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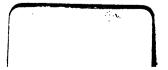
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GLASGITT ATFEETS AND PLACES

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GLASGOW STREETS AND PLACES:

NOTES AND MEMORANDA

BY THE LATE JAMES MUIR, C.A.

EDITED, ARRANGED, AND SUPPLEMENTED, WITH A MEMOIR

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BY BENJAMIN TAYLOR.

Glasgow and Edinburgh: WILLIAM HODGE & CO. 1899.



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JAMES MUIR.

Born 7th November, 1839; Died 8th December, 1898.

Some one has said that consummate men of business are almost as rare as great poets, and more rare than saints and martyrs. Like most apothegms, this is not free from exaggeration; but it has enough of truth to impress all who, by experience and observation, have learned to distinguish between the first-class man of business and the ordinary business-man. In Scotland, of course, we recognise a professional quality in the "man of business" not suggested in the apothegm, and it so happens that the subject of this memoir was pre-eminently a man of business, both in the general and in the Scottish sense. Not six months have gone, whilst these lines are being penned, since he passed suddenly away, with that peculiar shock of suddenness which marks the departure of one with whom you have never associated the thought of death. To all of us who knew him and loved him,

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James Muir seemed always the embodiment of vital energy. With him the mere act of living was a joy-to be and to do was to live. He was one of those happy beings who find a ceaseless interest in everything-from the stones underfoot to the stars overhead : who hear a message in the rushing breeze as well as in the still, sad music of humanity; and to whom nothing is a trifle that can give to any a moment's joy or a moment's care. Of James Muir's life it can truthfully be said that it was life indeed, for he was as catholic in his tastes as in his sympathies, and as active in his body as in his mind. In heart, too, he was ever young, filled with the love of youth, and with interest in the pursuits of the young. He was not merely, as the saying is, "fond of children "-he had the faculty of entering into their thoughts, of sharing their feelings, of establishing a sympathetic union with them. His was the priceless gift of the faculty to enjoy till the end not only the love for youth, but also the love and trust and comradeship of the young.

It is not of such men we say, "Call him not happy until he be dead." Of him one likes to think that happiness was his in this life—the happiness that the healthy nature finds in congenial work and occupation, the happiness that a loving heart finds in tender family relations and in the warm ties of friendship. Man, says Carlyle, is rather the architect than the creature

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of circumstances, and our strength is measured by In his own circumstances Muir our plastic power. was a successful architect. Measuring well his own powers, he succeeded well in all he undertook. He was greatly and variously gifted, and his gifts were nicely proportioned to each other. That he excelled in all, that he was defective in no quality, that he made no mistakes, it would be foolish to assert. He was human, and he was strong; and because he was strong, he occasionally came into conflict with others. Yet even his enemies, if he really had any, were constrained to admire the vigour of his intellect, the nobility of his character, and the strictness of his integrity.

The successful architect of circumstance, as has been said—yet peculiarly happy in his opportunities. Born in the sunny atmosphere of the home of a Glasgow merchant, still remembered for the excellence of his qualities and the charm of his manner, James Muir had a fortunate upbringing. Not long after his birth, on 7th November, 1839, in Violet Grove, St. George's Road, then a verdant if not a sylvan retreat, the mother died, and James and his only sister became the constant companions of a cultured and sympathetic father. At the Collegiate School in Garnethill, then one of the foremost of the schools of Glasgow, James displayed both diligence and ability, for he carried off

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the Collegiate gold medal. It is not always, or often, that the winners of school prizes carry off the prizes of life, but in Muir's case the success at Garnethill was but the first step in a uniformly successful career. One finds, too, in his school life, some indication of that leaning towards literature and art which became more pronounced as he reached his prime, and which only the necessities of a busy profession prevented from being turned to larger account.

There are even now in existence some few copies of a rare little print headed, "Collegiate School, Glasgow, Session 1854-55," and containing "Prize Poem on the Departure of the Baltic Fleet, April, 1855, by James Muir "—a trifle, no doubt, but no mean performance for a boy of sixteen, and notable for the pictorial quality of the verse. The lines give one the impression that the writer is describing what he really sees in his mind's eye.

In after years this pictorial faculty became very marked in Muir. He was intuitively an artist, and he had a rich and vivid imagination; yet, if one might say it without seeming paradoxical, his descriptions were more artistic than his art was descriptive. Whilst not without sympathetic appreciation of realism in art, his soul went out most expansively to the picturesque to the beauties of landscape and the glories of colour.

Like most of us, however, he had an initiatory period of drudgery before he could afford to give play to his

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natural gifts, and realise the enjoyment of the æsthetic qualities with which he was endowed. From school he passed into the counting-house of his father's firm (Messrs. Muir, Armour & Robertson, warehousemen, in Queen Street), but he did not remain there longer than to obtain a preliminary office training. In 1857, when in his eighteenth year, he entered the office of Messrs. Kerr, Anderson & Brodie, chartered accountants, in connection with which firm he remained until his death, being then senior partner.

That Muir was fortunate in having the opportunity to start in life under such auspices is not to be disputed. The firm was then as now of the highest professional standing. The business was founded by Mr. James Kerr, who had his offices in the Trongate in the first decade of the century. To him succeeded in the fulness of time his son Henry, who associated with him as partner the late Mr. William Anderson. Both were singularly able and high-toned men. To the present writer Mr. Henry Kerr is only a name, but the memory, of Mr. William Anderson remains as of a most winning personality. In banking, business, municipal, and professional circles in the City, no judgment was more eagerly sought, no opinion more highly prized, than his. As clear and sound in intellect as he was gentle and courteous in manner, he won the respect and affection of all with whom he came in contact. "You

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sometimes hear of a man described as 'the soul of honour,'" once said Muir to the writer, "but I never in all my life met a man to whom the epithet more strictly and literally applied than to William Anderson." And the soul of honour was James Muir himself. But there was this difference between him and his old master and subsequent partner, that whilst Mr. Anderson would shrink instinctively away from and silently avoid all contact with those whose code of honour was defective, Muir would fire up with virtuous indignation and denounce what he did not approve. No one had a keener eye for detecting anything "off the straight," or a more effective and incisive manner of exposing it.

The pure and healthful atmosphere in which Henry Kerr and William Anderson lived and moved and had their professional being was that in which James Muir had his business training. It was natural to such a character as his to thrive in such a school. Every man has his opportunity, but it is only the able man who utilises it. James Muir had an exceptionally good one, and he had exceptional abilities to take advantage of it. Within thirteen years Mr. Brodie retired, and Messrs. Kerr and Anderson assumed James Muir as their partner. This was in 1870, about which time he married Miss Isabella Findlay, daughter of a highly esteemed manufacturer in the City. If he was

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fortunate in his professional associations, he was still more so in his domestic relations. Never was union more congenial and more happy; but on this it would be unbecoming to dwell in the presence of her to whom only is left "the dull, deep pain and constant anguish of patience."

It has been said that the consummate man of business should be an enthusiast with the art to conceal his enthusiasm. None who knew Muir will quite accept this definition. He entered with enthusiasm into all he undertook, and he inspired enthusiasm in others. That was one of the secrets of his success in the management of arduous and complicated duties. One of the biggest things, perhaps the very biggest, in which he was ever professionally engaged was in connection with the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank. When in the dark October days of 1878 that institution closed its doors, a cloud settled over Scotland from which it seemed as if she would never emerge. When the crash came, Mr. Anderson was appointed one of the liquidators, and Mr. Muir relieved him of a large part of the work, for Mr. Anderson was then advanced in years. When, however, the Public Prosecutor felt it his duty to take criminal proceedings against the directors of the failed Bank, Mr. Muir was specially appointed by the Law Officers of the Crown to prepare the case for the prosecution. As the work proved too much for one,

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he asked for and obtained the collaboration of Mr. James Hutton, C.A.

Muir's evidence in that historic trial was a model of perspicuous statement and of professional exactitude. The absolute command of his subject which he displayed, and the firmness with which he enunciated his opinions, marked him at once as one of the ablest men in a profession the standard of ability in which is singularly high. As characteristic of the man, it is worth recalling that in the course of his cross-examination he said-"The evidence I have given to-day has been entirely from my own checking of the books, with very little assistance from clerks at all, because I thought it very important that I should not give evidence about what I had not personally seen." How keenly Muir felt the responsibility of his duties in this affair, how deeply he was moved by the measure of the suffering and misery caused by the reckless mismanagement of the Bank, only his intimates knew. His moral nature and his sympathetic heart were stirred to their depths · by all he saw and learned behind the scenes, and as he felt strongly, so he spoke strongly with regard to the authors of all the mischief.

Later on, the liquidators requested him to prepare the material for an action which they thought it necessary to bring against former directors of the Bank to make restitution. The preparation of this

case involved an exhaustive analysis of all the records of the Bank from the very beginning, and the patient following up of many a devious clue through successive years. It meant an enormous labour, which more "took it out" of Muir than anything he had hitherto undertaken, and the fruit of it was an exhaustive report forming a bulky volume of close and patient narrative and acute observation. This volume Muir was accustomed to jokingly refer to as his *magnum opus*. It is assuredly an important contribution both to the literature of Glasgow and to the history of commerce.

The long and arduous, yet deeply interesting and highly responsible, labour in connection with the City Bank was Muir's greatest professional work. It gave him more fame than fortune, for, as he said, had he not been associated with the liquidation he could have made far more money out of the numerous bankruptcies that resulted from the Bank smash. His other public work of a professional kind was as auditor of the Clyde Trust and of most of the important Corporation Trusts. It was thus he became intimate with the financial affairs of the City and harbour, and an authority on the subject both here and at Westminster. But just because of this professional connection with the finances of the municipality, he was precluded from taking any active part in municipal affairs. All his business life he was closely associated with the city of his birth and affections, yet

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while serving it faithfully and well, and ever promoting the higher qualities of citizenship, he did not appear either as an administrator or as a platform politician.

