or an ellipsis, and will be nearly 40 feet high. Library.

The importance of the Graduation Hall, Museum, and Library, justly entitles them to great consideration. Magnitude always affords to the architect an opportunity of exhibiting the impressive qualities of magnificence and grandeur of effect. I have consequently bestowed my utmost attention to attain these objects, without losing sight of the no less essential requisites of convenience and comfort: in following out this idea, I have endeavoured to attain simplicity, by avoiding unnecessary subdivisions, the multiplicity of which produces a littleness of effect, by conveying the idea of so many distinct rooms, which, while they add little to the accommodation, are decidedly destructive of that imposing appearance which is so desirable.

The apartments connected with the Library in the basement storey are of very considerable extent, and may be fitted up from time to time, as necessity requires: that part of the upper storey east of the dome is proposed to be reserved for rare books, manuscripts, &c.; the access is by a private stair on the north side. In the apartments thus appropriated to the purposes of the Library, there will be sufficient accommodation for 145,000 volumes; there are several reading-rooms, and recesses for the same purpose would be formed at each window by the projection of the book-cases.

All the rooms for furnaces, &c. would consequently be arched,

and every other precaution resorted to; but, as security from fire is a consideration of such obvious importance, I have been particularly attentive to separate the Library, Museum, &c. from those apartments where the use of fire is indispensable, as the former may be rendered perfectly comfortable, by the introduction of heated air, from the under part of the building, communicated by concealed flues. Such doors as that betwixt the Library and Librarian's house, &c. would require to be of iron.

Librarian's House.

Immediately adjoining, and communicating with the Library, is the Librarian's house. This being the situation allotted to it by the original plan, and being already built, the arrangement of the principal apartments must necessarily remain the same; but, in its further progress, there will be little difficulty in suggesting several improvements; for instance, by lowering the sill of a window in the basement, as marked in the Plan, and forming it into a door, an entrance is obtained, without the necessity of going into the court, which is certainly desirable, at least with regard to the female part of the family: the floor of the basement and the pavement in front at this point, are nearly on a level; and upon the whole, this improvement would but very little affect the general appearance.

Principal's Chambers.

Next to the Librarian's house, on the north, are the Principal's chambers: here, besides other necessary apartments, are rooms for meetings of the Senatus, &c.: their communication with the Library and Librarian's house is easy. The Robing-room is next to the Principal's chambers. The janitor's and porter's houses are in the basement storey, on each side of the entrance. The remainder of the basement will be occupied by apartments for agricultural implements, lumber-rooms, &c. The apartments for the Speculative Society are immediately above the Vestibule; but I have not been

able to obtain accommodation for the Royal Society, without omitting, or considerably reducing the size of other apartments which appeared to me to have more immediate claims to consideration.

The leading features of the plan which I have now attempted to explain are nearly what first occurred to me upon seeing the Report of the *Senatus Academicus*, and I accordingly noticed them generally in my first explanatory letter; but from the hurried manner in which the Plans have been prepared, some few omissions and inaccuracies have taken place with regard to objects of minor importance, the introduction of which would not at all affect the general arrangements. A set of Water-closets, for the use of the students, is proposed to be formed in the area near to the porter's house. There will be another set for the use of the Professors, nearer to the Robing-room, and there will be little difficulty in placing others in those situations where they may be thought requisite. The greater part of the east front being originally intended as dwelling-houses for the Professors, it is obvious, that, in converting them to purposes so very different from their original destination, the removal of some of the interior walls is absolutely necessary: but in resorting to this expedient, I have been careful to avoid any alteration that would be in the least inconsistent with safety. Indeed, with the exception of the wall between the Professors' houses on the north side, which I have removed, in order to obtain apartments of the requisite size for the Greek and Humanity classes, I have displaced nothing but thin partitions, the unimportance of which, and the necessity of their removal is so evident, as to render any vindicatory observations unnecessary.

In both Plans, I have endeavoured, as much as possible, to preserve the character of Mr Adam's design. The alterations must

necessarily be considerable, so far as regards the interior arrangements; and the forming the whole into one court being inconsistent with a leading feature of the original, requires such an alternative, as, under the same circumstances, I am inclined to think Mr Adam himself would have resorted to, as what he intended as the centre of the principal court will not likely be very appropriate in another situation.

My ideas have therefore been regulated by these considerations, but in the event of economy being indispensably necessary, the Corinthian screen might be omitted, as it is not an essential part of the structure; and the elevation, preserving what is already built, might be substituted instead of the other, which must be acknowledged to be more expensive.

REPORT

RESPECTING THE

MODE OF COMPLETING THE NEW BUILDINGS

FOR THE

College of Edinburgh.

ADDRESSED TO

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE COMMISSIONERS
APPOINTED BY PARLIAMENT TO SELECT A PLAN FOR
THAT PURPOSE,

AND TO

THE PROFESSORS OF THAT UNIVERSITY,

BY

WILLIAM HENRY PLAYFAIR,
Architect.

EDINBURGH:
PRINTED BY NEILL AND COMPANY.
1816.

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REPORT,

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GENTLEMEN,

THE Design to which I now presume to solicit your attention, has been regulated by a variety of considerations, the chief of which, for the complete elucidation of the accompanying Plans, I shall now proceed to state as briefly as possible.

In arranging my ideas on this subject, I have constantly endeavoured to keep in view three principal

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principal objects:—I have endeavoured every where to observe the strictest economy;—to maintain as much as possible the spirit of that style of architecture which has been adopted in the buildings already executed;—and to modify the internal arrangement according to the present and the probable wants of the University.

Upon looking over the plans of the College, as designed by the late Mr Robert Adam, a very obvious reduction immediately suggests itself, in the omission of the Central Range of Buildings, which was to have divided the interior space into two courts or areas; and this, it will be found, may be done without injury to the general effect, or interference with the disposition of any of the essential parts.

Nearly the whole of the eastern end of the buildings, it is well known, was originally laid out as dwelling-houses for the Professors,—an arrangement which, from many circumstances, would now be highly inconvenient. Altering the

the destination of these houses, and applying them to objects of greater moment, no material loss of accommodation would be experienced from the want of the Cross Buildings; the heavy expense attending the erection of which would thus be entirely avoided. A difficulty that immediately arises upon this change being effected, is the uniform completion of the interior space, which has thus become one court, instead of two; and this difficulty is considerably increased by a variety of points being fixed at distant parts, and by the state of the levels. It will be seen, however, upon consulting the Drawings and the Model, that these distant points may be reconciled to each other, and that a perfect uniformity may be produced, by repeating the circular corridors at the angles, and by carrying up a screen of masonry at the eastern end of the court, corresponding to that at the opposite end.

The buildings on the northern and southern sides of the area would be completed in a plain and appropriate manner; and the levels may be

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be adjusted by the introduction of a flight of steps running round the whole of the court. In this way, the present surface of the ground would be lowered nine feet and a half, and would remain perfectly horizontal, leaving a gentle descent through the gateway to the street, which would not be so rapid as to prove injurious to the architectural effect, or inconvenient to carriages. The North College Street Front, must be finished in the manner pointed out by the work already executed; and that in South College Street may either be exactly similar, or according to the more ornamental and expensive design of Mr Adam. The College Buildings, if completed in the manner here suggested, would present, in their external aspect, a perfectly uniform and simple appearance, consistent at once with the dignity of the Institution, and with the situation in which they now stand.

It is worthy of remark, that the whole of these changes may be carried into effect, without

out the necessity of destroying, or at all deranging any of the party walls that are already built, which is much to be avoided, as such proceedings never fail, in a greater or less degree, to injure the stability of the works.

The leading features of the proposed alterations being thus settled in as much as they regard the exterior, the internal arrangement comes next to be considered, and here there are several objects to be attended to: The Library, the Museum, the Graduation-Hall and Chapel, and the various Class-rooms for the Professors.

Library.

The number of books now contained in the Library, amounts to about 50,000 volumes, which are rapidly and constantly increasing, at the rate of 1000 volumes *per annum*, so that in the short period of fifty years the present collection will be doubled. Hence the absolute necessity of appropriating to this department every portion of space that can possibly be obtained; and I have therefore given up to it the whole

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whole of the building on the southern side of the area extending from the eastern to the western corridor.

This Library will be divided into two stories, the lower of which will be separated into five compartments, communicating with each other, by folding-doors. Entering at the eastern end, you first come into the Ante-room, a spacious apartment, 47 feet long, 24 feet wide, and 22 feet high, well lighted by a large window from the court, and completely fitted up with book-cases. Here it is proposed that Students waiting for books should assemble, farther access to the Library being prevented by a bar thrown across the door-way leading to the next apartment, which is circular, being 40 feet in diameter, and 64 feet in height, lighted by a sky-light, and having a gallery running round it at the level of the floors above. An additional supply of light is also obtained in a lateral direction from the upper apartment, as will be seen upon examining the plans and sections. Some of the Librarians being in constant attendance in this room

room, the Students would be enabled to procure immediate attention to their wants. Proceeding onwards, you come to the Central Division, 60 feet long, 47 feet wide, and 22 feet high. It receives an abundant supply of light from the north and the south, and is intended to be fitted up as a Graduation Hall and Chapel, being capable, when properly seated, of accommodating 700 Students, as great a number as will probably ever be induced to attend the Discourses delivered within the walls of the College. Separate entrances can be obtained; so there need be no interference with the other parts of the Library. Beyond this, is another Circular Room, exactly similar to that already mentioned; and still farther on, is another apartment corresponding to the Ante-room. This last being in a retired situation, and well lighted, is intended as a Reading-room for the Professors.

Graduation-Hall and Chapel.

Returning to the eastern end, you come to the Great Stairs, by which you ascend to the Upper Library, which is similar to the one below, excepting that the Central Division is

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80 feet in height, having an arched ceiling, supported by sixteen Corinthian columns. It is lighted by ten windows, five on the north and five on the south side, between which are placed the book-cases, each projecting 10 feet into the room, thus affording great accommodation for the books, and by contracting the apparent width of the apartment, bringing it into much better proportion. These book-cases being nearly 10 feet apart, sufficient space is left for a reading-desk at each window, where those Students who wish to consult expensive works, may be supplied with every requisite convenience. Instead also of the communication being kept up between the various apartments by folding-doors, columns are introduced supporting the entablature, by which means the several divisions are in a manner thrown into one great room. A person, therefore, standing at either extremity, has the whole range open before him, extending to a distance of 190 feet, while the Circular Rooms with their domes, and the Centre Compartment with its arched ceiling, give a pleasing diversity to the general appearance; the columns with their

their unbroken entablature, imparting an agreeable simplicity, and connecting the whole together.

The book-cases are in general from 12 to 14 feet in height, and the books are protected by lattice-work from the intrusion of strangers. It is calculated that the whole of the Library will contain 150,000 Volumes.

Besides the Great Stairs already mentioned, which are intended chiefly for the use of the Public, two smaller stair-cases are provided for the convenience of the Librarians, to whom an easy access from one part to another is of the highest importance. These stair-cases also lead to extensive galleries which occupy the space between the columns and the roof, and where it is proposed that those books that are the least in request, may be deposited: they likewise communicate with large closets, where manuscripts and other objects worthy of particular attention may be secured.

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In preparing apartments for so numerous and valuable a collection of books as that belonging to the College of Edinburgh, one consideration of great importance must not be overlooked—security from fire. This very essential point is to be attained, by rendering the introduction of any fire into the Library perfectly unnecessary, and by making each apartment fire-proof, so that should any such unfortunate circumstance ever occur, the mischief would be confined to the particular spot where it originated. The first of these objects is to be accomplished by warming the Library with heated air, instead of following the usual modes either by stoves or grates. The fire for carrying on this process, would be kindled in an arched room, situate in the lower part of the building, and the warm air would be distributed through iron-pipes laid within the floors, and would issue upwards through various apertures made for that purpose. By this means a uniform and agreeable heat would be diffused over the whole of the Library, and the presence of any fire in the apartments would be quite uncalled for. This method

method has just been adopted in this City, with the most perfect success, in the New Library belonging to the Writers to the Signet.

The additional security that is to be acquired by rendering the apartments fire-proof is very desirable, and may be attained by making use of iron in the floors in place of timber,—an idea which has been carried into execution in many instances, and has been found to answer every wished-for purpose. The expense would be nearly the same as that attending the usual mode of framing timber-floors, and would eventually prove to be highly economical, as it would preclude the necessity of insuring the Library,—a proceeding that would surely be suggested by common prudence, were not these precautions to be made use of. It would also be advisable to cut off the communication between the different rooms by means of iron doors, which would be concealed during the day-time; and the party walls would require to be built up in such a manner as entirely to insulate the roofs.

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Museum for Natural History.

The wants of the Museum for Natural History very much resemble those of the Library. Being a collection that is continually increasing, it makes the same imperious demand for an abundance of room. It also requires to be heated in a uniform and secure manner, and should be rendered fire-proof. A ready communication from one part to another is a great desideratum, and a steady and copious supply of light of the highest importance. I propose, therefore, that it should occupy the whole of the building at the western end of the court, extending from the northern to the southern corridor. This appropriation of so great a space to one purpose, may, perhaps, at the first view, appear injudicious, and an encroachment upon other departments, but will be found, I think, on due consideration, to be no more than is called for by the circumstances of the case.

The present Museum is very small, and unable to contain above one-half of the specimens, when properly arranged. Double this space is therefore

therefore already wanted, and of course, some considerable allowance must be made for the probable increase of the collection, which, accordingly, in my arrangement, would occupy nearly one-half of the building, while the remainder would be reserved for the accumulation of after times; a provision, I think, by no means too great. It is quite evident that a Museum will, in a great measure, become useless to the world unless its contents be arranged in a judicious and methodical manner, which cannot possibly be effected should there be any deficiency either of light or space. But when placed in proper order, it becomes doubly attractive to the Student, and convenient to the Man of Science who may have occasion to refer to it, while societies and individuals will be induced to contribute largely towards a collection where they are assured that their donations will be kept in a state of high preservation, and exhibited to the greatest advantage.

I propose that the building should be divided into two large rooms, one of which will be on the

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the first or principal floor, the other on the second floor. The lower one is 90 feet long, 34 feet wide, and 24 feet high. Its entrance is from the piazza, and it is lighted by five windows, between which, and at the end, cabinets would be placed for the accommodation of specimens, while the floor may be partially occupied by those objects whose bulk prevents their being deposited elsewhere. This room would be finished in a plain but appropriate manner, with two Grecian Doric columns at each end, which would communicate to it a certain degree of interest, and, at the same time, contribute towards its better proportions, by diminishing its apparent length.

The Stair-case leading to the Upper Museum, is situate at the northern end of the piazza, and is intended solely for the use of Visitors, and the Professor of Natural History. This upper apartment, which is the principal one, is of the same dimensions as that below, excepting in its height, which is considerably greater, as it extends upwards to the roof. In the middle of it

is a dome, 22 feet in diameter, whose centre is occupied by a sky-light, from which, and from two others placed at intermediate points, would be obtained an abundant supply of light; and that in a direction the most favourable for exhibiting the specimens, while a great deal of additional space would be acquired, by the omission of the windows. At the height of 12 feet from the floor, and extending the whole length of the room, is a gallery, above and below which, cabinets would be arranged for the reception of specimens; and in the middle of the Museum, would be a long table with glass-cases, for holding minerals. There are two doors to this apartment; one at the eastern side, for the admission of Visitors, and another at the southern end, communicating with the Natural History Class-room, which is immediately adjoining.

Class-Rooms.

The disposition of the Class-rooms being an object of the first importance, as materially affecting the comfort of the Professors and their Pupils, has received a most particular and undivided share of my attention. The difficulty of

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deciding between so many opposing claims, is considerable; and I am well aware, that several objections may be urged against the accompanying plan; but these defects will, I think, be found to arise from the peculiar circumstances of the case, which are in some instances quite beyond the power of controul.

The entire height of the buildings is divided into four stories; of which, two appear to me to be in a great degree inapplicable to the present purpose, viz. The basement floor and the attics. The basement floor, from being on a level with the street, is exposed to so much noise, as to be rendered unfit for lecture-rooms; and is, besides, furnished with a very scanty portion of light. The attics, on the other hand, are, except in two instances, dark and deficient in height. Under these circumstances, they may be applied to other purposes of minor importance, to which they will be perfectly adequate, while the two intermediate floors, which are spacious, well lighted, and of easy access, may be occupied as Class-rooms.

These Rooms, I have in all cases, placed in situations as remote from noise as possible. I have also arranged them in such a manner, that the Students going to one class, need not encounter those coming from another; and, wherever possible, I have added a small retiring-room for the use of the Professor. As this last conveniency, however, could not be granted to every one, I have given the preference to those Gentlemen who may have occasion to lecture twice a-day, or who may have apparatus to prepare for the ensuing meeting; in both of which cases, their attendance at the College being prolonged, a sitting-room becomes a matter of considerable importance. With regard to the manner of warming these apartments, it must be done by means of a grate or stove, whichever may appear preferable; A general system of warming them by heated air, not being advisable, as each of them is only in use for one or two hours during the day.

The following is a List of the several Class-rooms, with the number of Students each would accommodate; and the number pointed

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CLASSES.	No. of Students that can be accommodated.	No. of Students likely to want accommodation.
I.—LITERATURE AND PHILOSOPHY.		
Latin,	300	220
Greek,	300	250
Mathematics,	133	120
Logic,	300	220
Moral Philosophy,	250	150
Natural Philosophy,	300	200
Rhetoric,	130	120
Universal History,	130	50
Natural History,	150	150
Agriculture,	130	100
II.—THEOLOGY.		
Divinity,	210	200
Church History,	210	200
Oriental Languages,	150	100
III.—LAW.		
Civil Law,	150	50
Scots Law,	250	200
Public Law,	150	..
IV.—MEDICINE.		
Materia Medica,	300	250
Practice of Physic,	530	400
Chemistry,	530	500
Theory of Physic,	150	..
Anatomy,	300	250
Midwifery,	250	200
Clinical Surgery,	300	150
Military Surgery,	300	250
Medical Jurisprudence,	150	50

The eastern end of the buildings, (which have been noticed before as originally intended as dwelling-houses for the Professors) may be occupied by the Theological Library, Librarian's House, Janitor's and Porter's Houses, Guard Hall, Principal's Chambers, with apartments for the Senatus Academicus, the Royal and Speculative Societies, &c. in all of which their respective wants have been attended to.

According to my arrangement, then;—the exterior of the buildings would be executed as nearly similar as possible to Mr Adam's Design:—the court would be rendered perfectly uniform, and the levels reconciled to each other:—great provision is made for the future increase of the Library and Museum for Natural History, both of which would be rendered secure from fire, by being placed in parts of the building appropriated to them alone;—and particular attention is paid to the claims of the Professors individually, and to their general demands as a Public Body.

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APPENDIX II.

REPORTS of the PROFESSORS' Opinions on the PLANS for the Completion of the BUILDINGS of the COLLEGE.

IF there was a difficulty in arranging the Reports, &c. of the several Architects on their respective Plans for completing the College Buildings, there is certainly more difficulty in arranging the Reports or Opinions of the several Professors thereon. It has, however, been thought best to adhere to the same rule of printing the whole of the Observations of each Professor together; and it may only be noticed, by way of explanation, that several of the Professors gave their Opinions in writing, soon after the first Plans were submitted to their consideration; but that others delayed this to a later period, or did not give any Opinion in this way. Afterwards, specific Questions were sent in writing by the *Senatus Academicus* to each Professor; and these, with the Answers of each, are printed after their former Opinions.

1. Principal Baird declined to give an opinion as a Member of the *Senatus Academicus*, being also a Trustee.

2. Remarks by the Reverend Dr William Ritchie, Professor of Divinity, and the Reverend Dr Hugh Meiklejohn, Professor of Church History, on the Plans for altering and finishing the College Buildings.

1. THE best opinion which we can form, without pretending to any knowledge in architecture, leads us to give a decided preference to the plan by Mr Play-

fair. His arrangements for the public library we think very superior. We also prefer his mode of levelling the interior court. The steps ascending to the principal flat, instead of being a defect, will, in our opinion, prove highly ornamental. At any rate, it appears much superior to elevating the east end of the court, and making a very rapid ascent from the great gate.

The accommodations for the theological classes, in which we are more immediately interested, and particularly for the theological library, we think excellent, and preferable to any of the others. Some small alterations will be required in the interior arrangements of the rooms; but these will be easily accomplished, and would be equally necessary in all the plans we have inspected.

The only defect in this plan respects the chapel, which appears rather inadequate. We consider a suitable apartment for the public worship of God indispensibly necessary. To us it appears essential to the respectability and dignity of the university; and we believe that there is no great establishment of the kind in Europe, furnished with proper buildings, and without a chapel. We earnestly and respectfully request of the Honourable Trustees that this defect may be supplied, by the erection of a suitable chapel within the college. This request we feel ourselves impelled to make, from a sense of our duty to the students,—to the university,—to our country,—and to the interests of religion.

2. The only other plan we think it necessary to notice, as next in merit to Mr Playfair's, is that by Mr Burn. Though we think it inferior in the arrangements for the public library, in the mode of levelling the court, and, particularly, in the accommodation for the theological class and library, it certainly affords a very superior chapel to that proposed by Mr Playfair.

WILL. RITCHIE, *S. S. T. P.*
HUGH MEIKLEJOHN, *S. S. Th. et Hist. Eccl. Prof. Reg.*

Edinburgh College, 22d Nov. 1816.

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3. Opinion of the Reverend Dr Brunton, Professor of Hebrew.

1*st*, Letter to the Principal.

Albany Street, 27th April 1816.

MY DEAR SIR,—As it will not be in my power to attend the meeting of the Senatus Academicus to-morrow, I beg leave to trouble you with a remark or two on the college plans. The opinion I know is worth very little in itself; but the expression of it will at least give me the satisfaction of shewing that I have not been inattentive to a subject to which you have with so much propriety directed the notice of the Senatus.

Were I to confine myself to the concerns of the theological faculty, I should say, that there is none of the principal plans in which their accommodation is neglected. I should for myself be satisfied with any of them. But if it be expected that each professor should prefer one of the plans upon general grounds, I certainly am disposed to give that preference to Mr Playfair's. If the college is to be finished at the expence of the nation, we ought to have something to shew that is worthy of a national work. The shew-rooms of a school of science ought to be its library and museum, and these are of unequalled beauty in Mr Playfair's plan. Indeed, in regard to the library particularly, I have seen nothing of the sort in Britain, which appears to me in the same degree to combine accommodation, elegance, and security.

These two features of the plan occupy no doubt a very large share of the building. But enough remains for every useful purpose. Much of the attic floor is unappropriated; and, in a situation so noisy as ours, these apartments, lighted from the roof, appear to me the rooms for individual classes which are the most eligible of all. They have height enough of roof to be not only respectable, but handsome.

Another great advantage of Mr Playfair's plan, as it appears to me, consists in its not displacing a stone of what is already built. No suite of library or museum rooms could be introduced into the east front, without making such havoc in the party walls, as might be injurious to the security of the building; and such a suite would involve another great evil; either the circular room over the great gate must be dark, or the dome, which the massive front is intended to support, must give place to a paltry cupola light.

As to the noisiness of our situation, may I be allowed to suggest, that the thing is not absolutely irremediable. It is felt most in such narrow streets as those on the west and north, where the carriages come close to the walls. The west street, I am persuaded, the Trustees might at present, for a small sum, be allowed to convert into a paved alley, instead of a carriage-way. And the time may come, in the improvements of the city, when the mean and narrow street from Argyle Square to South Bridge may be carried with a sweep to the northward, so as to enter South Bridge Street on the *north* side of Adam's Square.

I have to apologize for the length to which these hurried hints have gone. I am, &c.

ALEX. BRUNTON.

2*d*, Circular and Answers.

College, November 8. 1816.

The Trustees appointed for rebuilding the college, having considered that the Professors are the best judges of the accommodation required, resolved to remit the whole plans for their opinion; and expressed a desire that the Senatus Academicus would divide the numerous plans into two classes, that the Trustees might be assisted in coming to a determination on the subject.

1*st*, Those plans which, upon the whole, seemed preferable, and which, with some alterations, might be adopted.

2*d*, Those plans which seemed so defective, that, without a total alteration, they could not be adopted.

In order to obtain the opinion of the Senatus, it would be desireable if each Professor would fill up the schedule on the other side.

Questions.	*Answers.*
Which of the plans deserve the preference, upon the whole.	
1*st*, As to the elevation proposed?	On the principle which the Trustees have laid down, of adhering to Mr Adam's elevation, the competition is narrowed. Of the plans so qualified, the two best appear to be Mr Playfair's and Mr Burn's.
2*d*, As to the mode of obviating the difference of level?	Mr Playfair's, provided that the number of the steps were somewhat diminished, by increasing the slope of the court towards the centre, so as to take off three steps.
3*d*, As to the public rooms?	
Library.	Mr Playfair's, beyond comparison, for extent, convenience, splendour, and security.
Museum.	Mr Playfair's. The subordinate apartments belonging to the Museum, according to Mr Playfair's plan, must be at once convenient in themselves, and the means of increasing the elegance of the principal site.
Chapel.	I have no wish to see the chapel greater than the actual wants of the college require. A larger chapel there might be temptation to alienate occasionally, for purposes not at all academical. I think Mr Playfair's sufficient.

Questions.	*Answers.*
4*th*, As to your own class?	Mr Playfair's accommodation for the theological faculty is by far the best. Indeed, the apartments intended for them by Mr Burn, between North College Street and a noisy corridor, would be almost untenantable.
5*th*, As to the interior arrangement of the buildings in general for College purposes?	Except in regard to the interal corridor of Mr Burn, I consider the two plans (under the limitations above specified), as both of them very meritorious in this respect.
6*th*, What defects occur to you in the different plans, of which you prefer some parts?	I consider some parts of Mr Playfair's elevations as rather meagre. But this, I presume, could be easily corrected.

In addition to the above, I beg to refer to my former letter (addressed to the Principal), as containing an opinion, which the most careful renewed inspection of the plans has confirmed.

ALEX. BRUNTON.

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4. Report by the Reverend Dr David Ritchie, Professor of Logic, on the College Plans.

I confine my remarks to Mr Burn's and Mr Playfair's plans, thinking them, on the whole, rather preferable to any of the others.

Mr Playfair's.—The library is more splendid than that of Mr Burn's, and larger. But I doubt much the propriety of putting the chapel in the central apartment. It would hurt the effect of the splendid suite of apartments, if fitted up properly; and if only fitted up as a library, it would not answer well as a chapel. It ought also to be considered, whether the cupola lights would be sufficient for lighting the lower part of the room, especially in snow.

I doubt also whether the method of getting over the difference of level, by a flight of steps, would be either convenient or handsome. I fear the court would look ill, when the base of the building was about as high as one's head, when one looked at it from the area.

I am well enough satisfied with the class-room assigned for me.

Mr Burn.—I prefer Mr Burn's plan of keeping the chapel where it was originally intended. It admits of being fitted up in an appropriate method, which could hardly be done in Mr Playfair's.

I think also the inclined plane the best way of obviating the difference of level, understanding that there shall be a sunk area, with cellars, on the east side of the court.

I like my class-room better than that assigned for me by Mr Playfair; and prefer much having either the library or the museum on the principal front, to having that part of the building frittered down into a number of small apartments.

I also prefer Burn's elevation of the inside of the east front to that of Mr Playfair.

DAVID RITCHIE.

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5. Report by Mr George Dunbar, Professor of Greek.

As the trustees have declared their resolution, in judging of the plans for finishing the College buildings, to adhere, as nearly as possible, in the external elevations, to that of the late Mr Adam, I shall, therefore, confine my observations to such as appear to me to approach nearest it in external appearance; and, at the same time, to afford the best internal accommodation.

These, in my judgement, are the *Plans of Mr Burn and Mr Playfair*. Perhaps, in external appearance, that of Mr Burn is entitled to the preference, as it exhibits a more ornamental and finished style of architecture in those places where it is necessary to deviate from Mr Adam's plan.

The place allotted for the *Greek Class*, in Mr Burn's plan, is on the south side. The room is of sufficient extent, of proper proportions, and so designed as to allow the professor to retire into a private apartment during the egress of one class and the entrance of another, without being incommoded by the students. Being situated towards a noisy street, it would be necessary to have double sashes for the windows; and, to prevent an approach to the buildings, a railing, at some distance, should run the whole length of that side. Double doors also would be requisite, to prevent noise from the lobby; and, if either the museum or library should be placed over it, care should be taken that no sound should reach it.

In Mr Playfair's plan, the Greek class-room is placed on the north side, a situation in some respects preferable, as being more removed from noise; but, perhaps, not capable of being so well lighted. The internal form and arrangement of the class-room will answer equally well with Mr Burn's design; so that, as far as I am concerned, either plan affords sufficient and appropriate accommodation.

Mr Playfair's plan of the *library* is certainly the most splendid, regular, and

commodious, of any that has been exhibited. It is calculated to give ample space for the present collection of books, and sufficient room for many additional volumes; and it also affords excellent accommodation for the students. So far as I can judge, it appears unexceptionable. Mr Burn, I understand, proposes that it should be on the *south side*, above the range of class-rooms on the first floor, instead of the *east*, as in the plan exhibited. In that situation, it can neither be so magnificient nor so large as in Mr Playfair's design; but might, perhaps, by proper arrangement, afford every requisite, while it would leave more space for other purposes.

Mr Playfair has placed the museum on the *west side*, the situation intended by Mr Adam for the great hall and chapel. In my opinion, no alteration should be made in the destination of that part of the buildings. I look upon a chapel, in particular, and a great hall, as indispensibly necessary in such an university as this; and, indeed, in every university, for *religious* and *academical* purposes. It is well known, that a considerable number of students, from different parts of the country, especially such as attend the literary and philosophical classes, are often prevented from attending public worship, for want of a proper place appropriated for them. The gallery in Lady Yester's church is too small to accommodate half the number; and the rest must either absent themselves, or try to get admission into other churches. The consequence is, that many, sufficiently well disposed, choose rather to stay at home, and neglect this important duty, than obtrude themselves into seats belonging to private families. Every parent, who has his son's welfare at heart, must feel solicitous about his religious duties, and his attendance on divine worship, when he sends him from his own roof to receive a liberal education; and would be not a little surprised, that no provision was made for these important ends; but that he may either wander from place to place, or spend the time according to his own pleasure. Many young men, attending the university, are recommended to the attention of friends and acquaintances; but it is impossible for them, however well inclined, to give them seats in their own churches, or to recommend them to attend a place appropriated for students. The universities in this country, as well as in most others, sprung from the church, and are still intimately connected with our religious establishment. It would, in one view, be a reproach, that in a great seminary of learning, frequented by nearly two thousand students, a considerable number of whom are intended for the church, and the greater part, it may be presumed, have been accustomed to attend divine service, no place of worship should be provided. The importance of a religious education was never more necessary than in the present times; and no opportunity should be lost by public bodies in confirming it in the minds of youth. The only plausible objections that can be urged are, "that there are "no funds for such an endowment, and that the students may not attend." Though there be no funds at present, it is to be hoped that sufficient will be got, in no great length of time, to make it an object for young men of abilities to qualify themselves for becoming candidates for the office of preacher. I can conceive it becoming a most useful school for a better style of eloquence

and delivery than now prevails; and for preparing future ornaments for the Church of Scotland. If the University *has no power* to *enforce attendance*, and every needful act of discipline, it is high time she were invested with it; but I have no idea that compulsion would be necessary. I am convinced, from what I have seen, that a very considerable number would attend divine service most regularly, and would consider it rather a privilege than a hardship. The chapel, if properly constructed, might answer for the public hall also, where degrees might be conferred, public examinations held, and prize discourses read. The students might then be called upon to assemble about the opening of every session, and have their duties and obligations explained to them; and thus exhibit the union of a great establishment, not the loose and unconnected parts of different professions. These remarks lead me to notice, that, in Mr Burn's plan, and in several of the others, the buildings on the west side are principally appropriated to the chapel and public hall, agreeably to the late Mr Adam's intention. In Mr Playfair's, they are occupied by the *museum*. He intends a part of the library to answer for the chapel, &c. But I am afraid that space would not accommodate a sufficient number, and would, besides, injure the appearance and derange the business of the library.

The mode of bringing the area to a level has evidently occasioned no little difficulty to the architects. Mr Playfair's plan of carrying a number of steps round the whole buildings would occasion many inconveniences, and would, I apprehend, hurt the general appearance. It would look awkward to descend on one side as into an arena, and rise to the same height on the other to enter a class-room. It would appear too much like a shelving pond, with a sluice at the bottom. Mr Burn's scheme appears to me to be preferable;—to sink the area gradually towards the middle, and incline it towards the lower part, through the main entrance,—to form an inclined plane to the entrances in each side of the main passage, and make the descent through them by two flights of steps, at some distance from each other.

These are the principal observations which occur to me upon the two plans that, in my mind, deserve the preference. In external appearance, that of Mr Burn appears preferable; and also in a more general accommodation of all the necessary public departments, and with a view to the comfort of the students, by carrying a corridor round the whole internal part of the buildings. In Mr Playfair's, the library and the accommodation of the theological faculty are superior; and, perhaps, also the different apartments for the principal and professors as a body.

GEORGE DUNBAR.

College, 20th November 1816.

6. Answers by Mr Alexander Christison, Professor of Humanity, to the Circular of the Senatus.

Edinburgh, November 22. 1816.

SIR,—I preferred, at first, Mr Playfair's plan of the college building; and I see no good reason for changing that preference.

1. Because Mr Playfair gave my classes the requisite accommodation, with an entrance separate from that of the Greek classes.
2. Because he accomplished the level of the area.
3. Because he gave four corridors; thus rendering the appearance of the area uniform.
4. Because his library seemed to me the best.
5. Because the library and natural history museum were separate, to avoid the danger from fire.
6. Because Mr Playfair proposes to render the library and museum fire proof.
7. Because his chapel, contrived to contain seven hundred, or more, seems to me large enough.
8. Because he seems to me to arrange properly the room for the Senatus Academicus, the guard-hall, the principal's chambers, the librarian's house, and the porter's lodge. I am, &c.

ALEX. CHRISTISON.

7. Opinion of Mr John Leslie, Professor of Mathematics.

I gave a report last spring, concerning the plans proposed for completing the college buildings; but now, understanding that it has been lost or mislaid, I am anxious to re-state the opinion which I formed after due deliberation.

I confined my report to the three plans which were then considered as decidedly superior to the rest, those of Mr Elliot, Mr Burn, and Mr Playfair. But as Mr Elliot's plan has been since abandoned by common consent, as altogether unfit for the objects proposed, I need not repeat the insurmountable objections which I made to it at that time. I shall, therefore, restrict my observations at present to the plans of Mr Burn and Mr Playfair.

Both of these plans evince much taste and judgement; but, in all the great requisites, the latter maintains, I think, a towering superiority. I shall state the comparison under different heads.

Class-Rooms.—These in Mr Burn's plan are in a noisy confined quarter. The room designed for the mathematical class would not answer the purpose at all, since it would give no command of the sun during the winter months. In

Mr Playfair's plan, the class-rooms are all placed in the best possible situation, the middle of the north front, which would be of easy access, and free from noise and distraction, being screened from the narrow street behind them by the anti-rooms, reserved for the accommodation of the professors, and by the apartments allotted for holding instruments and models.

Library.—The library is the most important, and ought to be the most ornamental part of the building. Mr Burn's plan has some striking features; but unfortunately it wants what is essential to architectural beauty, uniformity and symmetry. It would, besides, prove rather expensive in the execution, since it would require great changes to be made in the part of the original plan which is already built.

Mr Playfair's plan for the library bears the stamp of genius, and combines every advantage that could be desired,—at once commodious, elegant, and even magnificent. In short, when finished, it would unquestionably be the boast of our northern metropolis.

Museum.—Mr Playfair's plan for the museum is likewise admirably conceived. The lower part being, from its position in a narrow street or lane, unavoidably rather dark, is allotted for the larger objects; while the upper part forms a very handsome gallery, lighted from the ceiling, and calculated for displaying the smaller specimens to the greatest advantage. Mr Burn's plan for the museum is much inferior, and would not, in the course of this work, come to be executed till after the lapse of many years,—a circumstance of extreme moment, since it would not only occasion the greatest temporary inconvenience, but would effectually check the progress of the collection, which has been advancing so rapidly through the zeal and activity of the present professor. It were better indeed to defer the building of the library; for though the present arrangement is incommodious, there is abundance of room for any acquisitions of books that may be made for many years to come.

Graduation Hall.—I must consider such a distinct building as altogether superfluous. Why occupy so much space, and incur such vast expence, for a hall that would not be wanted above once a-year? And is not the library in every view the fittest place for conferring academical honours; the very sanctuary of learning, surrounded with objects calculated to make the deepest and most accordant impression.

Chapel.—As a separate and appropriate building, I consider a chapel as foreign to the nature of our institution. The students, wearing no academical dresses, live dispersed over a large town, and sink into the rank of citizens the moment that the lecture in the college is finished. A considerable body of them frequent church in company with their parents or relatives; a very great number, from England, and other parts, naturally prefer the episcopal chapels; and, for the accommodation of the rest of the students, a large part of Lady Yester's Church has been always allotted. There is consequently every facility afforded in Edinburgh for the youth in attending public worship; but nothing in the smallest degree like compulsion can ever be used; and the students must be left in this, as in other parts of general conduct, to the direction of their own good sense. But to erect a chapel, without any funds for

supporting a chaplain, seems to be rather an extraordinary proposition. If, however, it shall be absolutely required to have a place assigned for public worship within the college walls, Mr Playfair suggests that the central part of the library could be fitted up for that purpose, capable of containing a much larger number of auditors than are ever likely to be attracted under such circumstances.

It should be remarked, as a most important recommendation of Mr Playfair's plan, that his museum and library are, by their position, freed from the danger of fire, being situate at a distance, and quite detached from the houses occupied by the servants and office-bearers of the university. He has likewise subdued the inconvenience arising from the want of level in the area of the college, by introducing a flight of steps, which converts a defect into a pleasing ornament. But he has attained all those immense advantages of internal arrangement, without injuring Mr Adam's original design,—preserved the circular corners in the court, and yet required no part of what has been already erected to be pulled down.

On the whole, I am disposed to regard Mr Playfair's plan as of a totally different class from any that has been offered. It is the production of a man of genius, of fine taste, and finished education, who has concentrated the whole force of his talents in this composition. His perfect acquaintance with all the arrangements of our academical system has given him a decided advantage above all his competitors. The opportunities which he has enjoyed of improving his taste and experience, were likewise of no ordinary kind; and I am confident that his judgement, zeal, and activity, would be equally conspicuous in carrying his plan, through all the details, into execution. It will reflect honour on the university to have produced such an *eleve* in the person of so near a relative of its most illustrious professor.

JOHN LESLIE, Professor of Mathematics.

Edinburgh College,
Nov. 28. 1816.

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8. Dr Thomas Brown, Professor of Moral Philosophy.

Circular and Answers.

(As the introduction of this Circular is the same in that addressed to each Professor, as given in printing the opinion of Dr Brunton, p. 31, it is thought unnecessary to reprint it, in printing the other opinions of the Professors, transmitted in answer to this document. To prevent unnecessary repetition, also, the Queries are not reprinted, unless where answered.)

Questions.	*Answers.*
Which of the plans deserves the preference, upon the whole,	Mr Playfair's.
1*st*, As to the elevation proposed?	Mr Playfair's.
2*d*, As to the mode of obviating the difference of level?	Mr Playfair's
3*d*, As to the public rooms?	
Library.	As to the library and museum, Mr Playfair's is decidedly far superior; and, with respect to the chapel (*if* a chapel *be* necessary, where there is no fund for a chaplain, and when accommodation is already provided for the students in an adjacent church), I greatly prefer Mr Playfair's plan, because it finds sufficient accommodation for the purpose, *with no loss of space* for purposes more strictly academical. This I conceive to be a most important advantage, where the space is necessarily limited, and not more than will soon be absolutely requisite for the increasing stores of our library and museum.
Museum.	
Chapel.	
4*th*, As to your own class?	I am perfectly satisfied with the accommodation afforded me in Mr Playfair's plan.
5*th*, As to the interior arrangement of the buildings in general for college purposes?	Mr Playfair's.

9. Opinion of Mr John Playfair, Professor of Natural History.

Edinburgh, April 27. 1816.

In the opinion I am going to give on the subject of the plans which have been submitted to the consideration of the professors, I am aware that I cannot be considered as altogether impartial; and that the relation I stand in to one of the artists, whose works are to be judged of, may naturally be supposed to have an influence on my opinion. I will not pretend that I am superior to such influence, though I am strongly impressed with the importance of the

present decision, and the responsibility attached to a choice that is to affect, not the present generation only, but those that are to come after, and may either entitle us to the gratitude, or subject us to the reproaches, of our successors, for many centuries. Feeling all this, and aware at the same time of my own situation, I do not wish any opinion I have to offer to have any other weight than it is fairly entitled to, from the reasons by which it is supported.

The situation given to the natural philosophy class, in Mr Elliot's plan, appears to me quite inadmissible. It is placed not far from the east end of the south front, and receives its light by a window from the south. The buildings on the opposite side of the street are at the same time very high, and do not permit the sun to shine upon the lower part of this window for more than half the year. The breadth of the street is forty seven feet and a half; the elevation of the opposite building from the ground is 51° 30′; and the height of the bottom of the window of the natural philosophy class is twelve feet above the surface. From these *data*, it is easy to calculate that the sun's centre would not be seen from that window, clear above the opposite buildings, earlier than the 27th or 28th of April, and then only for a short time about noon. The experiments on optics require that the sun should be seen above the said buildings by several degrees, at least for a full hour before or after noon, and as early as the beginning of April. To place the natural philosophy class, therefore, in the situation allotted to it in Mr Elliot's plan, would be a prohibition of all the optical experiments for which the direct rays of the sun are necessary.

The accommodation of the same class in Mr Playfair's and Mr Burn's plans are not liable to this objection; and, indeed, appear very unexceptionable, though the want of a vertical section in the latter plans prevent me from being able to speak with respect to them with so much precision as I should wish.

