

CHRONOLOGY

1706–11

James Watson issues his *Choice Collection of Comic and Serious Scots Verse*

1706–14

James Watson and his rivals, the John Reids Sr and Jr, produce some fifteen newspaper titles between them as they battle to establish a sustainable periodical press in Edinburgh

1707

Act of Union of the Parliaments of Scotland and England

1710

Copyright Act (8 Anne c.21). The Advocates' Library and Scotland's four universities become deposit libraries

1712

Stamp tax imposed on British newspapers

1713

James Watson publishes his *History of the Art of Printing*

1714

Robert Freebairn prints the first edition of Thomas Ruddiman's *Rudiments of the Latin Tongue*

1715

Jacobite rebellion

1718

James McEuen establishes the *Edinburgh Evening Courant*

1719

Alexander Monro *primus* lectures on anatomy and surgery in Edinburgh

1723

Allan Ramsay's *Tea-Table Miscellany* appears at Edinburgh

1725

William Thomson's *Orpheus Caledonius*, the first printed book of Scottish music, appears in London

1725

William Ged, a goldsmith, begins to experiment with stereotyping

1725–37

General Wade constructs some 250 miles of roads and bridges in the Highlands

c. 1726

Alexander Stuart prints his *Musick for Allan Ramsay's Collection of Scots Songs*, for vol. 1 of *Tea-Table Miscellany*

1727

Royal Bank of Scotland founded, joining the Bank of Scotland (1695)

1729

The Academy of St Luke's established by Edinburgh's arts community

1733–44

Medical Essays and Observations first published at Edinburgh

1735

Scotland's first engraver, Richard Cooper, purchases his original premises in Edinburgh's Canongate

1736

Mrs McLintock's *Receipts for Cookery and Pastry-work* published in Glasgow

1738–9

Andrew Millar's first copyright prosecution at the Court of Session

1739

Act (12 George II c.36) to stop the importing and selling of books published in Britain in the previous twenty years

1739

Scots Magazine appears

1739

William Ged's Edinburgh edition of Sallust in stereotype

1741

Robert Foulis acquires the lease for Glasgow University's bookshop,
and hires Robert Urie as his printer

1741

Glasgow Journal established

1743–9

Second copyright prosecution at the Court of Session by Andrew
Millar and others

1743

Hamilton and Balfour's edition of Virgil

1744

Robert and Andrew Foulis begin printing partnership

1744

Wilson and Baine move their type foundry from St Andrews to
Camlachie outside Glasgow

1745–6

Jacobite rebellion under Charles Edward Stuart

1745

The *Spectator* printed in Glasgow

1745–8

London underselling of Scottish reprints does not succeed

1747

Wilson parts with Baine and establishes his own type foundry within
Glasgow University's precincts

1748

Aberdeen Journal established

1748

Alexander Kincaid and Andrew Millar begin collaborative publishing

1750

Scottish reprint industry well under way

1751

Millar and others lose Scottish copyright appeal in the House of
Lords

1752

Provost George Drummond proposes draining the Nor' Loch, making Georgian Edinburgh possible

1753

Robert Foulis sets up his Academy at Glasgow, fifteen years before the opening of the Royal Academy in London

1754

David Hume's *History of Great Britain*, volume one, published by Hamilton, Balfour and Neill

1754

Select Society established by Allan Ramsay the painter

1755

Francis Hutcheson's *System of Moral Philosophy* published posthumously by the Foulis Press (Glasgow)

1755

Robert Bremner commences publishing music in Edinburgh

1755–6

Edinburgh Review

1756

John Home's tragedy *Douglas* is performed in Edinburgh

1756–8

Robert and Andrew Foulis print the Glasgow Homer

1759

Benjamin Franklin's first visit to Edinburgh

1759–60

Scotland's first regular theatre reviews, by James Boswell, are published in the *Edinburgh Chronicle*

1759

London monopolists conspire to seize Scottish reprints in English provinces

1760

Hamilton, Balfour and Neill publish *Fragments of Ancient Poetry, Collected in the Highlands of Scotland, and Translated from the Galic or Erse Language*

1761

Six Overtures by Thomas Erskine, sixth Earl of Kelly, first printed

1763

Alexander and John Donaldson open shop for cheap reprints in The Strand

1763

William Smellie devises en-rate wage scale for Edinburgh compositors that is the basis for the next forty years

1764

Cape Club formally established. Robert Fergusson joins in 1772

1765–74

Foulis print fifty volumes of *The English Poets*

1767

James Craig's Plan for Edinburgh's New Town

1768

At Perth, James Gillespie completes his manuscript of Scottish fiddle music

1768–71

Encyclopaedia Britannica, first edition in 100 numbers, three volumes

1769

William Buchan's *Domestic Medicine* first published in Edinburgh

1769

William Robertson's *Charles V* published by the Edinburgh–London consortium of Balfour, Strahan and Cadell

1769

Steam engine patented by James Watt

1771

Benjamin Franklin returns to Edinburgh and stays with David Hume

1771

Henry Mackenzie's *Man of Feeling* appears in Edinburgh

1772–87

Series of London prosecutions at the Court of Session for the importation of Irish piracies and for illegal reprinting

1773–76

Edinburgh Magazine and Review appears

1773

Court of Session upholds the statutory limitations of the 1710
Copyright Act

1773–6

John Balfour and William Creech print *The British Poets* in forty-four
volumes

1774

First Highland printing press at Inverness

1774

House of Lords decision limiting copyright

1774

House of Lords throws out the London Booksellers' Relief Bill

1775–83

American War of Independence

1776

Adam Smith's *Inquiry into ... the Wealth of Nations* published in
London by Strahan and Cadell

1776–89

Charles Elliot pays copy money to Scottish authors for books in
medicine and science

1777–8

Medical and Philosophical Commentaries (1773–95) begins to be
published in Edinburgh

1778–84

Second edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*

1783

John Mennons publishes first number of the *Glasgow Advertiser* (the
Glasgow Herald, after 1803)

1786

Robert Burns's *Poems, Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect*, first published
at Kilmarnock

1788–97

Third edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*

1789–99

French Revolution

1791–9

William Creech prints the twenty-one volume *Statistical Account of Scotland*

1793

First state trials for seditious libel in Scotland commence in January at Edinburgh

1793

James Tytler, editor of the second edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, among the first printers cited for seditious libel, flees Scotland for America by way of Ireland

1793

In August, Lord Braxfield sentences Thomas Muir to transportation for fourteen years

1799

Alexander Smellie prints *The Merry Muses of Caledonia* at Edinburgh