As an accountant, however, he took and kept the foremost place—auditor of the chief trading firms and companies in the West of Scotland, and liquidator of some of the largest concerns whose course has been run out in our generation. He was distinguished professionally by his breadth of view, his firm grasp of detail, his clear insight, his judicial estimate of evidence, and his sound judgment. And in the records of the Institute of Accountants, of which he was for so long an honoured member, is recorded the highest tribute of the profession to his ability.

Few men of his age have had such a variety of professional experience, and have conducted so many complicated business operations, at home and abroad, with such conspicuous skill and success. The secret of his success lay, as has been said, in his enthusiasm, and also in his untiring capacity for work, and in the genius which consists in the infinite capacity for taking pains.

The one distinctive mark of Muir's character was thoroughness. He was thorough in his work and in his relaxations, thorough in his affections and his sympathies, thorough in his love of beauty and truth, and thorough in his hatred of all that is sordid and evil and mean.

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Perhaps nothing impressed his friends more than the wonderful versatility of the man. Had circumstances led him into literature instead of business, he would undoubtedly have made a very high mark, for he was original, imaginative, swiftly perceptive, and deeply reflective-he had a rich command of language, exceptional facility as well as felicity of expression, a bright and sparkling humour, and a brilliant power of repartee. Even in the midst of a busy professional life, he, for a number of years, was one of the most effective leader writers of the Glasgow News (of which his brother-in-law, the late Charles Farguharson Findlay, was sometime editor), and he also wrote the art criticisms and principal musical criticisms for the same paper. In the latter capacity it may almost be said that he revolutionised the musical world of Glasgow. He was not merely an art critic, with an unerring instinct that led him to all that was best and worthiest in art-he was himself a painter of no mean quality. He was not only a musical critic-he was a musician of great proficiency. He had not only the literary faculty-he was a devoted lover of books, with an extensive knowledge of literature.

His hobby-or one of his hobbies, for as a manysided man he had many-was archaeology. He delved deeply into the history of his own town-he wrote for the Regality Club (of which he was one of the Council), and (xvii)

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for Mr. MacLehose's "One Hundred Glasgow Men," and the following Notes afford but a small idea of his large design of adding to the historical literature of Glasgow. He had also planned and prepared a large amount of material for a complete Bibliography of Glasgow, which should include not merely all books published in, or relating to, the place, but also all references to Glasgow in general literature. He made a particular study of, and wrote about, the inner history of the Darien Company, especially in its relation to Glasgow and to Glasgow people. He also wrote numerous papers on topics in economics and finance for the Institute of Accountants and other institutions.

His art sympathies and artistic knowledge were well recognised, for he was long a member of Council of the Royal Glasgow Institute of Fine Arts; he was convener of the Fine Art Sections of the Exhibition of 1888, and of the coming Exhibition of 1901; and he was twice elected Vice-President of the Art Club, the first layman on whom was conferred the honour of a second term, as an acknowledgment of his valuable services in the financial management of the Club. And here it may be parenthetically remarked that more than one distinguished artist of our time has owed much of his success to Muir's inspiring aid, his stimulating sympathy, and his practical helpfulness in many ways.

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That Muir was one of the originators and was the first president of "Ye Cronies" Club is a fact that may not convey much to the next generation; but it means a great deal to his contemporaries, for "Ye Cronies" Club is quite one of the most distinctive of the social institutions of the City, and Muir's association with it was because of the heartiness and brightness of his social qualities. In this connection was shown the lighter side of his nature, and as illustrative of his versatility it may be recalled that twice he wrote highly successful comediettas for the annual entertainments of this Club. He had, too, a happy knack in the turning off of humorous verse.

A capital raconteur, a ready wit, a brilliant conversationalist, a tactful and sympathetic listener, Muir was the charm of every social circle into which he entered. In closer companionship-on a country walk, by the study fire, in the comradeship of a sea voyage-one learned not to appreciate these social qualities less, but to understand and appreciate still more the deeper nature and higher elements of one whose natural inclination was to keep his best side hidden. Converse with him was an education in itself-so richly stored was his mind, so bright was his intellect, so vivid his sympathies, so apt his expression. How skilfully he "took the word and play'd upon it, and made it of two colours"! How brilliantly his talk would "glance and sparkle like a gem of fifty facets"! How ever (xix)

ready he was to do a deed of kindness, to help a struggling brother, to smoothe a rugged path! It is no exaggeration to say that, in James Muir, Glasgow lost one of the most distinguished of her sons. It is also no exaggeration to say that in him she also lost one of the most valuable of her citizens, comparatively little as he figured in the public eye—for it is not always those most prominent who are most useful and most worthy of honour.

Yet do his friends remember him as something more to which they find difficulty in giving expression—as the personification of loyalty and truth, of loving-kindness and sympathy. If the City is the poorer for his death, the world is the richer for the life of such as he. To those of us who have the simple woe of knowing he is dead, the memory of James Muir will ever abide as of one whom it was a privilege to have known, a blessing to have loved—as of the blend of sense and sensibility, of intellect and humour, of strength and of gentleness, that go to make the highest type of Man.

B. T.

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IN MEMORIAM.

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. ÷... The following is a small selection from the many tributes to Mr. Muir's life and character that were recorded on the announcement of his untimely death :----

INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANTS AND ACTUARIES IN GLASGOW, Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1855.

140 HOPE STREET, GLASGOW, 29th December, 1898.

DEAR MADAM,

It is my sad duty to send you the enclosed excerpt from the Minute of a Meeting of the Council of this Institute, held on 27th instant, expressing the Council's high appreciation of your late lamented husband; their deep sorrow. at his unexpected death; and their heartfelt sympathy with yourself and family in your bereavement.

Permit me also to say how much, personally, I felt Mr. Muir's death, and how deeply I sympathise with you in your great trial.

Believe me, DEAR MADAM,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) ALEXANDER SLOAN,

Secretary.

Mrs. MUIR,

27 Huntly Gardens.

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In Memoriam.

EXCERPT from Minute of Meeting of the Council of the Institute of Accountants and Actuaries in Glasgow, incorporated by Royal Charter, held in the Secretary's office, 140 Hope Street, on Tuesday, 27th December, 1898.

JOHN WILSON, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Inter alia,—

Before proceeding to the business of the meeting, the President referred to the death, which had taken place on 8th instant, in the 59th year of his age, of Mr. James Muir, of Messrs. Kerr, Andersons, Muir & Main, Chartered Accountants.

Mr. Muir, the President said, was a very able and experienced accountant, and had long occupied a leading place in the profession in Scotland, and for many years had been engaged in matters of the first importance arising in the commercial life of Glasgow.

He took a deep interest in all matters connected with the profession, and he had the welfare of the Glasgow Institute, of which he had been a member for twenty-eight years, much at heart. He had served for more than one period as a member of Council, and he was present and took part in the proceedings at last Quarterly General Meeting.

Mr. Muir was a man of fine artistic and literary tastes, and was well known and much loved in circles wider than those of professional and business life.

It was with very deep regret and sorrow that his professional brethren heard of his unexpected death, and the Council desire to record in their Minutes this expression of their esteem

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In Memoriam.

and regard for his memory, and to convey to Mrs. Muir and her family their heartfelt sympathy with them in their bereavement.

A true excerpt.

(Signed) ALEXANDER SLOAN, Secretary.

TRAINED NURSES' INSTITUTE.

18 WOODSIDE PLACE, GLASGOW, 1st March, 1899.

DEAR MRS. MUIR,

At the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Co-operation for Trained Nurses, I was asked by the Committee to convey to you an expression of the very high appreciation they have of the services rendered to the Institution by the late Mr. Muir, who acted so long as Hon. Treasurer of the Co-operation, and took such a lively interest in the development and wellbeing of the Co-operation.

They also desire me to express their deep feeling of sympathy with you in your bereavement.

I am,

Yours sincerely,

DAVID NEWMAN.

(IIV)

In Memoriam.

EXCERPT from Minute of Meeting of the Glasgow Board of the Commercial Union Assurance Company, Limited, held 22nd December, 1898.

> Present — Messrs. BINNIE, JOHNSTON, and RENNIE. Mr. BINNIE in the Chair.

Mr. Binnie, on taking the Chair, referred to the loss which the Board had sustained through the death of their esteemed friend and co-Director, Mr. Muir, and the deep regret which they all felt at the loss of one who had proved himself a sincere friend of the Company, and a valued member of this Board. The following letter from the Secretary of the Company on the subject was read :---

"LONDON, 13th December, 1898.

"DEAR SIR,

"I reported to my Directors at the meeting of "the Board to-day the death of Mr. James Muir, a member "of your local Board.

"The announcement was received with much regret, and "I am instructed to ask you to convey to the members of "the family the sincere sympathy of my Directors with them "in their bereavement.

"Yours faithfully,

"H. MANN.

" Secretary.

"The District Manager, Glasgow."

The members of the Board very sincerely joined in the above expression of sympathy with the members of the family, and the District Manager was instructed to write to Mrs. Muir accordingly.

Certified by

ARCH. LAWSON, District Manager. (XXVI)

In Memoriam.

THE GOLD AND SILVER EXTRACTION COMPANY OF America, Limited.

82 WEST NILE STREET, GLASGOW, 15th December, 1898.

DEAR MADAM,

At a Special Meeting of the Directors held to-day, it was unanimously resolved that the following Minute be engrossed in the records of the Company, viz. :--

> "The Directors desire to record their sense of the great "loss which they and the Company have sustained "through the death of their Chairman, Mr. James "Muir, C.A., whose wide experience, mature judg-"ment, and lovable personality, together with his "keen interest in, and unwearied efforts on behalf of the Company, have done so much to promote "its welfare. The Directors further desire to express "their deep sympathy with Mrs. Muir and her family "in the irreparable loss which they have sustained "through this sad bereavement; and the Secretary "is instructed to convey a copy of this Minute to "Mrs. Muir."