2. As the library is the concern of every member of the University, I shall take the liberty of offering some remarks on that subject.

In Mr Playfair's plan, the room allotted to the library would certainly form one of the most superb and elegant repositories for books that is to be found in this island. It would also, if I mistake not, have great convenience from the facility of access afforded by the disposition of the stairs from the reading-rooms, &c. Its situation, also, is such, as to render it very little exposed to danger from fire; an advantage, as far as I have remarked, peculiar to this plan. There are no teaching rooms, nor places where fire must be daily lighted, either above or below it. It may, therefore, be heated entirely by warm air. For any thing so valuable as a great public library, this is an advantage that can hardly be sufficiently appreciated.

Mr Elliot's library is a very large room; but, with the wall running lengthwise, and cutting it into two long narrow galleries, it would, I think, in the execution, have a bad and mean effect. The wall above mentioned is, I think, one of those contrivances to which one would not submit but in the case of absolute necessity.

Mr Burn has placed his library on the east side of the court, in the part of the

college already built, and, from its original destination, but ill suited for the purpose to which it would thus be turned. I do not doubt that Mr Burn has made the best of the place as it now stands; but, nevertheless, the library, on the plan he proposes, would want symmetry altogether. It would consist of a number of apartments, not at all corresponding to one another. In order also to obtain this accommodation, two of the great transverse walls of the building must be pulled down, besides some thinner and inferior walls;—operations, especially the two first, which it were certainly most desireable to avoid.

The central room is to be lighted from above; for which purpose the dome already built must be taken down, and constructed on a plan quite different from the original design. Now, besides that, in an undertaking very much limited as to expence, the charge of pulling down and rebuilding ought as much as possible to be avoided, an idea has been expressed by several of the professors, founded I think on good feeling, that the east front should continue just as Mr Adam had originally designed it, as a proper and becoming monument to the memory of an architect of great eminence, who has done honour to his country, and who, though his designs in the present case have been frustrated, and though they were in many respects defective, was himself most desirous of promoting the interests of this University.

Mr Burn's library has the defect also, which I am disposed to consider as a very material one, of being above dwelling-houses, and places where there must be daily fires all the winter over.

3. Many of the observations now made apply equally to the plans of the museum, when compared with one another. The two spacious rooms allotted by Mr Playfair to the objects of natural history, seem well adapted both for accommodation and effect. The upper room, by being lighted from the top, not only enjoys the light most favourable for the examination of minerals, but serves to economise the space on the floor and on the sides, by the absence of all those lateral openings in the walls, where objects could not be arranged. The security against fire is the same here as in the library, and is a condition no less valuable. In Mr Burn's plan, the museum has not this advantage; and, in point of general effect, is also far inferior. The same is true of Mr Elliot's museum.

4. The graduation hall and chapel are much more spacious in Mr Elliot's plan and Mr Burn's than in Mr Playfair's; though I am very doubtful whether they would be found, if executed, to possess much elegance or beauty of form. If Mr Playfair has reduced them to much narrower limits, he perhaps allows them all the space that it is necessary for them to have. The hall for graduations is but seldom of use; and, if a spacious room for the purpose of inaugurations shall be thought suitable to the dignity of the University, and the importance of the ceremony, what can be more proper than that it should be performed in the library? The great central room, in Mr Playfair's plan, would answer the purpose perfectly; and the candidates for academical honours would have the satisfaction to receive them in the presence, as it were, of those great instructors of the world, whose works have taught both the masters and the scholars of the present day.

That much room should be allowed even to the sacred objects of a chapel,

where there is neither a congregation to receive instruction, nor a clergyman to give them, may perhaps be questioned without any great impropriety. If, however, the affirmative of this question should be decided on, the same great central room of the library might be applied to that purpose also. As to a great room for musical festivals, or purposes no way academical, I should not be disposed to agree to it, if we had money at command, and even were the college of Edinburgh as richly endowed as any of the more splendid and less useful establishments of the south. But, with our limited funds, funds granted exclusively for the purposes of academical improvement, that a negative should be put on all such proposals cannot admit of a moment's deliberation.

5. There is only one consideration more, to which I shall take the liberty to advert. It relates to the exterior of the building.

In completing a work already executed in part, on a plan different from that on which it was undertaken, it is very material to preserve, as far as possible, the character of the original design, and to make the new part correspond as much with the old as the nature of the thing will admit. I am very much deceived if Mr Playfair's plans are not those in which this object is best accomplished. The east front, and the dome, are preserved in their original state; throughout the whole, nothing of any consequence is pulled down, and almost every stone is left in its place. The corridor in the north-west angle is one of the most striking parts of the work, as it now stands. Mr Playfair continues the corridor in each of the angles; and is the only one who has done so, except Mr William Adam. There is no doubt, if the corridors were to be left out in the north-east and south-east angles, that the defect, and the want of correspondence in so important an object, would strike every observer. In order to preserve symmetry in the more considerable parts of the building, Mr Playfair has made some sacrifices in the minor parts, which, however, are of little consequence, and will hardly be observed.

A considerable difficulty in the exterior arrangements arises from the inequality of the ground on which the buildings are to be erected, due attention not having been at first employed to bring it to a level, and the subsequent lowering of the street having increased the difficulty, and made the whole declivity amount to 19 feet. In Mr Burn's and Mr Elliot's plans, this inconvenience, so far as I understand them, is got the better of, by making the declivity uniform, from a certain distance in the court, down to the outside of the gate, and forming the remainder of the court into a level area. The declivity of the roadway is, by that means, about one foot in seven, which is a very inconvenient steepness, and such as nothing but necessity can justify. In Mr Playfair's plan, the whole of the interior area of the court is reduced to a level, on a surface, with no more inclination than is necessary for the running off of the rain, which he brings about by a flight of steps all round from the court to the first floors. The declivity of the road through the gateway is thus reduced to one foot in eleven, from which very little inconveniency can arise; and thus the evil, if not entirely removed, seems certainly reduced to a *minimum*.

JOHN PLAYFAIR.

10. Mr Robert Jameson, Professor of Natural History.

1*st*, Letter to the Principal.

SIR,—I find, in examining the different plans of the new college, that the natural history apartments in Mr Playfair's plan are excellently adapted for the various purposes for which they are intended; and have, therefore, no hesitation in recommending the adoption of that gentleman's plan to those who may have the power of selection.—I am, &c.

Edinburgh, 45, George Square, April 18. 1816. ROBERT JAMESON.

P. S.—It would appear that the janitor is to have no other accommodation than a room and kitchen. I hope you will have the goodness to suggest the propriety of our officer having some additional apartments.

R. J.

2*d*, Letter to the Principal.

SIR,—In compliance with your desire, I submit for your consideration the following observations in regard to the college museum.

I. The museum ought to be either in the west or east sides of the square. I have already stated to you, in a former letter, that the west would be by far the most eligible; and the best arrangement, that proposed by Mr Playfair.

II. The museum ought to be the first finished of the great public portions of the college, for the following reasons:

1*st*, The present room is so crowded with objects of natural history, that I am forced to disperse the new additions through different parts of the college, where they cannot be so immediately under my inspection, and are, therefore, liable to injury.

2*d*, Many specimens, particularly of animals, from want of proper situations and accommodation, are allowed to decay and become useless.

3*d*, The present museum is so damp, that, notwithstanding constant fires, the specimen of animals suffer very much; and, yearly, many valuable and curious articles of natural history are consigned to the dunghill.

4*th*, The want of accommodation prevents the augmentation of the collection. Donors, understanding that their presents are kept in boxes, and placed in cellars or garrets, are deterred from gratifying their patriotic intentions.

5*th*, The valuable collection of minerals, illustrative of the natural and economical history of the works and minerals of Scotland, and which is of so much importance to science, and to the public in general, is at present packed up in boxes, and lodged in a garret in the college.

6*th*, The King has granted a general order for the collection of objects of natural history for the college; but this order cannot be issued, until accommodations are provided for such collection as may be sent.

III. The chapel and library are the other public rooms that still remain to be built; and, probably, some may be of opinion that they ought to be finished before the museum. Neither of these departments, however, can suffer by the delay of eight or ten years, or even of twelve years; but the loss of so much time would be highly prejudicial to the natural history department of the university. Should the library prove too small, the present class room of the professor of natural history, which is a part of the library, would afford accommodation for twenty or thirty years to come.

IV. It has been proposed to fit up some temporary cases, &c. for the natural history department, in order to allow the library and chapel to be the first finished. It may be remarked, that such a temporary arrangement, independent of its not answering the purpose, would involve the trustees in a certain expence of at least six hundred pounds.

I request you will lay the contents of this note before the first meeting of trustees.—I am, &c.

ROBERT JAMESON.

College, July 26. 1816.

3*d*, Letter to Dr Duncan, jun.

SIR,—I prefer Mr Playfair's plan, on account of the admirable adaptation of all its parts to each other, and the perfect accommodation it affords to each individual professor. His library and museum are masterpieces of architectural skill and contrivance; and, in point of real utility and beauty, superior to those of the other candidates. His public hall will afford accommodation for a thousand persons; and is, therefore, sufficient for every purpose.

The plans of Mr Burn and Mr Elliot, the next in point of utility to that of Mr Playfair's, are objectionable in several respects; but, principally, by their sacrificing the library and museum to the public hall. It is quite evident, if the public hall of either of these gentlemen should be adopted, that both the library and museum must be very materially limited in extent. An arrangement which would prove highly prejudicial to the general interests of the university.—I am, &c.

R. JAMESON.

November 22.

4th, Circular and Answers.

Questions.	*Answers.*
Which of the plans deserves the preference, upon the whole,	Mr Playfair.
1*st*, As to the elevations proposed?	Mr Playfair.
2*d*, As to the mode of obviating the difference of level?	Mr Playfair.
3*d*, As to the public rooms?	Mr Playfair.
Library.	Mr Playfair.
Museum.	Mr Playfair.
Chapel.	Mr Playfair.
4*th*, As to your own class?	Mr Playfair.
5*th*, As to the interior arrangement of the buildings in general for college purposes?	Mr Playfair.

R. JAMESON, *P.N.H.*

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11. Mr William Fraser Tytler, Professor of Universal History, has given no Report.

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12. Report for the Professor of the Law of Scotland, Mr David Hume, on the Plans for the New College.

My observations will be limited entirely to the plans of Messrs Burn, Elliot, and Playfair, and Mr William Adam's reduced plan,—among which principally the competition seems to lie. And I shall first take notice of what concerns the class-room for the law of Scotland.

Scotch Law Class-room.

1. In Mr Burn's plan, the room destined for that purpose, 37 feet by 25, is much too small; and being a long narrow room, lighted from one end, it

will be inconvenient both in point of light and seating. The present Scots law class is a room of the same inconvenient shape, 35½ feet by 23½ feet; and it does not accommodate easily more than 150 persons. The room ought to be calculated for at least 200. The class for 1815–16 consisted of 280.

Only 1½ feet shorter and narrower than Mr Burn's room.

The Scotch law class in Mr Adam's reduced plan, if large enough, which is doubtful, is exceptionable both as to light and noise; being situated in the east front, in the first floor, and with the windows to the east, on a street of continual passage for carriages, and full of all sorts of loud and discordant noises.

In Mr Elliot's plan, and in Mr Playfair's, a room is appropriated for the Scots law, which seems to be sufficiently spacious, and is of a good square form, in a good situation as to quiet, and well lighted. The mode of seating it, as in Mr Elliot's plan, is however exceptionable, and will require some alterations; but the detail of these can be attended to afterwards. In the same plan, a considerable space is set aside for a lumber room, and a private room for the professor. This appears to me to be room thrown away. The professor of Scots law has no occasion for either of these accommodations. I must here take the liberty of observing how much the number of these *private* rooms increases the risk of *fire*. The fire-places in the *public teaching rooms* may be presumed to be duly attended to by the college servants after the class hours; but there is by no means the same security with respect to the fires in a number of small private rooms, especially if the professors, or their private servants, shall keep the keys; and it must be remembered that, when once locked and left, these private rooms are not looked into again for near twenty-four hours. On the other hand, without fires, they will be very useless and uncomfortable places. As there is a want of both room and money, these private accommodations ought, in my opinion, to be restricted as much as possible. To *some* professors they are no doubt indispensible.

II. With respect to the *general interior* arrangement of the rooms in the said plans, I do not consider myself as a very competent judge. I will only observe, that Mr Playfair's library promises to be both a commodious and a handsome room; and that Mr Elliot's library, on the contrary, does not seem to possess the same advantages in either of those respects.

I may here take the opportunity of adding, that I see little need of the introduction of a *chapel* as a part of *any* of the plans. As we are much pinched both for space and money, it would be improper to encroach on the indispensible demands of the university, with respect to teaching-rooms, library, museum, &c. on account of any object which, like the chapel, is not of the same necessity, and is quite a novelty in our establishment. The case is not at all here as in Oxford and Cambridge, where the students are all *strangers, resident* within the walls of the several colleges, and subject to a strict discipline, by which their regular attendance at chapel every day is compelled. A large proportion of our students are the settled inhabitants of Edinburgh; and of the strangers, English, Irish, West Indians, Americans, &c. three-fourths are of the episcopal communion, and will not attend a presbyterian chapel. We have no funds to provide a chaplain. We have no discipline by which to

constrain any one to attend; and I see nothing beneficial or fitting in presenting to bare walls and empty benches. This expensive part of the plans, and which occupies so much room, may therefore, in my opinion, be suitably retrenched, and the room be more usefully occupied otherwise. I am of the same opinion with respect to the interior of a large graduation hall. If we have a handsome library, that ceremony may with perfect propriety and convenience be performed there; and the space will be serviceable for some other necessary purpose. I know of no occasion but that of graduation (only twice a-year) which requires a public meeting of the professors.

III. With respect to the comparative merits of the *exterior plans and elevations*, I regret to observe that, both in Mr Burn's plan and Mr Elliot's, a new dome for the eastern front is substituted for that designed by Mr Robert Adam. Three-fourths of the eastern front are already executed according to Mr Adam's design, and are generally allowed to have a fine effect. It is surely not unreasonable to expect that, if what remains shall be finished after the same design, that effect will be heightened and completed, and the whole assume a simple and majestic expression. Now, this can hardly be expected, if his plan receive additions, and suffer changes in its most ornamental parts, from the hands of another, even though an able artist, who has of course a style of his own, and may not enter thoroughly into Mr Adam's views. Accordingly, the proposed domes, both in Mr Burn's and Mr Elliot's plan, appear to me to be too light and airy for the style of the rest of the eastern front. Besides, it is hardly just, indeed hardly decent, to the memory of Mr Adam, that this front, which is inscribed with his name as architect, should receive its finish and decoration from any hand but his own. Whatever alterations are made on the other fronts, this of finishing the eastern front precisely according to Mr Adam's design, or with the least alteration possible, is, therefore, in my humble opinion, an indispensible condition of all the plans for completing the work.

Mr Elliot's plan is subject to two weighty objections,—the great expence, and the throwing down of a considerable portion of the building already erected.

In Mr William Adam's reduced plan, the screen, which is proposed to be drawn across the court, does not appear to me to have a good effect; and it is so prominent a feature, as to form a material objection to the reduced plan.

Mr Playfair's plan has several strong recommendations, and especially that of introducing the colonade (I think with a good effect) at each of the interior angles of the court,—that of adhering as much as possible to Mr Robert Adam's original plan of the interior,—and that of getting the better of the difference of level in a way which promises to look well. My only objection to this plan relates to the *south exterior* front towards South College Street, which is meant to be a precise counterpart of the *north* exterior front towards *North* College Street. Now, I incline to think, that a front of so great an extent and height, unbroken by columns or other strong projections, and presenting such long ranges of *bare* and *plain* windows, and those in the attic floor mere pigeon-holes, will have, in the execution (and indeed they even have upon paper), a mean and poor effect. Mr Playfair is perfectly capable of adding the

requisite enrichments to that front; and, indeed, if the objection of expence can be got over, he could easily adopt the whole of Mr Robert Adam's plan for the exterior south front. The one or the other of these proposals seems to be desireable, as a very considerable portion of the work has already been executed on an ornamental plan; and it would, I am afraid, mar and degrade the effect of the whole, if this *south* front, facing the light, and situated on a street of great passage, and of which a side view is presented to every passenger who comes along Nicolson's Street or the east front, should be executed in an unsuitable and discordant style. The north exterior front being to a narrow street of little passage, cooped up with houses, and turned *from* the light, is of little consequence. Upon the whole, and under provision that the south exterior front shall receive the requisite embellishments, I incline to prefer Mr Playfair's plan to any of the others.

DAVID HUME.

George Street, Oct. 22. 1816.

2*d*, Additional Report from the Professor of the Law of Scotland.

October 16. 1816.

The professor, some months ago, made a report, in which he stated, that the situation destined for his class, in Mr William Adam's reduced plan, could not possibly suit, especially on account of the great and continual molestation from the passage of carriages, and noises of every description, in the adjoining street, which is the greatest thoroughfare in the city. The professor requests to say, that he has not now, on reconsideration, seen any cause to alter that opinion. He begs leave to add, that the same class-room cannot be employed for his class and for the logic, as proposed; because the two hours of meeting, *one* and *two*, are in immediate succession.

In *Mr Playfair's* plan, and also in *Mr Elliot's*, a sufficient space, and a convenient situation, are allotted for the Scot's law class. In *Mr Burn's* plan, the space is much too small; and, indeed, a mere trifle larger than the present class. It might, however, be enlarged, by throwing into the class-room the space in the two adjoining private rooms for the professor, for which there seems not to be much occasion.

N

DAVID HUME.

3*d*, Circular and Answers.

Questions.	*Answers.*
Which of the plans deserves the preference, upon the whole,	Mr Playfair's.
1*st*, As to the elevation proposed?	Mr Playfair's, with some embellishment of the south front, as specified in a separate report.
2*d*, As to the mode of obviating the difference of level?	Mr Playfair's.
3*d*, As to the public rooms?	Mr Playfair's
Library.	Mr Playfair's.
Museum,	Mr Playfair's.
Chapel.	
4*th*, As to your own class?	1. Mr Playfair's. 2. Mr Elliot's.
5*th*, As to the interior arrangement of the buildings in general for college purposes?	Mr Playfair's.
6*th*, What defects occur to you in the different plans, of which you prefer some parts?	The alteration of the dome in Mr Elliot's and Mr Burn's. The two courts on different levels in Mr Elliot's. The pulling down of part of the work already raised in Mr Elliot's. The screen in Mr William Adam's. The number of teaching rooms in the east front in Mr Adam's.
7*th*, What plans appear to you very objectionable? and why?	The competition lies among Mr William Adam's, Mr Elliot's, Mr Burn's, and Mr Playfair's. All the others appear to me liable to great objections.

DAVID HUME.

George Street, November 9. 1816.

13. Observations by Mr Alexander Irving, Professor of Civil Law on the Plans of the New College.

The plans by Messrs Elliot, Playfair, Burn, and Adam, are the only ones which it appears necessary to notice; and, in the observations I have to make, I will follow the example of other professors, in considering first the accommodation afforded to myself; and, secondly, those general objects in which we are all interested.

1. Civil Law Class.

In the plans by Mr Playfair and Mr Burn, the rooms allotted for the civil law class are much too large, and, of course, will be cold and uncomfortable. Mr Burn has chosen, for this purpose, the present Scots law class; which, at present, accommodates three times the number of students which can be expected to attend the civil law class.

The rooms assigned to this class, in the plans by Mr Elliot and Mr Adam, are more suitable; and there is also in each of them a small separate apartment for the professor, which is very useful for holding the books which are used in the class. In regard to my particular accommodation, Mr Adam's plan is much the best.

2. Library.

The library, in Mr Playfair's plan, seems, in point of shew and appearance, much superior to all the others. The circular rooms may perhaps be deficient in light under the gallery; but, if this is thought objectionable, a slight change of form might admit of opening the windows both to the south front and to the court.

The objections which strike me as occuring to Mr Burn's plan, are a want of symmetry in the disposition of the rooms, and the total change which must be made in the dome of the east front, in order to admit of the circular room being lighted from the roof.

Mr Elliot's library seems calculated to afford a great deal of book space; but is altogether defective in point of appearance.

That by Mr Adam, seems greatly too small.

3. Museum.

I am not sufficiently acquainted with the matter, to say which of the architects has afforded the most convenient and suitable apartments for the museum; but, if Mr Playfair's plan is satisfactory in this respect to the professor of natural history, I see no very material objection in the want of a chapel; which, in our university, is likely to serve more for shew than for use.

4. Entry into the Court.

Mr Burn's, by throwing the whole ascent from the street into a short space, has, I am afraid, made the entry too steep.

Mr Playfair avoids this, by lowering the level of the whole court. I do not, however, like his plan of surrounding it with a complete range of steps. I would prefer a parapet and rail, with steps in different places.

I do not completely understand from Mr Elliot's plans how he means to manage the matter. I conceive, however, that if a part of the court next the

gateway was lowered, sufficiently large to admit of turning a carriage, the remainder might be kept at its present level, and the two parts might communicate by a flight of steps. The only inconvenience which appears to result from this plan is, the distance in carrying coals from the carts to the rooms in the west end of the court.

5. External ornaments.

I agree entirely with the observations made by Professor David Hume on this subject.

27, *Heriot Row, July* 12. 1816. ALEX. IRVING.

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14. Report by the Professor of Public Law, &c. on the Plans and Designs for the College.

The plans and designs of the architects which appear to have obtained a preference, and amongst which accordingly the competition rests, are those of Mr William Adam, Mr Playfair, Mr Burn, and Mr Elliot; and in the observations I have to make, however unfit for such a task as is imposed upon me, I shall confine myself to these exclusively. My observations shall also be directed, 1*st*, To the *public rooms* required for the university. 2*d*, To some parts of the exterior and interior fronts. 3*d*, To the mode of obviating the inconveniency of the difference of level from the entrance at the east to the area within.

1. The public rooms required for the university are a *library*, *mucum*, and a *hall and chapel* combined; but as it is impossible, both on account of space and expence, to obtain all these objects, in that degree of splendour and magnificence which is no doubt desireable, some preference must necessarily be given; and, in that view, I am inclined to rest chiefly upon the *library* and the *museum*. The first of these, with the funds enjoyed by the *Senatus*, and the statutory privilege, will always be increasing, and suitable accommodation, and upon a great scale, must therefore be made for it. The predilection also which, in the present age, has arisen for *natural history*, renders it a main object to make similar provision for the *museum* and its contents, which will, it is to be hoped and presumed, be always upon the increase.

Of the different designs for the *library*, I, upon the whole, give a preference to Mr Playfair's, but with certain alterations. In *Mr Burn's* plan it is not well placed; being to the east, it would not have the best light. It would be quite irregular as to the apartments composing it,—would be more liable to danger from fire,—would not have the best access to it,—and would require a great many alterations, and the removal of what is already built. The circular apartment could be well lighted only from the proposed dome, which would consequently reject the elevated one, or spire, originally designed by Mr Adam. The library suggested by *Mr William Adam* is in many respects defective. Mr Elliot's design, if the middle longitudinal wall were removed, would be a noble apartment; and, unless there is

something in the mechanical construction of the building which makes it necessary, I can hardly account for its being introduced by an architect of such good taste as Mr Elliot. *Mr Playfair's* design resembles Mr Elliot's, with the removal of the middle wall, and without the domes in the former. These domes, with their fine pantheon ceilings, are certainly very beautiful; but I question much if these circular spaces would be well lighted, especially in winter, when the cupolas might be covered with snow. A light from above, in this way, is at no time the best; and it therefore appears to me that Mr Playfair's library would be much improved, by lighting these two rooms from the south side, and by giving them the whole oblong area included in the plan, and by providing stairs to the gallery, which I believe could be accomplished in some other quarter, as is proposed by Mr Elliot. With this alteration, Mr Playfair's design would be very grand indeed, and, in my humble opinion, perfect: And it is not foreign to observe, that by leaving out the domes, there would, I learn, be a considerable saving in expence; that kind of work and circular finishing being, I am told, very costly. The south front, as designed by Mr Playfair, would, as afterwards observed, require material alterations; but it does not appear that these would interfere with the ground plan; and I notice that, in Mr Elliot's design, that front is becomingly ornamented; and, in Mr Playfair's, the same course, or something similar, might, I presume, be followed.

Upon the idea that the library is to be placed on the south side of the building, the site for the next public room of consequence, the *museum*, is in Mr Playfair's plan perfectly well chosen. It will be extremely well lighted, as well from the sides as from the cupolas; and this is peculiarly requisite for the display of the interesting materials it will furnish, either to the student or to the more general observer. Mr Playfair's design is, in my opinion, very elegant; and fixing on this as the local position in relation to the library, being on the south side, it is, so far as I can judge, unexceptionable.

If it were practicable to have a *graduation hall and chapel* combined, of as great dimensions, and in all respects as elegant, as is proposed in some of the other plans, such as Mr William Adam's and Mr Burn's, I would certainly be highly favourable to its forming a conspicuous feature in the proposed arrangements. A chapel is a decorous and becoming part of every public institution for learning and the instruction of youth; and though there are as yet no funds for the endowment of a chaplain to officiate, these it is hoped, may at no very distant period exist. But following, as I have done, the general arrangement of Mr Playfair's plan, I see no other place left, which could be destined to the purpose of a hall and chapel, than that over the main entrance from Nicolson's Street. A good deal in the way of finishing the interior might, I have no doubt, be made of this space; and if it can be enlarged somewhat to the north and south, so much the better: And, as to finishing by ornamenting the walls and the ceiling, and by filling a part of the chief window to the west with stained glass, so as to bestow on it the appearance and character of a chapel. It would, I believe, be sufficiently large for any congregation which would, in general, resort to it; and even the elevated dome, with the clock,

&c. seems to point out this situation as the appropriate one for a public apartment of this description. There should, however, if it is practicable, be a better stair up to this chapel than seems intended by Mr Playfair's plan.

II. As to the exterior and interior fronts, it seems, in the *first* place, to be settled, or in general approved, that the *east* front is to be finished according to Mr Adam's original design. Mr Burn and Mr Elliot have departed from this in relation to the elevated dome. Mr Elliot's design for that feature is, I think, very beautiful; but I, at the same time, decidedly question if, with delicacy, or that proper degree of respect which is due to Mr Adam's memory, a deviation in that particular should, on any ground, be sanctioned. The exterior front to the *north*, a great part of which is already built, may, I conceive, be finished as originally intended. The centre portions of the interior parts, both north and south, as proposed by Mr Playfair, would seem to require some farther decorations, especially as to the windows; but commendation is justly due to his plan in regard to his preserving the corridor, as originally intended, in all the angles, without which the court would have been destitute of that uniformity which, in such a public building, ought not to be lost sight of.

Though I am inclined, therefore, upon the whole, to give a preference to Mr Playfair's plan and designs, it is with the alterations I have ventured to suggest upon the library, and more especially with the exception of the exterior front to the south or to College Street. It is said that this is to correspond with the exterior front to the north, which I freely deprecate; and I am fortified in this opinion, by observing that, in Mr Adam's original plan, no such thing was meant; but that front, on the contrary, is nobly and boldly designed, and suitably decorated. Either that primary design, or that of Mr Elliot, which is also an attractive one, will require to be considered by Mr Playfair, in the event that his ground plan is followed, so that he may be enabled to produce a front which corresponds with the interior arrangements, and which will, at the same time, gratify the eye,—this front being that one which, of all the others, will be most seen and noticed.

The plainness of this front, as intended by Mr Playfair, never can give satisfaction,—the want of relief, by there being hardly any projected parts,—the mean uniformity of a great number of ordinary windows, and the slits for attics at the top,—there being no columns, or even pillasters, or ornamental architecture of any kind,—satisfies me that this front, which is not better than that of an ordinary barrack, is quite inadmissible; and it will, therefore, be incumbent on Mr Playfair (and, by the specimen he has given of his talents, he is fully capable) to reconsider and amend his design.

I have observed no other entrance to the court but the main one from the east. If this be the fact, it is, I think, a defect. Some passage, sufficient for persons on foot, should be opened to some of the four surrounding streets; at least, through the west end, somewhere about the south corner, and from the corridor, so as not to blemish the interior front.

III. The mode of obviating the inconveniency resulting from the irregular level, is a very serious and important consideration. There are three different *projets* announced by Messrs Playfair, Burn, and Elliot, which call for attention; and I am not at present inclined to approve entirely and exclusively of either of them. By Mr Playfair's design, where he gives a section of the slope, &c. the level of the court, would be sunk proportionally low (nearly nineteen feet), so that it would be damp, from the partial exclusion of the sun, or it would have the appearance of being so; and, then, there is such a multitude of steps up to every door that is to be entered, that it could not fail to give a bad impression of the original design for the whole building. So many steps all around would very much narrow and circumscribe the court; which would seem still less, by being so much deeper; and it is believed that these steps would create no slight additional expence.

According to Mr Burn's design, a tolerable easy access for carriages would be obtained into the court; but it would still be a long and heavy pull, and, stretching so far in, would break up and disturb the level space of the court, cutting it in some measure into two, and thereby destroying the unity of its appearance, as well as the use of it as a place for exercise.

There seems, however, to be a third mode which ought, I conceive, to be duly considered; and that is, by a combination of slope and steps, to overcome the difficulty of the unequal access from Nicolson's Street. Suppose that the slope from the front is carried through the gateway into a small court lower than the main area, so as thereby to overcome a part of the difference of level, and that this court, which might be either semicircular or oblong, rounded at the west corners, and merely large enough with ease to turn a carriage, had outlets from it to the main area by three handsome flight of steps, one in the centre, and one at each end, so as, in that way, to gain the level, or nearly the level line, upon which all the interior buildings are apparently reared.

This arrangement, it is submitted, would preserve the court more in an entire state than any of the other two, which is certainly a desireable object for the recreation and exercise of the students, as well as for the appearance of the interior buildings. Mr Elliot has given a plan which, in a great measure, corresponds with and has suggested this idea; though, so far as I can judge, he does not sufficiently avail himself of a slope up and inwards, so as to diminish in part, the farther ascent to be gained, by means of stairs, to the interior main area.

Hope Street, July 13. 1816. R. HAMILTON.

Circular and Answers.

I approve in every respect of Mr Playfair's second plan. The main objection I had formerly, as to the steps all round the court, having seen his model, is now removed; especially as he says he can deminish these steps from being 12 to 9, which will make an addition of *six* feet to the breadth of the area; and, with that improvement, accordingly, Mr Playfair has my unqualified approbation.

R. HAMILTON.

15. The Reverend Dr Andrew Brown, Professor of Rhetoric, reports as follows.

As professor of rhetoric, I have not presumed to make a strong demand on the attention of the Trustees appointed to superintend the execution of the college buildings. At the same time, I feel it to be my duty to take care that accommodation may be provided for teaching the rhetoric class; and if that can be done, as I trust it may, in the first story, it will be a great benefit both to the professor and students.

Having little experience in architecture, I cannot venture to deliver an opinion concerning the relative value of the different plans, or of the expedients by which they propose to obviate the difference of level. And perceiving that the plans both of Mr Playfair and Mr Burn duly provide for the library, museum, and those classes which require a large apparatus, I confine myself to the single point of expressing an earnest hope, that the important object of a chapel, in which religious worship may be celebrated, will not be overlooked. I know experimentally how much that large and valuable portion of the students attending the university from the remoter parts of the country have suffered from the want of such a provision, to which perhaps, under the particular circumstances in which the college is to be completed, it might be a matter of just reproach not to attend.

ANDREW BROWN.

13, *Argyle Square, 22d Nov.* 1816.

16. Dr Daniel Rutherford, Professor of Botany, has given in no Report.

17. Answers by Dr James Home, Professor of Materia Medica, to the Queries proposed by the *Senatus Academicus*, respecting the Plans of the College given in by different Architects.

November 20. 1816.

1. The plans of Messrs Adam, Elliot, Burn, and Playfair, appear to be the best. That of Mr Playfair pleases the most, and combines the best architecture, with the most convenient internal arrangement.

2. The south *Elevation* of the late Mr Adam is happily retained. Of the *internal elevations*, that of Mr Playfair's is the best; and it has the merit of having been the first of completing the eastern end by colonades.

3. *The Difference of Level* is very beautifully corrected by Mr Playfair. A few of the steps might perhaps be saved by increasing the ascent from the east. If it were possible to obtain an entrance from the south, less inconvenience would arise by a very rapid ascent from the east.

4. *The Library.*—That of Mr Elliot is very exceptionable, from its want of light, its narrowness, and its numerous subdivisions.

That of Mr Burn would be more elegant and commodious.

That of Mr Playfair would be very magnificent; and it is more completely insulated from fire than any other. It is, therefore, preferable.

5. *The Museum* of Mr Playfair is unquestonably the best.

6. *The Chapel* of Messrs Elliot and Burn is certainly the best; but it occupies an over proportion of room.

That of Mr Playfair is not dignified enough, and it is too small; although, by lowering the floor, some feet may be gained.

7. *Own Class*, viz. Materia Medica.—In all the above plans this class is well situated, and good accommodations provided. The plans of Messrs Elliot and Playfair for this class please me most.

The main objects of seating, light, fire-place, &c. may be found fault with in some of these plans. But these objections may be reserved to a more advanced period.

8, 9, &c. These queries are mostly answered already.

18. Dr James Gregory, Professor of the Practice of Physic, has given in no report.

19. Report from Dr Duncan, sen. Professor of the Institutions of Medicine.

Before making any remarks on the plans now submitted for examination, permit me to observe, that I had the honour, as President of the College of Physicians, of being one of the Trustees for building the college, in the years 1790-1-2, when the plan by Robert Adam, Esquire, then adopted, was begun to be built. At that time, I pointed out to Mr Adam what I thought necessary for the Institutions. The portion of the new buildings which he

allotted for the Institutions, as well as that for the anatomy, practice of medicine, and some other classes, was at that time completed. It consists of a good teaching-room on the first floor, and of two rooms in the sunk floor, immediately below the lecture room, for conducting experiments illustrating the animal economy. With that accommodation I am perfectly satisfied; and I wish only to retain it as it now is, without any alteration or addition.

1. In the plan of Mr Elliot, the institutions of medicine is left in the possession of its present teaching-room; but it is deprived of its experimental-room, which is certainly a very useful accommodation.

2. By the plan of Mr Adam, the teaching-room for the institutions is converted into a museum for the materia medica. That teaching-room is transferred to a more inconvenient situation; and the class is deprived of an experimental room.

3. In Mr Morison's plan, no room is particularly mentioned for the institutions of medicine. The room which that class at present occupies is probably intended to be retained.

4. With the accommodation provided for the institutions of medicine, by Mr Playfair's plan, I am perfectly satisfied; as it leaves that class in possession of the whole accommodation allotted to it by the original plan of Robert Adam, Esquire.

5. The same accommodation is allotted to the institutions in the plan of Mr Burn; with which, therefore, I am equally satisfied.

6. By the plan of Mr Hamilton, the teaching-room for the institutions of medicine is moved to the present anatomical museum, and it is deprived of its experimental-room. The accommodation is much less convenient than the present.

7. In the plan of Mr Crichton, the accommodation for the institutions of medicine is retained in its present situation. With this, therefore, I am equally satisfied as with the plans of Mr Playfair and Mr Burn.

8, 9, & 10. In the plans of Mr Milne, Mr Paterson, and in one marked No. 6, on which I do not observe the name of any architect, the class of institutions of medicine is moved to a more inconvenient situation than it possesses at present; and is deprived of an experimental-room.

I have thus briefly stated my opinion with regard to the accommodation provided for the institutions of medicine by the different plans which have been submitted by the trustees to the examination of the Senatus Academicus. And I shall only farther beg leave to observe, that, as far as I am able to judge of the accommodation which is necessary for other professors, and also for the library and other public halls, I am, upon the whole, disposed to give the preference to the plan of Mr Burn.

ANDREW DUNCAN, Senior, Professor of the Institutions of Medicine.

Circular and Answers.

Questions.	*Answers.*
Which of the plans deserves the preference, upon the whole,	The plan of Mr Burn.
1st, As to the elevation proposed?	The elevations originally drawn by Robert Adam, Esquire, not only for the east front, which is already executed, but also for the south.
2d, As to the mode of obviating the difference of level?	The difference of level should, I think, be entirely obviated by a proper stair at the outer gate; and there should be no access to any carriage into the area.
3d, As to the public rooms?	The public rooms in Mr Burn's plan are abundantly large, and very commodious.
Library.	The library in Mr Playfair's plan is the most grand and elegant; but that of Mr Burn is, I think, still more commodious.
Museum.	In several of the plans, particularly in the two to which I am disposed to give the preference, a very spacious museum is provided.
Chapel.	The same answer may be given as to the preceding query.
4th, As to your own class?	I wish just to retain those accommodations which were allotted to the institutions by the original plan of Robert Adam, Esquire, and which I have now occupied for about twelve years.

Questions.	*Answers.*
5th, As to the interior arrangement of the buildings in general for college purposes?	The apartments for the janitors, librarians, &c. are, I think, very commodious in Mr Burn's plan.
6th, What defects occur to you in the different plans, of which you prefer some part?	The grandest, and perhaps the most elegant part of Mr Playfair's plan, the outside stair, round the whole area, I consider as a great inconvenience.
7th, What plans appear to you very objectionable? and why?	I have already observed, that, in my opinion, no plan is given in, which, with alterations, might not make a convenient college.

Before I received this letter, I had, after repeated examination of the plans, drawn up a report respecting each, which I intended for the Trustees. Although it contains little that is not repeated in my answers to the different queries here proposed, yet, as there are some additional particulars respecting the experimental rooms for the accommodation of my class, the institutions of medicine, I send it inclosed.

ANDREW DUNCAN, Senior.

20. Replies from Dr Thomas Charles Hope, Professor of Chemistry, to the Queries.

Questions.	*Answers.*
Which of the plans deserves the preference, upon the whole,	
1st, As to the elevation proposed?	As it has been announced that the Trustees have resolved to adopt Mr Adam's original elevation, no opinion on this head is required.
2d, As to the mode of obviating the difference of level?	Though Mr Playfair's mode would have the finest effect, it seems not well suited to the purposes of this college. Dr Hope prefers Mr Burn's method. He thinks it would be still better, if the idea of having a carriage entry through the great gate into the court of the college were abandoned, and a foot-way on the west side provided.

Questions.	*Answers.*
3d, As to the public rooms?	
Library.	Dr Hope gives a decided preference to the libraries of Mr Burn's and Mr Playfair, over those of Mr Elliot and Mr Adam; and though Mr Burn's library would be very handsome, yet, as he deems it of much importance to have the library in a part of the building appropriated to itself, he would, on that account, give the preference to Mr Playfair's, which has also the merit of being very magnificent.
Museum.	Entertaining the same opinion respecting the importance of the museum having a separate portion of the building allotted to it, Dr Hope gives the decided preference to Mr Playfair's arrangement for this object, though he thinks it proper to add, that the accommodations assigned by Mr Elliot and Mr Burn, are extremely good.
Chapel.	Though Dr Hope is friendly to the plan of having a chapel within the college, yet he thinks it would be an unnecessary waste of the very best part of the building, were the western side of the court to be devoted to this purpose. He thinks the plan proposed by Mr Playfair, of fitting up the large apartment on the ground floor of the library for a chapel, the preferable one, though such an arrangement would not give so magnificient a hall as *that* in all the plans, which bestow the whole western building upon the chapel.
4th, As to your own class?	Dr Hope is not satisfied with the accommodations provided for the chemistry-class in any of the plans. The mode of lighting, the space and situation alloted to him, however, by Mr

Questions.	*Answers.*
	Burn and Mr Playfair, are preferable to those of the other gentlemen. And a little alteration in the distribution of the apartments, would render the accommodation very good. In Mr Elliot's plan, the ceiling of the chemistry class room is much too low, and the mode of lighting not good, and the mode of seating is bad. In Mr Adam's plan, the mode of lighting is also objectionable.
5th, As to the interior arrangement of the buildings in general for College purposes?	Dr Hope has found it difficult to form an opinion on this subject, as that opinion must rest on the sentiments of the individual professors respecting their special accommodation.
6th, What defects occur to you in the different plans, of which you prefer some parts?	To Mr Playfair, the greatest objection is in the mode of obviating the difference of level. To Mr Burn's, and Mr Elliot's, and Mr Adam's plans, Dr Hope considers the unnecessary sacrifice of much valuable space in a graduation hall or chapel, as a strong objection. To Mr Elliot and Mr Adam, the library and the chemical class are, in Dr Hope's views, the most exceptionable parts.
7th, What plans appear to you very objectionable? and why?	All of the plans which have the whole or any part of Mr Adam's original cross building are bad.

21. Letter, Dr Alexander Monro, Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, to the Principal.

Edinburgh, September 30. 1816.

My Dear Sir,—Conceiving myself to be an adequate judge only of the apartments allotted to the professor of anatomy, I have taken the liberty of troubling you with a few observations on that subject. The plans of all the architects (with the exception of two), meet with my approbation, for they have approved of and adopted the suggestion I took the liberty of proposing, viz. the dividing the present anatomical theatre, by a floor, into a room for lecturing, and a room for the anatomical museum; and, after the most mature reflection, such seems to me the only means of giving to my chair the necessary accommodation.

With regard to the room for holding the anatomical preparations, it may be proper to add, that the design given by Mr Paterson, for glass cases for holding the specimens, and the arrangement of these, are excellent.

There are many advantages peculiar to the mode of arrangement, by dividing the anatomical theatre.

The apartments of the professor are completely detached from those of his colleagues.

The lecturing room is well lighted; well adapted for hearing; sufficiently capacious; and may readily be made comfortably warm.

A room for the preparations, possessing all the necessary requisites, is obtained.

It is of sufficient size to hold the whole collection; which renders it of easy reference to the professor and his pupils.

It is of the best possible shape; the presses are arranged around the room, at the distance of three feet from the wall; by which the specimens may be seen from behind as well as before, and by several persons at once; and thus, also, the specimens are not in hazard of being injured by moisture from the wall; and there is room in the centre for the larger skeletons, as of a whale, a horse, &c. and which could not be contained in a room of an oblong shape.