In conveying to you this Minute of the Board, I beg leave to associate myself in the expression of esteem for Mr. Muir, and sympathy with yourself and family.

I am, DEAR MADAM,

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) THOS. H. HERBERTSON.

Mrs. MUIR,

27 Huntly Gardens, Kelvinside.

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In Memoriam.

GLASGOW ART CLUB.

16th December, 1898.

Mrs. MUIR,

27 Huntly Gardens.

DEAR MADAM,

At the Annual Meeting of the Glasgow Art Club, held on the evening of Monday last, the President, Mr. James Guthrie, R.S.A., made reference in feeling and appropriate terms, and at considerable length, to the great loss the Club had sustained by the death of your husband.

His remarks were sympathetically received by an unusually large meeting, and it was resolved that an expression of these real feelings of grief and sympathy should be conveyed to yourself and your family.

As Honorary Secretary of the Club this duty devolves upon me, and I wish I could find words to adequately express the affection and respect which Mr. Muir inspired in both sections—artist and lay—of this Club.

His firmness of character, tempered by an unfailing courtesy and kindliness, was apparent on a very slight acquaintance with him. His advice at Council meetings, where he had a seat as Vice-President for the unique period of four successive years, was of immense value. Eminent as he was in his own profession, he was hardly less so as an Art lover and connoisseur, and he will not readily be forgotten, either in this Club or within the City of Glasgow.

On yourself and your family lies the doubly heavy loss of husband and father, and I would fain hope that this message of condolence, representing, as it does, such a

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In Memorium.

large body of artists and friends of Art, may make clear to you how widespread is the sympathy with you and your household.

Believe me, DEAR MADAM.

On behalf of The Glasgow Art Club,

Yours faithfully,

Signed, T. CORSAN MORTON, How Section.

GLASGOW INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1901.

Fine Art, History, and Archaeology Section.

CORPORATION GALLERIES, GLASGOW, 23rd December, 1898.

DEAR MADAM,

At the meeting of the Fine Art Committee of the Glasgow International Exhibition on Wednesday, most feeling reference was made by many of the members to the loss suffered by the Committee and the community by the lamented death of your husband, and I was instructed to forward to you the accompanying extract Minute, expressing profound sympathy with you and your family in your bereavement.

In this expression of sincere sorrow, I assure you, I fully share.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) JAS. PATON.

Mrs. MUIR,

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27 Huntly Gardens.

CORPORATION GALLERIES, GLASGOW, 23rd December, 1898.

The Chairman, in intimating the lamented death of Mr. (xxix)

In Memoriam.

James Muir, expressed the universal feeling of the Committee in deploring the loss of a highly valued colleague and friend.

In connection with the Exhibition of 1888, Mr. Muir had occupied the office of Convener of the Loan Collection of Pictures with conspicuous ability, and his courteous and dignified bearing, his accurate and methodical business habits, his unwearying enthusiasm and zeal, and his penetrating artistic discrimination and knowledge, contributed largely to the success of the Fine Art Department, and to the happy and harmonious manner in which the undertaking was carried out.

On behalf of the forthcoming Exhibition he had already done invaluable work. He had entered on his duties with his accustomed zeal and discretion; had given much time and thought to the work of the Sub-Committee; and was looking forward with eager and confident hope to making, in the Oil Painting Section, a worthy record of the artistic triumphs of the nineteenth century.

The Chairman moved that the Committee place on record their profound sympathy with the widow and relatives of Mr. Muir, and instruct the Hon. Secretary to forward to Mrs. Muir an extract from the Minute, testifying to the high admiration and esteem in which they hold his memory.

> Extracted from the Minutes of the Fine Art, History, and Archæology Committee of the Glasgow International Exhibition, 1901, by

> > JAS. PATON, Hon. Secretary.

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GLASGOW STREETS AND PLACES.

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

IT was known to some of the intimate friends of the late Mr. Muir that he, at one time, contemplated the publication of an exhaustive work on the place-names and street-history of Glasgow; and it was also known that, several years ago, he began the collection of material. The pressure of professional work, however, prevented him from carrying out a design which few men are better qualified than he was to undertake. I infer, indeed, from the condition of the papers placed in my possession, that the idea must have been practically abandoned four or five vears before his death, and that some of the material he had gathered has become dispersed. The Notes are, therefore, fragmentary as well as rough, and in the irregularity of their length and character indicate not only the intermittent manner in which they were jotted down, but also suggest the large scope of Mr. Muir's design. Had he lived to complete it, I venture to think that no more interesting and valuable addition could have been made to the literature of Glasgow-at all events, to the topographical history of the City.

As it is, I am painfully conscious that the publication of these first rough Notes—the exhibition of the mere skeleton of his design—would not have been to Mr. Muir's mind. But among his friends it is thought that the fruit of his labours ought not to be lost, far as these labours fell short of intention. And it is with the desire of providing some

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permanent memento of a dear friend and eminent citizen, in connection with a subject he loved, that I have undertaken the preparation of this volume for the press.

I am very sensible of the defect, from a historiographer's point of view, of the frequent absence from the Notes of specific reference to the sources of information—the more so in knowing how, in Mr. Muir himself, the craving for absolute accuracy amounted almost to a passion. Each note is, in the MSS., marked by a double system of notation, indicating its source. But I have been unable to find the key to this system, and the Notes are now printed from Mr. Muir's note-books, with just such amplification as I had within my knowledge, or at hand, to supply.

It may be asked, why did not one begin where Mr. Muir left off, and complete the work on the lines he had laid down? The reply is, that what his friends desired was to preserve the work of James Muir, and that he himself would never have consented to take credit for the labour of others. Those who would follow on his path of research will, it is hoped, find some help in the following pages, for any faults in the arrangement and extension of which the Editor alone must be held responsible.

The chapters relating to the "House No. 71 Queen Street," and to "Partick," were read as papers to the Regality Club, and were printed in the First Series of the Proceedings of that Society.

As the Notes were endorsed "Glasgow Streets and Places," that has been adopted as the title of this volume, but whether Mr. Muir intended this to be the title of the work he contemplated is not known. B. T.

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Abercrombie Street.

See Bellgrove.

Adam's Court.

Built subsequently to Jamaica Bridge by John Adam (1767-1772?). See Jamaica Bridge. John Adam built a number of antique-looking buildings in Argyle Street. He was also the contractor for the first Jamaica Street footbridge (1768).

Adelphi Street.

The Clyde frontage was called Adelphi in honour of the Brothers Hutcheson.

Albion Street.

Opened 1806. See Greyfriars Wynd (North Albion Street), and Grammar School Wynd (North Albion Street). Albion Street Chapel—the minister in 1794 was the Rev. James M'Leod.

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Alston Street.

See Theatres.

Andersonian Institute.

Founded 1796.

Anderston.

Village was formed in 1725 by Anderson of Stobcross upon one of his unproductive farms. Bishop Street, Anderston—James Monteith of this street was the first who warped a muslin web in Scotland. Long before steam mills were introduced into Scotland for spinning cotton, in 1792, Mr. Monteith purchased "bird nest" India yarn and had it woven with a hand-shuttle at a cost of 1s. 9d. per ell for weaving. The winding of such yarn cost 6s. 9d. per pound. When finished, the web was embroidered with gold and presented by Mrs. Monteith to Queen Charlotte.

Annfield Street.

See Bellgrove Street; also Gallowmuir.

Argyle Street.

In 1124 was the road to Dumbarton Castle. On 27th July, 1783, R. Browne, perfumer, Argyle Street, advertises that he supplies "genuine violet powder for the hair, of a neat, elegant, and cheerful kind"; said to be the first mention of Argyle Street. Robert Carrick, of the Ship Bank, lived in the second flat above the Bank offices, in

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Argyle Street-continued.

a house on the north side, down to 1821. Lord Provost Patrick Colquhoun (of the Luss family) had a house in Argyle Street before he removed to London. About 1828 George Douglass, plumber, Virginia Street, "was the first who put plate glass into windows in his property in Argyle Street, near Buchanan Street. It was considered generally a great risk and monstrous extravagance." (MS. note by "J. B."*)

Arn's Well.

See Wells.

* John Buchanan, LL, D.

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Back Cow Lone.

See Ingram Street. The Back Cow Lone was one of the leading thoroughfares from High Street westwards, both by Buns Wynd and Shuttle Street into Canon Street, and by the Grammar School Wynd, which was more direct.

Back Wynd.

Was open in 1690; however earlier not known.

Balmanno Street.

Dr. Balmanno, son of the builder, was called by the students "Dr. Calomel." Balmanno's ground, "occupied by Deanside Yard," advertised for sale in 1802. A crop of wheat was cut on the "brae" as recently as 1790. Street opened 1792.

Bandanna Handkerchiefs.

Henry Monteith, Bogle & Company established a factory 1802; afterwards Henry Monteith & Company. The manufacture in 1832 was mainly confined to Glasgow. Their goods were known all over the Continent as "Monteiths."

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Banks.

Glasgow Arms Bank, in 1788, east side of Miller Street. Commenced in Bridgegate, 5th November, 1750. Removed to King Street, and lastly to Miller Street. Failed, 12th March, 1793. Paid in full.

Ship Bank, in 1788, north side of Argyle Street. Commenced in the Bridgegate in January, 1750. Was the first bank of issue in Scotland. Removed to the west wing of the Shawfield Mansion. Amalgamated in 1836 with the Glasgow Bank under the title of the Glasgow and Ship Bank, which in its turn amalgamated with the Union Bank of Scotland, 1843.

Thistle Bank, commenced in Bridgegate in 1761, removed to Virginia Street in 1765, amalgamated with the Union Bank of Scotland, 1836.

Merchant Bank, at head of Maxwell Street, 1788. Commenced in Saltmarket in spring of 1719. Removed in 1771 to new tenement at north-west corner of Maxwell Street. Was the first edifice built in that street. Dissolved, 23rd February, 1798, but paid in full.

Royal Bank, in St. Andrew's Square, 1788. Began in Edinburgh, 1778. First Glasgow office in a draper's shop in Hopkirk's Land, High Street; at rent of £5, in 1783. Removed to south-east corner of St. Andrew's Square.

A. G. & A. Thomson's Bank, in 1788 was on west side of Virginia Street. Commenced there in October, 1785. Removed to west side of Queen Street to site now occupied by Lang's restaurant. Failed, 5th November, 1793. Sequestration recalled on deposit of security to pay in full, which was done by instalments.

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Banks—continued.

Paisley Banking Company, office in 1788 first flat above No. 13 Trongate. Commenced at Paisley, 1st October, 1783, the leading promoters being the Thomsons abovenamed. First bank started in Paisley. Glasgow office opened 1784. Amalgamated with the British Linen Company, 20th November, 1837.

Union Bank of Paisley, Glasgow office in 1789 in second flat above No. 17 High Street. Commenced in Paisley, May, 1788. Amalgamated with the Union Bank of Scotland, 30th June, 1838.

Bankers in Edinbro' in 1798.

Allan, Robert, Writers' Court, Exchange.

Allan, Alex., & Company, High Street.

Forbes, Sir William, Sir James H. Blair & Company, Parliament Close.

Kinnear, Thomas, & Sons.

Mansfield, Ramsay & Company.

Scott, Smith, Stein & Company.

Seton, Wallace & Company.

Smith (Donald) & Company, Royal Exchange.

Barony Glebe.

See Glasgow Field Road.

Barracks.

Built, 1795, on the site of the old "butts." See Glasgow Field Road.

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Barrack Street.

Opened 1795.

Barras Yett.

Probably not far down Saltmarket, near where it was intersected by Molendinar Burn. "Barras," said to mean either the enclosure of wood (barrier) or the enclosure of the tilting ground. Burgh Records mention (1574) "the South Port, callet the nether Barras Yett."

Barrowfield.

Mentioned in 1529 (Or. Par. Scot.). Regent Murray camped on the lands of Barrowfield prior to Langside. About (1729?) the City, in conjunction with the Trades' House, acquired Barrowfield. It remained in their hands until 1731, when they conveyed it to John Orr, who disposed of it as building ground. In 1705, the Gallowmuir, or Burgh-roods, on which the burgesses grazed their cattle, was sold to John Walkinshaw. He began there to build the village of Barrowfield; but Barrowfield as a locality existed long before that. This village was called Bridgeton after the erection of Rutherglen Bridge. Walkinshaw was able to feu only nineteen lots in nineteen years. He then sold the whole to the City and the Trades' House, who resold as said in 1731 to John Orr. Few houses were built on Barrowfield for many years. (The name is doubtless "the Burrow or Burgh Field." It was spelt Borrowfield in early deeds). John Orr of Barrowfield, one of the City Clerks from 1781 to 1803, was grandson of the John Orr mentioned above. The original John Orr paid only £10,000 for the estates of Barrowfield and Camlachie.

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Bath Street.

Was opened in 1800 by Messrs. James Clelland and William Jack.

Beggar Row.

See Hamilton Street (Little).

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Bellfield Street.

See Bellgrove Street; also Gallowmuir.

Bellgrove Street.

Formerly Witch Lone. This Lone was from time immemorial the name of an old road which led from the high grounds of Wester Craigs across a section of the Gallowmuir to Clydeside. It had in 1851 disappeared, having become Bellgrove and Abercrombie Streets. In old times the Easter and Wester Craigs belonged to the Stewarts of Minto, whose house in the Drygate was afterwards known as the Duke's Lodging. The Witch Lone was the only road north and south across the Gallowmuir (see Gallowmuir). The Lone was said to have been originated by the masons who built the Cathedral and who lived in Rutherglen. It was also a drove road for cattle crossing the Clyde at Dalmarnock Ford. It is partly delineated in a rare map, "new road by Duke Street to Cumberhauld," constructed for the Carron Company in 1766. It is complete in the maps of M'Arthur, 1778; and Barrie, 1780. Whitehill, Annfield, Bellfield, Slatefield, Campbellfield, Jeanfield, and other villas were built on the Gallowmuir. Part of the Lone is north and part south

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Bellgrove Street-continued.

of Gallowgate. About the beginning of the century a person who built some villas facing the Lone tried to call it Young Street, but the proprietors of villas preferred Bellegrove. This refers to the part north of Gallowgate. The south part became early in the century Abercrombie Street, in honour of Sir Ralph, who fell in Egypt.

Bell Street.

Opened 1710.

Bell's Wynd.

On 31st October, 1782, advertisement of sale, "Sugar House premises in Bell's Wynd." In this Wynd, on the north side, resided William Cross, head of a well-known Glasgow family. On south side, third flat, Lightbody's Land, was the warehouse of Henry Monteith, muslin manufacturer, founder of the famous firm of Henry Monteith & Company, and father of Robert Monteith of Carstairs. It was of him Blind Alick sung in 1819—

> Brave Provost Monteith, Though he's of stature plump, He would have sliced the Radicals Like a round of beef, or rump!

Bishop's Castle.

Built in 1439, a little to south-west of Cathedral, surrounded by stone wall by Beaton in 1508. Built mainly by Bishop Cameron (as to Cameron's splendour, see M'Ure).

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Bishop Rae's Bridge.

See Gorbals.

Blackfriars Wynd, or Vennel.

Mentioned about 1300. A convent of Dominican or Black Friars was founded by the Bishop and Chapter on the east side of High Street, near where the College Kirk stood. Their church was dedicated to the Virgin and St. John the Evangelist. It was begun to be built in 1246, when Pope Innocent IV. granted forty days' indulgence to all who should contribute to its completion. The convent of Blackfriars was richly endowed. King Edward I. of England, when in Glasgow for a fortnight in the autumn of 1301, lodged at the Friars Preachers (Or. Par. Scot.). The Wynd was in possession of the public by 1400, however earlier. In 1603 the steeple of the church was fitted up as a prison for ecclesiastical offenders. Persons were "steepled," and fed on bread and water. In 1635 the church had got into disrepair, and was reconveyed by the College to the City. See Regent Street (East).

Blind Asylum.

Built on the site of the country house of John Swanston, grocer, whose shop, in 1788, was at No. 85 Trongate.

Blythswood.

Built since Bath Street was opened in 1800. Extends from West Nile Street to the Burgh of Anderston. See Willowbank (Harley's purchase).

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Blythswood—continued.

Blythswood Town was divided into nine police wards. After 1820 a number of persons who had places of business in the ancient Regality went to reside in Blythswood Town, which, though adjoining the City, is in Barony Parish, hence a falling off in the rental between 1820 and 1825. The City and municipal parts of the suburbs consisted of ten parishes of City, nine wards of Blythswood, Burgh of Anderston, Burgh of Calton, Burgh of Gorbals.

Bridgeton, Finnieston, Camlachie, etc., were only "populous villages" in 1832.

Blythswood Square.

In 1800 Campbell advertised that he was ready "to let all his lands near Glasgow on leases of ninety-nine years, except about 150 acres close to the town." Opened 1823. Called "Garden Square" in map contained in Glasgow Del., viz. (four of list of authorities). The site was known as Blythswood Hill. Mr. Harley was the original feuar of the ground and projected the square. The name Garden Square was probably given from the name of a Mr. Garden, who is spoken of as intending to lay off several crescents and squares to the west of Garden Square.

Botanic Gardens.

1832, "about a mile from town." Feued from Blythswood.

Botany Bay.

Afterwards Dempster Street, q.v.

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Bridewell.

See Drygate, Duke Street, and Shuttle Street.

Bridgend.

See Gorbals.

Bridgegait.

Existed in 1124, however earlier. Merchant's Hall and steeple built 1651, from designs by Sir William Bruce. (See Wells.) 1756, James Inglis had shop opened. (See also Saltmarket.) Here in 1788 lived Lawrence Cuters, who esteemed himself the "Wisest Man in Scotland," commonly called "Lawrie Cooters." See his picture in Stuart's Views.

Brig Port.

1588, Oct. 23—Man placed to keep it in consequence of plague at Paisley (Mem. of Glasgow). 1588, Oct. 26—Two honest men of the Briggait appointed for this purpose (*ibid.*). 1588, Oct. 31—Whole ports of the town to be repaired and two honest men appointed to keep the same, "according to the auld ordinance maid thairanent for keeping of every ane of the saidis ports, to wit, the Briggait Port, etc." (*ibid.*). Inhabitants to keep their yard ends close, so that no one may come through them into the town but by the "common ports" (*ibid.*).

Bridges.

See Gorbals and Hospital Street. Building of bridges a religious duty (see meaning of Pontifex). See Cleland's

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Bridges-continued.

Definition. In 1832 there were three stone and two timber bridges over the Clyde at Glasgow. Stockwell Bridge, Jamaica Street Bridge, Hutchesons' Bridge, Saltmarket Street (timber bridge), Portland Street (timber bridge), are the five bridges referred to above in 1832; see also Rutherglen Bridge and Bishop Rae's Bridge.

Bridgeton.

See Barrowfield.

Broomielaw.