The greatest advantage (and which cannot be had in any other way) is, the admission of a great quantity of light, by taking down the middle parts of the large venetian windows, at present built up on the west and northern sides of the anatomical theatre, as seems, from the original plan, to have been intended by Mr Adam.

I scarcely need say any thing of the necessity of a large quantity of light for an anatomical museum. By the experience of twenty years, it has been found, that the rooms in which the museum is at present contained are not sufficiently lighted. I have been obliged to remedy the defect, by getting a moveable glass case for the larger room; and to light candles in the middle of the day in

the other, to find out the specimens for illustration of my lectures; for these museum rooms are lighted from one end only, and the windows are of the ordinary size, I should suppose not one half of the size of the middle parts of the venetian windows of the present anatomical theatre; besides, large windows on two of the sides of a large room, give advantage of perfect ventilation, which is of much moment to a professor of anatomy.

Before concluding, I beg leave to call your attention to the lowest part of the anatomical theatre, which is considerably below the level of the Horse Wynd and of North College Street, and, consequently, extremely damp; and, indeed, so much so, that a great deal of the plaster has fallen from the walls; besides, as the windows were built up, it is at present of no use.—I am, &c.

ALEX. MONRO.

22. Dr James Hamilton, junior, Professor of Midwifery, has given in no Report.

23. Replies from Mr James Russell, Professor of Clinical Surgery, to the Queries.

Questions.	*Answers.*
Which of the plans deserves the preference, upon the whole,	Mr Playfair's.
1*st*, As to the elevation proposed?	Mr Playfair has great merit in making the angles of the court uniform. And, if the expence is not too great, the decorations of the original plan may be added to the south front.
2*d*, As to the mode of obviating the difference of level?	Mr Playfair's.
3*d*, As to the public rooms? *Library.* *Museum.* *Chapel.*	I am quite satisfied with the library, museum, chapel, and my own class-room, in Mr Playfair's plan.
4*th*, As to your own class?	A chapel does not appear to me to be indispensible.

JAMES RUSSELL.

24. Replies from Dr John Thomson, Professor of Military Surgery, to the Queries.

Questions.	*Answers.*
Which of the plans deserves the preferenc, upon the whole,	Mr Playfair's.
4*th*, As to your own class?	I am satisfied with that which Mr Playfair has planned.

JOHN THOMSON, Professor of Military Surgery.

25. Dr Robert Blair, Professor of Astronomy, has given in no Report.

26. Replies from Dr Andrew Coventry, Professor of Agriculture, to the Queries.

Questions.	*Answers.*
Which of the plans deserve the preference, upon the whole,	Owing to my absence from town, I have not had an opportunity of examining all the plans; but having attended a meeting of the Senatus Academicus yesterday, and finding then that the general voice of the professors was in favour of the plans by Mr Playfair and Mr Burn, I have endeavoured only to compare these two; and I am of opinion that the one furnished by the former gentleman deserves the preference on the whole.

Questions.	*Answers.*
1st, As to the elevation proposed?	I cannot venture to submit my opinion.
2d, As to the mode of obviating the difference of level?	It must be a great object to have the court in the inside level; and I think Mr Playfair's mode a good one, were it to be improved by an ascent commencing from the street, and carried a short way into the court, so as to make only nine steps requisite, instead of 12, being a rise of 4½ feet, instead of 6.
3d, As to the public rooms?	
Library.	Mr Playfair's plan.
Museum.	Mr Playfair's plan.
Chapel.	Mr Playfair's plan. It is a great disgrace to have had hitherto no chapel in the college. Mr Playfair's promises to be quite sufficient. The expence attending public worship could be easily defrayed by the students paying 2*s.* each with their matriculation tickets, for a salary to the clergyman of the chapel.
4th, As to your own class?	I mean to present a memorial to the Trustees, as to the extent and nature of the accommodations requisite for the class for agriculture and rural economy, as they seem not to have been well understood or attended to, and as there can be room found for them, with some trifling alterations, that can occasion no great, if any, additional expence.

A. Coventry.

Edinburgh, November 25. 1816.

27. Replies from Dr Andrew Duncan, junior, Professor of Medical jurisprudence, to the Queries.

Questions.	*Answers.*
Which of the plans deserves the preference, upon the whole,	1. Mr Playfair. 2. Mr Burn.
1st, As to the elevation proposed?	1. Mr Burn. 2. Mr Playfair.
2d, As to the mode of obviating the difference of level?	A modification of Mr Playfair's, or a combination of both.
3d, As to the public rooms?	
Library.	1. Mr Playfair. 2. Mr Burn.
Museum.	1. Mr Playfair. 2. Mr Burn.
Chapel.	1. Mr Playfair. 2. Mr Burn.
4th, As to your own class?	1. Mr Burn. 2. Mr Playfair.
5th, As to the interior arrangement of the buildings in general for college purposes?	Any of the plans will do.
6th, What defects occur to you in the different plans, of which you prefer some parts?	Mr Playfair and Mr Burn.
7th, What plans appear to you very objectionable? and why?	Mr Playfair's elevations are rather too plain, and the south not perfectly symmetrical. The interior of Mr Burn is not symmetrical. Mr Elliot's, because he has completely failed in his library, and the chemical class; and because I think his mode of obviating the inequality of ground bad. All the others place the museum below, and are very defective.

Andrew Duncan, jun.

Alex. Smellie, Printer to the University.

REPORTS, &c.

RELATIVE TO THE

COMPLETION OF THE COLLEGE BUILDINGS.

For the sole use of the Trustees, as ordered by their Minutes of 25th November 1816.

Alex. Smellie, Printer to the University.

INTRODUCTION.

Advertisements having been made for Plans for completing the College Buildings, offering a premium for the one that should be approved of, many of these, accompanied with explanatory memoirs, were given in.* When the Honourable Trustees were appointed for fixing upon the Plan for completing the Building, and for carrying this work into execution, they resolved to adhere as nearly as possible to the original design of Mr Robert Adam. This was signified to the Architects,—several of whom made alterations on their designs, and furnished additional memorials. The Trustees remitted to the *Senatus Academicus* to report their opinion on the several plans, explanatory notes, and papers. This they have accordingly done; and, upon considering that report, the Honourable Trustees gave directions for the same being printed, along with the memoirs of the Architects, and the reports of the several Professors thereon.

The Advertisements and Resolutions of the Honourable Trustees, in as far as regards this subject, are added to this Introduction, as affording full information.

* In consequence of these advertisements, plans were sent in by Messrs Burn, Playfair, Milne, Paterson, Hamilton, and Morrison; and a plan was sent in by Mr Crichton long after the period for receiving competition plans had elapsed. Mr William Adam, of London, wrote a letter to Sir John Marjoribanks, as Lord Provost of Edinburgh, stating a wish, on his part, to furnish a plan for finishing the College, at the same rate of 100 guineas as the one advertised for; and that he was satisfied that he could do it better than any other person, from being in possession of all the drawings of the College belonging to his late brother. Sir John agreed, on the part of the Lord Provost and Magistrates, in whom the Parliamentary grant of 1815 was vested, to allow Mr Adam 100 guineas for a plan; but that it was expressly to be understood, that he nowise admitted any preferable right in Mr Adam, from being the brother of the late architect. Sir John Marjoribanks, from the manner in which Mr Elliot, architect, was recommended to him, applied to him to give in a plan for the College. His answer was, that he was of that standing in his profession, that he did not give in plans on competition; and, after consulting with the Lord Chief-Baron and Mr William Dundas, who had taken a particular interest in obtaining the grant for the College, Sir John employed Mr Elliot to give a plan, for which he agreed to pay him 80 guineas.

ADVERTISEMENTS for Plans for Completing the College.

TO ARCHITECTS.

Architects are hereby invited to give in Plans for finishing the College of Edinburgh, on a reduced scale, leaving out the south front, and the cross building, which formed the small court in the original plan,—regard being always had to the part already executed, and to the preservation of the architecture of Mr Adam as far as practicable.

A premium of One Hundred Guineas will be given for the Plan which shall be approved of.

The plans to be given in to the Right Honourable Sir John Marjoribanks, Baronet, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, on or before the 1st of September.

Copies of Mr Adam's plans may be seen at the Town-Clerks' Office.

Edinburgh, July 9. 1815.

TO ARCHITECTS.

Notice is hereby given, That the time for receiving the competition plans for finishing the buildings in the College of Edinburgh, is prolonged to the 1st of January 1816;* and if it shall appear to Architects proposing to furnish designs that the original plan can be reduced, and the architecture of Mr Adam's preserved better in any other way than by leaving out the south front and the cross building, as mentioned in the former advertisement, they are now invited to furnish their plans in the way they shall think best.

Council-Chambers,
Edinburgh, August 2. 1815.

* This period was afterwards prolonged to the 15th February 1816.

EXCERPTS from Minutes of the College Trustees.

September 12. 1816.

The Meeting are of opinion, that the exterior of the original design of the late Mr Robert Adam should as far as possible be adhered to, leaving out the cross building, provided it can be made to suit the accommodation required; and that the architects who have already given in plans should be written to by the Clerk, requesting them, if they think proper, to give in any additional plans, or statements, before Thursday the 3d of October, in conformity to the opinion expressed in this resolution; and requesting those whose plans meet this view, to attend at the Council-Chamber, at one o'clock on that day.

October 3. 1816.

Moved, that the whole plans now and formerly lodged with the Clerk to the Trustees, with all explanatory notes and papers of the different architects thereon, be referred to the consideration of the Senatus Academicus; and that they be requested, in the name of the Trustees, to take the whole of these into their deliberate consideration, and to report, as soon as convenient, which of these plans seem to them not sufficient for the accomodation of the Professors; which of them appear to them calculated to afford that accommodation; and what amendments and alterations can be made on any of these last, so as to answer the purposes in view; specifying also what appears objectionable in each, and how these objections can be remedied. And, for this purpose, recommend to the Senatus Academicus to request the attendance of each of the architects, when his plan is under consideration, and to receive any suggestion or further explanation which they may have to offer. For carrying which into effect, the Meeting order a copy of this minute to be transmitted to the Senatus Academicus.

November 25. 1816.

The Clerk laid before and read to the Meeting the report of the Senatus Academicus, of the 23d instant; which was ordered to be engrossed in the minute-book. After considering the same, the Meeting appointed the Clerk to get that part which related to the plans printed and circulated among the Trustees. The reports, &c. by the several architects, explanatory of these plans (not already printed), together with the letters from Messrs Adam and Elliot, received this day, and the reports of the several Professors, to be printed as an Appendix.

REPORT

OF THE

SENATUS ACADEMICUS

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH,

Upon the Plans for Completing the Buildings of the College.

In compliance with the desire of the Honourable Trustees for the completion of the College Buildings, the *Senatus Academicus* beg leave to report, That, after having examined carefully the plans for completing the College Buildings given in by Messrs Adam, Burn, Crichton, Elliot, Hamilton, Morrison, Milne, Paterson, and Playfair, with various improvements made, or suggested, in regard to them, by the several architects; and having considered the memoirs and notes explanatory of them, they are of opinion, that although considerable ability is shewn in all the plans, those of Mr Playfair and Mr Burn are preferable to the others; and that the plan of Mr Playfair is that which is best calculated to answer the purposes in view.

The *Senatus Academicus*, along with this general statement of their opinion as a body, beg leave to transmit to the Honourable Trustees the written reports of the several Professors, as giving a better view of the grounds of their decision, than could be gathered from any general report.

By order of the Senatus Academicus,

GEO. H. BAIRD, *Principal.*
ANDREW DUNCAN, jun. *Secretary.*

Edinburgh College,
Nov. 23. 1816.

APPENDIX I.

REPORTS, &c. of the ARCHITECTS furnishing PLANS for the Completion of the COLLEGE BUILDINGS, explanatory of these PLANS.

IN arranging these, it has been thought better to place the whole of the Observations by each Architect together, although furnished of different dates, or applicable to different Plans, than to arrange them in the precise order of their being transmitted to the Honourable Trustees. Dates are attached to most of them, however, which may assist the Honourable Trustees in forming a judgement as to whether they were furnished to meet the resolution of 12th September 1816, or whether they had been previously transmitted by the Architects, under the impression that what they proposed was the fittest manner of completing the Building.

1. Letter from Archibald Elliot, Esq. to the Right Honourable the Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

LONDON, March 15. 1816.

MY LORD,—In compliance with your Lordship's orders, I have the honour to lay before you designs for completing the University of Edinburgh.

In making these designs, I have, as much as possible, been guided by the Report of the Senatus Academicus. But as that report, in the description of the classes, requires individual accommodation, which, in a general disposition

of the building, cannot in every case be obtained, I have only been able to meet the wishes of the professors, as far as is consistent with due regard to the whole.

In the following description of the plans, I shall begin with the rooms intended for public purposes.

1st, The Library and Librarian's House.—These I propose to occupy the south side of the principal story of the quadrangle, with the addition to the librarian's house of upper and lower stories, being the situation originally allotted for them by Mr Adam; and which I have preferred, as sufficient space could not be afforded in any other part of the building.

This library, by having a gallery on each side of the middle partition of the three centre apartments, will contain 120,000 volumes; and close book-cases being put in the reading-rooms and anti-room, will contain 15,000 more.

The mode of warming the building I shall afterwards describe.

2d, The Natural History Museum.—As the east front of the College has already been constructed for dwelling-houses, and, by this means, rendered altogether unfit for class-rooms, I have thought it adviseable to cut out the thin walls of the principal story, and to convert it to this purpose.

The principal cross-walls cannot be entirely removed, as they contain the flues from below, and support the roof; but the archways are sufficiently ample to give the whole an appearance of one grand apartment. This will communicate with the library, and the class for natural history.

3d, The Anatomical Museum.—The situation for this establishment has been changed, as suggested by the professor.

4th, Chapel, or Graduation Hall.—It will, no doubt, have appeared evident to every gentleman considering this subject, that the area does not afford sufficient space for both a chapel and a graduation-hall of the sizes required.

I therefore submit, that a space be allotted to answer both purposes; and it appears to me, that the most eligible situation is the one originally intended, which, by being fitted up differently in the interior, may be constructed to contain the greatest number of auditors required, viz. 1500. And, by this means, the hall might also occasionally be used as a concert-room.

The Rooms for the meeting of the Senatus,—the Principal's Chambers,—the Robing-room,—the Wardrobe,—and the Janitor's House,—occupy the right of the entrance on the ground story. All these would have been better situated on the other side of the entrance, for contiguity to the library; but the space is not sufficient for the purpose.

The janitor has two rooms on the ground story; and, on the basement, he has a kitchen, pantry, servant's room, cellars, and bed-room.

The porter's house occupies the south side of the entrance. He has two rooms and a smaller one on the ground story; a kitchen, servant's room, and guard-room, in the basement.

I have placed the clerk's office next to the librarian's house. Perhaps this situation is less convenient than if he were placed by the principal's chambers. This change, however, may still be made, if he will be satisfied with an apartment in the basement; or if the janitor be induced to give up his room next to the street.

I shall mention the class-rooms as they occur in the plan, beginning with the ground story on the left of the building.

1st, Mathematics.—This class will contain with ease 120 auditors. The room may be darkened either with opaque blinds or shutters. The professor has also an instrument-room of proper dimensions, a private room, closet, and lobby.

2d, Moral Philosophy.—This class-room is similar in size to the one which the professor now occupies. He has also a private room and lobby.

3d and *4th*, Humanity and Greek Classes are contiguous to each other; and each are made capable of containing 250 students with ease; each have a professor's room and a common lobby.

5th, Natural Philosophy Class.—This class-room is calculated to contain 200 pupils; and will be brilliantly lighted, having a south aspect and one great window; and may easily be darkened by opaque blinds upon a particular construction.

The apparatus-room is of the size required by the professor, who has a private room and lobby.

6th, Military and Clinical Surgery.—It would have been desireable to have had these classes nearer to the anatomical museum; but as it is necessary to put the materia medica and chemistry classes on the north side, for the purpose of having the laboratories under them in the basement story, this object, threfore, could not be accomplished; but I hope the distance may not be so great as to prove materially inconvenient. These classes are furnished with a museum, closet, professor's room, and lobby. The class-room will be amply lighted.

7th, Anatomy.—In this department, I have followed the suggestion of the professor, which appears to me excellent, by making a horizontal division of the theatre, and forming it into two apartments in height; appropriating the lower one to the purpose of the museum, and opening the blank windows; and the upper one to that of the theatre.

The room adjoining the museum is allotted to contain the professor's private collection; and the principal preparation-room is placed adjoining the theatre.

8th, Materia Medica.—This class-room is calculated to contain 250 students at least, with a museum, and also a room for the professor, both adjoining; together with a laboratory in the basement under the class-room. Communication with the laboratory is affected by the adjoining staircase.

9th, Chemistry.—This class-room is calculated to contain considerably more than 500 students. It will be well lighted, having a south aspect. To this hall are adjoined the professor's room, the great and small apparatus-rooms, a place for coals, and a stair to lead to the laboratory, which is in the basement story. The whole of the basement under this class, and under that of materia medica, being arched, will, it is hoped, be a means of preventing accidents by fire.

Principal Story.

10th, Practice of Medicine and Logic.—This class-room is calculated to contain 500 students. It is to have a gallery, professor's rooms and lobby.

The theatre of anatomy has already been mentioned.

11*th*, Institutions of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.—This class-room is calculated to contain 150 students.

12*th* and 13*th*, Church History and Hebrew, Divinity Hall.—The classes are similar in every respect, and with ease will contain each 200 students. Each have also a vestry of considerable size.

The divinity library is calculated to contain 15,000 volumes at least, and has a reading-room attached.

14*th*, Natural History.—This class is placed contiguous to the museum; and is furnished with a preparation-room and a room for private collection. The class-room may be darkened in manner before described.

Attic Story.

15*th*, Scots Law and Rhetoric.—This class-room is calculated to contain 200 students, and also professor's room and lobby attached.

16*th*, Agriculture and Civil History.—This class-room will contain 100 students; room for models adjoining.

Room for agricultural implements in the basement story.

17*th*, Medical Jurisprudence and Civil Law.—Class-room for 50 students. Professor's room adjoining.

18*th*, Midwifery.—Class-room for at least 200 pupils, and lighted from the top. It is also furnished with two ordinary sized rooms for the museum. Professor's room and lobby.

19*th*, Practical Astronomy.—A room over the belfry is proposed to serve as an observatory.

20*th*, Speculative Society.—A room to contain 50, library, porter's room.

The Music Class may be accommodated in some one of the class-rooms in the attics.

Two sets of Water-closets are provided for the professors; and, if more shall be thought necessary, they may readily be obtained.

In regard to the Necessaries for the students, I do not think it adviseable to have them within the building, unless a great supply of water be obtained; but think they might be constructed at a convenient distance from the building, upon a principle that would neither be offensive in themselves, nor expensive in their mode of management.

Heating.—The simplest, safest, and least expensive mode of heating, is that practised at the Infirmary at Derby. Therefore, with a view to that mode, I have, in the basement story, provided four vaults, with cockle-shell furnaces, in opposite situations. The heated air produced by these will be sufficient to warm all the class-rooms, the library, museums, and graduation-hall, at an expence of six hundred weight of coals per day in the coldest weather.

Noise.—This is a subject of some difficulty. The professors, in making their report, by wishing, in general, to have the class-rooms lighted from the interior of the building, had not been aware of the difficulty, indeed the impossibility, of doing this in a quadrangular building. In this respect, the University is in an unfortunate situation. I have done as much as possible to remedy this defect, by lighting the principal class-rooms on the north side from the square; and by carrying a terrace along the south front of the building, about twelve feet wide, to the height of the floor of the ground story, and a parapet rising four feet above it, will, in some degree, check the noise; but the classes most exposed to external noise must have double windows, attending at the same time to proper ventilation.

Noise from the interior of the court is totally prevented, by doing away the passages of communication; and in most cases I have been able to provide a separate entry and staircase to each class.

But, I am sorry to say, the root of the evil still remains, by the building being almost entirely surrounded by public streets and thoroughfares for carriages. This inconvenience is particularly felt along the south front; and will be prejudicial to study in the classes on that side, notwithstanding the precautions I have used.

I cannot avoid representing this circumstance in strong terms, ardently wishing to draw the attention of the Magistrates of Edinburgh towards it, and to a remedy, which I think is not only praticable, but, if applied, would greatly contribute to the elegance and conveniency of the approach to the South Town, *viz.* that of opening an almost straight and direct communication from Lauriston to Nicolson's Street, by a passage through the old houses in the Potterrow, and from thence through Alison's and Nicolson's Squares. This obtained, would allow the street on the south of the college to be shut up from all but foot passengers, and would effectually prevent the evil to the college now apprehended.

It will be time enough to go into the detail of fitting up the class-rooms, &c. when the general plan is fixed upon.

Elevations, and External Appearance of the Building.

In composing the elevations, I have paid strict regard to the style of the building already executed, so as the whole may appear to be the work of the same artist.

On the east front, which is already executed, I have put a ballustrade to cover part of the roof, which is now too much exposed. I have given a new design for the Bell Tower over the front, as I think the original design is not of sufficient consequence in a building of such large dimensions.

Several of the windows of the class-rooms of the present buildings being too small, I have, in these designs, remedied this defect, by making the windows in the new class-rooms considerably larger, and placing them higher in the rooms, without, I hope, altering the style of the building.

As the level of the court is considerably above the street, at the gateway, I have made an inclined plane, with a rise of one foot in twelve, which reaches to the level about 100 feet within the square. At that point, a statue of the Prince Regent is proposed to be placed, in compliment to the assistance he has been pleased to afford to the completion of this great national work. I have the honour to be, &c.

ARCH^D. ELLIOT.

Letter to the Honourable Trustees, &c.

Edinburgh, November 23. 1816.

GENTLEMEN,—I take the liberty, in addition to the report which accompanied the designs which the Magistrates directed me to make, for the completion of the university, to make a few observations which have since occurred to me in regard to these plans.

My instructions left me at liberty to exercise my own judgement in regard to the elevation. My only inducement for varying from the original elevations was, for the most essential purpose of admitting more light. This, necessarily led to a bolder style, but I think not to a manner different from the original.

But as you have resolved to abide strictly to the original elevation, my plans will suit them in every respect, having the same principles, the same number of windows, and these in corresponding situations.

It will be desireable, for the sake of uniformity, to continue the Corridors in the eastern angles of the court. This I had omitted, for the purpose of economy.

In regard to the interior distribution, since conversing with the Professors, I find it will be necessary to change the situation of two or three of the class-rooms. But this can easily be accomplished, without affecting the general design. The change I made upon the interior of the graduation-hall, was done for the purpose of making it capable of containing the stated number of auditors. In this, as well as in the arrangement and sizes of the various departments of the building, I have been guided by the report of the Senatus Academicus, which I think is drawn up in a clear and able manner.

I understand that the Library, in my design, is thought too mean, and extended more like a gallery, than a full proportioned apartment. I cannot, however, view it in this light; for it is not a continued apartment, but a suit of rooms, each in due proportion, and thrown together by screens of columns, for the purpose of effect; but this distribution I am obliged to adopt, for the purpose of containing the required number of books. I have the honour to be, &c.

ARCH^D. ELLIOT.

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2. Mr Playfair has already Printed and Circulated a Memoir in reference to his Plans.

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3. William Adam, Esquire, has also Printed and Circulated Memoirs in reference to his Plans. It only remains to Print his last Letter, which refers to the plan by which he proposes to get the better of the Levels.

London, November 22. 1816.

SIR,—As the plans of the College which I sent to the Trustees, might not sufficiently shew the way that the inequality of the ground on which it stands was proposed to be managed in the internal court, I beg leave to transmit you a drawing, accompanied with an explanation, which I beg you will lay before the Trustees at their next meeting. And you will oblige, &c.

WILLIAM ADAM.

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4. Letter, Mr John Paterson to the Trustees.

Having received a letter from Mr Carlyle Bell, inclosing a minute of the Trustees for the College, bearing date the 12th September 1816, intimating the opinion of the meeting to be, that the exterior of the original designs of the late Mr Adam, as far as possible, be adhered to, leaving out the cross building, provided it can be made to suit the accommodation required.

This resolution must give general satisfaction to every well wisher to this most useful undertaking, and meet with the approbation of every judicious architect; for, to adhere to the original plans of the exterior, preserves the general construction and most admirable distribution laid down by Mr Adam, as well as the general design of the interior court, with the circular corridors at the angles of said court.

This part of the original design is not only highly ornamental, but gives easy and elegant entrances, both to the rooms for public purposes, and principal class-rooms, by means of the lobbies and stair-cases obtained in the spandriles behind the corridors.

In obedience to the minute of the Honourable Trustees, the undersigned has reconsidered the supplementary plans he had the honour of laying before the Honourable Trustees.

The resolution of the 12th September confirms him in his ideas of adhering as close as possible to the design of Mr Adam, for the reasons given above, viz. ease of access to the public parts of the building and class-rooms, and, he may add, for economy, and that of reconciling the levels between the two courts; as the retaining part of the cross building, so far as to cover the corridors, puts it in his power to enlarge the class-rooms (found too small) to greater advantage, and at less expence than they can be obtained at in any other situation in the building. He may add, further, the retaining that part of the cross building between the courts, puts it in his power to reconcile the levels from the street to the court, at much less expence than is possible to be done by having one general court.

In reconciling his supplementary plans, he finds he can, by a little alteration in the arrangement, save expence, and gain rooms for additional classes (if such should ever be found necessary); and as drawings are more expressive

than written descriptions, he has made out plans of the alterations he proposes along with these observations; and solicits that the Honourable Trustees will honour them with their attention.

In laying down these alterations, he has paid particular attention to the report of the Senatus Academicus of the University, on the accommodation required in the new buildings for the different class-rooms, and the accommodation wanted for public purposes, both in respect to dimensions and situation, as far as the situation of the building will admit.

He has further studied to have the medical-classes, those for theology, literature, philosophy, and law, in situations as near to each other as possible. This he has been the more enabled to do, from the east front of the building being given up for class-rooms, and other purposes (which had been originally intended for houses for the Professors). In this part of the building, he has designed the classes for theology, and theological library, with accommodation for the Senatus and Principal, having the Janitor's house in the basement floor, below the Principal's apartments, to which the Janitor has access, as also to the robing-rooms, by separate stairs.

From the report of the Senatus, it appears that that learned body, is of opinion that one hall may serve several purposes, namely, for a chapel, general meetings of the University, and conferring degrees. On this idea, the undersigned has placed the Greek and Humanity-class below the great hall for graduations (where he had a chapel designed in his supplementary plans); this being the most retired situation for these classes, where the younger students cannot give the least annoyance to the entrances to the other classes.

The chemistry-class, and that for the practice of medicine, are the principal classes that require most to be enlarged. The chemistry class is the most numerous, and requires more accommodation than any other class in the University; the situation requires to be quiet, with good light, and open to ventilation. The undersigned has done every thing in his power to make this class room complete; and has situated the class-room in the north-east corridore, with free light to the south and east, free from all noise from the street; and, by means of the corridore, has separate lobbies to the class-rooms for the professor and students. All the other accommodation necessary for this chair is contained within one door.

The class for the practice of medicine is in the second floor of the building, over the chemistry class, and of the same dimensions.

Those class-rooms for mathematics, natural philosophy, and practical astronomy, are situated in the south-west corner of the building; the two first have the benefit of the south light, and can be darkened with ease. The class for astronomy is lighted from the roof. There is designed a platform on the roof, on which can be constructed an observatory for all the three classes, with access by good stairs all the way to the roof.

The class-room for natural history is designed in the south-east corner of the building, in the first floor, being the highest part of the floor above the street; the light is from the south; and less interruption to the rays of the sun in this

than in any other part of the building. The class-room joins the museum, with which it communicates both from the class and lobby; there is a small sitting room for the professor, joining the class; and in the basement floor there is a preparation room, laboratory, and room for packing cases, with a stair that leads up to the class-room. The accommodation obtained below for this chair is in that part of the building already roofed in, and at much less expence than digging out any part of the south front for that purpose.

Rooms for Public Purposes can only be obtained in the situation so judiciously pointed out in the original design, and forms its greatest beauties. In the report of the Senatus, both museum and library must be enlarged. From the general construction of the original plan, this can be obtained with ease and advantage. The natural history museum can in no part of the building be situated with so much advantage as in the first floor in the south front, by entering to the museum by the corridore, by a small lobby which leads to part of the cross building, and enters in the centre of the museum, in front of the large Venetian window, which will produce the best effect when the museum is fitted up, and the cross building, in which is the entrance, and adds no less than fifty-two feet by thirty-seven of more space than the original, and is considered of sufficient dimensions.

Public Library.—It is required that the library should contain 100,000 volumes, and being capable of further increase; to have reading rooms, and room for rare books, contiguous to the library.

The library, laid down in this plan, is 250 feet long, with a room for rare books of two stories, one room for manuscripts, and two reading rooms, yet the whole will not contain the number of books required in the report of the Senatus. The undersigned has therefore designed the whole of the attic floor for the additional library, being the same length of the lower room. These two rooms, fitted up in a neat manner, and not crowded together, will now hold more than 119,000 volumes, allowing six books to the superficial foot (being the calculation for fashionable books).

If the Honourable the Trustees would permit the undersigned to offer his opinion, he would recommend to them, should his ideas meet their approbation, to fit up the first floor of what is here designed for the library in a handsome manner, and becoming the library for the first University in this part of the kingdom. The centre part of the attic floor is capable of being finished in a very handsome style; and, by the light being from the roof, will hold a greater number of books than the first floor will. One of the ends of this gallery may be used for books in little demand; the centre and other end of the room may be used for books in common use. These two stories of rooms is capable of containing all the books the university can draw together for many years to come.

The Theological Library is situated in the centre of the east front over the gateway, is of two storeys high, and may contain 24,738 volumes. To this library there is easy access from the Senatus and principal apartments, divinity class, church history, logic, Hebrew, and rhetoric, and has a communication with the public library.

Hall for Graduation.—This hall is in the same situation as laid down in the original design. It cannot be enlarged; but is considered of sufficient dimensions, being ninety by thirty three feet. The undersigned has taken the liberty of confining the height of this wall to the second floor and attics, and turned the basement floor into classes. The height is still thirty-two feet, and in full proportion to the other dimensions. The entrance from the basement is by a superior staircase; and the hall is on a level with the library. Between these two apartments there is an easy access by the south-west corridor. In every other respect, attention has been paid to the report of the Senatus, by having an anti-room for their own entrance, with their seats, and that for the candidates for degrees, and a separate entrance for the public. The hall may be fitted up for a chapel, if required.

Anatomical Class and Museum.—The professor of anatomy has at present complete accommodation. What he recommends respecting the class-room would be a very great advantage to the comfort of his class; and the floor below, entering from the court, would make a very superior museum. On this recommendation, the plan is drawn to meet the wishes of the Senatus.

Robing Room is situate at the entrance of the gate; and has separate closets for gowns, with a water-closet below, and has an entrance direct from the janitor's house.

The Guard-hall and Porter's House is in the floor in the opposite side of the gate to the robing-room. The librarian has an apartment of three rooms on a level with the library, with a lobby and separate entrance to the library. In the attic floor there are four rooms and kitchen provided for the assistant librarian.

Private water-closets for the professors are in every part of the building where they can be got to advantage. The public water-closets can only be obtained with advantage in that situation where they are laid down in the basement floor, so as to have the full command of rain-water from the tank for cleaning the drain, and conveying the soil to the great drain in the street.

In taking into consideration the circumstance pointed out in the report of the Senatus, in regard to the dimensions, light, seating, and situation of the professor's chair,—

The undersigned trusts the whole class-rooms laid down in the plans he has the honour to lay before the Honourable Trustees will be found to contain the full number of students demanded in the report of the Senatus.

With respect to having the lecturing-rooms removed from the noise of the street.—From the situation of the building, and the necessity of entering to the classes from the court, this is not possible to be obtained for the whole of the class-rooms; but those class-rooms designed for chemistry, practice of medicine, divinity, church history, logic, Hebrew, and rhetoric, are all lighted from the court, and free from the noise of the streets. Every attention has been paid to lessen the noise from the corridor, by having no thoroughfare through the corridors and staircases.

With regard to the form of the rooms, manner of seating, and situation of the professor's chair, so far as laid down on these plans, proceeds from the undersigned's own ideas of what is best adapted for public speaking and hearing. Should his general ideas meet the approbation of the Honourable Trustees, the particular manner of seating can be settled by the professors when the class-rooms are finishing. Attention has been made so give sitting rooms to as many of the class-rooms as the nature of the design will admit of.

With respect to heating the rooms for public purposes, they may be heated with warm air, as the safest and most free from dust, there being void places joining the museum, library, and great hall, to admit of furnaces for heating air, without interfering with the other parts of the building. But the undersigned is of opinion that open fire-places will answer better for the generality of the class-rmoos; these open stoves may be made so as to emit warm air, which would increase the heat of the room considerably. As to the observation in the report of the Senatus respecting the appropriate class rooms, such as anatomy, chemistry, meteria medica, &c. the whole class-rooms laid down on these plans may be said to be appropriate rooms, there being no necessity for two classes meeting in one room, as every chair has their own class-room, and void space to accommodate five additional classes, should ever such be wanted. It is, however, considered as an advantage to have clinical and military surgery to meet in one class-room, for the benefit of the museums answering both chairs.

Private Museums.—There are rooms provided for the professors of anatomy and natural history, which is considered of sufficient dimensions to contain their private collections. There are apartments provided for the Royal and Speculative Societies in the attic story over the divinity hall and church history, which is exceedingly well lighted, and contain all the accommodation required. There is an exceeding good room provided for a musical class-room, lighted from the roof. As the Senatus are of opinion a concert-room is unnecessary, there is none provided for in the plan.

By a particular measurement of the whole building, completely finished in a handsome manner, will amount to the sum of L.75,378 0 0
Add for incidents 4,128 0 0

L.79,506 0 0

Greenhill Cottage, 2d Oct. 1816. JOHN PATERSON.

5.—Mr James Milne has given three Memorials.

1*st*, Memorial by James Milne. *

In the plans which accompany this memorial, both the exterior and interior elevations of the buildings of the New College are the same as originally

* Referring to a plan, in which he retained the cross building, as designed by Mr Adam.

designed by Mr Adam, except so far as they may differ, in the present one's having a belfry over the gallery on one end of the chapel, and an astronomical class-room over the other.

It is unnecessary for me to explain my motives for thinking that the completion of the buildings with the two courts are preferable to any other mode. The additional accommodation that is thereby given must be obvious; and as it is probable that new professorships may hereafter be endowed, it provides for them also. If the accommodation is more than is required at present, by keeping in the cross buildings, the east front, or any of the parts that is not of immediate use, could be roofed and glazed, and remain in that state till the increasing improvements of the times required them.

Though new professorships are proposed for some of the apartments, these are perhaps not the most useful that might be suggested. That, however, is for the consideration of those who have the spirit and means of endowing them. I now leave it for the consideration of those gentlemen who have done so much for the improvement of Edinburgh, whether the additional expence of the cross buildings would in any degree compensate for the want of accommodation thereby occasioned. Ten thousand pounds would nearly put these cross buildings in a finished condition, which is the only objection that can be made against their execution.

Z.

2*d*, Memorial by James Milne. *

The plans which accompany this memorial are sent in consequence of an advertisement, offering a premuim for the best plan which should be produced, before the 15th February, for completing the buildings of the New College.

Your memorialist has transmitted three different designs, in all of which the exterior elevations of the building are preserved according to the original plans; and also those of the interior, so far as possible, when the cross buildings are left out. Indeed, your memorialist is of opinion that no deviation should be made from Adam's designs, but for the sake of conveniency. If they are to be dispensed with in point of economy, it would be proper to get an exact estimate of the saving, and not to be led implicitly by the hazard expression of any architect whatever. If the necessary apartments are all included in any plan, the expence of executing that plan, and that of the original, will be nearly the same. Should expence, however, be the consideration, a plan should be adopted, so that at any future period the cross buildings could be introduced, and the west court completed according to the first design. The chapel appears to be one of the most necessary parts of the building, and would certainly not be the least elegant. It would also answer equally well as a graduation hall; which hall, according to the present design, will never answer so well as a chapel. Your memorialist is, however, far from thinking that the interior elegance of the court would be diminished by keeping out the cross buildings, if excess of economy does not prevent it.

* Referring to three other plans, in which various alterations were proposed.

In the plans marked *A*, the corridor is preserved all round the three sides of the court in both stories. The side elevation of this plan forms a whole in character with the part already built. The elevation of the west part was designed before I had seen the original, and was made with no view to supersede it. It was intended, in this design, that the hall should occupy two stories, and that the attic should be converted into rooms for philosophical apparatus. What may be chiefly necessary to point out in this plan is, that none of the thick walls in the east front are removed; at the same time, it is presumed there is sufficient accommodation for all the classes, while the library and museum are considerably enlarged. The rhetoric class is intended to be over that of civil history. The class-rooms for chemistry, anatomy, practice of medicine, logic, and moral philosophy, are intended to have galleries, and to occupy both second and attic stories. The library is extended over the reading-rooms in the attic story. The anatomical class-room is removed to the second floor, and the present class-room made the anatomical museum.

In the plans marked *B*, the anatomical museum and class-room are raised to the second floor, and a class-room for military and clinical surgery introduced below. The museum will now occupy two rooms, by means of an arch. On the second floor are the theological class-rooms, and over the class-rooms their library. As these class-rooms are sufficiently large without a gallery, the library might be separated from them by a floor. The graduation hall occupies the second and attic stories, and below it are the principal's chambers and examination hall. The chemistry class-room occupies two stories; the apartment for chemistry and materia medica are capable of being secured from fire. The midwifery class-room also occupies two stories, as also the library. The elevation of this plan marked *B*, is not inferior to any other part of the building. If, however, an over regard to economy prevents it from being adopted, the ground plan is capable of being executed without the piazza and colonade, without the smallest detriment to the internal conveniency; and the elevation would be the same as seen beyond the columns.

In the plan marked *C*, the corridor round the court is left out. The library is on the east front, or range of buildings, with reading-rooms at the south end; it is to occupy two stories. The galleries are indicated by dotted lines, and may be extended westward along the north and south range to the class-rooms. The class-rooms for chemistry, midwifery, and practice of physic, are intended to have galleries.

The side elevation of this plan *C*, will be less expensive than either of the two former, and the class-rooms are in general larger. The library is not however so well situate. Should any further explanation be necessary, it shall be gladly given personally.

3*d*, Memorial by James Milne.

Gentlemen,—In consequence of your minute of the 12th September, I

have taken the liberty of describing more in detail the plans furnished by me, for completing the buildings of the New College of Edinburgh, than in the memorial which accompanied these plans. Of the different designs made by me, that which coincides nearest with the ideas contained in the minute, is that marked plan *B*, and is coloured red. No part of the exterior elevation is altered, nor any of that toward the court, except what is occasioned by the cross buildings being omitted. No part of the elevation already built is altered. None of the division walls in any part of the buildings that are already erected are removed or altered, but those at the corners of the east front, which are taken out in order to get large class-rooms.

That part of the north range already finished is connected with the east range by a colonade, corresponding with that in the north-west angle. Such an extensive range of columns is seldom to be met with; but their beauty and effect will be anticipated by those who are acquainted with what gave Grecian architecture its greatest charm.

The disadvantages attending the corridors mentioned in the report of the *Senatus Academicus*, is in a great degree obviated in this plan. Each class-room has a lobby between it and the colonade, which will not only in a great measure prevent the noise, but also the cold. The south range of buildings being all occupied with the museum and library, none of the disadvantages attending the corridors can affect it. The north range is partly built; and as the street on the north side of it is among the least noisy that surrounds these buildings, it is of less consequence from what side the class-rooms are lighted; and some of them are accordingly lighted from both sides. The noise, at all events, can be got quit of by double windows. The great conveniency of these corridors, in affording an easy and sheltered communication to every part of the building in an inclement season, must be very apparent; and particularly useful to students, when they have to wait till the class-rooms open. The only real objection to these corridors is, I conceive, their expence. The consideration, therefore, will be, whether the conveniences they will afford, and the elegance they will confer on the building, ought to be sacrificed to any small saving of expence in the execution.

This design may, however, be executed without these corridors, and without altering in the smallest degree the internal arrangement. The piazza and colonade might be added at any future period without inconvenience.

First Floor.

The museum is 256 feet in length; and it is presumed will be large enough for the increasing collection a considerable number of years hence; and is quite large enough, compared with the rest of the establishment.

The natural history class-room is at the east end of the museum, is well lighted, sufficiently large, with a large retiring room for the professor, which enters both from the class-room and lobby.

In the south-west corner is the class-room for the practice of physic, with closets and retiring room.

The centre part of the west range is laid out for an examination hall and principal's chambers. The graduation hall and chapel is above, and might serve

also as an examination hall. The examination hall might be occupied as a class-room, if wanted.

The class-room for clinical and military surgery is in the north-west corner, and will occupy the present class-room for anatomy, which will then be removed to the flat above.

The room for the present anatomical museum is made a class-room for clinical medicine and the institutes of medicine; and is large enough for these classes.

The class-room for civil history and medical jurisprudence adjoins the former, and might have a retiring room, marked *a*, adjoining the clinical surgery class-room, if wanted.

The Latin, Greek, and mathematical class-rooms, have all the accomodation required.

The class-room for materia medica will hold the number of students required; is well lighted, with a laboratory, museum, and retiring room. Over the museum another conveniency may be got in the mezanine story.

The robing-room enters from the foot passage, communicates with the reading-room; adjoining to which is a water-closet.

The class-room for agriculture is on the east side, and is sufficiently large for the class. The apartments below will answer for holding agricultural implements and models, &c.

The theological class-room is in the south east corner, with the theological library in the attic, over the class-room; and might communicate with the gallery of the college library, if thought advantageous. The class-room has two pulpits and a vestry. Second Floor.

The church history and Hebrew class-room adjoins the former; and has a retiring-room and Persic class-room.

The music class-room is under the dome, and well lighted.

The janitor's house occupies two rooms in the second and two in the attic flat; overlooks the court, and is contiguous to the robing and reading-rooms.

The chemistry class-room is in the north-east corner, has a gallery, and occupies the second and attic flats; is well lighted, and has all the conveniences wanted on the same flat. The attic, over the laboratory, &c. may be used for private collections belonging to any of the professors. The access to the laboratory is by a private stair; which renders it more convenient for the professor.

The natural philosophy class-room is well situate with respect to light. It has an apparatus and retiring-room. As the retiring-room is large, it might be divided, and part of it appropriated to holding apparatus, if the apparatus-room is thought too small.

The moral philosophy class room occupies the second and attic stories; has a gallery and a retiring-room for the professor.

The logic and Scots law class-room has two retiring-rooms, one for each professor; and will contain the number of students required.

The anatomical class-room is removed from the first to the second flat, and occupies the second and attic stories.

The anatomical museum adjoins the class-room; by placing it there, and not

in the old class-room, as suggested by Dr Monro, a large class-room is obtained for military and clinical surgery.

The graduation hall and chapel occupies the second and attic stories, is sufficiently high for its width. It has a retiring-room, and separate entrance for the professors, and might have a gallery, if required; but would be more elegant without it.

The midwifery class-room is in the south-west corner, and similar to the anatomical class-room. It occupies two stories, and has a retiring-room and closets; and is contiguous to the museum.

The library is over the museum. The dotted lines shew the gallery.

In this plan, class-rooms for all the different professors are got in the first and second flats, except that for rhetoric, which might be taught in the class-room for agriculture, or in the examination hall. There is, however, ample room in the attic story for it.

A class-room for practical astronomy, if necessary, might be erected, either where the present midwifery class-room is situate, or in the dome. But it is suggested, that a room might be appropriated for that purpose, in the Calton new Observatory.

No plan is made of the ground flat. Part of it might be occupied by a porter and under janitor; part of it by heavy articles of natural history and chemistry, &c. There will also be some conveniences in the mezanine and attic floors, not shewn by the plans.

I shall pass over the designs marked *A* and *C*, to that in the small port folio marked No. *5*.

This design not only preserves the whole of the elevations the same as Mr Adams, but gives a vast number of additional conveniences. The chief objections to this plan will, I conceive, be the additional expence of the cross buildings, and the darkness of the small court. With respect to the latter, it is only necessary to observe, that it is about sixty feet wide, which is twice the width of Rose Street or Thistle Street; and that only three of the small class-rooms are lighted from it. The large court, though not so extensive as if the cross buildings were omitted, will be quite large enough for every useful purpose; and although the elegance will not be so great as if the whole formed one court, it remains to be determined whether these objections ought not to give place to the additional accommodation. In this plan there is a larger library than in the former, with the power of enlarging it. Apartments for the Royal Society, Didactic Society, librarian's house, philosophical apparatus room, and several class-rooms for new endowments, which, by leaving out the cross buildings, cannot be obtained.

Any objections that may be made to these plans, I should be glad to have pointed out personally, as it is possible some of them may only be suppositious. In such a large design, it is difficult for those not in the profession to conceive of every part of the plan in connexion with the whole. It would be easy to point out the best situation for a particular class-room, without regard to the convenience of the rest; but, it must be every separate part taken in connexion with the whole that must determine the degree of merit in the design, and

ought to be the principle of criticism by which their properties and defects should be tried and compared.

JAMES MILNE.

EDINBURGH, 28th September 1816.

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6. Mr Richard Crichton gave no explanation but what is written on the Plans.

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7. Mr Thomas Hamilton, junior, has already printed and circulated an explanation of his Plans.

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8. Observations upon the Plans for finishing the Buildings of the University of Edinburgh, by Mr William Burn.

The designs of Mr Adam for the University of Edinburgh having received universal approbation, and a considerable part of them been executed according to his plans, and under his superintendance, it naturally occurs, that the completion of these designs, in so far as they can be made, applicable to existing circumstances, should form the principal object of consideration with professional men at this period.

In the designs which I have prepared, and in conformity with the above opinion, I have adhered most faithfully to the *whole* of Mr Adam's *exterior* elevations of the buildings, retaining every feature and every dimension as he has designed them. Neither do I conceive it possible to alter these in any one respect, without, at the same time, depriving his memory of the honour which has been paid to his talents by the inscription in front of the building. It is obvious, however, that the same attention cannot now be paid to his designs for the *interior* elevations of the college court, since it has been found expedient to remove the buildings which divided the area into two courts; but enough of this court has been completed, to direct the taste and regulate the general appearance of the designs which may be proposed for completing these fronts. With this view, the elevation accompanying my plans has been prepared; and my chief attention directed to follow out Mr Adam's ideas, which I have endeavoured to accomplish, by repeating the same front which is already built, at the opposite end of the court, and connecting the two similar ends of the front by an arcade, corresponding with the angular arcades in Mr Adam's designs. In every part of my designs, I wish particularly to avoid substituting any idea of my own for those parts of the building which have been already designed by Mr Adam; conceiving

that whatever change should be made in the interior arrangements, the merit and taste displayed in the exterior designs should be reserved for him alone. An objection, I am aware, may possibly arise to my designs, from not having finished the angles on the east end, the same as those in the west end of the court; but as this *could not* be effected, without making an entirely new front to this end of the court, I did not feel myself at liberty completely to efface Mr Adam's design, without instructions had been given to the several competitors, admitting the propriety of so material a change upon the original design.

Supposing, however, that such alterations should be considered an improvement, I have, at the period of preparing these plans, made a slight sketch for fitting up the angles with the circular corridors; which, as it does not interfere in the slightest degree with any part of either my *exterior* or *interior* arrangements, I consider it perfectly satisfactory merely to mention in my report.

The great difficulty attending the completion of these designs has been the levels; and this, I trust, will appear to be satisfactorily obviated by a reference to the elevation. The plan will sufficiently shew the number of steps necessary to rise to the requisite level; and as these will perfectly accord with the general character of the designs, they, at the same time, tend very slightly to lessen the extent of the area.

This idea, however, only extends to the present plan for finishing that end of the court; because, if it is permitted to alter that front, and introduce the circular corridors, I shall then be afforded the means of more satisfactorily overcoming the difficulty, and of giving to the interior the appearance of perfect uniformity and regularity of design. In this case, I should propose to place *all* the steps requisite to arrive at the proper height in the arch-ways of the front buildings; and only admit the parapet for securing the carriage entrance to advance into the court. The alteration of this front will fully enable me to accomplish this most desireable object; by which means, the whole area will be thrown into *one entire court*, unobstructed by any steps, or other impediment, calculated to diminish the extent of the court, or affect the safety of the students; which would ever be the case with flights of steps during the winter season.

In the arrangement of the ground floor, I have regarded, as an important object, the continuation of the corridors, or a passage all round the building, both as a matter of convenience to the professors, and of comfort to the students; wherein the former can at all times reach their respective classes without crossing the court; and the latter are supplied with the means of shelter in bad weather, when waiting for the hour of meeting of their classes.

The arrangement I have made of the classes may possibly be improved by the transposition of such a part of them as may be considered by the professors better calculated for their respective purposes. I have given more than the accommodation which has been required; and imagine the mere form of arrangement can be better and more satisfactorily accomplished by those who are immediately interested in this part of the designs. One object, however, in this department has engaged my attention (without being aware of its utility),

in placing the whole of the divinity classes, or those connected with them, contiguous to each other; the same with the medical classes; and so on with the other classes, as nearly as I could manage it.

The seating of the classes I should propose to be all done in a similar manner, and in such a way that the class shall fill from the back part of the seating, as uniformly practised in all theatres, both because it renders the regular possession of the seating more certain, and relieves the professor and the students, who may have come in at a more early period, from any obstruction or inconvenience arising from the entrance of those who may be later of entering the class-room. The method is so obvious, that I have purposely avoided drawing the seats on my plans, as, from the smallness of the scale, I should only render them confused, and prevent the more material objects of the plans from being properly seen or fairly considered.

Connected with the greater part of the classes, I have added a private room for each of the professors; and where greater accommodation is requisite, that also is made contiguous. The entrance to either of these apartments is immediately at the back of the professor's chair, thereby affording every convenience he can possibly desire; besides, most of the apartments have also a separate access.

The public room for the professors is placed in a central situation, for the purpose of affording an equally easy communication with the several class-rooms.

Under the preparation-room of the chemistry class, I propose to construct an ice-house, the drain from which can very easily be conveyed into the common sewer in College Street; and very ample accommodation is afforded for the wants of this class on the other floors of the building.

The public hall is retained in the same situation, and according to Mr Adam's design; but, in changing the situation of the museum, I have made it a particular object of attention; and, provided the light should not be considered sufficient from the sides, a lantern light may also be introduced in the roof.

The library occupies the two upper floors of the whole extent of the front buildings, which appears better calculated for this purpose, and will most assuredly be *much better lighted* than in any other situation of the whole buildings. The great extent will also admit of its being finished either in the handsomest or plainest manner; and by opening the large window in the end, and probably filling it with painted glass, the finest effect would be produced.

A considerable space is here reserved for a house to the librarian; which I presume will never be occupied as such. It appears more adviseable that chambers only were appropriated to his use; when not only a considerable increase would be made to the library, but additional rooms would be added, extremely well calculated for containing manuscripts, or such books and papers as ought not to be kept in the great public room.

The security of the museum and library against accidents by fire can be most satisfactorily accomplished, either by arching the apartments underneath, in so far as it can be done, and finishing the remainder by iron beams, or by

laying the whole floors entirely with iron beams of such a strength, as to support the small iron scantlings between which the space is filled with brick.

There is no difficulty whatever attending the execution of these floors, and no doubt of the security they afford. The architect with whom I studied several years ago, almost always makes use of iron beams; which has been found most satisfactory, and in every respect calculated to answer the purpose for which they were first designed.

Since the designs which I now lay before the Trustees were finished, I have understood from various quarters, that a proposal has been made to increase the public hall to such a size as to contain the number of people likely to attend our musical festivals; but as the period of giving in the plans is so near at hand, I find it will be impossible to prepare other designs according to the ideas I have formed from this suggestion; but which I shall be fully prepared to enter into before any decisive arrangement can have taken place.

I may, however, remark, that the situation of the hall, as designed by Mr Adam, appears to be totally inapplicable to such a purpose, because an exterior entrance for carriages is not only absolutely necessary, but could not be obtained from the College Wynd; and the College-yard never could be appropriated to such a purpose.

The consideration of this subject I intend to lay before the Trustees, provided they conceive it a fair subject of competition with the other plans. I shall also be prepared to shew the method I propose of fitting up the angles on the east end, and removing the difficulty attending the levels. The arrangement of the classes will unavoidably be altered by changing the situation of the public hall; but this also I shall complete, and prepare the library, with chambers for the librarian only, and give internal elevations for finishing that room.

In whatever way I may complete my internal arrangements, I beg leave again particularly to remark, that I have in *no instance whatever* altered or varied one single part of Mr Adam's exterior designs for these buildings, which has made me consider it wholly unnecessary to draw elevations of these fronts, which have all been engraved. The small dome in the library can be perfectly lighted, notwithstanding the superstructure and dome which stands immediately above it. It only requires a window to be introduced in the alternate sides of the octagon base or dome, which will reflect sufficient light upon the cupola, which is shewn on my drawing. I judge of the effect of such a light from experience; and should not hesitate to prefer it almost always to a direct cupola light.

It may not be unnecessary to say a few words upon such apartments as require to be lighted from the roof, which ought all to be done by lantern lights, and not by cupolas. During a heavy fall of snow, a cupola is obscured; and the utmost care cannot prevent them from creating a constant water-drip. Both these defects are entirely obviated by a lantern light; and I conceive the one can be equally as handsomely finished as the other; and, while it never can be obscured by snow, it equally imparts as much light from all directions.

In the basement of the building, any number of apartments may be had for

the meetings of societies, or for preparation rooms for such classes as require them. And, in the same situation, there may be constructed the water-closets for the professors, or connected with the University, although I am aware that more eligible situations may be pointed out.

I should consider it an object well worthy of serious attention, the purchase of the old houses on the west side of the College Wynd. It becomes an object to secure the lights of the buildings, and to prevent them being wholly obscured by high buildings, which may at a future period be erected in this situation; and, if this purchase could be effected, it would supply abundant space for the water-closets connected with the college, and provide the means of this end of the university being entirely relieved from the inconvenience it sustains from the old houses opposite to it at *this* period, and from any obstructions ever arising at a future period.

Notwithstanding the length of time I have been at several periods engaged with these plans, and although I have carefully and frequently examined the situation of the buildings, which are either wholly or partly finished, and made calculations both of them and my present plans, I must sincerely confess I cannot arrive at so satisfactory a result as can warrant my stating any specific sum for the completion of these works.

I do not say that the sum has appeared to be greater than that which the Trustees are authorised to expend; but merely, that the difference in the amount of my calculations, at different periods, leads me to consider it wholly impossible to give a satisfactory idea of the expence, without misleading the Trustees, and betraying a total want of candour.

Should these few observations, and the plans which I have prepared, meet with any attention from those interested in the completion of these works, I shall endeavour, by every exertion in my power, to assist in the fulfilment of the objects they may have in view; and will be fully prepared to give any farther information which may be desired upon the subject of my designs.

76, George Street, 1816. WM. BURN.

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9. Letter, Robert Morrison, Esquire, to the Right Honourable the Lord Provost.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to intrust to your Lordship's care two plans for finishing the college, on which I shall take the liberty to remark, that although the design No. I. is more complete, as it forms a regular square, yet that of No. II. contains every necessary accommodation, would save a large sum of money, and, if it should be found convenient at any future period to adopt the whole design, it would cause no alteration in the parts executed according to the plan No. II. except taking down the ornaments of the entrance to the court.

I hope your Lordship will excuse my not sending the plans yesterday, having been prevented by an accident; and allow me to be, with the greatest respect, &c.

38, *North Castle Street*, *February* 16. 1816. Robr. Morison.

10. Memorandums by Robert Reid, Esquire, relative to his Plans, which have never been laid before the Honourable Trustees.

1*st* Memorandum, regarding Mr Reid's Designs of the proposed Buildings for completing the University.

Edinburgh, August 1816.

1*st*, Mr Reid was employed in the year 1810, by the then Lord Provost and other gentlemen interesting themselves in the business, to examine and consider the present state of the buildings, and the plan as originally designed by Mr Adam, with a view to report on the best mode of reducing that plan, so as to obtain the necessary accommodation, at a moderate expence.

2*d*, The plans, reports, and estimates, as prepared by Mr Reid, were forwarded for the consideration of the Lords of the Treasury, who afterwards refered them to the Barons of the Exchequer, who were pleased to approve of them, and reported accordingly to the Treasury, to whom the whole were returned.

3*d*, The plans, reports, and estimates, remained with the Treasury till early in the year 1815, when the business came to be discussed in a special Committee of the House of Commons. The plans had, however, been mislaid at the Treasury, as likewise some of the other papers connected with the business. Mr Reid was called upon to furnish copies of them, which he accordingly did, and transmitted them to Spotiswoode and Robertson, to be laid before the Committee; and Mr Reid soon after, by desire of the Lord President and Lord Chief-Baron, proceeded to London, and conferred with Mr William Dundas, and other gentlemen of the Committee, on the subject, when the grant of public money for carrying on the work was obtained.

4*th*, On public advertisement being made, offering a premium for plans, Mr Reid declined entering into any competition of that nature, not conceiving it creditable, under the circumstances, to do so; and he has since accordingly withheld his plans, till a decision should be come to, as to which plan might be considered entitled to the premium.

5*th*, To determine which of the competing plans is entitled, in terms of the public advertisement, to the premium, Mr Reid conceives to be a different matter, from determining which plan shall generally be carried into execution; for it is possible that the plan entitled to the premium, as the best among the competing plans, may not be held as proper to be carried into execution.

6*th*, The designs originally prepared by Mr Reid, with some alterations since made on them, to suit the views of particular professors, are still ready to be exhibited to the commissioners; not, however, as plans competing in any way for the premium, or having any connexion with that circumstance, but merely as drawings, shewing the original designs made by Mr Reid, and on which the proceedings noticed in this memorandum were had.

7*th*, In the event of the designs of any other artist being generally approved of, and settled on to be carred into execution, Mr Reid has no desire to interfere further in this business; for he would not, on any account, wish to be concerned in carrying into execution the designs of any other artist; but should Mr Reid's design, or the general principles of it, meet the approbation of the commissioners, and form the ground-work of the plan to be finally carried into execution, he humbly conceives that in that case his claims to the appointment of architect and surveyor for conducting the execution of the work, under the authority of the commissioners, is stronger than that of any other artist, from his having been originally employed in the business, and the great trouble he has had in it; and considering that his designs were prepared some years ago, and having been before the public, formed, in some respects, a ground-work in the business. Under such circumstances, Mr Reid also humbly conceives that the commission he holds as architect and surveyor to his Majesty for Scotland, and the experience he has had in conducting and adjusting the accounts of extensive public works, in a certain degree points him out to the commissioners as having some claim to the appointment in question. But, in mentioning this matter, Mr Reid at the same time wishes it may be distinctly understood, that he does not desire to be concerned in carrying the designs of any other artist into execution; for he has long adhered to the resolutions of the most respectable in the profession, to accept of no professional business, where he is not exclusively and confidentially employed.

2*d* Memorandum, explanatory of the Designs prepared by Mr Robert Reid for completing the New Buildings for the Edinburgh University.

1*st*, Mr Reid's plans were designed several years ago, under the authority and by direction of the Lord Provost and other gentlemen then interesting themselves in the business. These designs proceed on the principle of converting that part of the building, originally intended for professor's houses, into other accommodations,—in leaving out the cross buildings between the two courts,—and opening up the whole towards the south. By this plan, the accommodation originally designed in the south and cross piles of building, is obtained in the space formerly allotted for professors houses.

2*d*, These designs were made with the view of reducing the quantity of building shewn by the original plan, and, by that means, bringing the expence

of completing the buildings within a moderate sum, while, by the different appropriation proposed of the space intended for professors houses, the necessary class-rooms, and other accommodations required, are obtained. It was at the same time particularly kept in view, that the exterior of the building, as originally designed by Mr Adam, should be executed to the extent of the new plan; and that although the south pile of building was necessarily, from the great expence, omitted, yet all the other fronts remained to be executed in conformity to Mr Adam's original design. The two courts were thrown into one, and opened to the south; but the circular angular colonade, with the elevations of the west side of the great court, as designed by Mr Adam, are retained, and the east side of the proposed new court made to correspond; thus forming one large court, with elevations similar to those designed by Mr Adam for the largest of the two courts in his plan.

3d, Since Mr Reid's plans were designed, a report or statement has been made up and printed, descriptive of the accommodation, required. This report contains, in some particulars, a greater extent of accommodation than what was thought necessary when Mr Reid's plan was first prepared. He has, therefore, attached to his plans flaps, which shew a greater extent of building than his plans originally exhibited, so as to meet the views expressed in the late printed report from the professors, and forming a regular oblong court, open to the south, but enclosed on that side with a colonade, and entrance by a triumphal arch in the centre. This court would be perfectly regular, having the angular colonnade, as designed by Mr Adam, for his largest court, with his elevation, as already in part executed, on the west side, and the east side corresponding. The north side is made to harmonize with and form a centre between the east and west ends of the court. On the centre of the north side is proposed a dome of magnificent dimensions, but which may either be executed or not, as the funds will admit.

4th, Mr Reid had proceeded to prepare two drawings in perspective, shewing the effect of the buildings, seen looking from the interior of the court, as designed by him. These drawings are yet in an unfinished state; but they will be exhibited to the trustees along with his other plans. One of these drawings is of the court, as seen looking from the east end of it, immediately on entering through the east front, and shews the west side of the court as designed by Mr Adam; also the proposed colonnade and triumphal arch on the south; likewise the north side, and proposed new dome. The other unfinished perspective drawing is of the buildings of the proposed court, as seen looking towards the south from the north side of the court, shewing the angular colonnades, and also the proposed colonnade and triumphal arch, forming the south and principal entrance.

5th, Mr Reid's original plan, with the additions he has made to it, as shewn by the flaps attached to it, contains the whole accommodation, and to the full extent, as required in the late printed report from the professors, with the single exception of a separate great hall, capable of containing 1500 persons, the number stated in the report; but this it is conceived will not be thought a serious objection, as the library in Mr Reid's plan is designed so as the centre part of it may be used as a hall for graduations, &c. having

galleries in it, and would in that way easily contain from 800 to 1000 persons. The different class-rooms will contain the number of students required; and each class-room has attached to it the necessary private rooms specified in the report. They all enter from inner lobbies, are placed in the quietest part of the building, and in general have the aspects recommended in the professors printed report.

London, 27th September 1816.

3d, Letter addressed to the Clerk to the Trustees, &c.

London, 27th September 1816.

Sir,—I have received your letter of the 14th instant, enclosing an extract from the minutes of the College Trustees, dated the 12th instant.

In acknowledging the receipt of this communication from you, I am rather at a loss to determine whether the minute which you have sent to me, is not solely applicable to those architects whose plans have already come before the present Trustees, as competing for the premium, in terms of the public advertisement; for you will please observe, that the plans made by me were designed several years ago under special authority, but were withdrawn at the time the advertisement appeared for plans, and they have not yet been before the present trustees. From these circumstances, I am led to doubt if the minute in question is applicable to my case. I am, however, very desirous that my designs should be honoured with the consideration of the present trustees; but as they were prepared under the particular circumstances now noticed, and stand in a different situation from the plans lately given in by other architects, I am at the same time anxious that they should come under the consideration of the Trustees, not as plans in any way competing for the premium, or having any connexion with that matter; but as drawings shewing the designs formerly made by me, as already mentioned. If, therefore, it is the wish of the Trustees to take my plans into consideration, on the principles I have mentioned, I shall be most happy to submit them accordingly. But as I cannot be in Edinburgh at the time mentioned in your letter, I inclose to you a memorandum hurriedly written, more explanatory of my designs; and should the Trustees think it proper to call for my plans, they will be exhibited to them by my clerk, on your sending him notice, and to whom I have this day written to that effect.

Should you have any further communication to make to me on this subject, be so good as address it for me at my house, 72, George Street, Edinburgh, and it will be forwarded to me. I am, &c.

Ro. Reid, Architect.

APPENDIX II.

REPORTS of the Professors' Opinions on the Plans for the Completion of the Buildings of the College.

In there was a difficulty in arranging the Reports, &c. of the several Architects on their respective Plans for completing the College Buildings, there is certainly more difficulty in arranging the Reports or Opinions of the several Professors thereon. It has, however, been thought best to adhere to the same rule of printing the whole of the Observations of each Professor together; and it may only be noticed, by way of explanation, that several of the Professors gave their Opinions in writing, soon after the first Plans were submitted to their consideration; but that others delayed this to a later period, or did not give any Opinion in this way. Afterwards, specific Questions were sent in writing by the *Senatus Academicus* to each Professor; and these, with the Answers of each, are printed after their former Opinions.

1. Principal Baird declined to give an opinion as a Member of the *Senatus Academicus*, being also a Trustee.

2. Remarks by the Reverend Dr William Ritchie, Professor of Divinity, and the Reverend Dr Hugh Meiklejohn, Professor of Church History, on the Plans for altering and finishing the College Buildings.

1. The best opinion which we can form, without pretending to any knowledge in architecture, leads us to give a decided preference to the plan by Mr Play-

fair. His arrangements for the public library we think very superior. We also prefer his mode of levelling the interior court. The steps ascending to the principal flat, instead of being a defect, will, in our opinion, prove highly ornamental. At any rate, it appears much superior to elevating the east end of the court, and making a very rapid ascent from the great gate.

The accommodations for the theological classes, in which we are more immediately interested, and particularly for the theological library, we think excellent, and preferable to any of the others. Some small alterations will be required in the interior arrangements of the rooms; but these will be easily accomplished, and would be equally necessary in all the plans we have inspected.

The only defect in this plan respects the chapel, which appears rather inadequate. We consider a suitable apartment for the public worship of God indispensibly necessary. To us it appears essential to the respectability and dignity of the university; and we believe that there is no great establishment of the kind in Europe, furnished with proper buildings, and without a chapel. We earnestly and respectfully request of the Honourable Trustees that this defect may be supplied, by the erection of a suitable chapel within the college. This request we feel ourselves impelled to make, from a sense of our duty to the students,—to the university,—to our country,—and to the interests of religion.

2. The only other plan we think it necessary to notice, as next in merit to Mr Playfair's, is that by Mr Burn. Though we think it inferior in the arrangements for the public library, in the mode of levelling the court, and, particularly, in the accommodation for the theological class and library, it certainly affords a very superior chapel to that proposed by Mr Playfair.

WILL. RITCHIE, *S. S. T. P.*
HUGH MEIKLEJOHN, *S. S. Th. et Hist. Eccl. Prof. Reg.*

Edinburgh College, 22d Nov. 1816.

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3. Opinion of the Reverend Dr Brunton, Professor of Hebrew.

1*st*, Letter to the Principal.

Albany Street, 27th April 1816.

MY DEAR SIR,—As it will not be in my power to attend the meeting of the Senatus Academicus to-morrow, I beg leave to trouble you with a remark or two on the college plans. The opinion I know is worth very little in itself; but the expression of it will at least give me the satisfaction of shewing that I have not been inattentive to a subject to which you have with so much propriety directed the notice of the Senatus.

Were I to confine myself to the concerns of the theological faculty, I should say, that there is none of the principal plans in which their accommodation is neglected. I should for myself be satisfied with any of them. But if it be expected that each professor should prefer one of the plans upon general grounds, I certainly am disposed to give that preference to Mr Playfair's. If the college is to be finished at the expence of the nation, we ought to have something to shew that is worthy of a national work. The shew-rooms of a school of science ought to be its library and museum, and these are of unequalled beauty in Mr Playfair's plan. Indeed, in regard to the library particularly, I have seen nothing of the sort in Britain, which appears to me in the same degree to combine accommodation, elegance, and security.

These two features of the plan occupy no doubt a very large share of the building. But enough remains for every useful purpose. Much of the attic floor is unappropriated; and, in a situation so noisy as ours, these apartments, lighted from the roof, appear to me the rooms for individual classes which are the most eligible of all. They have height enough of roof to be not only respectable, but handsome.

Another great advantage of Mr Playfair's plan, as it appears to me, consists in its not displacing a stone of what is already built. No suite of library or museum rooms could be introduced into the east front, without making such havoc in the party walls, as might be injurious to the security of the building; and such a suite would involve another great evil; either the circular room over the great gate must be dark, or the dome, which the massive front is intended to support, must give place to a paltry cupola light.

As to the noisiness of our situation, may I be allowed to suggest, that the thing is not absolutely irremediable. It is felt most in such narrow streets as those on the west and north, where the carriages come close to the walls. The west street, I am persuaded, the Trustees might at present, for a small sum, be allowed to convert into a paved alley, instead of a carriage-way. And the time may come, in the improvements of the city, when the mean and narrow street from Argyle Square to South Bridge may be carried with a sweep to the northward, so as to enter South Bridge Street on the *north* side of Adam's Square.

I have to apologize for the length to which these hurried hints have gone.

I am, &c.

ALEX. BRUNTON.

2*d*, Circular and Answers.

College, November 8. 1816.

The Trustees appointed for rebuilding the college, having considered that the Professors are the best judges of the accommodation required, resolved to remit the whole plans for their opinion; and expressed a desire that the Senatus Academicus would divide the numerous plans into two classes, that the Trustees might be assisted in coming to a determination on the subject.

1*st*, Those plans which, upon the whole, seemed preferable, and which, with some alterations, might be adopted.

2*d*, Those plans which seemed so defective, that, without a total alteration, they could not be adopted.

In order to obtain the opinion of the Senatus, it would be desireable if each Professor would fill up the schedule on the other side.

Questions.	*Answers.*
Which of the plans deserve the preference, upon the whole.	
1*st*, As to the elevation proposed?	On the principle which the Trustees have laid down, of adhering to Mr Adam's elevation, the competition is narrowed. Of the plans so qualified, the two best appear to be Mr Playfair's and Mr Burn's.
2*d*, As to the mode of obviating the difference of level?	Mr Playfair's, provided that the number of the steps were somewhat diminished, by increasing the slope of the court towards the centre, so as to take off three steps.
3*d*, As to the public rooms?	
Library.	Mr Playfair's, beyond comparison, for extent, convenience, splendour, and security.
Museum.	Mr Playfair's. The subordinate apartments belonging to the Museum, according to Mr Playfair's plan, must be at once convenient in themselves, and the means of increasing the elegance of the principal site.
Chapel.	I have no wish to see the chapel greater than the actual wants of the college require. A larger chapel there, might be temptation to alienate occasionally, for purposes not at all academical. I think Mr Playfair's sufficient.

Questions.	*Answers.*
4*th*, As to your own class?	Mr Playfair's accommodation for the theological faculty is by far the best. Indeed, the apartments intended for them by Mr Burn, between North College Street and a noisy corridor, would be almost untenantable.
5*th*, As to the interior arrangement of the buildings in general for College purposes?	Except in regard to the interal corridor of Mr Burn, I consider the two plans (under the limitations above specified), as both of them very meritorious in this respect.
6*th*, What defects occur to you in the different plans, of which you prefer some parts?	I consider some parts of Mr Playfair's elevations as rather meagre. But this, I presume, could be easily corrected.

In addition to the above, I beg to refer to my former letter (addressed to the Principal), as containing an opinion, which the most careful renewed inspection of the plans has confirmed.

ALEX. BRUNTON.

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4. Report by the Reverend Dr David Ritchie, Professor of Logic, on the College Plans.

I confine my remarks to Mr Burn's and Mr Playfair's plans, thinking them, on the whole, rather preferable to any of the others.

Mr Playfair's.—The library is more splendid than that of Mr Burn's, and larger. But I doubt much the propriety of putting the chapel in the central apartment. It would hurt the effect of the splendid suite of apartments, if fitted up properly; and if only fitted up as a library, it would not answer well as a chapel. It ought also to be considered, whether the cupola lights would be sufficient for lighting the lower part of the room, especially in snow.

I doubt also whether the method of getting over the difference of level, by a flight of steps, would be either convenient or handsome. I fear the court would look ill, when the base of the building was about as high as one's head, when one looked at it from the area.

I am well enough satisfied with the class-room assigned for me.

Mr Burn.—I prefer Mr Burn's plan of keeping the chapel where it was originally intended. It admits of being fitted up in an appropriate method, which could hardly be done in Mr Playfair's.

I think also the inclined plane the best way of obviating the difference of level, understanding that there shall be a sunk area, with cellars, on the east side of the court.

I like my class-room better than that assigned for me by Mr Playfair; and prefer much having either the library or the museum on the principal front, to having that part of the building frittered down into a number of small apartments.

I also prefer Burn's elevation of the inside of the east front to that of Mr Playfair.

DAVID RITCHIE.

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5. Report by Mr George Dunbar, Professor of Greek.

As the trustees have declared their resolution, in judging of the plans for finishing the College buildings, to adhere, as nearly as possible, in the external elevations, to that of the late Mr Adam, I shall, therefore, confine my observations to such as appear to me to approach nearest it in external appearance; and, at the same time, to afford the best internal accommodation.

These, in my judgement, are the *Plans of Mr Burn and Mr Playfair*. Perhaps, in external appearance, that of Mr Burn is entitled to the preference, as it exhibits a more ornamental and finished style of architecture in those places where it is necessary to deviate from Mr Adam's plan.

The place allotted for the *Greek Class*, in Mr Burn's plan, is on the south side. The room is of sufficient extent, of proper proportions, and so designed as to allow the professor to retire into a private apartment during the egress of one class and the entrance of another, without being incommoded by the students. Being situated towards a noisy street, it would be necessary to have double sashes for the windows; and, to prevent an approach to the buildings, a railing, at some distance, should run the whole length of that side. Double doors also would be requisite, to prevent noise from the lobby; and, if either the museum or library should be placed over it, care should be taken that no sound should reach it.

In Mr Playfair's plan, the Greek class-room is placed on the north side, a situation in some respects preferable, as being more removed from noise; but, perhaps, not capable of being so well lighted. The internal form and arrangement of the class-room will answer equally well with Mr Burn's design; so that, as far as I am concerned, either plan affords sufficient and appropriate accommodation.

Mr Playfair's plan of the *library* is certainly the most splendid, regular, and

commodious, of any that has been exhibited. It is calculated to give ample space for the present collection of books, and sufficient room for many additional volumes; and it also affords excellent accommodation for the students. So far as I can judge, it appears unexceptionable. Mr Burn, I understand, proposes that it should be on the *south side*, above the range of class-rooms on the first floor, instead of the *east*, as in the plan exhibited. In that situation, it can neither be so magnificient nor so large as in Mr Playfair's design; but might, perhaps, by proper arrangement, afford every requisite, while it would leave more space for other purposes.

Mr Playfair has placed the museum on the *west side*, the situation intended by Mr Adam for the great hall and chapel. In my opinion, no alteration should be made in the destination of that part of the buildings. I look upon a chapel, in particular, and a great hall, as indispensibly necessary in such an university as this; and, indeed, in every university, for *religious* and *academical* purposes. It is well known, that a considerable number of students, from different parts of the country, especially such as attend the literary and philosophical classes, are often prevented from attending public worship, for want of a proper place appropriated for them. The gallery in Lady Yester's church is too small to accommodate half the number; and the rest must either absent themselves, or try to get admission into other churches. The consequence is, that many, sufficiently well disposed, choose rather to stay at home, and neglect this important duty, than obtrude themselves into seats belonging to private families. Every parent, who has his son's welfare at heart, must feel solicitous about his religious duties, and his attendance on divine worship, when he sends him from his own roof to receive a liberal education; and would be not a little surprised, that no provision was made for these important ends; but that he may either wander from place to place, or spend the time according to his own pleasure. Many young men, attending the university, are recommended to the attention of friends and acquaintances; but it is impossible for them, however well inclined, to give them seats in their own churches, or to recommend them to attend a place appropriated for students. The universities in this country, as well as in most others, sprung from the church, and are still intimately connected with our religious establishment. It would, in one view, be a reproach, that in a great seminary of learning, frequented by nearly two thousand students, a considerable number of whom are intended for the church, and the greater part, it may be presumed, have been accustomed to attend divine service, no place of worship should be provided. The importance of a religious education was never more necessary than in the present times; and no opportunity should be lost by public bodies in confirming it in the minds of youth. The only plausible objections that can be urged are, "that there are "no funds for such an endowment, and that the students may not attend." Though there be no funds at present, it is to be hoped that sufficient will be got, in no great length of time, to make it an object for young men of abilities to qualify themselves for becoming candidates for the office of preacher. I can conceive it becoming a most useful school for a better style of eloquence

and delivery than now prevails; and for preparing future ornaments for the Church of Scotland. If the University *has no power* to *enforce attendance*, and every needful act of discipline, it is high time she were invested with it; but I have no idea that compulsion would be necessary. I am convinced, from what I have seen, that a very considerable number would attend divine service most regularly, and would consider it rather a privilege than a hardship. The chapel, if properly constructed, might answer for the public hall also, where degrees might be conferred, public examinations held, and prize discourses read. The students might then be called upon to assemble about the opening of every session, and have their duties and obligations explained to them; and thus exhibit the union of a great establishment, not the loose and unconnected parts of different professions. These remarks lead me to notice, that, in Mr Burn's plan, and in several of the others, the buildings on the west side are principally appropriated to the chapel and public hall, agreeably to the late Mr Adam's intention. In Mr Playfair's, they are occupied by the *museum*. He intends a part of the library to answer for the chapel, &c. But I am afraid that space would not accommodate a sufficient number, and would, besides, injure the appearance and derange the business of the library.

The mode of bringing the area to a level has evidently occasioned no little difficulty to the architects. Mr Playfair's plan of carrying a number of steps round the whole buildings would occasion many inconveniences, and would, I apprehend, hurt the general appearance. It would look awkward to descend on one side as into an arena, and rise to the same height on the other to enter a class-room. It would appear too much like a shelving pond, with a sluice at the bottom. Mr Burn's scheme appears to me to be preferable;—to sink the area gradually towards the middle, and incline it towards the lower part, through the main entrance,—to form an inclined plane to the entrances in each side of the main passage, and make the descent through them by two flights of steps, at some distance from each other.

These are the principal observations which occur to me upon the two plans that, in my mind, deserve the preference. In external appearance, that of Mr Burn appears preferable; and also in a more general accommodation of all the necessary public departments, and with a view to the comfort of the students, by carrying a corridor round the whole internal part of the buildings. In Mr Playfair's, the library and the accommodation of the theological faculty are superior; and, perhaps, also the different apartments for the principal and professors as a body.

GEORGE DUNBAR.

College, 20th November 1816.

6. Answers by Mr Alexander Christison, Professor of Humanity, to the Circular of the Senatus.

Edinburgh, November 22. 1816.

SIR,—I preferred, at first, Mr Playfair's plan of the college building; and I see no good reason for changing that preference.

1. Because Mr Playfair gave my classes the requisite accommodation, with an entrance separate from that of the Greek classes.
2. Because he accomplished the level of the area.
3. Because he gave four corridors; thus rendering the appearance of the area uniform.
4. Because his library seemed to me the best.
5. Because the library and natural history museum were separate, to avoid the danger from fire.
6. Because Mr Playfair proposes to render the library and museum fire proof.
7. Because his chapel, contrived to contain seven hundred, or more, seems to me large enough.
8. Because he seems to me to arrange properly the room for the Senatus Academicus, the guard-hall, the principal's chambers, the librarian's house, and the porter's lodge. I am, &c.

ALEX. CHRISTISON.

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7. Opinion of Mr John Leslie, Professor of Mathematics.

I gave a report last spring, concerning the plans proposed for completing the college buildings; but now, understanding that it has been lost or mislaid, I am anxious to re-state the opinion which I formed after due deliberation.

I confined my report to the three plans which were then considered as decidedly superior to the rest, those of Mr Elliot, Mr Burn, and Mr Playfair. But as Mr Elliot's plan has been since abandoned by common consent, as altogether unfit for the objects proposed, I need not repeat the insurmountable objections which I made to it at that time. I shall, therefore, restrict my observations at present to the plans of Mr Burn and Mr Playfair.

Both of these plans evince much taste and judgement; but, in all the great requisites, the latter maintains, I think, a towering superiority. I shall state the comparison under different heads.

Class-Rooms.—These in Mr Burn's plan are in a noisy confined quarter. The room designed for the mathematical class would not answer the purpose at all, since it would give no command of the sun during the winter months. In

Mr Playfair's plan, the class-rooms are all placed in the best possible situation, the middle of the north front, which would be of easy access, and free from noise and distraction, being screened from the narrow street behind them by the anti-rooms, reserved for the accommodation of the professors, and by the apartments allotted for holding instruments and models.

Library.—The library is the most important, and ought to be the most ornamental part of the building. Mr Burn's plan has some striking features; but unfortunately it wants what is essential to architectural beauty, uniformity and symmetry. It would, besides, prove rather expensive in the execution, since it would require great changes to be made in the part of the original plan which is already built.

Mr Playfair's plan for the library bears the stamp of genius, and combines every advantage that could be desired,—at once commodious, elegant, and even magnificent. In short, when finished, it would unquestionably be the boast of our northern metropolis.

Museum.—Mr Playfair's plan for the museum is likewise admirably conceived. The lower part being, from its position in a narrow street or lane, unavoidably rather dark, is allotted for the larger objects; while the upper part forms a very handsome gallery, lighted from the ceiling, and calculated for displaying the smaller specimens to the greatest advantage. Mr Burn's plan for the museum is much inferior, and would not, in the course of this work, come to be executed till after the lapse of many years,—a circumstance of extreme moment, since it would not only occasion the greatest temporary inconvenience, but would effectually check the progress of the collection, which has been advancing so rapidly through the zeal and activity of the present professor. It were better indeed to defer the building of the library; for though the present arrangement is incommodious, there is abundance of room for any acquisitions of books that may be made for many years to come.

Graduation Hall.—I must consider such a distinct building as altogether superfluous. Why occupy so much space, and incur such vast expence, for a hall that would not be wanted above once a-year? And is not the library in every view the fittest place for conferring academical honours; the very sanctuary of learning, surrounded with objects calculated to make the deepest and most accordant impression.

Chapel.—As a separate and appropriate building, I consider a chapel as foreign to the nature of our institution. The students, wearing no academical dresses, live dispersed over a large town, and sink into the rank of citizens the moment that the lecture in the college is finished. A considerable body of them frequent church in company with their parents or relatives; a very great number, from England, and other parts, naturally prefer the episcopal chapels; and, for the accommodation of the rest of the students, a large part of Lady Yester's Church has been always allotted. There is consequently every facility afforded in Edinburgh for the youth in attending public worship; but nothing in the smallest degree like compulsion can ever be used; and the students must be left in this, as in other parts of general conduct, to the direction of their own good sense. But to erect a chapel, without any funds for

supporting a chaplain, seems to be rather an extraordinary proposition. If, however, it shall be absolutely required to have a place assigned for public worship within the college walls, Mr Playfair suggests that the central part of the library could be fitted up for that purpose, capable of containing a much larger number of auditors than are ever likely to be attracted under such circumstances.

It should be remarked, as a most important recommendation of Mr Playfair's plan, that his museum and library are, by their position, freed from the danger of fire, being situate at a distance, and quite detached from the houses occupied by the servants and office-bearers of the university. He has likewise subdued the inconvenience arising from the want of level in the area of the college, by introducing a flight of steps, which converts a defect into a pleasing ornament. But he has attained all those immense advantages of internal arrangement, without injuring Mr Adam's original design,—preserved the circular corners in the court, and yet required no part of what has been already erected to be pulled down.