Campus de Bromilaw, mentioned about 1325 (Or. Par. Scot., 74). See Delftfield. 24th July, 1662-Resolved by Corporation to build a little quay there for the more commodious loading and landing of boats (Mem. of Glasgow). After the removal of ford in or about 1556, small craft came up to Broomielaw. But there was no regular harbour there for more than 160 years afterwards. The Magistrates held Courts called Coble Courts at the Broomielaw. (See Burgh Records, 21st April, 1589.) Niniane Hutcheson fined for stealing two salmon. "It is statute and ordaint be the baillies and counsall that the watter seriand sall charge the haill boittis cumand to the Brumelaw to cum to the mercat to be maid at the Brumelaw, but to fens the same fra doing thairof onder the pan of ten li, and that becaus thai may cum up the watter." (Burgh Records, 6th August, 1596.) About 1824 John Fulton & Co. erected a tilt-hammer in their works at Broomielaw, the first in this locality, for converting scrap into bars.

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Broomloan.

See Greenlaw.

Brown Street.

Opened 1800.

Brunswick Place.

Opened 1805.

Brunswick Street.

Occupies the site of the grass enclosure of Mr. Baird of Craigton, a sporting gentleman who kept horses on the grass known as Baird's Yard. He had a furze leaping-bar where the narrow part of the street is, and a tan-laid path up the centre of the ground from north to south. His house, on his death, became a tavern, and in 1851 was the *Christian News* office. Opened 1790. Brunswick Street, Wilson Street, John Street, Hutcheson Street, and some other streets were built by Dougald Bannatyne, John Thomson, Robert Smith, and others, forming the second "new town." Dougald Bannatyne, postmaster (1806 to 1839) and manufacturer (under firm of D. & J. Bannatyne), was father of Mr. Andrew Bannatyne of Bannatynes & Kirkwood, writers. *See* New Town.

Buchanan Street.

Opened 1780. Named after Andrew Buchanan of Buchanan, Hastie & Co., American merchants, who had four acres of ground reaching as far north as what is now Gordon Street, bounded on the west by St. Enoch's Burn.

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Buchanan Street (North).

Opened 1804. In M'Feats' Directory for 1801, the map shows not a house then west from Buchanan Street except a few at Grahamston on "Anderston Walk." This map has a cut representing two men drawing a salmon-net close to Jamaica Bridge. St. Enoch's Burn is seen running down to Argyle Street, clothed with trees, and Blythswood Town appears as open fields divided by rows of trees.

Buns Wynd.

In existence in 1560, however earlier. See Back Cow Lone.

Burrell's Lane.

Chapman's Picture of Glasgow says that the first set of itinerant players in Glasgow performed in 1750 in a room called Burrell's Hall in the High Street—it ought to have said Bell o' the Brae. An advertisement of 1800 says— "To let, a large house in Burrell's Lane."

Butts or Buttys.

See Conclud, Barracks, and Glasgow Field Road.

Burgh-roods.

See Barrowfield.

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Calton.

Bells cast there (?). Falconer the Calton barber, a character, mentioned.

Campbell Street (East).

Opened 1784. Named after James Campbell, tanner, Dovehill, north side of Gallowgate, afterwards of Petershill, Shirva, and Bedlay; father of the well-known "Claret Campbell" of the Scotch Brigade, who fought under Wellington at Assaye; and of the Society favourite, "Sandy Campbell" of Bedlay. (According to "J. B.," this family is now extinct.)

Campbell Street (West).

Was changed to Lumsden Street about 1844-46, and changed back again to the old name in a few weeks.

Campbellfield Street.

See Bellgrove Street; also Gallowmuir. (A MS. note by "J. B.," of which Mr. Muir had a copy, states that William Auchincloss, cooper, Melville Place, "built the antique villa of Campbellfield, near Camlachie, *circa* 1770." B. T.)

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Candleriggs.

Said to have been opened in 1724, and that it was previously corn riggs. But over the back lintel of a tenement which (in 1851) stood at No. 127, the property of James Graham, was an inscription dated 1597, and, beneath, the words "rebuilt 1824." The fact that a house stood at the northern end of Candleriggs at so early a date raises the question of how a tenement built there in 1597 is consistent with the supposition that the street was opened 127 years later (1724). But it is explained that this property stood in and fronted the Back Cow Lone (now Ingram Street) and ultimately became the corner of Candleriggs, when opened in 1724. There was a candleworks at its northern extremity, hence the name. The soaperie of Glasgow, which in the first number of the Glasgow Courant, 11th November, 1715, advertises that any one wanting "black or speckled soap" may be supplied with it there by Robert Luke, the manager, stood at the north-east corner of Candleriggs. The south-west corner was built by James M'Ilhose, maltman, Gallowgate, grandfather of James Hozier of Barrowfield and Mauldslie. The name was changed from M'Ilhose to Hozier.

Canon Street.

Opened in 1360, if not earlier. Formed part of Back Cow Lone. See Back Cow Lone.

Carlton Place.

Two of the new buildings here were advertised for sale, February, 1803. It was named after the mansion of the

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Carlton Place-continued.

Prince of Wales, whose gate was kept by big Sam, his Scotch porter. At this time Messrs. Laurie attempted, by putting up gates, to shut out the public from the space in front between the bridges, but the attempt failed. *See* Laurieston as to first houses built there.

Carntyne Road.

Now Duke Street, q.v.; also Gallowmuir.

Carrick Street.

Opened 1800.

Castle Street.

Existed at least as early as 1124.

Cathcart Street.

Opened 1798.

Cathedral Road.

An advertisement of 1798 mentions Potterow Lane, which seems to have been what is now called Cathedral Road.

Cattle Market.

Between Gallowgate and Duke Street. Erected in 1818.

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Centre Street.

See Tradeston.

Chamber of Commerce.

Founded by Patrick Colquhoun, Lord Provost in 1782. Directors in 1784 of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures in the City of Glasgow, constituted by Royal Charter, June, 1783;—

Patrick Colquhoun, Esq., Chairs	man. James M'Grigor, Esq	., Deputy Chairman.
Wm. Cunningham.	Henry Ridell.	James Finlay.
J. Dennistoun, sen.	Robert Cowan.	Alex. M'Alpine.
Wm. French.	George Bogle.	Dugald Bannatine.
John Campbell.	Arch. Grahame.	Wm. Lang.
John Robertson.	James Gammell.	David Dale.
William Coats.	Hugh Moody.	Robert Fulton.
John Laurie.	John Stirling.	John Wilson.
Jas. Somervell.	Walter Stirling.	Wm. Carlile.
Robt. Dunmore.	John Brown, jr.	One vacant.
Gilbert Hamilton,	Secretary. John Maxwell,	Clerk.

"There are at present (1784) about 200 members belonging to the Chamber, all merchants in Glasgow, Paisley, Greenock, and Port-Glasgow."

Charlotte Street.

Formerly Merkdaily Lane or Road. An advertisement in a Glasgow paper (unnamed) of 1798, June 3, says that there is a "house in Charlotte Street" ready to be let. The street was called after the consort of George III. For twenty-five years the lower part of it was very fashionable. Opened 1779. On the west side lived David Dale, founder of the Lanark Cotton Mills, etc., and the first agent in Glasgow of the Royal Bank, whose first offices were in a small shop in Hopkirk's Land, High Street.

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Churches (heating).

Tron Church, in 1832 heated by Adam Anderson's patent stove.

Blackfriars Church, in 1832 heated by Adam Anderson's patent stove.

Cathedral, in 1832 heated by Robert Howden & Sons, hot air dispensers.

Outer High Church, in 1832 heated by Robert Howden & Sons, hot air dispensers.

Barony Church, in 1832 heated by Robert Howden & Sons, hot air dispensers.

St. Enoch's Church, in 1832 heated by Robert Howden & Sons, hot air dispensers.

St. John's Church, in 1832 heated by Robert Howden & Sons, hot air dispensers.

Clyde Street (West).

Opened 1773. The well-known "Bob Dragon" (Robert Dreghorn of Roughhill) resided here in 1788 in "an elegant mansion."

Coble Courts.

See Broomielaw.

Clyde Iron Works.

Of Colin Dunlop. The first experiments on a commercial scale with hot blast were tried there (about 1825?); with three-sevenths of the fuel the maker could produce one-third more iron, and of a better quality.

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Coaches.

1784-Glasgow and Edinburgh Coaches. Four machines set out from each place every lawful day, at eight o'clock morning, one of them by Falkirk, and three by Whitburn. Tickets for the former sold by Mr. Munro, grocer, Cross, Edinburgh, and Mr. Durie, Trongate, Glasgow, 12s.; and for the latter by George Warden and John Cameron, Grassmarket, and Robertson, Pleasance, Edinburgh, and by J. Buchanan, J. Barron, and A. Dunbar, Glasgow, price 12s. A caravan set out from Mr. Montgomery's, Grassmarket, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at eight o'clock morning. Another from R. Lawson's, Grassmarket, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at eight o'clock morning ; tickets 10s. 1792-Stage Coaches between Edinburgh and Glasgow. By Whitburn, daily, eight o'clock, from Lawson, Montgomery & Company's, Grassmarket ; daily at ten from Marshall's, Cowgate head; daily at ten from Cameron's, Princes Street; daily at ten from Cuddie & Dunbar's, Glasgow; tickets 8s. Prince of Wales, light post chaise, daily from W. Drysdale's, St. Andrew's Street, Edinburgh, at eleven o'clock a.m., and from Saracen's Head, Glasgow; fare uncertain. One (coach?) by Falkirk, daily at nine from Black Bull Inn, Edinbro', and from Durie's, Glasgow, One from H. Cameron's, Cross, at eleven a.m., goes to 8s. M'Farline's, Argyle Street, Glasgow; tickets 10s. 1798-Stage Coaches, Glasgow and Edinburgh ; two daily (Sunday excepted) from Montgomery's, Grassmarket, at nine a.m., 12s. One daily from M'Kay's, Grassmarket, at eleven a.m., 12s. One daily from Lawson's, Cowgate, at eleven a.m., 12s. One daily from Black Bull by Falkirk at nine a.m., 12s. One diligence at eleven a.m., 15s. One diligence at eleven a.m. from Drysdale's, arrives at eight p.m., 15s. One

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Coaches-continued.

chaise from Cameron's, Cross, at eleven a.m., 15s. Glasgow carrier started daily from Campbell's in the Grassmarket (hour not given).