On the whole, I am disposed to regard Mr Playfair's plan as of a totally different class from any that has been offered. It is the production of a man of genius, of fine taste, and finished education, who has concentrated the whole force of his talents in this composition. His perfect acquaintance with all the arrangements of our academical system has given him a decided advantage above all his competitors. The opportunities which he has enjoyed of improving his taste and experience, were likewise of no ordinary kind; and I am confident that his judgement, zeal, and activity, would be equally conspicuous in carrying his plan, through all the details, into execution. It will reflect honour on the university to have produced such an *elève* in the person of so near a relative of its most illustrious professor.

JOHN LESLIE, Professor of Mathematics.

Edinburgh College,
Nov. 28. 1816.

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8. Dr Thomas Brown, Professor of Moral Philosophy.

Circular and Answers.

(As the introduction of this Circular is the same in that addressed to each Professor, as given in printing the opinion of Dr Brunton, p. 31, it is thought unnecessary to reprint it, in printing the other opinions of the Professors, transmitted in answer to this document. To prevent unnecessary repetition, also, the Queries are not reprinted, unless where answered.)

Questions.	*Answers.*
Which of the plans deserves the preference, upon the whole,	Mr Playfair's.
1*st*, As to the elevation proposed?	Mr Playfair's.
2*d*, As to the mode of obviating the difference of level?	Mr Playfair's
3*d*, As to the public rooms?	
Library.	As to the library and museum, Mr Playfair's is decidedly far superior; and, with respect to the chapel (*if* a chapel *be* necessary, where there is no fund for a chaplain, and when accommodation is already provided for the students in an adjacent church), I greatly prefer Mr Playfair's plan, because it finds sufficient accommodation for the purpose, *with no loss of space* for purposes more strictly academical. This I conceive to be a most important advantage, where the space is necessarily limited, and not more than will soon be absolutely requisite for the increasing stores of our library and museum.
Museum.	
Chapel.	
4*th*, As to your own class?	I am perfectly satisfied with the accommodation afforded me in Mr Playfair's plan.
5*th*, As to the interior arrangement of the buildings in general for college purposes?	Mr Playfair's.

9. Opinion of Mr John Playfair, Professor of Natural History.

Edinburgh, April 27. 1816.

In the opinion I am going to give on the subject of the plans which have been submitted to the consideration of the professors, I am aware that I cannot be considered as altogether impartial; and that the relation I stand in to one of the artists, whose works are to be judged of, may naturally be supposed to have an influence on my opinion. I will not pretend that I am superior to such influence, though I am strongly impressed with the importance of the

present decision, and the responsibility attached to a choice that is to affect, not the present generation only, but those that are to come after, and may either entitle us to to the gratitude, or subject us to the reproaches, of our successors, for many centuries. Feeling all this, and aware at the same time of my own situation, I do not wish any opinion I have to offer to have any other weight than it is fairly entitled to, from the reasons by which it is supported.

The situation given to the natural philosophy class, in Mr Elliot's plan, appears to me quite inadmissible. It is placed not far from the east end of the south front, and receives its light by a window from the south. The buildings on the opposite side of the street are at the same time very high, and do not permit the sun to shine upon the lower part of this window for more than half the year. The breadth of the street is forty-seven feet and a half; the elevation of the opposite building from the ground is 51° 30′; and the height of the bottom of the window of the natural philosophy class is twelve feet above the surface. From these *data*, it is easy to calculate that the sun's centre would not be seen from that window, clear above the opposite buildings, earlier than the 27th or 28th of April, and then only for a short time about noon. The experiments on optics require that the sun should be seen above the said buildings by several degrees, at least for a full hour before or after noon, and as early as the beginning of April. To place the natural philosophy class, therefore, in the situation allotted to it in Mr Elliot's plan, would be a prohibition of all the optical experiments for which the direct rays of the sun are necessary.

The accommodation of the same class in Mr Playfair's and Mr Burn's plans are not liable to this objection; and, indeed, appear very unexceptionable, though the want of a vertical section in the latter plans prevent me from being able to speak with respect to them with so much precision as I should wish.

2. As the library is the concern of every member of the University, I shall take the liberty of offering some remarks on that subject.

In Mr Playfair's plan, the room allotted to the library would certainly form one of the most superb and elegant repositories for books that is to be found in this island. It would also, if I mistake not, have great convenience from the facility of access afforded by the disposition of the stairs from the reading-rooms, &c. Its situation, also, is such, as to render it very little exposed to danger from fire; an advantage, as far as I have remarked, peculiar to this plan. There are no teaching rooms, nor places where fire must be daily lighted, either above or below it. It may, therefore, be heated entirely by warm air. For any thing so valuable as a great public library, this is an advantage that can hardly be sufficiently appreciated.

Mr Elliot's library is a very large room; but, with the wall running lengthwise, and cutting it into two long narrow galleries, it would, I think, in the execution, have a bad and mean effect. The wall above mentioned is, I think, one of those contrivances to which one would not submit but in the case of absolute necessity.

Mr Burn has placed his library on the east side of the court, in the part of the

college already built, and, from its original destination, but ill suited for the purpose to which it would thus be turned. I do not doubt that Mr Burn has made the best of the place as it now stands; but, nevertheless, the library, on the plan he proposes, would want symmetry altogether. It would consist of a number of apartments, not at all corresponding to one onother. In order also to obtain this accommodation, two of the great transverse walls of the building must be pulled down, besides some thinner and inferior walls;—operations, especially the two first, which it were certainly most desireable to avoid.

The central room is to be lighted from above; for which purpose the dome already built must be taken down, and constructed on a plan quite different from the original design. Now, besides that, in an undertaking very much limited as to expence, the charge of pulling down and rebuilding ought as much as possible to be avoided, an idea has been expressed by several of the professors, founded I think on good feeling, that the east front should continue just as Mr Adam had originally designed it, as a proper and becoming monument to the memory of an architect of great eminence, who has done honour to his country, and who, though his designs in the present case have been frustrated, and though they were in many respects defective, was himself most desirous of promoting the interests of this University.

Mr Burn's library has the defect also, which I am disposed to consider as a very material one, of being above dwelling-houses, and places where there must be daily fires all the winter over.

3. Many of the observations now made apply equally to the plans of the museum, when compared with one another. The two spacious rooms allotted by Mr Playfair to the objects of natural history, seem well adapted both for accommodation and effect. The upper room, by being lighted from the top, not only enjoys the light most favourable for the examination of minerals, but serves to economise the space on the floor and on the sides, by the absence of all those lateral openings in the walls, where objects could not be arranged. The security against fire is the same here as in the library, and is a condition no less valuable. In Mr Burn's plan, the museum has not this advantage; and, in point of general effect, is also far inferior. The same is true of Mr Elliot's museum.

4. The graduation hall and chapel are much more spacious in Mr Elliot's plan and Mr Burn's than in Mr Playfair's; though I am very doubtful whether they would be found, if executed, to possess much elegance or beauty of form. If Mr Playfair has reduced them to much narrower limits, he perhaps allows them all the space that it is necessary for them to have. The hall for graduations is but seldom of use; and, if a spacious room for the purpose of inaugurations shall be thought suitable to the dignity of the University, and the importance of the ceremony, what can be more proper than that it should be performed in the library? The great central room, in Mr Playfair's plan, would answer the purpose perfectly; and the candidates for academical honours would have the satisfaction to receive them in the presence, as it were, of those great instructors of the world, whose works have taught both the masters and the scholars of the present day.

That much room should be allowed even to the sacred objects of a chapel,

where there is neither a congregation to receive instruction, nor a clergyman to give them, may perhaps be questioned without any great impropriety. If, however, the affirmative of this question should be decided on, the same great central room of the library might be applied to that purpose also. As to a great room for musical festivals, or purposes no way academical, I should not be disposed to agree to it, if we had money at command, and even were the college of Edinburgh as richly endowed as any of the more splendid and less useful establishments of the south. But, with our limited funds, funds granted exclusively for the purposes of academical improvement, that a negative should be put on all such proposals cannot admit of a moment's deliberation.

5. There is only one consideration more, to which I shall take the liberty to advert. It relates to the exterior of the building.

In completing a work already executed in part, on a plan different from that on which it was undertaken, it is very material to preserve, as far as possible, the character of the original design, and to make the new part correspond as much with the old as the nature of the thing will admit. I am very much deceived if Mr Playfair's plans are not those in which this object is best accomplished. The east front, and the dome, are preserved in their original state; throughout the whole, nothing of any consequence is pulled down, and almost every stone is left in its place. The corridor in the north-west angle is one of the most striking parts of the work, as it now stands. Mr Playfair continues the corridor in each of the angles; and is the only one who has done so, except Mr William Adam. There is no doubt, if the corridors were to be left out in the north-east and south-east angles, that the defect, and the want of correspondence in so important an object, would strike every observer. In order to preserve symmetry in the more considerable parts of the building, Mr Playfair has made some sacrifices in the minor parts, which, however, are of little consequence, and will hardly be observed.

A considerable difficulty in the exterior arrangements arises from the inequality of the ground on which the buildings are to be erected, due attention not having been at first employed to bring it to a level, and the subsequent lowering of the street having increased the difficulty, and made the whole declivity amount to 19 feet. In Mr Burn's and Mr Elliot's plans, this inconvenience, so far as I understand them, is got the better of, by making the declivity uniform, from a certain distance in the court, down to the outside of the gate, and forming the remainder of the court into a level area. The declivity of the roadway is, by that means, about one foot in seven, which is a very inconvenient steepness, and such as nothing but necessity can justify. In Mr Playfair's plan, the whole of the interior area of the court is reduced to a level, on a surface, with no more inclination than is necessary for the running off of the rain, which he brings about by a flight of steps all round from the court to the first floors. The declivity of the road through the gateway is thus reduced to one foot in eleven, from which very little inconveniency can arise; and thus the evil, if not entirely removed, seems certainly reduced to a *minimum*.

JOHN PLAYFAIR.

10. Mr Robert Jameson, Professor of Natural History.

1*st*, Letter to the Principal.

SIR,—I find, in examining the different plans of the new college, that the natural history apartments in Mr Playfair's plan are excellently adapted for the various purposes for which they are intended; and have, therefore, no hesitation in recommending the adoption of that gentleman's plan to those who may have the power of selection.—I am, &c.

ROBERT JAMESON.

Edinburgh, 45, George Square, April 18. 1816.

P. S.—It would appear that the janitor is to have no other accommodation than a room and kitchen. I hope you will have the goodness to suggest the propriety of our officer having some additional apartments.

R. J.

2*d*, Letter to the Principal.

SIR,—In compliance with your desire, I submit for your consideration the following observations in regard to the college museum.

I. The museum ought to be either in the west or east sides of the square. I have already stated to you, in a former letter, that the west would be by far the most eligible; and the best arrangement, that proposed by Mr Playfair.

II. The museum ought to be the first finished of the great public portions of the college, for the following reasons:

1st, The present room is so crowded with objects of natural history, that I am forced to disperse the new additions through different parts of the college, where they cannot be so immediately under my inspection, and are, therefore, liable to injury.

2d, Many specimens, particularly of animals, from want of proper situations and accommodation, are allowed to decay and become useless.

3d, The present museum is so damp, that, notwithstanding constant fires, the specimen of animals suffer very much; and, yearly, many valuable and curious articles of natural history are consigned to the dunghill.

4th, The want of accommodation prevents the augmentation of the collection. Donors, understanding that their presents are kept in boxes, and placed in cellars or garrets, are deterred from gratifying their patriotic intentions.

5th, The valuable collection of minerals, illustrative of the natural and economical history of the works and minerals of Scotland, and which is of so much importance to science, and to the public in general, is at present packed up in boxes, and lodged in a garret in the college.

6th, The King has granted a general order for the collection of objects of natural history for the college; but this order cannot be issued, until accommodations are provided for such collection as may be sent.

III. The chapel and library are the other public rooms that still remain to be built; and, probably, some may be of opinion that they ought to be finished before the museum. Neither of these departments, however, can suffer by the delay of eight or ten years, or even of twelve years; but the loss of so much time would be highly prejudicial to the natural history department of the university. Should the library prove too small, the present class room of the professor of natural history, which is a part of the library, would afford accommodation for twenty or thirty years to come.

IV. It has been proposed to fit up some temporary cases, &c. for the natural history department, in order to allow the library and chapel to be the first finished. It may be remarked, that such a temporary arrangement, independent of its not answering the purpose, would involve the trustees in a certain expence of at least six hundred pounds.

I request you will lay the contents of this note before the first meeting of trustees.—I am, &c.

ROBERT JAMESON.

College, July 26. 1816.

3*d*, Letter to Dr Duncan, jun.

SIR,—I prefer Mr Playfair's plan, on account of the admirable adaptation of all its parts to each other, and the perfect accommodation it affords to each individual professor. His library and museum are masterpieces of architectural skill and contrivance; and, in point of real utility and beauty, superior to those of the other candidates. His public hall will afford accommodation for a thousand persons; and is, therefore, sufficient for every purpose.

The plans of Mr Burn and Mr Elliot, the next in point of utility to that of Mr Playfair's, are objectionable in several respects; but, principally, by their sacrificing the library and museum to the public hall. It is quite evident, if the public hall of either of these gentlemen should be adopted, that both the library and museum must be very materially limited in extent. An arrangement which would prove highly prejudicial to the general interests of the university.—I am, &c.

R. JAMESON.

November 22.

4th, Circular and Answers.

Questions.	*Answers.*
Which of the plans deserves the preference, upon the whole,	Mr Playfair.
1*st*, As to the elevations proposed?	Mr Playfair.
2*d*, As to the mode of obviating the difference of level?	Mr Playfair.
3*d*, As to the public rooms?	Mr Playfair.
Library.	Mr Playfair.
Museum.	Mr Playfair.
Chapel.	Mr Playfair.
th, As to your own class?	Mr Playfair.
5*th*, As to the interior arrangement of the buildings in general for college purposes?	Mr Playfair.

R. Jameson, *P.N.H.*

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11. Mr William Fraser Tytler, Professor of Universal History, has given no Report.

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12. Report for the Professor of the Law of Scotland, Mr David Hume, on the Plans for the New College.

My observations will be limited entirely to the plans of Messrs Burn, Elliot, and Playfair, and Mr William Adam's reduced plan,—among which principally the competition seems to lie. And I shall first take notice of what concerns the class-room for the law of Scotland.

Scotch Law Class-room.

I. In Mr Burn's plan, the room destined for that purpose, 37 feet by 25, is much too small; and being a long narrow room, lighted from one end, it will be inconvenient both in point of light and seating. The present Scots law class is a room of the same inconvenient shape, 35½ feet by 23½ feet; and it does not accommodate easily more than 150 persons. The room ought to be calculated for at least 200. The class for 1815–16 consisted of 230.

Only 1½ feet shorter and narrower than Mr Burn's room.

The Scotch law class in Mr Adam's reduced plan, if large enough, which is doubtful, is exceptionable both as to light and noise; being situated in the east front, in the first floor, and with the windows to the east, on a street of continual passage for carriages, and full of all sorts of loud and discordant noises.

In Mr Elliot's plan, and in Mr Playfair's, a room is appropriated for the Scots law, which seems to be sufficiently spacious, and is of a good square form, in a good situation as to quiet, and well lighted. The mode of seating it, as in Mr Elliot's plan, is however exceptionable, and will require some alterations; but the detail of these can be attended to afterwards. In the same plan, a considerable space is set aside for a lumber room, and a private room for the professor. This appears to me to be room thrown away. The professor of Scots law has no occasion for either of these accommodations. I must here take the liberty of observing how much the number of these *private* rooms increases the risk of *fire*. The fire-places in the *public teaching rooms* may be presumed to be duly attended to by the college servants after the class hours; but there is by no means the same security with respect to the fires in a number of small private rooms, especially if the professors, or their private servants, shall keep the keys; and it must be remembered that, when once locked and left, these private rooms are not looked into again for near twenty-four hours. On the other hand, without fires, they will be very useless and uncomfortable places. As there is a want of both room and money, these private accommodations ought, in my opinion, to be restricted as much as possible. To *some* professors they are no doubt indispensible.

II. With respect to the *general interior* arrangement of the rooms in the said plans, I do not consider myself as a very competent judge. I will only observe, that Mr Playfair's library promises to be both a commodious and a handsome room; and that Mr Elliot's library, on the contrary, does not seem to possess the same advantages in either of those respects.

I may here take the opportunity of adding, that I see little need of the introduction of a *chapel* as a part of *any* of the plans. As we are much pinched both for space and money, it would be improper to encroach on the indispensible demands of the university, with respect to teaching-rooms, library, museum, &c. on account of any object which, like the chapel, is not of the same necessity, and is quite a novelty in our establishment. The case is not at all here as in Oxford and Cambridge, where the students are all *strangers*, *resident* within the walls of the several colleges, and subject to a strict discipline, by which their regular attendance at chapel every day is compelled. A large proportion of our students are the settled inhabitants of Edinburgh; and of the strangers, English, Irish, West Indians, Americans, &c. three-fourths are of the episcopal communion, and will not attend a presbyterian chapel. We have no funds to provide a chaplain. We have no discipline by which to

constrain any one to attend; and I see nothing beneficial or fitting in preach-
ing to bare walls and empty benches. This expensive part of the plan,
and which occupies so much room, may therefore, in my opinion, be
suitably retrenched, and the room be more usefully occupied otherwise. I am
of the same opinion with respect to the interior of a large graduation hall. If
we have a handsome library, that ceremony may with perfect propriety and
convenience be performed there; and the space will be serviceable for some
other necessary purpose. I know of no occasion but that of graduation (only
twice a-year) which requires a public meeting of the professors.

III. With respect to the comparative merits of the *exterior plans and eleva-
tions*, I regret to observe that, both in Mr Burn's plan and Mr Elliot's, a new
dome for the eastern front is substituted for that designed by Mr Robert Adam.
Three-fourths of the eastern front are already executed according to Mr Adam's
design, and are generally allowed to have a fine effect. It is surely not unrea-
sonable to expect that, if what remains shall be finished after the same design,
that effect will be heightened and completed, and the whole assume a simple
and majestic expression. Now, this can hardly be expected, if his plan receive
additions, and suffer changes in its most ornamental parts, from the hands of
another, even though an able artist, who has of course a style of his own, and
may not enter thoroughly into Mr Adam's views. Accordingly, the proposed
domes, both in Mr Burn's and Mr Elliot's plan, appear to me to be too light
and airy for the style of the rest of the eastern front. Besides, it is hardly fit,
indeed hardly decent, to the memory of Mr Adam, that this front, which is
inscribed with his name as architect, should receive its finish and decoration
from any hand but his own. Whatever alterations are made on the other
fronts, this of finishing the eastern front precisely according to Mr Adam's de-
sign, or with the least alteration possible, is, therefore, in my humble opinion,
an indispensible condition of all the plans for completing the work.

Mr Elliot's plan is subject to two weighty objections,—the great expence,
and the throwing down of a considerable portion of the building already
erected.

In Mr William Adam's reduced plan, the screen, which is proposed to be
drawn across the court, does not appear to me to have a good effect; and it is
so prominent a feature, as to form a material objection to the reduced plan.

Mr Playfair's plan has several strong recommendations, and especially that
of introducing the colonade (I think with a good effect) at each of the interior
angles of the court,—that of adhering as much as possible to Mr Robert
Adam's original plan of the interior,—and that of getting the better of the
difference of level in a way which promises to look well. My only objection
to this plan relates to the *south exterior* front towards South College Street,
which is meant to be a precise counterpart of the *north* exterior front towards
North College Street. Now, I incline to think, that a front of so great an ex-
tent and height, unbroken by columns or other strong projections, and present-
ing such long ranges of *bare* and *plain* windows, and those in the attic floor
mere pigeon-holes, will have, in the execution (and indeed they even have upon
paper), a mean and poor effect. Mr Playfair is perfectly capable of adding the

requisite enrichments to that front; and, indeed, if the objection of expence
can be got over, he could easily adopt the whole of Mr Robert Adam's plan
for the exterior south front. The one or the other of these proposals seems to
be desireable, as a very considerable portion of the work has already been exe-
cuted on an ornamental plan; and it would, I am afraid, mar and degrade the
effect of the whole, if this *south* front, facing the light, and situated on a street
of great passage, and of which a side view is presented to every passenger who
comes along Nicolson's Street or the east front, should be executed in an un-
suitable and discordant style. The north exterior front being to a narrow street
of little passage, cooped up with houses, and turned *from* the light, is of little
consequence. Upon the whole, and under provision that the south exterior
front shall receive the requisite embellishments, I incline to prefer Mr Playfair's
plan to any of the others.

DAVID HUME.

George Street, Oct. 22. 1816.

2*d*, Additional Report from the Professor of the Law of Scotland.

October 16. 1816.

The professor, some months ago, made a report, in which he stated, that the
situation destined for his class, in Mr William Adam's reduced plan, could not
possibly suit, especially on account of the great and continual molestation from
the passage of carriages, and noises of every description, in the adjoining street,
which is the greatest thoroughfare in the city. The professor requests to say,
that he has not now, on reconsideration, seen any cause to alter that opinion.
He begs leave to add, that the same class-room cannot be employed for his
class and for the logic, as proposed; because the two hours of meeting, *one*
and *two*, are in immediate succession.

In *Mr Playfair's* plan, and also in *Mr Elliot's*, a sufficient space, and a con-
venient situation, are allotted for the Scot's law class. In *Mr Burn's* plan,
the space is much too small; and, indeed, a mere trifle larger than the present
class. It might, however, be enlarged, by throwing into the class-room the
space in the two adjoining private rooms for the professor, for which there
seems not to be much occasion.

N

DAVID HUME.

3*d*, Circular and Answers.

Questions.	*Answers.*
Which of the plans deserves the preference, upon the whole,	Mr Playfair's.
1*st*, As to the elevation proposed?	Mr Playfair's, with some embellishment of the south front, as specified in a separate report.
2*d*, As to the mode of obviating the difference of level?	Mr Playfair's.
3*d*, As to the public rooms?	Mr Playfair's
Library.	Mr Playfair's.
Museum,	Mr Playfair's.
Chapel.	
4*th*, As to your own class?	1. Mr Playfair's. 2. Mr Elliot's.
5*th*, As to the interior arrangement of the buildings in general for college purposes?	Mr Playfair's.
6*th*, What defects occur to you in the different plans, of which you prefer some parts?	The alteration of the dome in Mr Elliot's and Mr Burn's. The two courts on different levels in Mr Elliot's. The pulling down of part of the work already raised in Mr Elliot's. The screen in Mr William Adam's. The number of teaching rooms in the east front in Mr Adam's.
7*th*, What plans appear to you very objectionable? and why?	The competition lies among Mr William Adam's, Mr Elliot's, Mr Burn's, and Mr Playfair's. All the others appear to me liable to great objections.

DAVID HUME.

George Street, November 9. 1816.

13. Observations by Mr Alexander Irving, Professor of Civil Law on the Plans of the New College.

The plans by Messrs Elliot, Playfair, Burn, and Adam, are the only ones which it appears necessary to notice; and, in the observations I have to make, I will follow the example of other professors, in considering first the accommodation afforded to myself; and, secondly, those general objects in which we are all interested.

In the plans by Mr Playfair and Mr Burn, the rooms allotted for the civil law class are much too large, and, of course, will be cold and uncomfortable. Mr Burn has chosen, for this purpose, the present Scots law class; which, at present, accommodates three times the number of students which can be expected to attend the civil law class. 1. Civil Law Class.

The rooms assigned to this class, in the plans by Mr Elliot and Mr Adam, are more suitable; and there is also in each of them a small separate apartment for the professor, which is very useful for holding the books which are used in the class. In regard to my particular accommodation, Mr Adam's plan is much the best.

The library, in Mr Playfair's plan, seems, in point of shew and appearance, much superior to all the others. The circular rooms may perhaps be deficient in light under the gallery; but, if this is thought objectionable, a slight change of form might admit of opening the windows both to the south front and to the court. 2. Library.

The objections which strike me as occuring to Mr Burn's plan, are a want of symmetry in the disposition of the rooms, and the total change which must be made in the dome of the east front, in order to admit of the circular room being lighted from the roof.

Mr Elliot's library seems calculated to afford a great deal of book space; but is altogether defective in point of appearance.

That by Mr Adam, seems greatly too small.

I am not sufficiently acquainted with the matter, to say which of the architects has afforded the most convenient and suitable apartments for the museum; but, if Mr Playfair's plan is satisfactory in this respect to the professor of natural history, I see no very material objection in the want of a chapel; which, in our university, is likely to serve more for shew than for use. 3. Museum.

Mr Burn's, by throwing the whole ascent from the street into a short space, has, I am afraid, made the entry too steep. 4. Entry into the Court.

Mr Playfair avoids this, by lowering the level of the whole court. I do not, however, like his plan of surrounding it with a complete range of steps. I would prefer a parapet and rail, with steps in different places.

I do not completely understand from Mr Elliot's plans how he means to manage the matter. I conceive, however, that if a part of the court next the

gateway was lowered, sufficiently large to admit of turning a carriage, the remainder might be kept at its present level, and the two parts might communicate by a flight of steps. The only inconvenience which appears to result from this plan is, the distance in carrying coals from the carts to the rooms in the west end of the court.

5. External ornaments.

I agree entirely with the observations made by Professor David Hume on this subject.

27, *Heriot Row, July* 12. 1816. ALEX. IRVING.

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14. Report by the Professor of Public Law, &c. on the Plans and Designs for the College.

The plans and designs of the architects which appear to have obtained a preference, and amongst which accordingly the competition rests, are those of Mr William Adam, Mr Playfair, Mr Burn, and Mr Elliot; and in the observations I have to make, however unfit for such a task as is imposed upon me, I shall confine myself to these exclusively. My observations shall also be directed, 1*st*, To the *public rooms* required for the university. 2*d*, To some parts of the exterior and interior fronts. 3*d*, To the mode of obviating the inconveniency of the difference of level from the entrance at the east to the area within.

1. The public rooms required for the university are a *library*, *museum*, and a *hall and chapel* combined; but as it is impossible, both on account of space and expence, to obtain all these objects, in that degree of splendour and magnificence which is no doubt desireable, some preference must necessarily be given; and, in that view, I am inclined to rest chiefly upon the *library* and the *museum*. The first of these, with the funds enjoyed by the *Senatus*, and the statutory privilege, will always be increasing, and suitable accommodation, and upon a great scale, must therefore be made for it. The predilection also which, in the present age, has arisen for *natural history*, renders it a main object to make similar provision for the *museum* and its contents, which will, it is to be hoped and presumed, be always upon the increase.

Of the different designs for the *library*, I, upon the whole, give a preference to Mr Playfair's, but with certain alterations. In *Mr Burn's* plan it is not well placed; being to the east, it would not have the best light. It would be quite irregular as to the apartments composing it,—would be more liable to danger from fire,—would not have the best access to it,—and would require a great many alterations, and the removal of what is already built. The circular apartment could be well lighted only from the proposed dome, which would consequently reject the elevated one, or spire, originally designed by Mr Adam. The library suggested by *Mr William Adam* is in many respects defective. Mr Elliot's design, if the middle longitudinal wall were removed, would be a noble apartment; and, unless there is

something in the mechanical construction of the building which makes it necessary, I can hardly account for its being introduced by an architect of such good taste as Mr Elliot. *Mr Playfair's* design resembles Mr Elliot's, with the removal of the middle wall, and without the domes in the former. These domes, with their fine pantheon ceilings, are certainly very beautiful; but I question much if these circular spaces would be well lighted, especially in winter, when the cupolas might be covered with snow. A light from above, in this way, is at no time the best; and it therefore appears to me that Mr Playfair's library would be much improved, by lighting these two rooms from the south side, and by giving them the whole oblong area included in the plan, and by providing stairs to the gallery, which I believe could be accomplished in some other quarter, as is proposed by Mr Elliot. With this alteration, Mr Playfair's design would be very grand indeed, and, in my humble opinion, perfect: And it is not foreign to observe, that by leaving out the domes, there would, I learn, be a considerable saving in expence; that kind of work and circular finishing being, I am told, very costly. The south front, as designed by Mr Playfair, would, as afterwards observed, require material alterations; but it does not appear that these would interfere with the ground plan; and I notice that, in Mr Elliot's design, that front is becomingly ornamented; and, in Mr Playfair's, the same course, or something similar, might, I presume, be followed.

Upon the idea that the library is to be placed on the south side of the building, the site for the next public room of consequence, the *museum*, is in Mr Playfair's plan perfectly well chosen. It will be extremely well lighted, as well from the sides as from the cupolas; and this is peculiarly requisite for the display of the interesting materials it will furnish, either to the student or to the more general observer. Mr Playfair's design is, in my opinion, very elegant; and fixing on this as the local position in relation to the library, being on the south side, it is, so far as I can judge, unexceptionable.

If it were practicable to have a *graduation hall and chapel* combined, of as great dimensions, and in all respects as elegant, as is proposed in some of the other plans, such as Mr William Adam's and Mr Burn's, I would certainly be highly favourable to its forming a conspicuous feature in the proposed arrangements. A chapel is a decorous and becoming part of every public institution for learning and the instruction of youth; and though there are as yet no funds for the endowment of a chaplain to officiate, these it is hoped, may at no very distant period exist. But following, as I have done, the general arrangement of Mr Playfair's plan, I see no other place left, which could be destined to the purpose of a hall and chapel, than that over the main entrance from Nicolson's Street. A good deal in the way of finishing the interior might, I have no doubt, be made of this space; and if it can be enlarged somewhat to the north and south, so much the better: And, as to finishing by ornamenting the walls and the ceiling, and by filling a part of the chief window to the west with stained glass, so as to bestow on it the appearance and character of a chapel. It would, I believe, be sufficiently large for any congregation which would, in general, resort to it; and even the elevated dome, with the clock,

&c. seems to point out this situation as the appropriate one for a public apartment of this description. There should, however, if it is practicable, be a better stair up to this chapel than seems intended by Mr Playfair's plan.

II. As to the exterior and interior fronts, it seems, in the *first* place, to be settled, or in general approved, that the *east* front is to be finished according to Mr Adam's original design. Mr Burn and Mr Elliot have departed from this in relation to the elevated dome. Mr Elliot's design for that feature is, I think, very beautiful; but I, at the same time, decidedly question if, with delicacy, or that proper degree of respect which is due to Mr Adam's memory, a deviation in that particular should, on any ground, be sanctioned. The exterior front to the *north*, a great part of which is already built, may, I conceive, be finished as originally intended. The centre portions of the interior parts, both north and south, as proposed by Mr Playfair, would seem to require some farther decorations, especially as to the windows; but commendation is justly due to his plan in regard to his preserving the corridor, as originally intended, in all the angles, without which the court would have been destitute of that uniformity which, in such a public building, ought not to be lost sight of.

Though I am inclined, therefore, upon the whole, to give a preference to Mr Playfair's plan and designs, it is with the alterations I have ventured to suggest upon the library, and more especially with the exception of the exterior front to the south or to College Street. It is said that this is to correspond with the exterior front to the north, which I freely deprecate; and I am fortified in this opinion, by observing that, in Mr Adam's original plan, no such thing was meant; but that front, on the contrary, is nobly and boldly designed, and suitably decorated. Either that primary design, or that of Mr Elliot, which is also an attractive one, will require to be considered by Mr Playfair, in the event that his ground plan is followed, so that he may be enabled to produce a front which corresponds with the interior arrangements, and which will, at the same time, gratify the eye,—this front being that one which, of all the others, will be most seen and noticed.

The plainness of this front, as intended by Mr Playfair, never can give satisfaction,—the want of relief, by there being hardly any projected parts,—the mean uniformity of a great number of ordinary windows, and the slits for attics at the top,—there being no columns, or even pillasters, or ornamental architecture of any kind,—satisfies me that this front, which is not better than that of an ordinary barrack, is quite inadmissible; and it will, therefore, be incumbent on Mr Playfair (and, by the specimen he has given of his talents, he is fully capable) to reconsider and amend his design.

I have observed no other entrance to the court but the main one from the east. If this be the fact, it is, I think, a defect. Some passage, sufficient for persons on foot, should be opened to some of the four surrounding streets; at least, through the west end, somewhere about the south corner, and from the corridor, so as not to blemish the interior front.

III. The mode of obviating the inconveniency resulting from the irregular level, is a very serious and important consideration. There are three different *projets* announced by Messrs Playfair, Burn, and Elliot, which call for attention; and I am not at present inclined to approve entirely and exclusively of either of them. By Mr Playfair's design, where he gives a section of the slope, &c. the level of the court, would be sunk proportionally low (nearly nineteen feet), so that it would be damp, from the partial exclusion of the sun, or it would have the appearance of being so; and, then, there is such a multitude of steps up to every door that is to be entered, that it could not fail to give a bad impression of the original design for the whole building. So many steps all around would very much narrow and circumscribe the court; which would seem still less, by being so much deeper; and it is believed that these steps would create no slight additional expence.

According to Mr Burn's design, a tolerable easy access for carriages would be obtained into the court; but it would still be a long and heavy pull, and, stretching so far in, would break up and disturb the level space of the court, cutting it in some measure into two, and thereby destroying the unity of its appearance, as well as the use of it as a place for exercise.

There seems, however, to be a third mode which ought, I conceive, to be duly considered; and that is, by a combination of slope and steps, to overcome the difficulty of the unequal access from Nicolson's Street. Suppose that the slope from the front is carried through the gateway into a small court lower than the main area, so as thereby to overcome a part of the difference of level, and that this court, which might be either semicircular or oblong, rounded at the west corners, and merely large enough with ease to turn a carriage, had outlets from it to the main area by three handsome flight of steps, one in the centre, and one at each end, so as, in that way, to gain the level, or nearly the level line, upon which all the interior buildings are apparently reared.

This arrangement, it is submitted, would preserve the court more in an entire state than any of the other two, which is certainly a desireable object for the recreation and exercise of the students, as well as for the appearance of the interior buildings. Mr Elliot has given a plan which, in a great measure, corresponds with and has suggested this idea; though, so far as I can judge, he does not sufficiently avail himself of a slope up and inwards, so as to diminish in part, the farther ascent to be gained, by means of stairs, to the interior main area.

Hope Street, July 18. 1816. R. HAMILTON.

Circular and Answers.

I approve in every respect of Mr Playfair's second plan. The main objection I had formerly, as to the steps all round the court, having seen his model, is now removed; especially as he says he can deminish these steps from being 12 to 9, which will make an addition of *six* feet to the breadth of the area; and, with that improvement, accordingly, Mr Playfair has my unqualified approbation.

R. HAMILTON.

15. The Reverend Dr Andrew Brown, Professor of Rhetoric, reports as follows.

As professor of rhetoric, I have not presumed to make a strong demand on the attention of the Trustees appointed to superintend the execution of the college buildings. At the same time, I feel it to be my duty to take care that accommodation may be provided for teaching the rhetoric class; and if that can be done, as I trust it may, in the first story, it will be a great benefit both to the professor and students.

Having little experience in architecture, I cannot venture to deliver an opinion concerning the relative value of the different plans, or of the expedients by which they propose to obviate the difference of level. And perceiving that the plans both of Mr Playfair and Mr Burn duly provide for the library, museum, and those classes which require a large apparatus, I confine myself to the single point of expressing an earnest hope, that the important object of a chapel, in which religious worship may be celebrated, will not be overlooked. I know experimentally how much that large and valuable portion of the students attending the university from the remoter parts of the country have suffered from the want of such a provision, to which perhaps, under the particular circumstances in which the college is to be completed, it might be a matter of just reproach not to attend.

ANDREW BROWN.

13, *Argyle Square*, 22*d Nov.* 1816.

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16. Dr Daniel Rutherford, Professor of Botany, has given in no Report.

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17. Answers by Dr James Home, Professor of Materia Medica, to the Queries proposed by the *Senatus Academicus*, respecting the Plans of the College given in by different Architects.

November 20. 1816.

1. The plans of Messrs Adam, Elliot, Burn, and Playfair, appear to be the best. That of Mr Playfair pleases the most, and combines the best architecture, with the most convenient internal arrangement.

2. The south *Elevation* of the late Mr Adam is happily retained. Of the *internal elevations*, that of Mr Playfair's is the best; and it has the merit of having been the first of completing the eastern end by colonades.

3. *The Difference of Level* is very beautifully corrected by Mr Playfair. A few of the steps might perhaps be saved by increasing the ascent from the east. If it were possible to obtain an entrance from the south, less inconvenience would arise by a very rapid ascent from the east.

4. *The Library.*—That of Mr Elliot is very exceptionable, from its want of light, its narrowness, and its numerous subdivisions.

That of Mr Burn would be more elegant and commodious.

That of Mr Playfair would be very magnificent; and it is more completely insulated from fire than any other. It is, therefore, preferable.

5. *The Museum* of Mr Playfair is unquestonably the best.

6. *The Chapel* of Messrs Elliot and Burn is certainly the best; but it occupies an over proportion of room.

That of Mr Playfair is not dignified enough, and it is too small; although, by lowering the floor, some feet may be gained.

7. *Own Class*, viz. Materia Medica.—In all the above plans this class is well situated, and good accommodations provided. The plans of Messrs Elliot and Playfair for this class please me most.

The main objects of seating, light, fire-place, &c. may be found fault with in some of these plans. But these objections may be reserved to a more advanced period.

8, 9, &c. These queries are mostly answered already.

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18. Dr James Gregory, Professor of the Practice of Physic, has given in no report.

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19. Report from Dr Duncan, sen. Professor of the Institutions of Medicine.

Before making any remarks on the plans now submitted for examination, permit me to observe, that I had the honour, as President of the College of Physicians, of being one of the Trustees for building the college, in the years 1790-1-2, when the plan by Robert Adam, Esquire, then adopted, was begun to be built. At that time, I pointed out to Mr Adam what I thought necessary for the Institutions. The portion of the new buildings which he

allotted for the Institutions, as well as that for the anatomy, practice of medicine, and some other classes, was at that time completed. It consists of a good teaching-room on the first floor, and of two rooms in the sunk floor, immediately below the lecture room, for conducting experiments illustrating the animal economy. With that accommodation I am perfectly satisfied; and I wish only to retain it as it now is, without any alteration or addition.

1. In the plan of Mr Elliot, the institutions of medicine is left in the possession of its present teaching-room; but it is deprived of its experimental-room, which is certainly a very useful accommodation.

2. By the plan of Mr Adam, the teaching-room for the institutions is converted into a museum for the materia medica. That teaching-room is transferred to a more inconvenient situation; and the class is deprived of an experimental room.

3. In Mr Morison's plan, no room is particularly mentioned for the institutions of medicine. The room which that class at present occupies is probably intended to be retained.

4. With the accommodation provided for the institutions of medicine, by Mr Playfair's plan, I am perfectly satisfied; as it leaves that class in possession of the whole accommodation allotted to it by the original plan of Robert Adam, Esquire.

5. The same accommodation is allotted to the institutions in the plan of Mr Burn; with which, therefore, I am equally satisfied.

6. By the plan of Mr Hamilton, the teaching-room for the institutions of medicine is moved to the present anatomical museum, and it is deprived of its experimental-room. The accommodation is much less convenient than the present.

7. In the plan of Mr Crichton, the accommodation for the institutions of medicine is retained in its present situation. With this, therefore, I am equally satisfied as with the plans of Mr Playfair and Mr Burn.

8, 9, & 10. In the plans of Mr Milne, Mr Paterson, and in one marked No. 6, on which I do not observe the name of any architect, the class of institutions of medicine is moved to a more inconvenient situation than it possesses at present; and is deprived of an experimental-room.

I have thus briefly stated my opinion with regard to the accommodation provided for the institutions of medicine by the different plans which have been submitted by the trustees to the examination of the Senatus Academicus. And I shall only farther beg leave to observe, that, as far as I am able to judge of the accommodation which is necessary for other professors, and also for the library and other public halls, I am, upon the whole, disposed to give the preference to the plan of Mr Burn.

ANDREW DUNCAN, Senior, Professor of the Institutions of Medicine.

Circular and Answers.

Questions.	*Answers.*
Which of the plans deserves the preference, upon the whole,	The plan of Mr Burn.
1st, As to the elevation proposed?	The elevations originally drawn by Robert Adam, Esquire, not only for the east front, which is already executed, but also for the south.
2d, As to the mode of obviating the difference of level?	The difference of level should, I think, be entirely obviated by a proper stair at the outer gate; and there should be no access to any carriage into the area.
3d, As to the public rooms?	The public rooms in Mr Burn's plan are abundantly large, and very commodious.
Library.	The library in Mr Playfair's plan is the most grand and elegant; but that of Mr Burn is, I think, still more commodious.
Museum.	In several of the plans, particularly in the two to which I am disposed to give the preference, a very spacious museum is provided.
Chapel.	The same answer may be given as to the preceding query.
4th, As to your own class?	I wish just to retain those accommodations which were allotted to the institutions by the original plan of Robert Adam, Esquire, and which I have now occupied for about twelve years.

Questions.	*Answers.*
5th, As to the interior arrangement of the buildings in general for college purposes?	The apartments for the janitors, librarians, &c. are, I think, very commodious in Mr Burn's plan.
6th, What defects occur to you in the different plans, of which you prefer some part?	The grandest, and perhaps the most elegant part of Mr Playfair's plan, the outside stair, round the whole area, I consider as a great inconvenience.
7th, What plans appear to you very objectionable? and why?	I have already observed, that, in my opinion, no plan is given in, which, with alterations, might not make a convenient college.

Before I received this letter, I had, after repeated examination of the plans, drawn up a report respecting each, which I intended for the Trustees. Although it contains little that is not repeated in my answers to the different queries here proposed, yet, as there are some additional particulars respecting the experimental rooms for the accommodation of my class, the institutions of medicine, I send it inclosed.

ANDREW DUNCAN, Senior.

20. Replies from Dr Thomas Charles Hope, Professor of Chemistry, to the Queries.

Questions.	*Answers.*
Which of the plans deserves the preference, upon the whole,	
1st, As to the elevation proposed?	As it has been announced that the Trustees have resolved to adopt Mr Adam's original elevation, no opinion on this head is required.
2d, As to the mode of obviating the difference of level?	Though Mr Playfair's mode would have the finest effect, it seems not well suited to the purposes of this college. Dr Hope prefers Mr Burn's method. He thinks it would be still better, if the idea of having a carriage entry through the great gate into the court of the college were abandoned, and a foot-way on the west side provided.

Questions.	*Answers.*
3d, As to the public rooms?	
Library.	Dr Hope gives a decided preference to the libraries of Mr Burn's and Mr Playfair, over those of Mr Elliot and Mr Adam; and though Mr Burn's library would be very handsome, yet, as he deems it of much importance to have the library in a part of the building appropriated to itself, he would, on that account, give the preference to Mr Playfair's, which has also the merit of being very magnificient.
Museum.	Entertaining the same opinion respecting the importance of the museum having a separate portion of the building allotted to it, Dr Hope gives the decided preference to Mr Playfair's arrangement for this object, though he thinks it proper to add, that the accommodations assigned by Mr Elliot and Mr Burn, are extremely good.
Chapel.	Though Dr Hope is friendly to the plan of having a chapel within the college, yet he thinks it would be an unnecessary waste of the very best part of the building, were the western side of the court to be devoted to this purpose. He thinks the plan proposed by Mr Playfair, of fitting up the large apartment on the ground floor of the library for a chapel, the preferable one, though such an arrangement would not give so magnificient a hall as *that* in all the plans, which bestow the whole western building upon the chapel.
4th, As to your own class?	Dr Hope is not satisfied with the accommodations provided for the chemistry-class in any of the plans. The mode of lighting, the space and situation alloted to him, however, by Mr

Questions.	*Answers.*
	Burn and Mr Playfair, are preferable to those of the other gentlemen. And a little alteration in the distribution of the apartments, would render the accommodation very good. In Mr Elliot's plan, the ceiling of the chemistry class room is much too low, and the mode of lighting not good, and the mode of seating is bad. In Mr Adam's plan, the mode of lighting is also objectionable.
5th, As to the interior arrangement of the buildings in general for College purposes?	Dr Hope has found it difficult to form an opinion on this subject, as that opinion must rest on the sentiments of the individual professors respecting their special accommodation.
6th, What defects occur to you in the different plans, of which you prefer some parts?	To Mr Playfair, the greatest objection is in the mode of obviating the difference of level. To Mr Burn's, and Mr Elliot's, and Mr Adam's plans, Dr Hope considers the unnecessary sacrifice of much valuable space in a graduation hall or chapel, as a strong objection. To Mr Elliot and Mr Adam, the library and the chemical class are, in Dr Hope's views, the most exceptionable parts.
7th, What plans appear to you very objectionable? and why?	All of the plans which have the whole or any part of Mr Adam's original cross building are bad.

21. Letter, Dr Alexander Monro, Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, to the Principal.

Edinburgh, September 30. 1816.

My Dear Sir,—Conceiving myself to be an adequate judge only of the apartments allotted to the professor of anatomy, I have taken the liberty of troubling you with a few observations on that subject. The plans of all the architects (with the exception of two), meet with my approbation, for they have approved of and adopted the suggestion I took the liberty of proposing, viz. the dividing the present anatomical theatre, by a floor, into a room for lecturing, and a room for the anatomical museum; and, after the most mature reflection, such seems to me the only means of giving to my chair the necessary accommodation.

With regard to the room for holding the anatomical preparations, it may be proper to add, that the design given by Mr Paterson, for glass cases for holdsng the specimens, and the arrangement of these, are excellent.

There are many advantages peculiar to the mode of arrangement, by dividing the anatomical theatre.

The apartments of the professor are completely detached from those of his colleagues.

The lecturing room is well lighted; well adapted for hearing; sufficiently capacious; and may readily be made comfortably warm.

A room for the preparations, possessing all the necessary requisites, is obtained.

It is of sufficient size to hold the whole collection; which renders it of easy reference to the professor and his pupils.

It is of the best possible shape; the presses are arranged around the room, at the distance of three feet from the wall; by which the specimens may be seen from behind as well as before, and by several persons at once; and thus, also, the specimens are not in hazard of being injured by moisture from the wall; and there is room in the centre for the larger skeletons, as of a whale, a horse, &c. and which could not be contained in a room of an oblong shape.

The greatest advantage (and which cannot be had in any other way) is, the admission of a great quantity of light, by taking down the middle parts of the large venetian windows, at present built up on the west and northern sides of the anatomical theatre, as seems, from the original plan, to have been intended by Mr Adam.

I scarcely need say any thing of the necessity of a large quantity of light for an anatomical museum. By the experience of twenty years, it has been found, that the rooms in which the museum is at present contained are not sufficiently lighted. I have been obliged to remedy the defect, by getting a moveable glass case for the larger room; and to light candles in the middle of the day in

the other, to find out the specimens for illustration of my lectures; for these museum rooms are lighted from one end only, and the windows are of the ordinary size, I should suppose not one half of the size of the middle parts of the venetian windows of the present anatomical theatre; besides, large windows on two of the sides of a large room, give advantage of perfect ventilation, which is of much moment to a professor of anatomy.

Before concluding, I beg leave to call your attention to the lowest part of the anatomical theatre, which is considerably below the level of the Horse Wynd and of North College Street, and, consequently, extremely damp; and, indeed, so much so, that a great deal of the plaster has fallen from the walls; besides, as the windows were built up, it is at present of no use.—I am, &c.

ALEX. MONRO.

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22. Dr James Hamilton, junior, Professor of Midwifery, has given in no Report.

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23. Replies from Mr James Russell, Professor of Clinical Surgery, to the Queries.

Questions.	*Answers.*
Which of the plans deserves the preference, upon the whole,	Mr Playfair's.
1*st*, As to the elevation proposed?	Mr Playfair has great merit in making the angles of the court uniform. And, if the expence is not too great, the decorations of the original plan may be added to the south front.
2*d*, As to the mode of obviating the difference of level?	Mr Playfair's.
3*d*, As to the public rooms? *Library.* *Museum.* *Chapel.*	I am quite satisfied with the library, museum, chapel, and my own class-room, in Mr Playfair's plan.
4*th*, As to your own class?	A chapel does not appear to me to be indispensible.

JAMES RUSSELL.

24. Replies from Dr John Thomson, Professor of Military Surgery, to the Queries.

Questions.	*Answers.*
Which of the plans deserves the preference, upon the whole,	Mr Playfair's.
4*th*, As to your own class?	I am satisfied with that which Mr Playfair has planned.

JOHN THOMSON, Professor of Military Surgery.

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25. Dr Robert Blair, Professor of Astronomy, has given in no Report.

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26. Replies from Dr Andrew Coventry, Professor of Agriculture, to the Queries.

Questions.	*Answers.*
Which of the plans deserve the preference, upon the whole,	Owing to my absence from town, I have not had an opportunity of examining all the plans; but having attended a meeting of the Senatus Academicus yesterday, and finding then that the general voice of the professors was in favour of the plans by Mr Playfair and Mr Burn, I have endeavoured only to compare these two; and I am of opinion that the one furnished by the former gentleman deserves the preference on the whole.

Questions.	*Answers.*
1*st*, As to the elevation proposed?	I cannot venture to submit my opinion.
2*d*, As to the mode of obviating the difference of level?	It must be a great object to have the court in the inside level; and I think Mr Playfair's mode a good one, were it to be improved by an ascent commencing from the street, and carried a short way into the court, so as to make only nine steps requisite, instead of 12, being a rise of 4½ feet, instead of 6.
3*d*, As to the public rooms?	
Library.	Mr Playfair's plan.
Museum.	Mr Playfair's plan.
Chapel.	Mr Playfair's plan. It is a great disgrace to have had hitherto no chapel in the college. Mr Playfair's promises to be quite sufficient. The expence attending public worship could be easily defrayed by the students paying 2*s.* each with their matriculation tickets, for a salary to the clergyman of the chapel.
4*th*, As to your own class?	I mean to present a memorial to the Trustees, as to the extent and nature of the accommodations requisite for the class for agriculture and rural economy, as they seem not to have been well understood or attended to, and as there can be room found for them, with some trifling alterations, that can occasion no great, if any, additional expence.

A. Coventry.

Edinburgh, November 25, 1816.

27. Replies from Dr Andrew Duncan, junior, Professor of Medical jurisprudence, to the Queries.

Questions.	*Answers.*
Which of the plans deserves the preference, upon the whole,	1. Mr Playfair. 2. Mr Burn.
1*st*, As to the elevation proposed?	1. Mr Burn. 2. Mr Playfair.
2*d*, As to the mode of obviating the difference of level?	A modification of Mr Playfair's, or a combination of both.
3*d*, As to the public rooms?	1. Mr Playfair. 2. Mr Burn.
Library.	1. Mr Playfair. 2. Mr Burn.
Museum.	1. Mr Playfair. 2. Mr Burn.
Chapel.	1. Mr Burn. 2. Mr Playfair.
4*th*, As to your own class?	Any of the plans will do.
5*th*, As to the interior arrangement of the buildings in general for college purposes?	Mr Playfair and Mr Burn.
6*th*, What defects occur to you in the different plans, of which you prefer some parts?	Mr Playfair's elevations are rather too plain, and the south not perfectly symmetrical. The interior of Mr Burn is not symmetrical.
7*th*, What plans appear to you very objectionable? and why?	Mr Elliot's, because he has completely failed in his library, and the chemical class; and because I think his mode of obviating the inequality of ground bad. All the others place the museum below, and are very defective.

Andrew Duncan, jun.

Alex. Smellie, Printer to the University.

REPORT

FROM THE

SENATUS ACADEMICUS

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH,

On the Accommodation required in the New Buildings.

Printed for the private use of the ARCHITECTS engaged in Drawing Plans for their completion.

Alex. Smellie, Printer to the University.

c. 1815.

COPY of a Circular Letter sent to each of the Professors.

SIR, EDINBURGH COLLEGE, *22d July* 1815.

I AM desired by the Committee appointed this day by the SENATUS ACADEMICUS, for drawing up a Report concerning the accommodation required in the College Buildings, to request that you will, as soon as possible, transmit to me, in writing, a specification of the accommodation suitable for your chair; distinguishing what you consider to be indispensible from what is merely desirable. In order to point out the kind of information wanted, you are requested to answer the subjoined Queries, in so far as they are applicable to your case, while at the same time every suggestion, whether concerning your own accommodation, or the public parts of the building, will be acceptable, in order that the Architects engaged in drawing plans for the College may be put in possession of as much information as possible.

QUERIES *applicable to Professors Class-Rooms and Private Rooms.*

For how many students do you require accommodation?

Should your class-room have any particular situation, *e. g.* should it be on the ground floor, or may it be an upper storey?

Should it have any particular exposure, *e. g.* a south light, a sky light, the power of darkening the room?

Have you any thing to suggest in regard to the mode of seating it? Would a gallery be desirable, or otherwise?

Do you require any thing particular in regard to your own chair, or table, or a board for the exhibition of figures, occupying greater space?

Do you require any thing particular in regard to the fire-place, or any furnaces or stoves?

What extra-apartments do you require for private reading room, library, or museum; or for apparatus, laboratory, preparation or dissecting rooms?

What have you to suggest in regard to their size, mode of lighting them, and fitting them up, construction of fire-places, and their situation in regard to the class-room?

Have you any objection to a class-room in common with another Professor, whose hour of lecturing does not at all interfere with yours?

If you are already accommodated in the new building, what accommodation have you? How many apartments, and of what size? To what use are they put?

Are you satisfied with your present accommodation? Could it be materially improved?

Do you require any additional accommodation? Have you any superfluous accommodation?

Queries *in regard to the Public Rooms.*

What public rooms do you think should be provided? The following have been suggested:—Chapel; belfry; public, or graduation hall; examination hall, or room; library; reading rooms; natural history museum; anatomnical museum; rooms for containing collections or apparatus, the private property of the Professors, but used for illustrating the lectures; room for philosophical apparatus; robing room, or guard hall; porter's lodge.

Have you any thing to suggest in regard to any of these, their number, extent, mode of fitting up; or similar objects?

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

ANDREW DUNCAN, Jun. *Sec.*

REPORT.

CLASS-ROOMS.—THEOLOGY.

1. The *Divinity Hall*, or class-room, will require to be seated for 200 students, and as little as possible exposed to noise from without. It must be furnished with two pulpits, one for the Professor, and the other for the students when they deliver their discourses. It should be on the second floor.

2. *Church History* will require a class-room in every respect similar to the Divinity Hall.

3. *Hebrew.*—Class-room capable of containing 100 students.

Each of the Professors of Divinity must have a room as a vestry; because their duty renders it indispensible for them to spend nearly as much time with their students in the vestry as in the class-room. These vestries must be immediately contiguous to the

class-room, and on the same floor with it. Entry to the pulpit must be directly from the vestry. The vestry for the Professor of Hebrew should be of such a size that he might teach a small Persic class in it; and, if necessary, he would then dispense with a separate class-room for the Hebrew, and make use of the Church History class for that purpose.

Divinity Library.—The Theological Library now amounts to about 10,000 volumes, and is increasing annually. The room for containing it should be contiguous to the Divinity Hall, and have similar advantages to those stated as necessary for the general Library.

LAW CLASSES.

1. *Scots Law.*—The class-room should be capable of accommodating 200 students. It should be situated in an upper storey, and should have a south or west exposure, for the sake of light at a late hour in winter.

It is desirable to have the Professor's chair as much as may be in the centre of the room, that he may be easily heard; and he should be so seated as not to have the light in his face, but from a side, or from behind him. If any thing can be erected behind, or over the head of the Professor's chair, to assist the voice, so much the better.

No objection to a class-room in common with another Professor, provided his hour of lecture does not interfere.

He has in the new building one room used by him only at present.

His present accommodation is inconvenient, as it does not hold easily more than 150 persons. The Professor's chair is well situated as to light, being near the window, which is on the right hand. It is ill situated for hearing, being towards a corner of the room, and also too near the fire-place. There is but one entry to the benches, at their centre. This is troublesome to those who come in late, and at dismissal. There should be an entry also at the end of the benches next the door.

2. *Civil Law.*—The Professor of Civil Law has no accommodation whatever in the new buildings.

A class-room capable of containing from 40 to 50 students will be quite large enough.

No particular situation or exposure is requisite.

Neither is any particular mode of seating essential.

The room may, without inconvenience, be used by another Professor at an early hour.

A small private room or closet is desirable, for the purpose chiefly of keeping the books used in lecturing; and this will be indispensible, if the class-room is to be occupied during any part of the day by another Professor.

3. *Public Law* is not taught.

MEDICAL CLASSES.

1. *Anatomy.*—The Professor of Anatomy has suggested the following alterations upon the accommodation occupied by him in the new buildings.

The Anatomical Theatre is 60 feet high; and therefore might, with advantage, be divided into two apartments, of which the upper would form a more suitable Anatomical Theatre than the present one. It would be better lighted, warmer, much better adapted for hearing, and would hold an equal number of students. The lower part might be converted into an excellent room for containing the Museum. It would be sufficiently spacious; and, by striking out two large windows which are at present built up, a great body of light would be admitted; in short, such a room would be got as the University ought to possess; for its Anatomical Museum might thus be had, for the expence of a floor, and the striking out of two windows.

By this arrangement, the room at present used for a Museum might be converted into a class-room for some other Professor.

2. *Chemistry* will require the following accommodations.

1*st*, Class-room.
2*d*, Laboratory.
3*d*, Apparatus room.
4*th*, Smaller room, for more delicate instruments.
5*th*, Room for displaying a collection of minerals.
6*th*, Sitting room.
7*th*, Accommodation for the coarser parts of apparatus.

1*st*, The class-room ought to be seated for 500, the seats rising well behind each other, with ample space left for more seats, in case, in succeeding distant periods, they may be wanted.

The seating should form a large segment of a circle or oval, but must not exceed two-thirds or three-fourths at the very utmost of the class-room, the remaining portion being necessary for the table, furnaces, and exhibition of experiments.

This portion ought to be defended by a railing; have a stone floor; a table, at least 16 feet long; a water-pipe, cistern, and voiding trough; a dome over the common fire-place, to carry off noxious vapours; two vents for furnaces, detached from the vent of the common fire-place.

The room must be very well lighted, and the light being thrown as much on the table as possible; and, at sametime, be provided with means of complete darkening.

It may be either on the ground or first floor.

2*d*, The laboratory ought to be well lighted, to have a stone floor, to be vaulted, and to be furnished with shelves, melting and sand-bath furnaces, for which separate vents may be needed, smith's forge, water-pipe, &c.

3*d*, The apparatus room ought to be large and well lighted, and fitted up with presses, for containing chemical preparations, and a large table. It should, if possible, be on the same floor with the class-room.

4*th*, A small room is required for the more delicate pieces of apparatus, and for those liable to be injured by corrosive vapours. It will require presses and a table.

5*th*, A place for containing and displaying a collection of minerals is necessary. Perhaps spaces at the back of the seats in the class room, or below them, may be contrived for this purpose.

6*th*, A small room will be required for sitting in, furnished with shelves and table.

7*th*, Extensive accommodations are required for holding the coarser parts of apparatus, which are numerous and bulky, as well as stores of the various chemical articles, &c.

8. *Materia Medica*.—A room capable of accommodating 250 students will be sufficient for the Professor of Materia Medica; but room should be left for a gallery, which may be fitted up hereafter, if necessary.

No particular situation seems to be necessary in the buildings for the Professorship of Materia Medica. But, as fire must be employed at times, it will be most prudent to place the class-room on the ground floor; so that that part of it which is next the fire-place may be made of stone. And further, it ought not to be placed near any of the valuable repositories, as the library, museum, &c.

As to *exposure*, perhaps a south light is desirable, if it can be procured, as specimens of different articles of the Materia Medica must be occasionally shewn.

The chair should be somewhat elevated, perhaps as much so as to be nearly about the medium elevation of the seats. As to the *table*, a longer and broader one will be necessary than usual, in order to display the specimens.

A particular fire-place will be required, and also furnaces and stoves; because part of the duty of a Professor of Materia Medica must be to shew the preparation of medicines.

Besides the class-room, two extra rooms will be required by the Professor of Materia Medica. One capable of containing his pharmaceutical apparatus, and for carrying on pharmaceutical operations and experiments. This, therefore, should be placed on the ground floor, and arched if possible, so that every danger of fire might be prevented. The other room will be necessary for

containing a museum of the articles of Natural History and of Pharmacy, indispensibly necessary to illustrate lectures upon Materia Medica.

In regard to the mode of lighting or fitting up of these rooms, and of the construction of the fire-places, the above rooms should be the same with similar apartments allotted to the Professor of Chemistry, although upon a minor scale. Their *situation, in regard to the class-room*, should be immediately adjoining and communicating with it.

It is impossible that the class-room for the Professor of Materia Medica can be held in common with any other Professor; because he must often leave articles of the Materia Medica, various apparatus, and different pharmaceutical preparations going on, betwixt the different meetings of this class.

4. *Institutions of Medicine*.—The present Professor is satisfied with the accommodation he has in the new buildings.

5. *Practice of Medicine*.—The class-room appropriated for the practice is too small. It ought to be able to accommodate 400 students at least, but better 500. No other accommodation is required for this class.

6. *Midwifery*.—The class room appropriated at present to the Midwifery class, was originally designed merely as a temporary accommodation. It is inconvenient in many respects; but particularly in not being sufficiently capacious, although it has been twice enlarged; and is now incapable of any further enlargement.

It ought to be capable of containing at least 200 pupils.

It must be appropriated to the sole use of the Midwifery Professor, for reasons which can be readily understood.

It ought to be lighted from the ceiling, as the present class-room is.

It should be seated as the present room is, viz. in the form of an octagon. The original circle of the present room was 29 feet square, and that contained 120 pupils. Perhaps, therefore, a square space of 32 or 33 feet, made into an octagon, might be sufficient.

A museum is absolutely necessary; and two ordinary sized rooms are sufficient.

7. *Clinical Medicine* does not require a particular room. It is usually taught in the room appropriated for the Institutes of Medicine.

8. *Clinical Surgery* does not require the room to be of any particular form or construction. It should be near the Anatomical Museum, and capable of containing from 120 to 150 students. A small adjoining room will be requisite, to accommodate the Professor with a place to keep any preparations which he may have occasion to exhibit in the class. As the lectures are given only twice a-week, it is not necessary to have a room exclusively appropriated to them.

9. *Military Surgery.*—The class-room should be capable of containing from 200 to 300 students; and should be situated as near as possible to the Public Anatomical Museum.

A strong light necessary: But it is a matter of indifference whether the class-room be on a ground or upper floor.

A moveable seat, a table for surgical purposes, and a board for the exhibition of figures.

Two rooms adjoining the class-room.

Neither of these rooms will require to be large; and only one of them will require to be heated.

10. *Medical Jurisprudence.*—A class-room capable of containing 50, in any part of the building; and it is of little consequence though it be used by other Professors.

11. *Botany* requires no room, as only the introductory lecture is delivered in the College.

LITERATURE AND PHILOSOPHY.

1. The *Greek* will require accommodation for at least 250 students. The class-room should be on the ground floor, to prevent confusion and irregularity in the students. It would be preferable to have it lighted from the interior of the buildings, otherwise it might be incommoded with noise from the street, and also have a deficiency of light. The seating should be in the form of the segment of a circle. There should be no gallery. A table is requisite, as in the present class-room, and a large board for the exhibition of figures, &c. An extra-apartment is absolutely necessary, of a moderate size; one entry to which should be from the lobby, and another as near as possible from the chair, in order to retire into, while one class is leaving the room, and another entering it.

2. The *Humanity* class-room should be also on the ground floor, near the Greek, lighted from the area, to contain 250 students, and, in every other respect, the accommodation should be the same as that required for the Greek class.

3. *Logic* will require a room capable of containing 250 students, which need not be appropriated exclusively to his use.

4. *Moral Philosophy* is sufficiently accommodated at present in the new buildings; but as the Professor also intends to give lectures on Political Economy, he will not then be able to accommodate another Professor in his room; and will, besides, require a private room connected with his class.

5. The *Rhetoric* class will require a room capable of containing 100 or 120 students, with a small vestry for the accommodation of the Professor. It is not necessary that this room should be exclusively appropriated to the Rhetoric class.

6. *Civil History* will require a room of moderate size, for 30 or 50 students. A small reading-room would be a useful and desirable addition. Proper hangings for maps are the only accommodations peculiar to this class-room; and its being occupied at a separate hour by another Professor will not be attended with any inconvenience, if a private room, in which the maps, &c. can be kept, adjoins to it.

7. *Mathematics* require a class-room capable of holding conveniently 120 auditors. It should be above the ground floor, yet not high or of difficult access. A southern, or at least an eastern, aspect would be indispensible; and it would be desirable to have

the power of darkening the room, in case of optical experiments. The platform, on which the chair stands, should be a little raised, and wider than ordinary, to admit a large table to be placed occasionally, and to allow space for at least two sliding boards, of three feet each in breadth, applied against the wall behind. The seats should be bent into arcs of about 120 degrees, corresponding to the form of the space inclosed for the chair; the ends of these seats to radiate to the centre of the arcs, an imaginary point situated a few feet beyond the wall.

Besides the class-room, there is required a small retiring room, and another room for holding instruments and models. The dimensions of these cannot well be fixed; but the model-room should be the larger of the two; and both together should be about half the size of the class-room.

There is an insuperable objection to this room being used for the accommodation of other Professors. It will often be necessary to let the figures drawn upon the boards remain for some time, which could not be done without absolute possession of the room.

8. The *Natural Philosophy Class* requires for its accommodation, indispensibly, two rooms; a class-room and an apparatus-room, to which the addition of a third, for the use of the Professor, though not equally necessary, would be a matter of great convenience.

These three rooms ought to be on the same floor, and quite contiguous. This is essential as to the two first rooms. As to the third, although its contiguity to the other two is not so indispensible, yet, by the want of it, its value would be greatly diminished. The floor on which the rooms are, ought to be either the principal or second.

The class-room must have a south aspect, that the sun's rays may be admitted in the forenoon. The room should be well lighted, and, at the same time, admit of being completely darkened.

The class-room should be capable of containing 200 pupils, or a few more, seated at their ease.

As to the form of the seats, the only thing to be mentioned is, that they should be one above another, on receding from the front; and that they should either have a circular sweep, or be formed into three sides of a hexagon, or four of an octagon, as may be thought most convenient.

In the front must be a stage, where the Professor is to stand, to make his experiments. There must be room for a table, a board for writing on, and for the occasional production of other apparatus. This stage ought to be 10 or 12 feet deep, with not less than 20 feet in length. Supposing it at one end of the room, it would be best that it should occupy the whole breadth. It is material that one of the windows should be at one end of this stage, so that the sun's rays may be admitted in the direction of its length.

The size of the apparatus-room is very material. The shelves, which contain the present apparatus, fill a space of nearly 350 square feet; but a room at least four times this size will be required, that is, one about 30 feet square. The highest of the shelves or cases, whatever the height of the room may admit of, ought, for the convenience of getting easily at their contents, to be no more than 10 feet.

The rooms had best be heated by warm air from a stove; every precaution being taken to prevent dust, particularly in the apparatus-room.

The Professor's room might be of a very moderate size. It might be made with a common fire-place.

9. *Practical Astronomy* has never been taught in the University. But a small Observatory should be provided, for the use of the Professors of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics. It should be capable of containing 30 or 40 persons, and may be any where on the roof of the building.

10. *Natural History* will require accommodation for 150 students.

The room should be in the upper storey, and near the Museum.

It ought to be very well lighted; and the power of darkening would be an advantage.

The seating should form the segment of a circle, or polygon.

There should be a large space around the chair.

The table will require to be large, and adapted for the exhibition of specimens.

A number of boards and frames, for exhibiting maps and plans, must be provided.

A Laboratory, with a set of furnaces on a small scale, and a room for preparing and preserving objects of Natural History, should be contiguous to the class-room and museum.

These accommodations must be exclusively for this chair.

For Museum, see Public Rooms.

11. *Agriculture* will require accommodation for 75 students.

This chair must also be provided with a room for models; and a larger apartment on the basement storey, for containing a collection of agricultural implements and tools.

ROOMS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES.

It is not expected that distinct rooms will be appropriated for each of the purposes about to be mentioned. They are only stated separately, that the Architect may know what kind of accommodation is required; and it is left to his ingenuity to contrive how it may be most economically obtained. One hall may serve several purposes; as for chapel, general meetings of the University, and conferring degrees; and it might even be possible that a part of the Library might be so contrived, as to serve one or all of these purposes, without great inconvenience.

1. In the present *Library*, there are 5700 lineal feet of shelves, which are crowded with 50,000 volumes. The library should be capable of containing 100,000 volumes at least; and, if possible, admit of further increase.

It may be situated in any part of the building, and in an upper or under storey.

It is immaterial whether it consist of several apartments, or be generally contained in one room. But there should be the means of locking up and keeping secure manuscripts and rare books; closets, light if possible; and convenient places for Professors and Students reading; either reading rooms, or recesses.

It should be very dry, and admit of being uniformly warmed.

Every cause of dust should be avoided; and the possibility of its being consumed by fire should be guarded against.

It should be sufficiently lighted; and the access to all parts of it, and also from almost every part to every other part, easy.

The book-cases should, as seldom as possible, be so high as to require ladders to get at the uppermost books. If there be book-cases on the floor, either the book-cases must be secured with wire doors, or the librarians only must have access to the rooms. Book-cases in galleries are better without doors.

The table for holding the catalogues, and transacting business with the students, should be near the entrance; and so arranged, that the librarians, when occupied with the catalogues, &c. should be accessible to the students; while, on the other hand, the catalogues and books themselves are out of their reach.

A broad topped table, like those in banking-houses, properly placed, might attain what is desired.

2. *Natural History Museum.*—It should consist of a suite of two or more apartments, each at least 90 or 100 feet in length.

It should be exceedingly well lighted; and, therefore, a south exposure, and an upper storey, would be preferable.

It should be very dry, easily heated, and with as little dust as possible.

It should be fitted up with glass cases for displaying the collection to advantage; but, in regard to the best method of accomplishing this end, the Professor must be consulted by the Architect, when the plan shall be adopted.

There should also belong to the museum, a lumber room for containing boxes, &c. and coarse things. It may be in the sunk storey, but should be as near the museum as possible.

3. *The Anatomical Museum*, although in the room appropriated to it, has never been fitted up, and is at present contained in a set of cases very mean in appearance, and ill adapted for exhibiting

the collection. It is, however, proposed to remove it to another room, as stated in the report concerning the anatomical theatre.

4. *Chapel*, capable of containing 1000 to 1500 persons, and properly seated.

5. *Public or Graduation Hall*, capable of containing 1000 persons. In this room a space must be separated, by railing or otherwise, for the Professors and Candidates, furnished with a long table. This should have a separate entrance from the rest of the room seated for spectators. Connected with this room, should be at least one light closet or small room.

6. *Concert Room.*—A considerable legacy has been left by General Reid to the University, for the foundation of a Professorship of Music; and the will requires that the Professor give an annual concert. A separate room for this purpose is, however, unnecessary.

7. *Rooms* for meetings of the Senatus, and of Committees. Two at least, and one of them of considerable size. They should be near both the Janitor's house and the library, if possible. In the latter case, the large one might serve as a reading-room for the Professors; or they may be part of the Principal's chambers.

8. *Principal's Chambers.*—If a suitable house is not provided for the family residence of the Principal, there ought to be at least *official chambers* allotted to him.

These chambers, it would be desirable to have immediately adjoining to the Janitor's house. He would be the natural and proper person to take charge of them; to receive letters and messages for the Principal, on College business, to be done in them; to have them ready at all times for his meeting with Students or Professors, or with strangers who wish to see him officially; and for his settling College accounts with booksellers, &c. Contiguity to the library would be an advantage.

Such chambers should consist of not less than two public rooms; one of which might be large enough to be used for meetings of the Senatus; and the other, of a smaller size, might be used for Committees. Besides these, there should be an apartment to be used as a counting-room, in which the books of accounts, vouchers, &c. as to the business of the library, might be deposited.

Connected with one of the public rooms, and with the counting-room, there should be a light closet.

9. *Robing-room* should be near the entrance of the College, adjoining to the Janitor's house, with which it should communicate by a bell.

It should have a closet adjoining, properly fitted up for containing the Professors gowns in separate presses.

It should also have a water-basin, with a water-pipe.

10. The *Belfry* should be near the gate; and it has been suggested, that the upper part of it might serve for a small observatory, and for keeping a meteorological register.

11. *Water-closets.*—In two different parts of the building there should be a set of water-closets for the exclusive use of the Professors, one of them near the robing-room. Indeed, it would be a very great advantage, and of infinite comfort to the Students, if there

could be water-closets, or better constructed necessaries, appropriated to them. Those at present in the College are disgustingly dirty, and inconceivably expensive.

OFFICIAL HOUSES.

12. It would be desirable that the Librarian should have a moderate sized house contiguous to the library, both on account of the advantages which the University might derive from his residence within the walls of the College, and because it would render the office of greater value, or might be considered in fixing his salary. If a house be not allotted to him, he must have chambers; for if he resides at any distance, it will be impossible to conduct the business of the library without them. These should be immediately contiguous to the library, and not far from the Principal's chambers.

13. *Porter's Lodge* should be near the gate. It may consist of a kitchen, one bed room and light closet, or two bed-rooms with cellar. It would be an advantage if, from one of his windows, he could overlook the whole area.

14. *Janitor's House* should also be near the gate, and should, from one window, if possible, overlook the area. It may consist of

one sitting room, two or three bed-rooms, with a light closet, servants apartment, and kitch n.

Every precaution must be taken to prevent the possibility of fire, originating in any of the dwelling-houses, being communicated to other parts of the building.

Accommodation for purposes not strictly Academical.

15. *Royal Society.*—Apartments necessary.—1*st*, Room capable of holding 150.—2*d*, Library, to hold volumes.—3*d*, Museum.—4*th*, Anti-room.

It is not, however, certain that the Society will accept of rooms in the College.

16. *Speculative Society.*—Apartments necessary are,—1*st*, Room capable of easily accommodating 50.—2*d*, Library, to hold volumes.—3*d*, Anti-room for the porter.

CIRCUMSTANCES TO BE ATTENDED TO IN REGARD TO ALL THE CLASS-ROOMS.

Size.—The size of the different class-rooms stated in the report, are accommodated either to the present number of students attending them, or their probable increase. But, in many instances, this has been already so unexpectedly great, that, if Mr Adam's

plan had been completed as originally designed, many of the class-rooms would already have become totally inadequate to contain the students.

Noise.—All the Lecturing Rooms should be removed from noise, whether proceeding from the streets or passages, as far as possible. The noise from the streets may be obviated by double windows; but this will require greater attention in ventilating the room. The noise from the passages can only be diminished by confining each to a few rooms. The ground floor, being lighted from the street, besides being the most noisy, has also the inconvenience of being looked in upon.

Situation.—The junior classes, such as the Humanity, Greek, and perhaps the Mathematics, should be on the ground floor, that the youngest students may have no occasion to go up long stairs, which is always a great source of confusion.

Some classes, which are taught at a late hour, such as the Midwifery and the Scots Law, will require to be placed in the upper storey, for the sake of light.

The Class-Rooms and Museums should be well lighted, especially those occupied at a late hour, and where any thing is to be shewn, such as Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Natural History.

Access.—On the one hand, the entrance into the classes should neither be dark, narrow, and circuitous; nor, on the other, should the Professor and students be exposed to be seen from the outer passage, on opening the door.

The seats themselves should have easy access from several passages, that they may be equally and easily filled.

The Professor should have a separate entrance near his chair.

Form of Room, and mode of Seating.—The best form is, that best adapted for hearing and seeing. In general, a long room is better than a square or broad room. The seats should occupy an arc of 120 degrees, or the corresponding sides of a polygon; and should be sufficiently distant, and rise well above each other, with desks for writing on; and in no case, not even where there is a gallery, should the seats rise above the light,—an inconvenience much felt in some of the present rooms, the ordinary windows of which are not high enough.

Professor's Chair should be central, elevated, with the light behind, or from a side, at a proper distance from the fire. Some classes require a considerable space around the chair, such as,—Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Natural History, Chemistry, Anatomy, Materia Medica, Midwifery, Clinical Surgery, Military Surgery.

Heating.—This should be particularly attended to. In general, it is very ill and imperfectly performed. A few persons near the fire have a great deal too much of it, while the greater part of the class have no benefit from it. This inconvenience is particularly felt by the Professor, who, in some instances, is roasted by a large fire close at his back or side; and, in others, is absolutely starved with cold. In the mode of heating which may be adopted, the possibility of setting fire to the buildings must be guarded against.

Appropriate Rooms.—Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Natural History, Midwifery, Humanity, Greek, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy, must all have their proper class-rooms.

It would indeed be desirable that each Professor had his own class-room. But this is not absolutely indispensible in regard to the Scots Law, Civil Law, Institutes of Medicine, Practice of Medicine, Clinical Medicine, Clinical Surgery, Military Surgery, Medical Jurisprudence, Logic, Moral Philosophy (if the Professor do not teach Political Economy), Rhetoric, Civil History, and Agriculture. On no account, however, should the same room be used for different classes, unless there be an interval of an hour at least between them.

Professors Rooms.—It would also be desirable that each Professor should have a small retiring room off his class. Such rooms are indispensible for the Professors of Divinity, Church History (Hebrew, if he has not a class-room to himself), Civil Law, in the same circumstances; also for Professors who teach several hours,—Humanity, Greek, Mathematics, and Moral Philosophy; and Professors who have to be much in the College,—Chemistry, Natural History, and Natural Philosophy.

Professors Private Collections.—Several of the Professors, especially those of Anatomy and Natural History, possess private collections, which are of great advantage in illustrating their lectures. It might, therefore, be considered expedient to allot them apartments for keeping them, distinct from the public collection, that no confusion might arise upon the death of any of the Professors.

By order of the Senatus,

ANDREW DUNCAN, Jun. *Sec.*

October 27. 1815, *Edinburgh College.*

ADDITIONAL REMARKS.

The following remarks have occurred to the Secretary, in transcribing this report, after it had been approved of by the Senatus: And they are submitted most respectfully to the Honourable Commissioners for Rebuilding the College, merely as hints from himself, which may give some information to the Architect employed.

In Mr Adam's plan, the whole interior of the court was occupied by corridors, passages, and stair-cases. This contributed perhaps to the architectural beauty of the building, and afforded very easy and sheltered communication between all its parts; but it has, by experience, been found to be attended with very great disadvantages. 1*st*, The class-rooms are lighted from noisy streets. 2*d*, The corridors are intolerably noisy. 3*d*, No class-room requiring a south light can be placed on the north side, although in other respects the situation may be the fittest. 4*th*, It causes great waste of space.

The class-rooms should, as much as possible, be lighted from the court; and, in general, the public rooms and dwelling-houses will be less incommoded by noise than the lecture-rooms; and, therefore, the most exposed situation should be allotted to them, so far as is consistent with the other parts of the arrangement. The Porter's Lodge and Janitor's House should be near the gate; having the Robing Room, Room for the Senatus, and Principal's Chambers, contiguous; and, if possible, the Library and Librarian's House; and, though not so necessary, the Museum should not be very remote.

In regard to the whole building, it may be remarked, that the west side is the least noisy, and the east perhaps the most. All the corners are remarkably exposed to noise, especially the north-east. From the inequality of the ground, there is a basement storey on the north and east sides, but none on the south and west sides. The east and south sides have a narrow area between them and the street; the west side has none. The gate being in the east side, it is the natural place for the Porter's Lodge; and, being the most noisy, for some of the public rooms, and any dwelling-houses that may be within the College. The basement storey of the north side is only fit for laboratories, museum for the coarser agricultural implements, lumber-rooms, and other such purposes. The principal floor of the south side, being on the level of the street, will be very noisy, unless the rooms be lighted from the area; and the south-west corner, which cannot be so lighted, can scarcely be used as a class-room. The west side is the least noisy, and therefore the best adapted for class-rooms; but its style of architecture will require that at least some one of the principal public rooms be placed there.

The last remark I shall make is, that the new apartments appropriated for the Libraries and Museum should be finished and ready to receive collections, before it be necessary to pull down the old rooms. For the same reason, it will seldom be adviseable to build the new class-room exactly on the site of the old; because, if there be any apparatus or collection belonging to it, it will cause it to be moved twice; and, besides, the time between the conclusion of one session and the beginning of the next, may not be sufficient to allow the class-room to be finished.

ANDREW DUNCAN, Jun.

Alex. Smellie, Printer to the University.

ABSTRACT OF ACCO

Class.	Apartments necessary.	Size.	
DIVINITY.	Divinity Hall. ——— Library. Vestry. -	200 Students. 15,000 Volumes.	
CHURCH HISTORY.	Class Room. - Vestry. - -	200 Students. -	prew.
HEBREW.	Class Room. -	100 Students. -	store
PRACTICAL ASTRONOMY.	Observatory. - Professor's Room.	- - -	
RHETORIC.	Class Room. - Professor's Room.	120 Students. -	
CIVIL HISTORY.	Class Room. Professor's Room. -	50 Students. - - - -	
LOGIC.	Class Room. Professor's Room.	220 Students.	
MORAL PHILOSOPHY.	Class Room. -	150 Students. -	gives
MUSIC.	Class Room. Concert Room. -	- - -	
LIBRARY.	- - -	- - -	
ROYAL SOCIETY.	- - -	- - -	
SPECULATIVE SOCIETY.	- - -	- - -	
JANITOR'S HOUSE.	- - -	- - -	
PORTER'S HOUSE.	- - -	- - -	
PRINCIPAL'S APARTMENTS.	- - -	- - -	
LIBRARIAN'S APARTMENTS, or HOUSE.	- - -	- - -	
ROBING ROOM; CHAPEL; PUBLIC HALL; ROOMS for Meetings of the Senatus, &c.	- - -	- -	

In regard to the whole buildings 25

west side, is the whole buildings; it may be remarked, that the corners are remarkably noisy, and the east perhaps the most, on the north and east sides, but none on the south and west sides. The east and west sides, but none on the south and west sides. The east and the east side, it is the natural place for some of the noisy-looking the most noisy, for some of the agricultural implements, lumber-rooms, museum, &c. The principal floor of the south side, and other rooms for the noisy, and therefore the best adapted for class-rooms. The last remark I shall make is, that the new apartments to be moved twice; and, besides, the time between the class-room to be finished.

ANDREW DUNCAN, Jr.

Alex. Smith's, Printer to the University.

ABSTRACT OF ACCOMMODATION REQUIRED IN THE COLLEGE BUILDINGS.

Class.	Apartments required.	Size.	Remarks.
HUMANITY.	Humanity Hall, Library, &c.	200 Students, 12,000 Volumes.	Hour of Lectures, from 11 to 1.
CHURCH HISTORY.	Class Room, Library.	100 Students, and Students.	
HEBREW.	Class Room.	100 Students.	
SCOTS LAW.	Class Room.	200 Students.	
CIVIL LAW.	Class Room, Professor's Room.	200 Students, as in 1st Students.	
ANATOMY.	Class Room.		
	Museum, Library, Dissecting Room.		
CHEMISTRY.	Class Room.	400 Students.	
	Laboratory.		
	Apparatus Room.	400 Students, and room of apparatus.	
	Model Room.		
	Mineral Museum.		
	Library Room.		
MATERIA MEDICA.	Class Room.	150 Students, with room for a Gallery.	
	Museum.		
	Laboratory.		
PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.	Class Room.	600-700 Students.	
INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE.	Class Room.		
MIDWIFERY.	Class Room.	300 Students.	
	Museum.		
	Dissecting Room.		
SURGERY.	Class Room.	600, 800 Students.	
MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.	Class Room.	100 Students.	Any where.
AGRICULTURE.	Class Room, Room for Implements.	100 Students. Large.	Any where. Basement Storey.
	Lecturer or Botanic Garden.		
BOTANY.		120 Students.	
CLINICAL MEDICINE.		120 Students.	
CLINICAL SURGERY.	Class Room.		
NATURAL HISTORY.	Museum.	120 Students, with large Class Room, &c. or 300 feet Table.	Aisle or Upper Storey.
	Preparation Room.		
	Room for Fossil collection.		Any where.
	Room for Birds, &c.		Basement Storey.
CELTIC.	Class Room.	250 Students.	Ground Floor.
	Professor's Room.		
HUMANITY.	Class Room.	250 Students.	
	Professor's Room.		
MATHEMATICS.	Class Room.	150 Students.	Second Floor, south light; power of darkening the room.
	Professor's Room.		
	Model Room.		
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.	Class Room.	200 or 250 Students.	South light, power of darkening the room.
	Apparatus Room.		
	Professor's Room.		
PRACTICAL ASTRONOMY.	Observatory.		Second Floor.
	Professor's Room.		
RHETORIC.	Class Room.	150 Students.	Any where.
	Professor's Room.		
CIVIL HISTORY.	Class Room.	80 Students.	
	Professor's Room.		
LOGIC.	Class Room.	250 Students.	Any where.
	Professor's Room.		
MORAL PHILOSOPHY.	Class Room.	150 Students.	Any where.
PUBLIC.	Class Room, Central Room.		
LIBRARY.			Any where.
ROYAL SOCIETY.			
SPECULATIVE SOCIETY.			
JUSTICE'S HOUSE.			
FOSTER'S HOUSE.			
PRINCIPAL'S APARTMENTS.			
LIBRARIAN'S APARTMENTS, &c.			
PUBLIC ROOM, CHAPEL, &c.			