Cochrane Street.

Called "Cotton Street" in an advertisement in a Glasgow paper, 1789. Advertisement, January, 1799, says that a new line of street is laid out from John Street to Montrose Street to be called "Cross Street." This is now the east part of Cochrane Street. Opened 1787.

College.

See University. James Watt was, in 1757, made philosophical instrument maker to the College, and got the use of apartments there, adjoining those possessed by the Messrs. Foulis.

College Street.

Advertisement in Glasgow paper, 3rd June, 1794, advertises for builders to erect two edifices at the corner of a new street lately opened facing the College gate, on the plan drawn by James Adam, Esq., of London. The ornaments of these tenements were never completed. In 1792 the Magistrates acquired a lease from the College of a property in High Street, now occupied by College Street, and fitted it up as a place of confinement for dissolute characters. But it was only temporary, and a Bridewell in Duke Street was erected in 1798.

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Common Yett.

Near Gallowgate. Mentioned 1433 (Or. Par. Scot.).

Conclud.

In map to Or. Par. Scot, Conclud is marked with a cross, between the Fleshers' Haugh in Glasgow Green and Rutherglen Bridge, almost opposite Polmadie. Innes says that it was afterwards called Kyncleith. It was a gift to the church by some of the "sair sancts for the Crown." A common loaning referred to as "on the hill of Kincleth, as well at six 'buttys' on same hill lying on the east side thereof and contiguous to a place called Suzannah's Ryge." The above quotation is from a gift or endowment made in 1487 by Thomas Forsyth to found a chaplainry in the Cathedral. The words are "super dictum montem de Kyncleth contigue ex orientale parte de Swzannys Ryge." See Glasgow Field Road. See also Cleland's description of Green ("Annals," ii., 457 to 466). In Inquis. Dav. 1116, the name is Conclut.

Cotton Trade.

In 1820 there were 52 cotton mills, containing 511,200 spindles, with a capital of £1,000,000. During 1818, 105,000,000 yards of cotton cloth were made in Glasgow and neighbourhood, the value being not less than £5,200,000. In those days the motive power in some of the calenders was supplied by horses. In 1831 there were in the City and suburbs 78 cotton mills and power loom mills, using 91 steam engines. The majority of the cotton mills were in Bridgeton and Calton. After the erection of so many steam engines the atmosphere became

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Cotton Trade-continued.

clouded with smoke. Although the fiscal was empowered by Act of Parliament to prosecute in town, Hutchesontown, Gorbals, Calton, and Bridgeton, "where by far the greater part exists," had no Anti-Smoke Act.

Cowcaddens.

In 1793 a slaughter-house and a cattle market existed here. "Decreet given against Johne Mwdy, maltman, for payment to George Elphinstoun, factor to Mr. Archibald Douglas, parson of Glasgow, of £12 3s. 4d. Scots, in Mwdy's hands, being a debt owing to John Boyd, who had been decerned by the Lords of Council to pay a sum to the parson for 'certane teyndis of Kowcaldanes.'" (Burgh Records, 1st February, 1574).

Cranstonhill.

Water Works. Company formed 1808.

Cross.

The old Jail was built there in 1603. See Greyfriars Wynd.

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Dale Street.

See also under Rumford Street, re Howard, Franklin, etc.

Deanside Yard.

See Balmanno Street.

Dean of Guild Court.

1785—Dean of Guild Court, Glasgow. Alexander Brown, Dean of Guild. Merchants: Walter Stirling, Alexander M'Caul, William Lang, John Brown, jun. Crafts: John M'Aslan, Robert Auchincloss, William Auchincloss, David Stevenson. "The Dean of Guild and his Council have power to judge and give decreets in all offences betwixt merchant and merchant, and other guild brothers, in matters of merchandise and other such like causes; in decerning all questions of neighbourhood and lyning within the burgh; to discharge and punish all persons, unfreemen, using the liberty of freemen within the burgh as they think fit; to oversee and reform the metts and measurs; and to raise taxation on the guild brethren for the support of their decayed brethren, wives, children, and servants."

Delftfield.

The first manufactory of delft in Scotland set up at Delftfield, "near Broomielaw," in 1748.

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Delft Work.

In 1763, Professor Anderson, founder of Anderson's College, sent a small working model of Newcomen's steam engine for repairs to Watt's shop in Saltmarket, opposite to St. Andrew's Street. Watt thought it capable of improvement, and procured an apartment in the Delft Work near the Broomielaw. He shut himself up with a single assistant and began his experiments, during which the beam broke and the machine was laid aside. Ultimate success was not attained until he went to Dr. Roebuck's at Kinneil, where he made his first little working engine, which had a block-tin cylinder of 18in. diameter.

Dempster Street.

Once known as Botany Bay. Runs from Love Lone to Cathedral Street. Opened 1792.

Dennistoun.

North of East Duke Street, was built on fields belonging to the estate of Mr. Jonathan Anderson, "merchant at Sweetup," near Bothwell, who was also the owner of the land now occupied by Sighthill Cemetery. The Duke Street fields used to be known as "Anderson's Parks," and the "Glasgow Sharpshooters" of 1819 used to exercise there under Colonel Hunter.

Dobbie's Loan.

Old Roman Iter. See Duke Street and Stable. Green Port.

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Dovehill.

Or Dowhill or Gersum Land. The Provanside of the Common Green, mentioned 1478 (Or. Par. Scot.). See note as to origin of name in Life of St. Kentigern, "Historians of Scotland," vol. v.

Drygate.

Existed 1124 or earlier. See also under Duke Street. Prior to building of Stockwell Bridge in 1345 by Bishop Rae, the principal street of the City was the Drygate, near the head of which on the south stood the Duke's Lodging, which belonged at one time to the Rector of Eaglesham. but came into the Montrose family 1586. A mint was built here in 1392. The coins struck bore on one side the King's crest, crowned, but without the sceptre, with the motto "Robertus Die Gratia Rex Scotorum," on the other side on the inner circle "Villa de Glasgow," and on the outer circle "Dominus Protector." A building on south side of Drygate, formerly manse of the Prebend of Cambuslang, was in 1635 bought by the Magistrates and fitted up as a correction house for vagrants and dissolute women. In 1638 the Council gave a lease of their "great lodging and backyard in the Drygate" to Robert Fleyming and his partners, "except the two front vaults," free of rent for seventeen years, to be used as a manufactory wherein a number of poor people might be employed. See Gyrthburne and Limmerfield Street.*

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^{*} May not this refer to the same house as is mentioned in the immediately preceding sentence, the "two front vaults" being reserved for the "vagrants"?

Drygate Port.

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Burgh Records, 1574, mention this Port. Decreet given in favour of the College against William Stuarte, "as occupeyar, heretour and intromettour with the tenement in the Drygate callit Askirk Manse" for payment of "the soome of xiiijs. iiijd. money yeirlie be the space of xvj yeiris begane for ane annuell awand furth of the said tenement sumtyme perteining to the Vicaris of the queir of Glasgow, and now perteining to thame as havand the gift thairof." (Burgh Records, 6th May, 1597.)

Duke's Lodging.

See Drygate and Duke Street.

Duke Street.

See note under George Street as to this street having come west formerly to Balmanno Brae. Called after the Duke of Montrose, whose "Lodging" overlooked it. It was formerly the Carntyne Road. From time immemorial a narrow Lone led from Shettleston past Whitehill House into the Drygate, in line with what is now Duke Street. It was part of the old Roman "iter," or military road, which branched off the main line at Carluke, and came down through the thick forest, via Drygate and Dobbie's Lone, in its course to the Antonine Wall at Theodosia, near Dumbarton. Re Duke's Lodging, see also Bellgrove Street. Witch Lone is probably the same as the lane mentioned Opened 1794. Bridewell erected here 1798. above. Bridewell extended 1824. See also Gallowmuir.

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Dunlop Street.

Opened 1772. See Theatres. At head of west side lived, in 1788, Archibald Smith, jun. (of the firm of Leitch & Smith), who purchased the lands of Jordanhill, in which property he was succeeded by James Smith of Jordanhill, the scientist and Biblical critic.

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Fiddler's Close. Off High Street.

Finnieston.

Called after Rev. Mr. Finnie, tutor or chaplain to Mr. Anderson of Stobcross, the founder of Anderston and Finnieston. It was called "the world's end" from some hand-loom weavers who took very gloomy views of the state of the country about the end of last century, thinking it quite "done." They expressed the determination of "going to the end of the world rather than live in such a country," and so they disappeared, but only to turn up in the Little Lone in Finnieston. Finnie is said to have been tutor to Orr of Barrowfield. This is confirmed in Brown's History. Orr succeeded Anderson in the property, by purchase.

Franklin Street.

See Dale Street, Howard Street, Rumford Street.

Frederick Street (South).

First called Glassford Street. Advertisement, 1781,

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Frederick Street (South)-continued.

announces ground for sale "at the south-east corner of George Square fronting Little Glassford Street." Called after Duke of York. Opened 1787.

French Street.

Was originally Papillon Street.

Gallowgate.