Rooms.	Remarks.
Second Floor.	
Two Pieces. One for Professors and one for Students to change their dresses. Entry to the former during part of the day.	Hour of Lectures, from 11 to 1.
An Diversity Hall.	
Nothing peculiar as to Class, &c.	Hour of Lectures, 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. Might be used by Professor of Medicine, from 1 to 2 P. M. Medical Society meets in Class Room, 8 P. M. every Lecture Day in Winter.
	Hour of Lectures, 2 o'clock. Might be used as an early Class.
	Hour of Lectures, 11 and 2 o'clock. Might be used as an early Class.
Dr Monro is exceedingly accommodated in New Buildings; but requires to have the front of Class Room to the south. Entry for new Museum below, and to give up his present class room.	Hour of Lectures, 11 and 2 o'clock. Might be used as an early Class.
	Hour of Lectures, 11 A. M. Might be used as an early Class.
	Hour of Lectures, 11 A. M. Might be used by Professor of Medicine, from 1 to 2 P. M. Medical Society meets in Class Room, 8 P. M. every Lecture Day in Winter.
	Hour of Lectures, 2 o'clock. Might be used as an early Class.
	Hour of Lectures, 11 and 2 o'clock. Might be used as an early Class.
	Hour of Lectures, 11 A. M. Might be used as an early Class.
Per particulars, see detailed Report.	Hour of Lectures, 11 A. M. Cannot admit of any other Class.
If on the north side, Laboratory might be on the basement storey. Particulars are detailed Report.	Hour of Lectures, 4 to 6 P. M. Cannot accommodate any other Class.
Has a class room in New Buildings; but it is too small, and ill arranged.	Hour of Lectures, 9 A. M. Might be used for a late class.
Is satisfied with his accommodation in New Buildings.	Hour of Lectures, 11 A. M. Might be used as an early Class.
Has a class room in the New Buildings, but too small, and not well adapted.	See Class Rooms.
Requires a preparatory room, and a table for experiments; and a board for exhibiting figures.	
	Hour of Lectures, 3 P. M. Might be used by Professor of Clinical Surgery.
	Hour of Lectures, 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. May be accommodated in Class Room, 8 P. M. May have a Class-Room to themselves.
	Hour of Lectures, 8 A. M.
	Hour of Lectures, 4 P. M. Taught in Class of Institutes.
	2 P. M.—Cannot be used by students.
Has a temporary room in New Buildings, but it is insufficient.	8 A. M. 10 A. M. 2 P. M.—Cannot admit of another class.
See detailed Report.	9 and 11 A. M. and noon.—Cannot admit another class.
	9 and 10 A. M. noon, and 1 P. M.—Cannot admit of another class.
See detailed Report.	11 A. M.—Cannot admit of another class.
There should be a platform somewhere on the roof of the building, of very great extent, for the purpose of holding 20 or 30 persons. It might be on the top of the Library.	
	Needs—May be used by very early or late class.
	May be used by others.
	1 P. M.—Class Room may be used by others.
Satisfied with his present accommodation.	Needs—Class Room may be used by others, under rules to be given. Entrance on Principal's Library.
See detailed Report.	
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DREW DUNCAN, Jun.

University.

ABSTRACT OF ACCOMMODATION REQUIRED IN THE COLLEGE BUILDINGS.

Class.	Apartments necessary.	Size.	Situation.	Remarks.	
DIVINITY.	Divinity Hall.	200 Students.	Second Floor.	Two Pulpits. One for Professor, and one for Students delivering their discourses. Entry to the former directly from the vestry.	Hour of Lecture, from 11 to 1.
	——— Library.	15,000 Volumes.			
	Vestry.				
CHURCH HISTORY.	Class Room.	200 Students.	Second Floor, near Divinity Hall.	As Divinity Hall.	Hour of Lecture, 1 to 3. Might be used by Professor of Hebrew.
	Vestry.				
HEBREW.	Class Room.	100 Students.	Near the Divinity Hall.	Nothing particular as to Chair, &c.	Hour of Lecture, 10 A. M. Might teach in Church History Room; and if so, Vestry indispensible for Persic Class.
	Vestry.	Capable of holding a small Persic Class.			
SCOTS LAW.	Class Room.	200 Students.	Second, or Attic Storey.		Hour of Lecture, 3 o'clock. Might be used for an early Class.
CIVIL LAW.	Class Room.	40 to 50 Students.			Hour of Lecture, 2 and 3 o'clock. Might be used for an early Class.
	Professor's Room.				
ANATOMY.	Class Room.			Dr Monro is abundantly accommodated in New Buildings, but proposes to have the floor of Class Room raised a storey; to have the new Museum below, and to give up his present one.	Hour of Lecture, 1; but cannot admit any other Class.
	Museum.				
	Dissecting Rooms.				
	Preparation Rooms.				
CHEMISTRY.	Class Room.	500 Students, and more if necessary.	Principal, or Second Floor.		Hour of Lecture, 11 A. M. Cannot admit of any other Class.
	Laboratory.	Spacious.	Basement Storey, or Ground Floor, Arched. Contiguous to, or off Class Room.		
	Apparatus Room.				
	Smaller ditto.				
	Mineral Museum.				
	Sitting Room.		Basement Storey.	For particulars, see detailed Report.	
	Coarse App. Room.				
MATERIA MEDICA.	Class Room.	250 Students, with room for a Gallery.		If on the north side, Laboratory might be on the basement storey, and arched.	Hour of Lecture, 8 A. M. Cannot accommodate any other class.
	Museum.			Particulars, see detailed Report.	
	Laboratory.		Below, Arched.		
PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.	Class Room.	400–500 Students.	May be any where.	Has a class room in New Buildings; but it is too small, and ill arranged.	Hour of Lecture, 9 A. M. Might be used for a late class.
INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE.	Class Room.			Is satisfied with his accommodation in New Buildings.	Hour of Lecture, 11 A. M. Might be used as a very early or a late Class Room.
MIDWIFERY.	Class Room.	200 Students.	Attic Storey.	Has a class room in the New Buildings, but too small, and not admitting of increase.	
	Museum.			See Report.	
	Ditto.				
MILITARY SURGERY.	Class Room.	200–300 Students.	Near Anatomical Museum, but may be on any Storey.	Requires a moveable seat; a table for surgical purposes; and board for exhibiting figures.	Hour of lecture, 2 P. M. Might be used by Professor of Clinical Surgery.
	Museum.				
	Ditto.				
MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.	Class Room.	50 Students.	Any where.		Hour of Lecture, 11 A. M. or 2 P. M. May be accommodated in any of the smaller Class-Rooms.
AGRICULTURE.	Class Room.	100 Students.	Any where.		Hour of Lecture, 3 P. M. May have a Class-Room in common with another Professor.
	Room for Implements.	Large	Basement Storey.		
BOTANY.	Lectures at Botanic Garden.				
CLINICAL MEDICINE.		150 Students.			Hour of Lecture, 8 A. M.
CLINICAL SURGERY.		150 Students.			Hour of Lecture, 4 P. M. Taught in Class of Institutes.
NATURAL HISTORY.	Class Room.	150 Students, with large space for Professor's Chair, &c.	Attic or Upper Storey.		5 P. M.—Might teach in Military Surgery Class.
	Museum.	Two Rooms, 80 or 90 feet long.	Near the Class Room.	See detailed Report.	2 P. M.—Cannot be used by another.
	Preparation Room.		Ditto.		
	Room for private collection.				
	Room for Boxes, &c.		Basement Storey.		
GREEK.	Class Room.	250 Students.	Ground Floor.	Has a temporary room in New Building, but it is insufficient.	8 A. M. 10 A. M. 2 P. M.—Cannot admit of another class.
	Professor's Room.				
HUMANITY.	Class Room.	220 Students.	Ground Floor.		8 and 11 A. M. and noon.—Cannot admit another class.
	Professor's Room.				
MATHEMATICS.	Class Room.	120 Students.	Second Floor, south light, power of darkening the room.	See detailed Report.	9 and 10 A. M. noon, and 1 P. M.—Cannot admit of another class.
	Professor's Room.				
	Model Room.				
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.					

DIVINITY.	Vestry.	200 Students.	Near the Divinity Hall.	Nothing particular as to Chair, &c.	Hour of Lecture, 10 A. M. Might teach in Church History Room; and if so, Vestry indispensible for Persic Class.
CHURCH HISTORY.	Class Room. Vestry.	100 Students. Capable of holding a small Persic Class.	Second, or Attic Storey.		Hour of Lecture, 3 o'clock. Might be used for an early Class.
HEBREW.	Class Room. Vestry.	200 Students.			Hour of Lecture, 2 and 3 o'clock. Might be used for an early Class.
SCOTS LAW.	Class Room.	40 to 50 Students.		Dr Monro is abundantly accommodated in New Buildings, but proposes to have the floor of Class Room raised a storey; to have the new Museum below, and to give up his present one.	Hour of Lecture, 1; but cannot admit any other Class.
CIVIL LAW.	Class Room. Professor's Room.				
ANATOMY.	Class Room.		Principal, or Second Floor.		Hour of Lecture, 11 A. M. Cannot admit of any other Class.
	Museum. Dissecting Rooms. Preparation Rooms.	500 Students, and more if necessary.	Basement Storey, or Ground Floor, Arched.		
CHEMISTRY.	Class Room.	Spacious.	Contiguous to, or off Class Room.		
	Laboratory.			For particulars, see detailed Report.	
	Apparatus Room.				
	Smaller ditto. Mineral Museum. Sitting Room. Coarse App. Room.		Basement Storey.	If on the north side, Laboratory might be on the basement storey, and arched.	Hour of Lecture, 8 A. M. Cannot accommodate any other class.
MATERIA MEDICA.	Class Room.	250 Students, with room for a Gallery.		Particulars, see detailed Report.	
	Museum. Laboratory.		Below, Arched.		
PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.	Class Room.	400–500 Students.	May be any where.	Has a class room in New Buildings; but it is too small, and ill arranged.	Hour of Lecture, 9 A. M. Might be used for a late class.
INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE.	Class Room.	200 Students.	Attic Storey.	Is satisfied with his accommodation in New Buildings.	Hour of Lecture, 11 A. M. Might be used as a very early or a late Class Room.
MIDWIFERY.	Class Room. Museum. Ditto.			Has a class room in the New Buildings, but too small, and not admitting of increase. See Report.	
MILITARY SURGERY.	Class Room. Museum. Ditto.	200–300 Students.	Near Anatomical Museum, but may be on any Storey.	Requires a moveable seat; a table for surgical purposes; and board for exhibiting figures.	Hour of lecture, 2 P. M. Might be used by Professor of Clinical Surgery.
MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.	Class Room.	50 Students.	Any where.		Hour of Lecture, 11 A. M. or 2 P. M. May be accommodated in any of the smaller Class-Rooms.
AGRICULTURE.	Class Room. Room for Implements.	100 Students. Large	Any where. Basement Storey.		Hour of Lecture, 3 P. M. May have a Class-Room in common with another Professor.
BOTANY.	Lectures at Botanic Garden.				Hour of Lecture, 8 A. M.
CLINICAL MEDICINE.		150 Students.			Hour of Lecture, 4 P. M. Taught in Class of Institutes.
CLINICAL SURGERY.		150 Students.			5 P. M.—Might teach in Military Surgery Class.
NATURAL HISTORY.	Class Room.	150 Students, with large space for Professor's Chair, &c.	Attic or Upper Storey.		2 P. M.—Cannot be used by another.
	Museum.	Two Rooms, 80 or 90 feet long.	Near the Class Room.	See detailed Report.	
	Preparation Room. Room for private collection.		Ditto.		
	Room for Boxes, &c.		Basement Storey.		
GREEK.	Class Room. Professor's Room.	250 Students.	Ground Floor.	Has a temporary room in New Building, but it is insufficient.	8 A. M. 10 A. M. 2 P. M.—Cannot admit of another class.
HUMANITY.	Class Room. Professor's Room.	220 Students.	Ground Floor.		8 and 11 A. M. and noon.—Cannot admit another class.
MATHEMATICS.	Class Room.	120 Students.	Second Floor, south light, power of darkening the room.	See detailed Report.	9 and 10 A. M. noon, and 1 P. M.—Cannot admit of another class.
	Professor's Room. Model Room.				
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.	Class Room.	200 or 220 Students.	South light, power of darkening the room.	See detailed Report.	11 A. M.—Cannot admit of another class.
	Apparatus Room. Professor's Room.		Second Floor.		
PRACTICAL ASTRONOMY.	Observatory.			There should be a platform somewhere on the top of the building, of easy access, capable of holding 20 or 30 persons. Perhaps it might be on the top of the Belfry.	
	Professor's Room.				
RHETORIC.	Class Room.	120 Students.	Any where.		Noon.—May be used by any early or late class.
	Professor's Room.				
CIVIL HISTORY.	Class Room. Professor's Room.	50 Students.			May be used by others.
LOGIC.	Class Room. Professor's Room.	220 Students.	Any where.		1 P. M.—Class Room may be used by others.
MORAL PHILOSOPHY.	Class Room.	150 Students.	Any where.		Noon.—Class Room may be used by others, unless when he gives lectures on Political Economy.
MUSIC.	Class Room. Concert Room.				
LIBRARY.					
ROYAL SOCIETY.					
SPECULATIVE SOCIETY.					
JANITOR'S HOUSE.			Near Gate, Basement.	Satisfied with his present accommodations.	
PORTER'S HOUSE.			Near do. do.	See detailed Reports.	
PRINCIPAL'S APARTMENTS.			Near Janitor's house.	Ditto ditto ditto	
LIBRARIAN'S APARTMENTS, or HOUSE.			Near Library.	Ditto ditto ditto	
ROBING ROOM; CHAPEL; PUBLIC HALL; ROOMS for Meetings of the Senatus, &c.			Near Janitor's house.	Ditto ditto ditto	

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DREW DUNCAN, Jun.

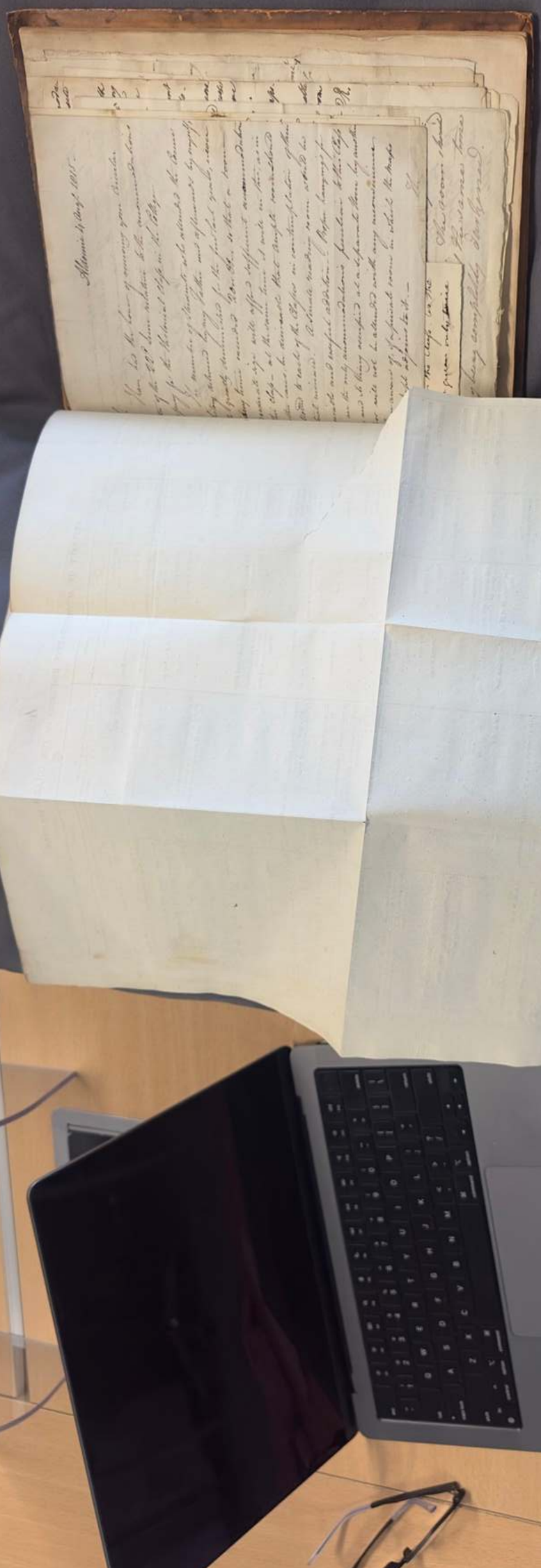
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ANDREW DUNCAN, Jun.

Alex. Smellie, Printer to the University.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.	Class Room.	200 Students.	Any where.		Hour of Lecture, 11 A. M. or 2 P. M. May be accommodated in any of the smaller Class-Rooms.
INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE.	Class Room.				Hour of Lecture, 3 P. M. May have a Class-Room in common with another Professor.
MIDWIFERY.	Class Room. Museum. Ditto.		Any where.		Hour of Lecture, 8 A. M.
MILITARY SURGERY.	Class Room.	50 Students.	Any where.		Hour of Lecture, 4 P. M. Taught in Class of Institutes.
MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.	Class Room.	100 Students.	Basement Storey.		5 P. M.—Might teach in Military Surgery Class.
AGRICULTURE.	Room for Implements. Lectures at Botanic Garden.	Large			2 P. M.—Cannot be used by another.
BOTANY.		130 Students.			
CLINICAL MEDICINE.		150 Students.	Attic or Upper Storey.		
CLINICAL SURGERY.	Class Room.	150 Students, with large space for Professor's Chair, &c.	Near the Class Room.	See detailed Report.	
NATURAL HISTORY.	Museum. Preparation Room. Room for private collection. Room for Boxes, &c.	Two Rooms, 80 or 90 feet long.	Ditto.		
			Basement Storey.		
		250 Students.	Ground Floor.	Has a temporary room in New Building, but it is insufficient.	8 A. M. 10 A. M. 2 P. M.—Cannot admit of another class.
GREEK.	Class Room. Professor's Room.	220 Students.	Ground Floor.		8 and 11 A. M. and noon.—Cannot admit another class.
HUMANITY.	Class Room. Professor's Room.	120 Students.	Second Floor, south light, power of darkening the room.	See detailed Report.	9 and 10 A. M. noon, and 1 P. M.—Cannot admit of another class.
MATHEMATICS.	Class Room.				
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.	Professor's Room. Model Room. Class Room. Apparatus Room. Professor's Room.	200 or 220 Students.	South light, power of darkening the room. Second Floor.	See detailed Report.	11 A. M.—Cannot admit of another class.
PRACTICAL ASTRONOMY.	Observatory.			There should be a platform somewhere on the top of the building, of easy access, capable of holding 20 or 30 persons. Perhaps it might be on the top of the Belfry.	
RHETORIC.	Professor's Room. Class Room.	120 Students.	Any where.		Noon.—May be used by any early or late class.
CIVIL HISTORY.	Professor's Room.	50 Students.	Any where.		May be used by others.
LOGIC.	Class Room. Professor's Room.	220 Students.	Any where.		1 P. M.—Class Room may be used by others.
MORAL PHILOSOPHY.	Class Room.	150 Students.		Satisfied with his present accommodations.	Noon.—Class Room may be used by others, unless when he gives lectures on Political Economy.
MUSIC.	Class Room. Concert Room.			See detailed Report.	
LIBRARY.				See do. do.	
ROYAL SOCIETY.				See do. do.	
SPECULATIVE SOCIETY.			Near Gate, Basement.	See do. do.	
JANITOR'S HOUSE.			Near do. do.	See do. do.	
PORTER'S HOUSE.			Near Janitor's house.	See do. do.	
PRINCIPAL'S APARTMENTS.				See do. do.	
LIBRARIAN'S APARTMENTS, or HOUSE.			Near Library.	See do. do.	
ROBING ROOM; CHAPEL; PUBLIC HALL; ROOMS for Meetings of the Senatus, &c.			Near Janitor's house.	See do. do.	



Aldomie 4 Augt 1815.

Sir

I have had the honor of receiving your Circular
letter of the 22d June relative to the accommodations
necessary for the Historical Class in the College.

The number of Students who attended the Course
of History delivered by my Father and afterwards by myself,
has greatly diminished for the past two years, never
at any time exceeding 20 or 30 — so that a room
of moderate size will afford sufficient accommodation for
this Class — at the same time it will be, as in
other cases, be desirable that ample room should be
allotted to each of the Classes in contemplation of their
eventual increase. A small reading room would be a
desirable and useful addition — Proper hangings for
doors are the only accommodations peculiar to this Class
of Students, and its being occupied at a separate hour by another
Class will not be attended with any inconvenience
The same answers for a private room in which the Maps
&c can be kept adjoins to it —

I am

Sir

Your most obedient Servant

Thos Jefferson

Students in the Class. 20 to 30

Lectures are given only twice

The room should

and the same time

being completely darkened.

The public Rooms [illegible] appear to me adequate to the purpose of the Institution - I have no doubt that these and all the accommodations of the Museum will be completed on a scale corresponding to the external magnificence of the Building.

I am Sir
Your Obed Servt
Wm Fraser Tytler

Dear Sir

I am really ashamed that you should have to call on me so often for Books standing in your name as borrowed from the Library - But of the List sent (copied under) only two were in my hands. There was Laings hints a small book on rural Architecture which I take the earliest opportunity of transmitting. I shall [illegible] The Marmion travestied - a miserable production the other I am by no means recover'd & it has I fear perished altogether. In any situation the Book is in any loss of this kind ought to be replaced & I shall desire my Brother in writing to him regarding the same, to procure it if it still finds a place in a Booksellers shop and it to the Library - All the other Vols with these exceptions have been borrowed by or for my Father, and I shall immediately write to my Brother regarding them as they are [illegible] the Library at Woodhouselee.

I am Dear Sir
Your very humble
Wm Fraser Tytler

[illegible] Duncan Esq.

[illegible] in the Clubs. As the [illegible] are given only twice [illegible] the room should [illegible] Fire same time [illegible] completely darkened.

Mr Syme
College Edinburgh

EDINBURGH COLLEGE, 22d July, 1815.

SIR,

I AM desired by the Committee appointed this day by the SENATUS ACADEMICUS, for drawing up a Report concerning the accomodation required in the College Buildings, to request that you will, as soon as possible, transmit to me, in writing, a specification of the accommodation suitable for your chair; distinguishing what you consider to be indispensible from what is merely desirable. In order to point out the kind of information required, I have subjoined Queries, in so far as relates to your chair, at the same time every suggestion that may occur to you, as one of the public parts of the College, will be thankfully received. I am engaged in drawing up a Report concerning the accomodation required in the College Buildings, and wish to obtain such information as possible.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
Alex. Monro Secretary

Private Rooms.

Dear Sir

The room for the Clinical Surgery does not require any particular form of construction. It should be near the anatomical museum & capable of containing from 100 to 150 students. A small. Morning room will be requisite to accommodate the prof.r with a place to keep any preparations which he may have occasion to exhibit in the Class. As the lectures are given only twice a week it is not of much consequence that the room should be completely darkened.

Simpsons Lectures Vol. 2.
Scots Magazine 12 to 18 Inclusive
Rerum Anglicarum Scriptores. fol.
Ludolphi Historia.
Marmion translated
Lang's Hints
Montesquieu's Memoires 4 vol.
Calonne sur la Literature de France.
} borrowed by or for Lord Woodhouselee
} Do. Do.

Mr Taylor
College Bookshop

Dr Duncan Edinburgh

AUG
18
1875

Fergusons Lectures Vol. 2.
Scots Magazine 12 to 18 inclusive
Rerum Anglicarum Scriptores. fol. } borrowed by or for Lord Woodhouse
Ludolphi Historia.
× Marmion travestied
× Lang's Hints
Montesquieus Memoires 4 vol. } do. do.
Calonne sur la literature de France. }

Sir

The room for the Clinical
Surgery does not meet
the of any particular
construction. It shou
over the anatomical m
capable of containing
70 to 150 students. A sm
opening room will be
requisite to accommod
the profession with a place
any preparations which
may hereafter occasion
hibited in the Class. Co
tures are given only
during

Mr Syme
College Buildings

Dr Duncan Edinburgh

AUG
B 8 A
1815

Ferguson's Lectures vol 2?
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Historia.
ian translated
's Hints
ntemeulin Memoires 4 vol. } 8o 2o
alomme sur la literature de France. }

EDINBURGH COLLEGE, 22d July, 1815.

SIR,

I AM desired by the Committee appointed this day by the SENATUS ACADEMICUS, for drawing up a Report concerning the accomodation required in the College Buildings, to request that you will, as soon as possible, transmit to me, in writing, a specification of the accommodation suitable for your chair; distinguishing what you consider to be indispensible from what is merely desirable. In order to point out the kind of information required, I subjoin Queries, in so far as they may be applicable to your chair; at the same time every suggestion will be thankfully received. The public parts of the College are at present engaged in drawing plans, and will be glad of such information as possible.

I am, Dear Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

ALEX. MONRO.

Private Rooms.

lation? My successor will require accommodation for 150 St
tion, e.g. should it be
uth light, a sky light,
mode of seating it?
o your own chair, or
g greater space?
the fire-place, or any
reading room, library,
or dissecting rooms?
node of lighting them,
eir situation in regard
on with another Pro-
with yours?

The room should be the same size as the Clinical Surgery does not require any particular form or construction. It should be over the anatomical museum & capable of containing from 120 to 150 students a small. Morning room will be requisite to accommodate the prof with a place to keep any preparations which he may have occasion to exhibite in the Class. As the lectures are given only twice a week it is not of much consequence if it be completely darkened.

Mr Lyttler
College Buildings

Ferguson's Lectures vol. 2.
Scots Magazine 12 to 20 Inclusive
Rerum Anglicarum Scriptores. fol.
Ludolphi Historia.
Marmion travestied
Lang's Hints
Montesquieus Memoires 4 vol.
Calonne sur la Literature de France.

borrowed by Mr Lyttler

Do.

Do.

Edinburgh College, 22d July, 1815.

Sir,

I am desired by the Committee appointed this day by the Senatus Academicus, for drawing up a Report concerning the accomodation required in the College Buildings, to request that you will, as soon as possible, transmit to me, in writing, a specification of the accommodation suitable for your chair; distinguishing what you consider to be indispensible from what is merely desirable. In order to point out the kind of ...bjoined Queries, in so ...ne time every sugges... the public parts of the ... engaged in drawing ...h information as pos...

Dear Sir

The room for the Clinical ...rgery does not require ... of any particular form ... construction. It should be ... the anatomical museum ...pable of containing from ... to 150 students. A small ...orning room will be ...nisite to accommodate ... with a place to keep ... preparations which he ...y have occasion to ...ibite in the Class. As the ...tures are given only three ... week of being completed

Private Rooms.

My Successor will be ... probably require ... accommodation for 150 St

lation? ... tion, e.g. should it be ... It ought to be well lighted ... uth light, a sky light, ... Desirable to have the power ... room – ... mode of seating it? ... readily out to be removeable ... o your own chair, or ... g greater space? A number of ... boards & frames for ... the fire-place, or any ... maps plans &c ... small scale for ... reading room, library, ... I would regard ... or dissecting rooms? a lavatory & ... preparation room ... node of lighting them, ... eir situation in regard ... m & small lobby to the ... room – ... on with another Pro... with yours? The class room ... Mr Reg of N. History

... may be dif... The room should ... the same time ... darkened.

Mr Lyster
College Buildings

Fergusons Lectures Vol 2.
Scots Magazine 12 to 18 Inclus
Rerum Anglicarum Scriptores
Ludolphi Historia
Marmion translated
Lang's Knox
Montesquieus Memoires 2 vol
Calonne sur la literature d'Ang

a week it is not necessa
to have a room exclusi
appropriated to them

I am Dear Sir
Yours faithfully
James Russell

Dr Baden's Lect

Clinical Medicine does
a particular room. It is usu
taught in the room appropri
for the Institutes of Medicine

Botany requires no ro
for the Introductory Lectur
in the College

EDINBURGH COLLEGE, 22d July, 1815.

SIR, I AM desired by the Committee appointed this day by the SENATUS ACADEMICUS, for drawing up a Report concerning the accomodation required in the College Buildings, to request that you will, as soon as possible, transmit to me, in writing, a specification of the accommodation suitable for your chair; distinguishing what you consider to be indispensible from what is merely desirable. In order to point out the kind of information which they are requested to procure, the subjoined Queries, in so far as relate to your chair, are proposed; at the same time every suggestion will be received from you, which you may think proper. The public parts of the College will be engaged in drawing up the Report, as much information as possible.

Private Rooms.

No successor will in all probability require accommodation for 150 St

dation? ...

tion, e. g. should it be ... ought to be well lighted

outh light, a sky light, ... Professor to have the power ... room —

mode of seating it? ... seating ought to be removeable

to your own chair, or ...

g greater space? A number of rooms adapted & Home for ...

the fire-place, or any ... Model plans — &c

reading room, library, I would regard

or dissecting rooms? a Laboratory & preparation room

mode of lighting them, ...

heir situation in regard ... room & small Laboratory to

ion with another Pro- ... room —

with yours? The class room ... The Prof of Natl History

... ways may be sit ... The room should ... almost of being completely darkened.

Edinburgh College, 22d July, 1815.

Sir,

I am desired by the Committee appointed this day by the Senatus Academicus, for drawing up a Report concerning the accomodation required in the College Buildings, to request that you will, as soon as possible, transmit to me, in writing, a specification of the accommodation suitable for your chair; distinguishing what you consider to be indispensible from what is merely desirable. In order to point out the kind of information wanted, you are requested to answer the subjoined Queries, in so far as they are applicable to your case, while at the same time every suggestion, whether concerning your own accommodation, or the public parts of the building will be acceptable, in order that the Architects engaged in drawing plans for the College may be put in possession of as much information as possible.

Queries *applicable to Professors Class-Rooms and Private Rooms.*

For how many Students do you require accommodation? My Successor once in ten years would require accommodation for 150 or 84

Should your class-room have any particular situation, *e. g.* should it be on the ground floor, ~~or may it be an upper story~~? My own is the most eligible

Should it have any particular exposure, *e. g.* a south light, a sky light, the power of darkening the room? It would be desirable to have the power of darkening the room.

Have you any thing to suggest in regard to the mode of seating it? Would a gallery be desirable, or otherwise? My seating ought to be semicircular

Do you require any thing particular in regard to your own chair, or table, or a board for the exhibition of figures, occupying greater space? A number of ~~boards~~ boards & plans &c

Do you require any thing particular in regard to the fire-place, or any furnaces or stoves? A set of furnaces on a small scale for ~~table~~ models &c

What extra-apartments do you require for private reading room, library, or museum; or for apparatus, laboratory, preparation or dissecting rooms? I would regard a laboratory & preparation room

What have you to suggest in regard to their size, mode of lighting them, and fitting them up, construction of fire-places, and their situation in regard to the class-room? The Laboratory room & small Labouratory to be on the class room.

Have you any objection to a class-room in common with another Professor, whose hour of lecturing does not at all interfere with yours? The class room ought to be entirely appropriated to the use of the Professor

Mr Fyfe
College Buildings

Dr Duncan Junr

Simpson Lectures Vol 2.
Scots Magazine 12 Vol Index
Rerum Anticarum Scriptores
Ludolphi Historia.
Marmion translated
Lang's Kirto
Montesquieu Memoires 4 Vol
Calonne sur la Literature de

Architect that the room ought may be admitted in the forenoon. The room should be well lighted, and at the same time admit of being completely darkened.

If you are already accommodated in the new building, what accommodation have you? How many apartments, and of what size? To what use are they put?

Are you satisfied with your present accommodation? Could it be materially improved?

Do you require any additional accommodation? Have you any superfluous accommodation?

QUERIES *in regard to the Public Rooms.*

What public rooms do you think should be provided? The following have been suggested:—Chapel; belfry; public, or graduation hall; examination hall, or room; library; reading rooms; natural history museum; anatomical museum; rooms for containing collections or apparatus, the private property of the Professors, but used for illustrating the lectures; room for philosophical apparatus; robing room, or guard hall; porter's lodge.

Have you any thing to suggest in regard to any of these, their number, extent, mode of fitting up; or similar objects?

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

ANDREW DUNCAN, Jun. &c.

The Prof of N. History would resume an opinion of private collection and in the arrangement of the public Museum will require, no doubt, some rooms of GO W. to find an opinion with preparation rooms; & ~~I think~~ the Prof of N. History ought to be allowed a room in the College in which to keep his class Museum & in case of accidents after the Museum is closed to visitors.

R. Jameson

Dr Duncan jun.

Dear Sir I intended to have been present at the Meeting to day but now I regret I am not on the spot to offer my opinion respecting the Museum. I have marked on the plan some additional regard to the Museum.

I remain Dear Sir
Yours truly
R. Jameson

Edinburgh

As first that Professors says may be attended in the forenoons. The room should be well lighted, and at the same time capable of being completely darkened.



Statement concerning the accommoda-
tion of new Buildings supposed

Memorandum for Dr Duncan.
Nat. Philosophy Class. Aug.t 12. 1818

1. The Natural Philosophy class requires for its accomodation indispensably two rooms, a class room and an apparatus room, to which the addition of a third for the use of the Professor tho not equally necessary would be a matter of great convenience.

2. These three rooms ought to be on the same floor and quite contiguous. The situation as to the two first rooms, as to the Front, tho it is contiguity to the other two is not so indispensable, yet by the want of it, the value would be greatly diminished. The floor on which the rooms are ought to be either the first or the second.

3. The class room must have a south aspect that the sun rays may be admitted in the forenoon. The room should be well lighted, and at the same time admit of being completely darkened.

Statement concerning the accomoda-
tion of new Buildings required

Memorandum for Dr Duncan.
Nat. Philosophy Class. Aug.t 12. 1818

1. The National Philosophy class requires for its accomodation indispensably two rooms, a class room and an apparatus room, to which the addition of a third room for the use of the Professor tho not equally necessary would be a matter of great convenience.

2. These three rooms ought to be on the same floor and quite contiguous. This is essential as to the two first rooms; as to the third, tho its contiguity to the other two is not so indispensable, yet by the want of it, its value would be greatly diminished. The floor on which the rooms now ought to be either the first or the second.

3. The class room must have a south aspect that the sun's rays may be admitted in the forenoon. The room should be well lighted, and at the same time capable of being completely darkened.

4. The classroom should be capable
containing 200 people or a little
seated at their ease. The greatest class
have ever had consisted of 163; there
not seats for the whole, and there
to think that ~~it~~ that Sufficient and
often the number of students has
limited by the size of the room. It
to avoid a reduction which is not
advantage of the students, & certainly not
that of the Professor the class ought not
contain fewer than the number just
found.

5 As to the form of the seats the only
there to mention is that they should
one above another on receding from
front, and that they should either
a circular sweep or be formed into
three sides of a Hexagon, or four as an
figure as may be brought most convenient
For the front must be a stage
the Professor is to stand or to make
experiments. There must be room
a table, a board for writing on, and

Statement concerning the accomoda
the new Buildings, requisite

for the occasional production of those app:
Senates. This stage ought to be 10 or 12
feet deep, with not less than 20 feet in length.
Suppose it at one end of the room, it would
be best that it should occupy the whole width
It is moreover that one of the Windows should
be at one end of this stage, so that the rays
may be admitted in the direction of
its length.

2. The size of the Apparatus room necessary
is moderate. The shelves which contain the appa-
ratus of Apparatus file a space of nearly 300
square feet. The Double of this however may be
the present Apparatus is very scanty and
must require great additions to be conveniently
used. 600 feet, is not too much, for an ordinary
room to look forward to patiently. This makes
300 square feet, and the height of the shelves
or cases or rather the height of the room may
be most of one flat for the convenience of
being easily at their contents, the more than
300 feet. This would give 70 feet for the area
occupied by the doors, exclusive of doors &
windows. The Theatre Area that is

compatible with these conditions to the
22.5 feet by 22.5; but a room
here as long as broad would answer
better, [illegible] being just
feet by 30. It would be better to exceed
rather than fall short of this size.

7. The Rooms should be heated by
air from one stove, every precaution
being taken to prevent dust, particulate,
the Apparatus room.

8. A Water Pipe with a leaden Cis
would be a most useful appendage
the Class or Apparatus room.

9. The Professors room might be
very moderate size; it ought to be
with a common fire Place.

John Playfair

Statement concerning the accomoda-
tion in the New Buildings, requisite
for the Rhetoric Class.

1 The Professor of Rhetoric has met both with
trouble & mortification in teaching his class; having
been obliged, for twelve years, to shift from one
room to another in the old buildings, where
at present he is very ill accomodated.

2 His chair will require a class room sufficient
to contain from seventy to a hundred Students.

3 That room might be occupied, at a convenient
hour, by another Professor: tho' from the course
of experience it would seem to be better to have
seperate accomodations for the different classes.

4 No demand is made for a particular Expo-
sure or a particular manner of seating.

5 A situation on the ground floor is desirable
with the benefit of an adjoining Private Room
of moderate dimensions.

Andrew Brown. P.R.

23d April 1815.

The Mathematical Professor would require a Class
room fit to accommodate easily 120 Students. It
should be somewhat of the form of an amphitheatre —
that is, towards the seats should form arcs of about
120 degrees, spreading out & rising upwards, leaving
on each side a passage by the wall that widens of course
towards the front. The rostrum should also form an
arc of 120 degrees, placed low but more spacious than
usual for the convenience of showing instruments
& models. Behind the professor's chair & close to the
wall should be erected two tall boards suspended
with pullies for drawing & exhibiting the figures, &c.
Attached to the Class Room it would be requisite to
have another room for keeping instruments & models,
& fitted with presses: It may be of half the size
allowed to the Natural Philosophy Class.
Besides this it would be most desirable to

Dr. A. Brown
College Buildings

have a small retiring room with a fire pl
This retiring room should communicate both
the class room & the apartment for models
have a private door. In general it would
-sireable that the professor should enter his
by a private door.

The Mathematical Class should hav
Southern or at least an eastern aspect,
may (if situated above) have a skylight
be placed in a part of the general buildi
remote as possible from noise or external
-turbance.

Largo. Fifeshire
23 Augt. 1815.

Dear Sir

I shall now answer your enquiries nearly
to order in which the queries stand.

I should require a Class-Room capable of holding convenien
auditors. It should be above the ground-floor, yet not high up
should accep. A southern or at least an eastern aspect
would be indispensible; it would be desirable to have the power
darkening the room in case of optical experiments. The
platform on which the chair stands should be a little raised
above the ordinary to admit a large table to be placed occas-
ally & to allow space for at least two sliding boards of thre
inches in breadth applied against the wall behind. -
wish the seats to be bent into arcs of about 120 degrees
according to the form of the space inclosed for the chair; the
ends of these seats to radiate to the centre of the arcs, an
imaginary point situate a few feet beyond the walls. In this
way I am aware there would be left considerable spaces on
each side; but these situations would be ill adapted for seati
& board if they could at any time be fitted up with temp
moving seats, if an overflow of students should occur.

Students.

With respect to a chapel it is perhaps unnecessary to complete the plan. Voluntary service might continue for some time but this would lead eventually to a distinct establishment.

The only omission in the hints appears to be that of a temporary observatory to which I have slightly alluded. The platform (if possible of cement) should be large enough to admit 20 or 30 persons at once.

As I cannot pretend to direct the architect I should be loth to cramp his exertions, I have confined myself to very general remarks

I am
Dear Sir
Your most obed. servt
John Leslie

Dr Duncan junior
Secretary to the
University

Mr. Leslie
Colleg Plans

Mr Barbier would wish his Class Room in the new Buildings in a situation as far removed from noise as possible, perhaps somewhere in the west side. He would wish it also on the first floor and to be lighted from the Area. It should be made to contain nearly 300 students. The seats should not be thought from one side to the other but should form parts of circles facing the Professors desk and should rise gradually from the floor. — In addition to the Class Room

Edr Sept 8th 1825

Dear Sir

I am desired by the Committee of Management of the Royal Infirmary to request that you will be so obliging as to inform them whether the Plan of the Addition to the Infirmary which you have had under consideration, will be sufficient to accommodate the Patients who may be received into the Infirmary, after the Addition shall be completed.

I am Dear Sir
Your most obedient Servant
Alex. Wood
Secretary

Dr Leslie

Students.

With respect to a chapel it is perhaps unnecessary to complete the plan. Voluntary service might be used for some time but eventually a District establishment

The only omission [illegible] that of a temporary [illegible] slightly alluded. The [illegible] town) should be built at once.