Called "Vicus Furcarum" in Reg. of Glasgow. Existed 1124, if not earlier. At its head stood the extensive premises of the Glasgow Tanworks Company. In 1713, five of the original ports existed, viz.:--the Gallowgate Port near St. Mungo Street, the West Port near the Black Bull Inn, the Water Port near the old Bridge, the Stable Green Port near the Infirmary, and the Rottenrow Port at the western extremity. The Gallowgate Port and West Port seem to have been taken down in 1749. For reference to pottery in Gallowgate, see Tureen Street. First tannery in Scotland for tanning ben leather established by Glasgow Tanworks Company on east side; formed soon after the Union and composed of a number of leading merchants of the City. In 1773 this company employed The Eastern Sugar House was 300 hands (Cleland). owned by "Robert M'Nair and Jean Holmes in company." Jean was Robert's wife, and it was after her he named "Jeanfield," a queer-looking villa which he built on the site of what is now the Eastern Necropolis. At No. 25 was, in 1788, the shop of Charles Walker, grocer and agent for the old Falkirk Bank. As Colonel of the Grocer Corps of Volunteers, he was generally spoken of as "Kornel Walker," and his regiment was known as the "Sugeralli Corps." He was "the gallant Charlie Walker" of whom Blind Alick sang that he "makes Bonyparty tremble like

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Gallowgate-continued.

a Quawker." ("J. B.," in a MS. note copied by Mr. Muir, says this shop in his time was still extant, and "the greatest shop curiosity in Glasgow." B. T.)

Gallowmuir.

Extended east from the Butts (afterwards the Barracks) to Camlachie, bounded on the north by the Carntyne Road, once a Roman "iter," and on the south by what is now The muir was a wild common, overgrown with Calton. whins. Whitevale, Annfield, Bellfield, Slatefield, Campbellfield, Jeanfield, and other villas were built on Gallowmuir soon after the middle of last century. Annfield was built by Tennent, who called it after his wife, Ann Park. The memory of Ann-, Bell-, Campbell-, Jane-, and Slate-field are preserved still (1894) in the names of streets in the locality. See Barrowfield. Burgh Records, 21st May 1625-" Ordaines the Maister of Work to repair the buttis in the Gallowmuir for exercis of schutting guha pleissis."

Garden Square.

See Blythswood Square.

Garscube Road.

See Magazine Street.

Garthland Street.

October, 1799—Several new tenements advertised to let there. Called after Colonel M'Dowall, M.P. Opened 1793.

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General Terminus Railway.

See Greenlaw.

George Square.

Opened 1787. February, 1789 — Advertisement in Glasgow paper announces that R. Smith, jun., builder, has bought three sides of the square, and has commenced building seven houses on the eastern side. When the square was planned, a statue of George III. was intended to have graced the centre. 1797, August—Advertisement in Glasgow paper offers thirty guineas reward to informers against those who had destroyed the greater part of the railing, which shows that by that time it was railed in. The George Inn was opened in 1802 by Mrs. Hemming (late of the Star). See New Town.

George Street.

Opened 1792. Called after George III. Some time before 1801, Duke Street ran as far west as Balmanno Street, its name being cut deep in east corner tenement. See Galloway Court, George Street.

Gibson's Wynd.

In the Saltmarket.

Glasgow Field Road.

During the minority of Queen Mary, the Regent Hamilton fought a battle with the Earls of Lennox and Glencairn at the Buttys, said to be the site of the Infantry Barracks. About 300 men fell. The scene of

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Glasgow Field Road—continued.

this battle was called "the Field of Glasgow." ("Annals of Glasgow" quoted, vol. i., p. 9.) The Glasgow Field Road is mentioned in an advertisement as forming part of the lands lying between Howgate and Glasgow Field.

Galloway Court, George Street.

Called after Galloway, of Galloway & Anderson, wrights and builders, east end of George Street. See advertisements, 1801.

Galloway Court.

Glassford Street, q.v.

Glassford Street.

At first called "Great" Glassford Street to distinguish it from "Little" Glassford Street, which was the name applied at first to South Frederick Street, q.v. 1786, 28th June—Advertisement in Glasgow paper announces the sale of exotics, pine plants, and hot-house materials in the ground of Mr. Glasford, near West Port. This ground was then being laid out for feus. "Great" also appears in an advertisement of 1802. The supports of the hinges of the gate of the Glassford grounds were, in 1851, still to be seen embedded in the wall of the corner house on the north-west side of Trongate. Opened 1793. House of Glassford was removed in 1792(?) for opening Glassford Street. This house was the Shawfield Mansion. Galloway Court (37 Glassford Street) was called after James Galloway, writer, who advertises in 1800 "these elegant shops west side of Glassford Street." See Whitehill.

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Gorbals.

Latin Garba means (it is said) a sheaf of corn. Decimae Garbales is an old term in Scotch Law meaning vicarage teinds. This may be the origin of the name. 1759, April 26th, the Lords agreed to a bill entitled, "An Act for improving the navigation of the River Clyde to the City of Glasgow, and for building a bridge across the said river at the village of Gorbals." The place was famous for manufacture of fire-arms, drums, spinning-wheels, cuckoo-clocks, and swaps. See Hospital Street. The village of Brig-end or Gorbals is probably as old as Bishop Rae's Bridge, built 1345. The Magistrates and Council bought the lands of Brig-end, or Gorbals, from Sir Robert Douglas of Blaickerston, 1647, for £81,333 6s. 8d. Scots; one-half for Hutchesons' Hospital; and the other half between the City and the Trades' House. The Magistrates received, in 1650, a Crown charter to lands of Gorbals, together with the heritable office of Bailliery and Justiciary formerly held by the Duke of Lennox. This charter was confirmed by the Duke's commissioners in 1655. The purchase did not include the ancient village alone, but also included Kingston, Tradeston, Laurieston, and Hutchesontown (or at all events these areas), bounded on the south by Strathbungo. During about 150 years after formation of Merchants' and Trades' Houses the latter invariably joined the City in purchase of lands, but the Merchants' House declined to invest in land.

Gordon Street.

Opened 1802.

Grahamston.

Brewery here soon after Union. See Theatres.

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Græme Street.

Named after Robert Græme, Sheriff-Substitute, who, in 1788, was living on second flat of Dispensary Close, High Street, and who opened up this new street off Campbell Street, Gallowgate.

Grammar School Wynd.

Formerly Greyfriars Wynd. The Grey Friars established themselves in Glasgow sometime in the fourteenth century. When the church in North Albion Street was being built, the workmen dug up from the foundations many bones which were at first supposed to be those of men who fell in skirmishes between the Scots and English in the days of Wallace, but, upon it being observed that the skeletons were all laid east and west, it was concluded rather that they were those of Grey Friars who had been buried in the cemetery of the monastery. The skulls were whole. 1574—Sculehous Wynd is mentioned in Burgh Records. See Back Cow Lone.

Grammar School.

Masters of the Grammar School in 1785—Jo. Dow, Al. Braidfoot, Dan. M'Arthur, Dav. Allison.

Greenlaw.

Francis Reid of Greenlaw, who was bailie of Gorbals in 1771, bought Greenlaw about that time for £1000. It formed part of Broomloan estate. At this time the improvements on the Clyde were just commencing, and when Golborne erected the jetties, Reid filled up the spaces with

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Greenlaw-continued.

cuttings of trees, hedges, and stones, and in a short time swampy pools became firm ground. Reid's heirs sold nearly the whole of the estate for £3800 to a Mr. M'Intyre, who resold it to the General Terminus Railway Company for £45,000.

Green (The).

See Dovehill and Gallowmuir. Burgh Records, 24th June, 1576—" Item it is statute be the baillies, counsall, and commountie, that thair be ane calf hird conducit to keip the calfis wpone the Grein furthe of scaythe, wtherwayis gif thai be fundin in scaythe to be pundit, and als ordanis thame that hes the freir land in the Brummilaw to bige the weir for halding furthe of the beistis."

Greyfriars Wynd.

Since the Reformation the locality of Greyfriars Wynd had been the resort of the bishops and clergy, but in 1587 it had become ruinous and for the most part altogether decayed, so that the proprietors were "pauperit." There was then a great confusion of markets "about the Croce," consequently, in 1587, a Parliamentary commission in favour of inhabitants of Glasgow dwelling above Greyfriars Wynd, and consisting of Robert Lord Boyd, and Walter Pryor of Blantyre, conjointly with the half of the "counsall of Glasgow," was appointed to "take order" for relief of the decay of the locality named "ather be appointing of the mercatt of salt, quilk comes in at the overport, or the beir and malt mercatt, upon the Wyndheid of the said Citie, or sic other pairt thereabout quhair the said commissioners

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Greyfriars Wynd-continued.

may appoint." The commissioners, in their preamble, state that the "pairt of ye said Citie above the said Greyfriars Wynde is ye onlie ornament and decoratioun thereof, be ressone of ve grite and sumptuous buildings of grite antiquitie, varie proper and meit for the ressait of his Heiness and nobilitie at sic tymes as they sall repair thereto." In 1504 a second commission was issued. It narrates that the commissioners of 1587 removed the Saltmarket to the Wynd Head, but it was found "altogether incommodious be ressone the same was far distant fra the brig and water of the said Citie, guhair the salt is maist uset, and pat the merchandis and fischeris guha bocht the same to greit expense of carriage and transporting thairof fra the said Wynd Heid to the brig, be the space of ane Therefore the commissioners are inmyle and mair." structed to put the beer and malt market on the Wynd Head, but to remove the Saltmarket thence back to the "auld statioun quhair it stood, narrer the said brig." See Grammar School Wynd.

Greyfriars Port.

Is mentioned in Burgh Records, 1574. 1588, October 31 —To be closed in consequence of plague in Paisley (Mem. of Glasgow). "The wicket thereof to be pakut to the neighbours, and they to be answerable for the same." (*Ibid.*)

Gyrthburne.

The rivulet bounding the village and separating it from the Bishop's Forest, which extended from the Molendinar Burn to Bothwell in the time of Wallace, and by charter

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Gyrthburne-continued.

of James II. (1450) was bestowed on the bishop and see to be held blanch on presentation of a red rose annually. It is there alluded to as "terras vulgarita vocatas Bischop Forrest." The statute James III., Parl. 5 c. 36, 1469, is titled "Of slauchter of fore thought, fellonie, and suddantie, and fleeing to Girth." It speaks of offenders trusting to be defended "throwe the immunitie of hailie kirk and Girth," and alludes to a dignitary called the "maister of Girth."