As I cannot [illegible] I should be [illegible] I tried myself to very

Dr Duncan [illegible] Secretary [illegible]

Mr Dunbar thinks that [illegible] to be a small room adjoining behind the Professor's desk and a door immediately adjoining that when one class [illegible] room & another enters. This also by a separate door prevent the necessity of passing through the Class room.

Humanity —

Mr Christieson also thinks the class room should be on the west side, on the ground floor, [illegible] from the Area, to contain 150 students, as his two classes are nearly equal in number, & in every other respect like Dunbar's. A long stair might

all means to be avoided where many boys must go up & down three times a day, & one class must be going over while another is going up. Old stairs where boys pass another cause inconceivable hinder and loss of time.

Class Room to professor as formerly to the Library Class as was originally designed merely

Mr Taylor
College Buildings

Students.

with respect to a chapel it is perhaps unnecessary to complete the plan. Voluntary service might be performed for some time but [illegible] a District establishment

The only [illegible] that of a temporary [illegible] slightly alluded. The [illegible] town) should be large [illegible] at once.

As I cannot [illegible] I should be [illegible] to [illegible] myself to very [illegible]

I a[illegible]

Dr Duncan [illegible] Secretary [illegible]

Mr Dunbar thinks that [illegible] to be a small room adjoining which the Professor could also a door immediately adjoining that when one class comes room another enters. [illegible] also by a separate door [illegible] from the passage through the Class room

Humanity —

Mr Christison also thinks [illegible] class room should be on the [illegible] side, on the ground floor [illegible] from the Area, to contain [illegible] students, as his two classes [illegible] nearly equal in number; every other respect like [illegible] Dunbar's. A long stair [illegible]

Mathematics

[illegible] Class Room to proportion as formal to the [illegible] Class as are originally designed merely

[illegible] Park 8th Sept 1815

all means to be avoided where many boys must go up [illegible] three times a day, a [illegible] one class must be going [illegible] while another is going up [illegible] stairs where boys pass another cause inconceivable [illegible] and loss of time.

[illegible] that enlightened [illegible] inspection of the Commissioners [illegible] accommodation [illegible] part of College room [illegible] to permit conjunction [illegible] that is another [illegible] the entrance of the [illegible] recommended to avoid [illegible] defining of light [illegible] form of the segments [illegible] segments. [illegible] present class room & [illegible] of Professors & [illegible] necessary for a moderate [illegible] from the Abbey & [illegible] as near as possible from the chairs, in order to [illegible] a few minutes while one Class is leaving the

Oct. 1815

students.

with respect to a chapel it is perhaps

complete the plan. Voluntary service might

for some time but

a distinct establishment

The only objection

that of a temporary

slightly alluded. The

town which

Dr Duncan Jun.

Secretary Jun.

University

New York 9th August 1815

Dear Sir

In answer to those queries that respect

my plan I state as the opinion of the Committee

that I intended in the 1st place to accommodate

not more than 250 students. 2d That my plan was

to admit the Ground floor to prevent confusion

congregating in the Students. 3d that it would be

possible to have it lighted from the centre of the

buildings, otherwise it might be recommended to have

for the Chapel and have also a Depository of Books

4. the seating should be on the form of the segment

of a circle, the Gallery to be adjoining

5. A table is requisite as in the present Chapel room &

a large board for the exhibition of figures &c

6. On the whole I am not absolutely necessary of a moderate

size, the entry to which should be from the Lobby &

neither so near as to disturb the Classes, in order to

allow a few minutes while one Class is leaving the

New York 1815

Students.

With respect to a chapel it is perhaps unnecessary

Mr Dunbar
College Building

to add another to the existing ones. A chapel is
undesirable.
2d. The number of rooms required in the public
building would be increased if a chapel were
attached to it.
3d. Were a chapel annexed to the new building
it would not originally intended for the Greek Class
a great deal too small for many objects and
not at all lighted.

As to the public rooms. A chapel appears to be
necessary & indispensible part of such a building
and as our University has hitherto been
that of a graduate Theology, subject to the Chapel of
Edinburgh & connected to the profession — and
therefore a good Hall with the adjoining offices
would be necessary here as well.

I am Sir
Yours &c
George Dunbar.

Mr Dunbar
College Building

The Class Room & Museum at present in the
occupy'd Class as was originally designed merely
a temporary accommodation. It is inconvenient
in many respects but particularly in not
being sufficiently capacious altho' it has been
enlarged it was incapable of any further
enlargement.

It ought to be capable of containing at
least two hundred persons.

It must be approached to the left as
the Midwifery Professor for reasons which
is readily understood.

It ought to be lighted from the ceiling as the
present Class Room is.

It should be seated as the present room is
in the form of an Octagon. The original area
of present room was 29 feet square & that
formed 120 persons. ~~by increasing an outlet~~
~~to the~~ & procure for my class the
advantages which that Museum affords.

Your &c
Geo. Dunbar

[illegible] Department [illegible] for 35 feet [illegible] added for
Perspective a square space of 32 or 33 feet each
an octagon might be sufficient.

6. A Museum is absolutely necessary. A
few ordinary sized rooms are sufficient for
Specimens of the Animal Vegetable and Mineral
Productions in Subservience which has not a gen-
eral Law always held it to be indecorous to
a View of it and the Principle exhibits Lib-
-rarians only to his friends and that the
e detached Manner regarding as they are
-quired to illustrate his subject.

Jas Hamilton Esq

23 St Andrews Square
April 13. 1815.

Yours &c
Geo. Dunbar.

[illegible] of a Province for any [illegible] the
Advantages which that Museum affords
[illegible] that Province.

Edinburgh, October 5th
1815

Military Surgery

Sir,

In compliance with your
request of the 27th of July I beg leave to
inform you that,
1st I should wish to have a class-room
capable of containing from 200 to 300
students;
2nd I should wish to have my class-room
as near as possible to the Public
Anatomical Museum that I might
be occasionally enabled to avail
myself of & procure for my students the
advantages which that Museum affords

Your [illegible]
George Dunbar

3dly I shall have occasion for a room ~~for~~ light ~~requisite~~ but it is a matter of indifference to me whether the class room be on a ground or upper floor;

4thly I should ~~with~~ a semicircular ~~form~~ of seats a gallery would not be desirable

5thly I should wish to have a moveable a table for surgical purposes & a box for the exhibition of figures.

6thly I should wish to have my class warmed by heated air;

7thly I shall require to have two rooms adjoining my class room:

8thly Neither of these rooms will require to be large; one of them only will require to be heated;

9thly I have no objections to a class room in common with another Professor provided his hour of Lecturing does not at all interfere with mine.

10thly I have no accommodation of any kind in the old or new buildings of the College & on that account I have been obliged to lecture for some years in a class room belonging myself.

I am Sir
Your Obedient Servant
John Thomson
Chr. Phil. Prof.

Dr Thomson

…a much larger Room: See answer
…the first Query
…the large Room which I occupy at pre-
…sent (37 feet by 36 and 20 feet high) was
originally fitted with seats for 246 Stud:
…nts: a greater number than had ever
attended the Lectures on the Practice of Phy-
…sic in this University: but it was
soon ~~discovered~~ found insufficient
…contain the Students whose number
from Winter 1790.91, to Winter 1813.14, gradu-
…ally, and almost uniformly increased
…from 201 to 39. In the beginning of April
I fell sick, and could not resume the Lect-
…ures that Season. I therefore invited all my
Students who attended my lectures that
Winter, and who should be in the University
next Winter (1814.15) to attend my lectures
again, without any Expence whatever.
…of them attended me last Winter, on that

as the very topmost, of the class room, the remaining
portion being necessary for the Table, furnace &

…a much larger Room: See answer
…the first Query.
…The large Room which I occupy at pre-
…sent (37 feet by 36 inc 20 feet high) was
…originally fitted with seats for 246 Stud:
…nts: a greater number than had ever
…attended the Lectures on the Practice of Phy-
…sic in this University: but it was
…soon ~~discovered~~ found insufficient
…to contain the Students: whose number
…from Winter 1790.91, to Winter 1813.14, gradu-
…ally, and almost uniformly increased
…from 201 to 39. In the beginning of April
…last, being sick, and could not resume my Lect:
…ures that Season. I therefore invited all my
…Students who attended my lectures that
…Winter, & who should be in the University
…next Winter (1814.15) to attend my lectures
…again, without any Expence whatever.
…12 of them attended me last Winter, on that

…or the very bottom of the Class room, the remaining
…portion being necessary for the Table, furnaces &

Dr Thomson —

...; a much larger Room: See answer
... the first Query. Which I occupy at pre-
... The large Room at which I occupy at pre-
...sent (37 feet by 36 ine 20 feet high) was
...originally fitted with seats for 246 Stud:
...nts: a greater number than had ever
...attended the Lectures on the Practice of Phy-
...sic in this University: but it was
...soon ~~overcrowded~~ found insufficient
...to contain the Students whose number
...from Winter 1790.91, to Winter 1813.14, gradu-
...ally, and almost uniformly increased
...from 201 to 39. In the beginning of April
...I fell sick, and could not resume my Lect:
...ures that Season. I therefore invited all my
...Students to who attended my Lectures that
...Winter, and who should be in the University
...last Winter (1814.15) to attend my Lectures
...again, without any Expence whatever.
...12 of them attended me last Winter, on that

...at the very Utmost, of the Class Room, the remaining
...portion being necessary for the Table, furnace &

footing. In consequence of this the Number
of Students who attended my Lectures
Winter was 521. This Number could
by any contrivance, have been pack
into my own Class Room: and Dr Monro
obligingly allowed me to lecture in
Anatomical Theatre. Supposing that
only one half of the 1/2 Students,
by invitation, attended without
= pense, had taken Tickets for whic
they would have paid the usual Fe
the Number of the Students last W
= ter would have been considera
more than 400 (435).

Such another accident, produc
= ing such an overflowing Cla
not probable, happen again in
time: but it may happen in the
of those who come after me. But, if
however should happen, as the Prosp
of the medical School does not depend
my Life, and will not end with me,
= modation for 500 Students of the
of Physic in this University, may
probable be required in the Course
One or Two Generations.—

Edinburgh College, 22d July, 1815.

Sir,

I am desired by the Committee appointed this day by the Senatus Academicus, for drawing up a Report concerning the accomodation required in the College Buildings, to request that you will, as soon as possible, transmit to me, in writing, a specification of the accommodation suitable for your chair; distinguishing what you consider to be indispensable from what is merely desirable. In order to point out the kind of information wanted, you are requested to answer the subjoined Queries, in so far as they are applicable to your case, while at the same time every suggestion, whether concerning your own accommodation, or the public parts of the building will be acceptable, in order that the Architects engaged in drawing plans for the College may be put in possession of as much information as possible.

Queries *applicable to Professors Class-Rooms and Private Rooms.*

For how many Students do you require accommodation? 400 at least but better 500.

Should your class-room have any particular situation, e.g. should it be on the ground floor, or may it be an upper story? No

Should it have any particular exposure, e.g. a south light, a sky light, the power of darkening the room? No: but let it be possible,

Have you any thing to suggest in regard to the mode of seating it? out by the access of noise, from the Street &c.
Would a gallery be desirable, or otherwise?

Do you require any thing particular in regard to your own chair, or table, or a board for the exhibition of figures, occupying greater space?

Do you require any thing particular in regard to the fire-place, or any furnaces or stoves? No.

What extra-apartments do you require for private reading room, library, or museum; or for apparatus, laboratory, preparation or dissecting rooms? None

What have you to suggest in regard to their size, mode of lighting them, and fitting them up, construction of fire-places, and their situation in regard to the class-room? Nothing

Have you any objection to a class-room in common with another Professor, whose hour of lecturing does not at all interfere with yours? None:
provided only the hour before that of
my Lecture, and the hour after my
Lecture be free.

at the very utmost, of the class room, the remaining
portion being necessary for the Table, furnaces &

EDINBURGH COLLEGE, 22d July, 1815.

SIR,

I AM desired by the Committee appointed this day by the SENATUS ACADEMICUS, for drawing up a Report concerning the accommodation required in the College Buildings, to request that you will, as soon as possible, transmit to me, in writing, a specification of the accommodation suitable for your chair; distinguishing what you consider to be indispensible from what is merely desirable. In order to point out the kind of information wanted, you are requested to answer the subjoined Queries, in so far as they are applicable to your case, while at the same time every suggestion, whether concerning your own accommodation, or the public parts of the building will be acceptable, in order that the Architects engaged in drawing plans for the College may be put in possession of as much information as possible.

QUERIES *applicable to Professors Class-Rooms and Private Rooms.*

For how many Students do you require accommodation? 400 at least but better 500.

Should your class-room have any particular situation, e. g. should it be on the ground floor, or may it be an upper story? No

Should it have any particular exposure, e. g. a south light, a sky light, the power of darkening the room? No: but let it be possible, out of the way of noise, from the street &c.

Have you any thing to suggest in regard to the mode of seating it? Would a gallery be desirable, or otherwise?

Do you require any thing particular in regard to your own chair, or table, or a board for the exhibition of figures, occupying greater space?

Do you require any thing particular in regard to the fire-place, or any furnaces or stoves? No.

What extra-apartments do you require for private reading room, library, or museum; or for apparatus, laboratory, preparation or dissecting rooms? None

What have you to suggest in regard to their size, mode of lighting them, and fitting them up, construction of fire-places, and their situation in regard to the class-room? Nothing,

Have you any objection to a class-room in common with another Professor, whose hour of lecturing does not at all interfere with yours? None: provided only the hour before that of my lecture, and the hour after my lecture be free.

at the very utmost, of the class room, the remaining portion being necessary for the Table, furnaces &

If you are already accommodated in the new building, what accommodation have you? How many apartments, and of what size? To what use are they put?

Are you satisfied with your present accommodation? Could it be materially improved? No.

Do you require any additional accommodation? Have you any superfluous accommodation? No.

QUERIES *in regard to the Public Rooms.*

What public rooms do you think should be provided? The following have been suggested:—Chapel; belfry; public, or graduation hall; examination hall, or room; library; reading rooms; natural history museum; anatomical museum; rooms for containing collections or apparatus, the private property of the Professors, but used for illustrating the lectures; room for philosophical apparatus; robing room, or guard-hall; porter's lodge.

Have you any thing to suggest in regard to any of these, their number, extent, mode of fitting up; or similar objects? No.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

ANDREW DUNCAN, Jun. &c.

Edinr. July 29. 1815.

Sir

In compliance with your Circular Letter of the 22d ultimo. I take the liberty of returning the following answers to your Queries. I have numbered them, & shall return your printed queries, so numbered that the answers may be more intelligible

1st Upon which I think a Room, capable of accommodating 250 Students will be sufficient for the Professor of Materia Medica. But although the number of Students exceeded last year that number, yet I should rather wish to be over-crowded than over-roomed. As, however, my successors may not be of the same opinion, I think a room should be left for a Gallery, which may be filled up hereafter, if necessary.

2d. No particular situation seems to be necessary in the Buildings for the Professorship of Mat. Medica. But as he must be employed at times, it will be most convenient to place the class-room on the ground floor, and that part of it, which is next the fire-place, may be made of stone. And, further, it ought not to be placed near any of the valuable repositories, as the Library, Museum, &c.

3d. The very 1st want, of the class room, the remaining portion being necessary for the Table, furnaces &

2d — As to expense, perhaps a south light is desirable if it can be procured, as specimens of different colours of the Mat. Medica must be occasionally shown.

4th — I have nothing to suggest in the mode of seating the Class Room. I apprehend that the mode of seating will be best determined after the Room is built. — In this respect, however, I venture to think that much improvement may be made for the advantage of the Speaker & hearers. — Long rooms are certainly better than square rooms: Angles should be taken off: the particular shape of the wall behind the Speaker may perhaps render this exception necessary: Perhaps also the materials with which the rooms are finished, may contribute to render the Class rooms more sonorous. Of all this, however, the Professor of Acoustics will be the best judge, combining his knowledge with what has been acquired from experience of Builders of Rooms where the object is to speak & be hear

5th With regard to the chair. It should be somewhat elevated; perhaps, as much so as to be seen about the medium elevation of the seats. — As to the table, a larger & broader one will be necessary than usual in order to display the specimens.

6th A particular fire place will be required; and also Furnace & Stoves (since you have placed them amongst your Fireplaces) part of the duty of a Prof. of M. Medica will be to shew the preparation of Medicines.

7th Besides the Class room two Extra rooms will be required by a Prof. of M. Medica. One capable of containing his Pharmaceutical apparatus, and for carrying on Pharmaceutical operations & experiments, will therefore, be placed on the ground floor, & detached if possible, so that every danger from fire may be prevented. The other room will be necessary for containing a Museum, of the articles of Natural History & Pharmacy, indispensably necessary to illustrate Lectures on M. Medica.

8th Have nothing to suggest in regard to the mode of lighting, or fitting up these rooms, & of the construction of the fire places. I apprehend that, in all these respects the above Rooms will be the same with similar rooms allotted to the Professor of Chemistry, although on a minor scale. Their situation in regard to the Class Room will be immediately adjoining & communicating with it.

9th It is impossible that the Class room for the Professor of M. Medica can be held in common with the Lecture Room of the Professor of Chemistry, the separation of both being necessary for the Table furnaces &

any other Professor; because he must oftentimes
of the M. Medica, various apparatus, and differ-
Pharmaceutical preparations going on between the
:ferent meetings of his Class.

The 10th. 11th & 12th queries do not apply to
Professor of M. Medica.

13th. — With regard to the Public Rooms
thinks that a Chapel, and a Chaplain, or each
:essor taking his Sunday's duty in turn, would
very much to the dignity & respectability of the
:versity. — The different public examinations &
the Public Graduations, & the duty of the Chaplain
be done in one large Hall. — As to the Robing
where ought to be a closet off it, containing
holding the Professors Gowns: Each Profs. Ch. have the
of that Professors staff over it: And there Ch. be a bell
on every Profs. one to be kept by the Janitor, & the other
the Professor. — A Water closet, a water bason with
:pipe into it, and a mirror, would be very proper offices
to the Robing Room.

Having answered all the queries wh apply
:gree to the Profession of M. Medica, I have only to request
Made to the Committee that, as I have hitherto been
want of the above accommodations, to touch the chafe

Sir

Lecture, in the way in which it ought to be taught with
the greatest advantage to the Student, my case is perhaps the
most clamant; & that, therefore, if not be convenient with the
Class, which is selected as the best, I humbly request that
Class room may be one of these, which is most early

I am
Sir,
your most obed. Sert.
James Home

D.r Duncan, Junr.

at the very utmost, of the Class room, the remaining
portion being necessary for the Table furniture &

on the very utmost, of the Class Room, the remaining
portion being necessary for the Table, furnaces &

Dr Duncan. &c.

Copy of a Letter which Dr Monro jun.r intended to send to the Right Hon.ble the

Accommodations required for the Chemistry Class –

1o Class room
2o Laboratory
3o Apparatus Room
4o Smaller room for more delicate Instruments
5 Room for disposing a collection of Minerals
6o Sitting room
7o Accommodation for the coarser parts of Appa-
ratus &c –

1o The Class room ought to be seated for 500,
the Seats rising well behind each other, with ample
Space left for more Seats, in case in succeeding Sessions
Numbers may be wanted –
The Seating should form a large Segment of a circle
or Oval, but must not occupy more than $\frac{2}{3}$rds or $\frac{3}{4}$ths
of the very utmost of the Class room, the remaining
portion being necessary for the Table, Furnaces &

Dr Duncan, Junr

Copy of a Letter which Dr Monro Junr intended to send to the August Board &c

Accommodations required for the Chemistry class –

1st Class room
2d Laboratory
3d Apparatus Room
4th Smaller room for more delicate Instruments
5th Room for arranging a collection of Minerals
6th Sitting room
7th Accommodation for the coarser parts of Appa-
ratus &c –

1st The Class room ought to be seated for 500,
the Seats rising well behind each other, with ample
space left for more Seats, in case in succeeding Sessions
more may be wanted –
The Seating should form a large Segment of a circle
or oval, but must not occupy more than $\frac{2}{3}$ds or $\frac{3}{4}$ths
of the very Utmost, of the Class room, the remaining
portion being necessary for the Table, furnaces &

Copy of a Letter which Dr Monro [illegible] intended to send to the Right Hon[ble] [illegible]

3d A Place for containing & displaying a Collection of Minerals is necessary – Perhaps Spaces at the back of the Seats in the Class Room, or below them may be contrived for this purpose

4th A Small room will be required for Setting in furnished with Shelves & Table

5th Extensive accommodations are required for holding the Coarser parts of Apparatus, which are Numerous & Bulky, as well as Stores of the various Chemical Articles &c

Being of the common Fireplace –
The Room must be very well Lighted & the Light being thrown as much on the Table as possible & at same time be provided with Means of compleat Darkening –
It may be either on the Ground or first Floor

2d The Laboratory ought to be well Lighted to have a Stone floor, to be Vaulted, & to be furnished with Shelves, Melting & Sand baths furnaces for which Separate vents may be needed Smiths forge, Water pipe &c

[illegible] Arrangement –
[illegible] Museum ought to be Separated by a Building [illegible] Hall or Room – a Story at least 16 feet long – [illegible] a Room for Lectures & Drawing – a Room [illegible] Lecture Room [illegible] Store Room [illegible] Room [illegible] Room [illegible]

Dr Dyson, &c.

Copy of a Letter which Dr Thomson intended to send to the Right Hon.ble [illegible]

Accommodations required for the Chemistry class –

1o Class room
2o Laboratory
3o Apparatus Room
4o Smaller room for more delicate Instruments
5o Room for disposing a collection of Minerals
6o Sitting room
7o Accommodation for the coarser parts of Apparatus &c –

1o The Class room ought to be seated for 500, the Seats rising well behind each other, with ample Space left for more Seats, in case in succeeding sessions more may be wanted –
The Seating should form a large segment of a circle or oval, but must not occupy more than 2/3rds or 3/4ths at the very utmost, of the Class room, the remaining portion being necessary for the Table, furnaces & Exhibition of Experiments –

2o This portion ought to be defended by a railing, to have a stone floor, – a Table at least 16 feet long, a water pipe, cistern & boiling trough – a dome over the common fire place to carry off noxious vapors, two Vents for furnaces detached from the

Copy of a letter which Dr Monro [illegible] intended to send to the Right Hon.ble [illegible]

1st A Place for containing & displaying a collection of Minerals is necessary – Perhaps Spaces at the back of the Seats in the Class Room, or below them may be contrived for this purpose

2d A small room will be required for Setting in, furnished with Shelves & Table

Extensive accommodations are required for holding the coarser parts of Apparatus, which are numerous & bulky, as well as Stores of the various Chemical Articles &c

Sub. the Augt 1815.

Size of the common Fireplace –
The Room must be very well lighted & the light being thrown as much on the Table as possible & at same time be provided with means of compleat darkening –
It may be either on the Ground, or first floor

2d. The Laboratory ought to be well lighted to have a Stone floor, to be vaulted, & to be furnished with Shelves, Melting & Sand bath furnaces for which Separate vents may be needed. Smiths forge, water supply &c

3d. The Apparatus Room ought to be large, well lighted & fitted up with presses for containing Chemical preparations. & a large [illegible] It should if possible be on the same floor with the Class room

4th A Smaller room is required for the more delicate pieces of apparatus & for those which may be injured by corrosive Vapours – It will require presses & a Table –

Copy of a Letter which Dr Monro junr intended to send to the Right Honble the Lord Provost

My Lord In consequence of advertisement published lately in the Newspapers relative to furnishing the New College, I used the freedom of writing upon your Lordship, but as I had not the honour of finding you at Home, I have taken up my pen to explain the object of my visit

It being understood, that there is a want of Lecturing Rooms, I humbly beg leave to suggest a plan by which a large one might be had by a slight alteration in the anatomical Theatre.

The anatomical Theatre is 60 feet high, & there fore might, to advantage be divided into 2 apartments, which the upper would form a more suitable anatomical theatre than the present one, it would be better lighted, warmer, much better adapted for hearing, & would hold an equal number of Students.

The lower part might be converted into a excellent Room for containing the Museum, (Which would be much better adapted for the purpose than the present Room, & being better lighted, for it is only at present very indifferently, spacious, &

Copy of a Letter which Dr Monro has intended to send to the Right Honble the Lord Provost

My Lord In consequence of advertisement published lately in the Newspapers relative to the finishing the New College, I used the freedom of waiting upon your Lordship, but as I had not the honour of finding you at home, I have taken up my pen to explain the object of my visit

Having understood, that there is a want of Lecturing rooms, I humbly beg leave to suggest a plan by which a large one might be had by a slight alteration in the anatomical Theatre

The anatomical Theatre is 60 feet high, & there is in the advantage to be more might be divided into 2 apartments, which the upper would form a more suitable & better anatomical theatre than the present one, it would be better lighted, warmer, much better adapted for hearing, & would hold an equal number of students. The lower part might be converted into a excellent Room for containing the Museum, ~~& would be much better adapted for the purpose than the present Room, & would be better lighted~~ for it is only ~~it would be~~ sufficiently spacious, &

St. Mary's College Trustees

~~regard~~ to the ~~Northern~~ 2 Windows which are at present built up ~~so short~~ as that when looking to the west & the other to the north, a great deal of light would be admitted, in short with a Room as the University ought to prepare for its anatomical Museum might there be had for the expence of a floor, & the shutting out 2 windows

Before concluding, I may not be improper to add, that the Presses for containing the anatomical Preparations ~~are not well adapted for their purpose~~ they are mean & shabby, & from not being provided with glazed doors, whilst they ~~not~~ exclude the necessary portion of light, so that many of the more minute objects are scarcely visible ~~in the Presses made~~

I indeed with a single exception they were not intended as permanent furniture for the Museum but have been filled up by my father as a temporary accomodation ~~now having been~~ the cases of the late Dr Cullen. They were not ~~purposes~~ made for the purpose but the cases of the Library of the late Dr Cullen

Statement by the Professor of Civil Law regarding the accommodation necessary for his classes -

The Professor of Civil Law has no accommodation whatever in the new buildings. If any one of the rooms there was intended for him according to the original plan, it has been allotted to a different purpose.

A class room capable of accommodating from 40 to 50 students will be quite large enough for him -

No particular situation or exposure is requisite

Neither is any particular mode of seating essential.

The room may without inconvenience be used by another professor at any early hour -

A small private room or closet is desirable for the purpose chiefly of keeping the books used in lecturing, and this will be indispensable if the class room is to be occupied during any part of the day by another professor.

St. Mary's College Library

Civil Law

Scotch Law Class Room

The present Scotch Law Class-room
can not accommodate, with any
convenience, more than 130 persons.
For some years past the Number of
Students has been from 150 to near
200. This Increase may perhaps be owing to
some temporary Cause, and may not
be permanent. The Students have
no Passage to their Seats, in the
rear of the room; which is troublesome
to Professors Chair is ill placed for
being heard, being towards a
side of the Room.

George Street
6th June 1815.

inted this day by the
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light in his
face, but to
a side of him
behind him.

Civil Law —

EDINBURGH COLLEGE, 22d July, 1815.

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eir situation in regard

on with another Pro-
with yours? No suggestion for an
ecture does not occur.

ver heard of the Professor's
e letter.

EDINBURGH COLLEGE, 22d *July*, 1815.

SIR,

I AM desired by the Committee appointed this day by the SENATUS ACADEMICUS, for drawing up a Report concerning the accomodation required in the College Buildings, to request that you will, as soon as possible, transmit to me, in writing, a specification of the accommodation suitable for your chair; distinguishing what you consider to be indispensible from what is merely desirable. In order to point out the kind of information wanted, you are requested to answer the subjoined Queries, in so far as they are applicable to your case, while at the same time every suggestion, whether concerning your own accommodation, or the public parts of the building will be acceptable, in order that the Architects engaged in drawing plans for the College may be put in possession of as much information as possible.

QUERIES *applicable to Professors Class-Rooms and Private Rooms.*

For how many Students do you require accommodation? for 200.

Should your class-room have any particular situation, *e. g.* should it be on the ground floor, or may it be an upper story? Better in an upper Story, for the same light at a late hour in winter.

Should it have any particular exposure, *e.g.* a south light, a sky light, the power of darkening the room? The exposure that will give most light will be desirable.

Have you any thing to suggest in regard to the mode of seating it? Would a gallery be desirable, or otherwise? No desireable to have the Professors Chair as much as may be in the center of the room, that he may Table, or a board for the exhibition of figures, occupying greater space? be easily heard

Do you require any thing particular in regard to the fire-place, or any furnaces or stoves? The place to be so situated as to not to annoy the Hearer without troubling the Professor.

What extra-apartments do you require for private reading room, library or museum; or for apparatus, laboratory, preparation or dissecting rooms? Light in his

What have you to suggest in regard to their size, mode of lighting them, and fitting them up, construction of fire-places, and their situation in regard to the class-room? Place in the a side of him. behind him.

Have you any objection to a class-room in common with another Professor, whose hour of lecturing does not at all interfere with yours? No Objection prov. that the Hour of Lecture does not immediately precede mine

Light can be received behind or over head of the Professor but to assist the voice, so much the better.

If you are already accommodated in the new building, what accommodation have you? How many apartments, and of what size? To what use are they put? *Have one room, used, I believe, at present, by*

Are you satisfied with your present accommodation? Could it be materially improved? *It does not heat well, even with fire, more than [illegible]*

Do you require any additional accommodation? Have you any superfluous accommodation? *answered as above*

QUERIES *in regard to the Public Rooms.*

What public rooms do you think should be provided? The following have been suggested:—Chapel; belfry; public, or graduation hall; examination hall, or room; library; reading rooms; natural history museum; anatomical museum; rooms for containing collections or apparatus, the private property of the Professors, but used for illustrating the lectures; room for philosophical apparatus; robing room, or guard hall; porter's lodge.

Have you any thing to suggest in regard to any of these, their number, extent, mode of fitting up; or similar objects?

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

ANDREW DUNCAN, Jun. *Sec.*

which of late years has been inconvenient. The Professors
Chair is placed as to light, being near the window, which is on his
right hand. It is likewise too deep, being towards a corner of the
room, also near the fire places. There is but one entry to the Benches
at present. This is troublesome to those who come in late, and at dismissing
there should be an entry also at the End of the Benches next the door.
Those rooms have a distinguished by seating appear to me
not to be sensible, and proper Theatre for the pos-
sessor. suitable apartments for teaching

George Street 28 July 1815.

David Hume

St. Monro
College Edinb.

Mr. Hume
College Buildings

Dr. Duncan, Jun.
M.D.
Depute for Hume
Secretary to the University

Prof. Hebrew & Oriental Languages

Edin. 6 April 1815

Dear Sir

As I have had 70 Students actually attending the Hebrew Class, the teaching room intended for in the new buildings ought to be capable of containing that number at least. The situation I should wish to be near the Divinity Hall - but there is no Specialty in regard to forms - or to the mode of lighting, which appears to me of any moment.

It is of great consequence for the Professors of the Theological Faculty to have such a room for their own private use - as they have a great

deal of intercourse with their Students — If
my private room were of such a Size that
I might teach a Small Hebrew Class in it
this would be an additional convenience
Indeed for the sake of obtaining a good
private room, I should think it advisable
for the Professor of Hebrew, if necessary, to
teach the Hebrew Class in the Library
Hall — without any Separate Class room
I have the honour to be
Dear Sir Yours faithfully
Alex. Fraser

St. Mary's College Faculty

Dr. Duncan

Representation by the three Theological Professors as to the accommodations which they require.

Though separate Class Rooms were originally intended for each of the Theological Professors, yet as it is an important object to occupy no more space in the new buildings than is absolutely necessary, they think that one Class Room may accommodate them all. It will require to be seated for two hundred Students, & as little as possible exposed to noise from without. It must be furnished with two pulpits, one for the Professor, & the other for the Students, when they deliver discourses. It should be on the second floor.

Each of the Professors must have a comfortable Room as a Vestry, because their duty renders it indispensible for them to [illegible] nearly as much time with their Students, in the [illegible] vestries must be immedi[illegible]

Representation by the New Theological Professors
to the Recommendations which they require ~

That separate Class Rooms were originally intended for
the Theological Professors, not as it is another part
of the Theological Professors, yet as it is another part
to occupy the more State in the new Buildings than is also;
they may think that one Class Room may accommo-
date them all. It will require to be used for two hours. Hours
that, if as little as possible extend to more from mid-day to the other
is furnished with two fireplaces, one for the Professor, the other
the Students, when they deliver discourses. It should be on
second floor.

Each of the Professors must have a comfortable Room as a
Library, because their daily residence will be for them
to them nearly as much time with their Students, in the
Library, as in the Class Room, there visitors must be received
they conveyance to the Class Room, & on the same floor with it.
Any to the Refectory must the Dwelling from the Library, in each
they there should be a water Closet, a Table, & a Desk.
a Divan to these Dwellings, there will be required a Comfort-
the Carlton, when the Theological Professors may, on occasions
ed with the Principal, or Divinity Readers of the Theological
family.

From the principle of having these, it may be expedient to have
Library entirely round the Class Room for the Theological
Library now according to about the Number of Students, and
ally increasing. The Plan for dividing the Library
be without the Class Room. ——— With the Theological
Professors, by the above Representation, have incurred little
to have these in connexion the Class to separate
Room, & attached Rooms for the Library, they cannot
the Trustees will be ready to render the accommodation
in every respect convenient. Work for the Professors
of the Theological Faculty.

Wm. Ritchie Professor
of Divinity

Representation by the Rev. Theological Professors
to the Accommodations which they require.

The Church declares that Halls & Rooms were originally intended for the Theological Professors, & still are to be employed for that purpose when more than one Hall or Room in the new Buildings than is absolutely necessary. They think that one Class Room may accommodate them all. It will require to be used for two hours & must be furnished with two pulpits, one for the Professor, & the other for the Students, when they deliver discourses, & should be on the same floor.

Each of the Professors must have a comfortable Room as a Study, because their duty renders it indispensable for them to attend nearly as much time with their Students, in the Divinity as in the Class Room. Their vestries must be commodious & convenient to the Class Room, & on the same floor with it.

Entry to the Pulpit must be wholly from the Vestry. A neat Entry there should be a water Closet, & a Table, & a Desk.

In addition to these Vestries there will be required a Common Parlour, where the Theological Professors may, on occasions, meet with the Principal, or Provost, relating to the Affairs of the Faculty.

When the principle of leaving spare, it may be expedient to have the following entirely round the Class Room for the Theological Library now amounting to about ~~[illegible]~~ thousand volumes, and annually increasing. The Hall for examination in the Greek and the Professors, by the above Representations have received their Entry Room, & a separate Room for the Library, they cannot have Room to save spare in removing the claim to separate Rooms in every respect convenient both for the Professors & Students.

Subscribed the above Representation with the consent of the Theological Faculty.

Willm. Kirkpatrick Professor of Divinity

Ramsay Lodge Sept. 18. 1815

It occurs to the Principal that there ought to be, in the College Buildings an official House for him. The present Principal has a personal dislike to have such a House assigned to him. He does not conceive, that, from the great concourse of Students passing to & fro at every hour of the day, for a great part of the year, it would be a desirable residence for himself or his family. But he feels it his duty to suppress personal feelings to his conviction of what is for the public interest; and he is satisfied, that, the interest of the University requires, if it is at all practicable, that the Principal should live within its precincts.

Great inconvenience is continually experienced by both the Students & the Professors & Masters from his living at a distance when his opinion or authority are necessarily & often hastily

Dr. Duncan Junr

Principal
College Buildings

Ramsay Lodge Lpl. 18. 1815

It occurs to the Principal that there ought to be, in the College Buildings an official House for him. The present Principal has a personal dislike to have such a House assigned to him. He does not conceive, that, from the great concourse of Students passing the door at every hour of the day, for a great part of the year, it would be a desirable residence for himself or his family. But he feels it his duty to sacrifice personal feelings to his conviction of what is for the public interest; and he is satisfied, that, the interest of the University requires, if it is at all practicable, that the Principal should live within its precincts.

Great inconvenience is continually experienced by both the Students & the Professors & himself from his living at a distance when his opinion or authority are necessarily & often hastily

Dr. Duncan fund

Dr. Adam
College Buildings

called for.- Matters of moment are often hurtfully delayed or in danger of being left altogether undone from his absence.-

In the old College Buildings there was an official House for the Principal.

Such an official House, it may be suggested, ought to have its access separated as much as possible from the public access to the Areas on which the Class rooms are situated.- The accommodations it should contain must be left to the judgement and taste of the Architect.

Library Chambers-

If a suitable House is not provided in any Plan of the College Buildings that may be prepared for the family residence of the Principal there ought to be at least official Chambers allotted to him.-

These Chambers it would be desirable to have immediately adjoining to the Library

would be the natural & proper person to take charge of them - to receive letters & messages for the Principal on Alleg - business to be done on them - to have them ready at all times for his meeting with Students or Professors - or with Strangers who wish to see him officially or for his settling College accounts with Booksellers &c.- Contiguity to the Library would be an advantage.

Such Chambers should consist of not less than Two public Rooms of different dimensions, together with a smaller Apartment to be used as a Counting Room in which the Books, accounts, Vouchers &c as to the business of the Library might be deposited.

Off one or both of the Public Rooms there should be a Light Closet or alcove, connected with the Suite of Chambers, there should be a Closet (either a light or dark one as is convenient in the Plan) for holding Coals.

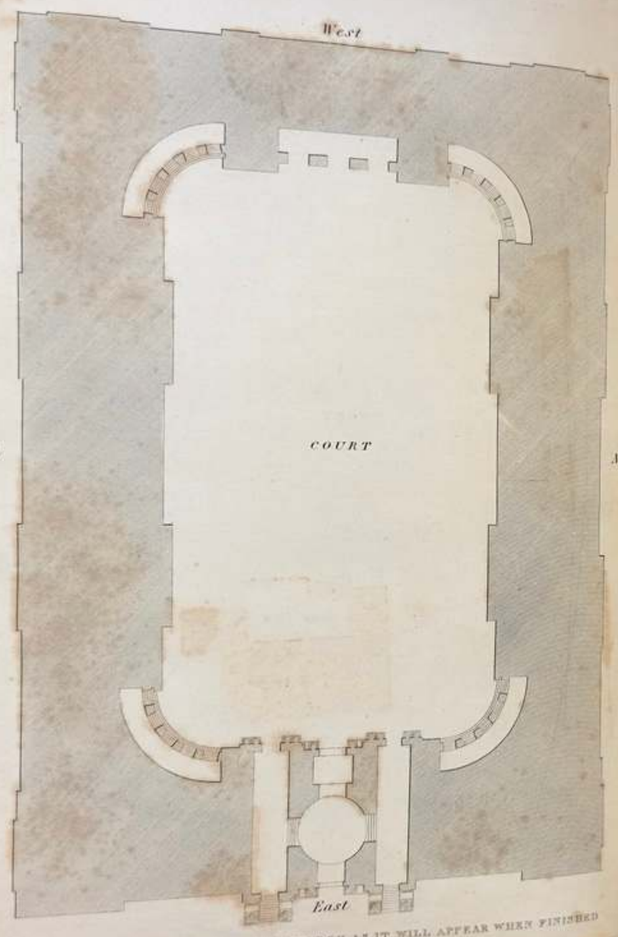
F. H. S. Baird D. P.

N.B. The Principal conceives that a House, as above mentioned, should be considered as a strong recommendation of any Plan for the College Buildings. - Chambers at least he holds to be indispensible.

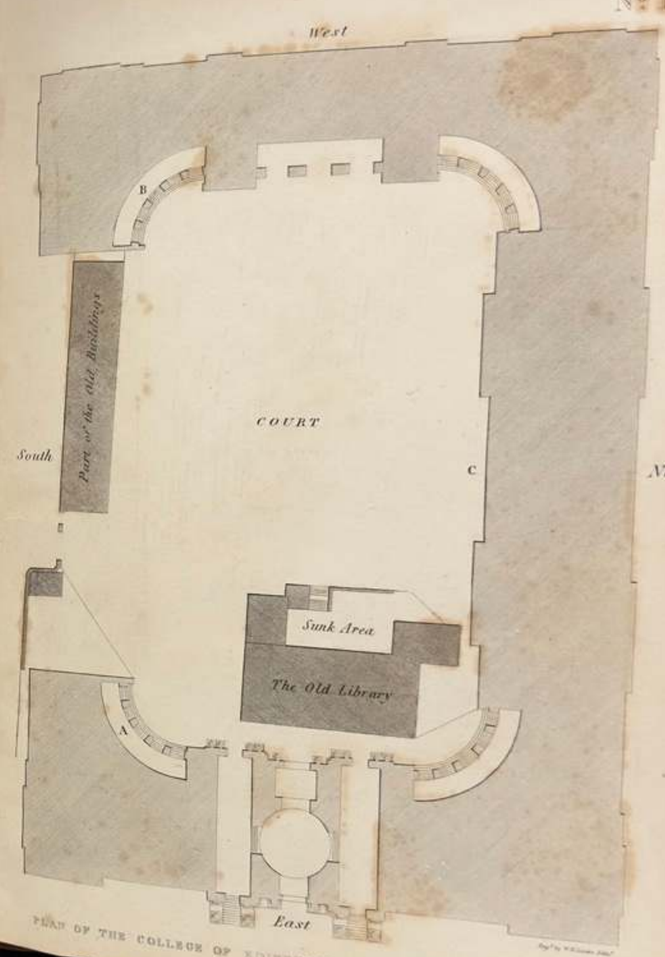
F. H. S. B.

Dr Duncan Junr

Memorandum
of a Discourse Delivered
for the Degree of Principal
of the New College
Buildings
Sept. 18th 1818



PLAN OF THE COLLEGE OF EDINBURGH AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN FINISHED



PLAN OF THE COLLEGE OF EDINBURGH AS IT APPEARS AT PRESENT



VIEW OF THE OLD LIBRARY AS SEEN FROM THE POINT A LOOKING NORTH.



VIEW OF THE OLD LIBRARY AS SEEN FROM THE POINT B LOOKING EAST.



VIEW OF PART OF THE OLD BUILDINGS AS SEEN FROM THE POINT C LOOKING SOUTH.