Hamilton Street (Little).

Formerly called Beggar Row. See advertisement, Glasgow paper, 1788. Lower part of it was built or building in 1795. Opened 1791.

Hanover Street (South).

1787, February — Advertisement in Glasgow paper announces sale of ground in St. David's Street, which seems to be the present Hanover Street. 1798, November —First mention of Hanover Street in a Glasgow paper. Called after Royal Family.

Havannah Street.

Opened 1763 or 1762, and so named in commemoration of the taking of Havannah.

High Street.

Existed at least as early as 1124. At the time of the publication of the first Glasgow Directory (by John Tait "a little above the Cross," 1784), the greater portion of the business community was gathered in High Street, Saltmarket, Trongate, Gallowgate, Candleriggs, Bridgegate,

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High Street-continued.

and the Wynds. The population of the City then (1783) was 43,000. In Hopkirk's Land, High Street, was the first office in Glasgow of the Royal Bank of Scotland. "By No. 42" were the premises of William Stirling & Sons, merchants, calico printers, and linen printers. (For an exhaustive account of this family and firm, see a paper, "William Stirling & Sons," contributed to *The Glasgow Herald* by Mr. J. O. Mitchell, 2nd February, 1880, afterwards reprinted in pamphlet form.)

Hospital Street.

In 1794, a new Glasgow was about to arise on the south bank of the river. In Lumsden's map of the City (1783) there is not a single house visible eastward of the Main Street of Gorbals, nor were any of the least consequence reared for ten years afterwards. But in December, 1793, the patrons of Hutchesons' Hospital advertised that they "had laid out much money to drain the ground and defend it from the river of that level tract called St. Ninian's Croft, etc.": that they meant to "procure water and form a convenient approach to the old bridge," and that a number of streets (one to be called Hospital Street) were already laid out in the new town of Hutcheson. In January, 1794, contractors were advertised for to build a new bridge over the Clyde to "Hutcheson." A stone bridge of five arches was decided upon, to be completed by Martinmas, 1796. It was carried away by the spate of 1795 before completion, and the piles long encumbered the river. A wooden bridge afterwards badly supplied its place.

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Howard Street.

1798—Advertisement in April mentions "that street" as having been opened without giving its name, so that the name may have been given after the street was opened.

Howard Street (East).

Dale, Howard, Franklin, and Rumford Streets, in the east end of the City, were all named after philanthropists.

Howgate.

See Glasgow Field Road. Mentioned in advertisements, 1802.

Hutchesons' Bridge.

The foundations were laid in 1794 by Provost Gilbert Hamilton, near the foot of Saltmarket, to connect the lands of Hutchesontown with the City. It was twenty-six feet wide and had five arches. On 18th November, 1795, during a very high flood, it was swept away, after the parapets had been nearly completed. The patrons of Hutchesons' Hospital, the Magistrates and Council of the City, and certain persons connected with Hutchesontown, subscribed to rebuild the bridge. An Act of Parliament was obtained, and the foundation stone was laid with masonic honours by Robert Dalglish, preceptor of the hospital. Dr. Cleland wrote a pamphlet descriptive of the ceremony, the proceeds of the sale of which were intended to be applied for the benefit of operatives out of work. The bridge was one of five arches, and was thirty-six feet wide within the parapets-designer, Robert Stevenson, C.E.; builder, John

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Hutcheson's Bridge-continued.

Steadmen. The piers were ready for the springing of the arches in June, 1831, and the whole was to be completed by the autumn of 1832. See Saltmarket Timber Bridge.

Hutchesons' Hospital.

See Hospital Street, Hutcheson Street, and Gorbals.

Hutcheson Street.

1787, February—Advertisement in a Glasgow paper announces that "a large garden at the back of Hutchesons' Hospital" (the old one in Trongate) "is now laid off for building ground, through which a new street, fifty feet wide, is to run from the back of the hospital to Ingram Street." The ground sold for £2990, being about 11s. per square yard, which was an astonishing price at this time. Opened 1790. Named after the brothers Hutcheson, after whom Adelphi Street was also named. See Brunswick Street.

Hutchesontown.

See Hospital Street and Gorbals. First house built there by Rev. John M'Leod of Albion Street chapel in 1794. It was in St. Ninian Street.

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Incle Factory Lane.

Was still in existence in 1851 near College. Origin of incle manufacture in Glasgow in 1735. See Shuttle Street.

Ingram Street.

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See Hutcheson Street. Formerly Back Cow Lone, q.v. Opened 1781. Assembly Rooms built, 1796.

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Jamaica Bridge.

The foundation was laid with masonic honours on 29th September, 1767, by Provost George Murdoch, acting Provincial Grand Master Mason for the West of Scotland. He was the first Glasgow Provost who wore an official gold chain, which was made for, and worn on, this special occasion. The procession proceeded from the Saracen's Head Inn. The Provost acted on the occasion without appointment from the Grand Lodge, and was threatened with censure by the Grand Master. The bridge was thirty feet wide within the parapets. The arches were finished in 1771. On 2nd January, 1772, the Greenock stage coach passed over the bridge, although the parapets were not The whole was finished 1st March, 1773. built. The designer was William Mylne, architect of the North Bridge, Edinburgh. The building was executed by John Adam, who subsequently built Adam's Court. This bridge had a very inconvenient ascent, and when Cleland wrote his "Enumeration" (No. 1) it had been resolved to rebuild. Designs had been procured from Thomas Telford, and levelling and boring had been begun, 1831-32. The greater water-way was expected to lessen the floods in the lower parts of the town. The weir was to be removed, and the river deepened above the bridge, so that small craft might be brought further into the City. It was to be fifty feet wide, with seven arches, and was to be the widest river bridge in the kingdom, except the new London Bridge.

Jamaica Street.

Opened 1763. A building in this street, used once as a circus, was fitted up as the tabernacle of "Independents in connection with the Congregational Union of Scotland." It was opened by the Rev. Rowland Hill, of London, 28th February, 1799, on which occasion an alarm that the galleries were giving way caused a panic, during which many people were seriously hurt. In 1730 the first bottle-house was erected.

Janefield Street.

See Bellgrove Street; also Gallowmuir.

John Street.

Called from several of the municipal magnates bearing that name. Opened 1785, at which time our Magistrates consisted of a Provost and three Baillies, the whole of whom bore the name of John. John C. Campbell, Lord Provost; John Brown, jun., John Dunlop, John M'Aslan, Baillies. There were also at this time John Nicholl, Baillie of the River and Firth of Clyde; John Brown, Master of Works; John Wilson, sen., town-clerk; John Orr, advocate, townclerk. It was, in compliment to these, called John Street. Probably the street should be called Johns Street, in the plural number. A market once existed there called the "new market." An advertisement in a Glasgow paper, 1793, announces that stalls may be had. The market was located between Cochrane Street, north side, It did not long exist. and George Street. Lower part of the street built or building in 1795. Opened 1793. See Brunswick Street.

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Kent Street.

Opened 1802.

King Street.

Opened 1724. 1782, October 31—The "Miss Logans" advertised their boarding-school for young ladies, genteelly situated up a close in King Street. On the east side was, in 1788, the house of Cunningham Corbett, merchant, who commanded a regiment of Glasgow volunteers, and of whom Blind Alick sang—

> Here's a health to Cornal Corbett, And likewise to his riflemen, For when they do lay down the sword, Every one takes up a pen.

At No. 49 was, about the same time, the shop of Robert Craig, linen and woollen draper, father of the famous "Bob Craig," the art collector. King Street Sugar House started in 1726 at south-west corner of Princes Street and King Street. Had originally eight partners, and had six successive sets of partners, the last being J. & W. Duguid & Co. The Sugar House was demolished soon after 1790.

Kingston.

See Gorbals.

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Kirk Street.

Existed 1124 or earlier. William Menzies there, first in West of Scotland who had an "entered still." (See early Burgh Record against this.) Opened his distillery in Kirk Street, 1786, his licence being the fourth in Scotland. Messrs. Stein, Haig, and another preceded him. Duty at that time about 1d. per gallon. Best malt spirit sold for 3s. per gallon. Gas Light Company—incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1817. The gasworks were at Kirk Street, Townhead, with four gasholders at the works and four over the City. Nine thousand tons of coal used annually, etc. James B. Neilson (hot blast) manager of the works.

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Ladywell. See Wells.

Landressy Street.

Said to be called after Landreci, after the battle of that name at the close of the eighteenth century.

Laurieston.

Lands advertised as feuing off in March, 1803. See Gorbals. In 1802, James Laurie began to build Laurieston. On 4th June, foundation stones of the four west-most lodgings of the east compartment of Carlton Place were laid.

Limmerfield Street.

Existed 1124 or earlier. Henry Darnley, after his marriage with Mary, retired to Glasgow, where his father lived, and dwelt some time with Mr. Erskine, of the family of Mar, priest of Campsie and chancellor to the Chapter of the Cathedral, whose house stood in the Drygate, part of the east range of buildings called Limmerfield.

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Lyndsay's Wynd.

"Alias New Wynd," mentioned in a process of "apprsying," 3rd April, 1622.

Lindsayis Port.

1588, October 31—To be closed in consequence of plague in Paisley (Mem. of Glasgow).*

Love Lone.

See Dempster Street.

* I.e., "Memorabilia of Glasgow."

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M'Alpine Street. Opened 1800.

Magazine Street.

1782, April 4th—The Magistrates advertised that a public powder magazine is now open. The building is described as standing near Garscube Road, then a remote locality. Magazine Street faced the Normal School. In 1851 the magazine still stood there, but it was by that time transformed into a repairing place for cabriolets.

Mains Street (West End).

Was changed to Minto Street about 1844-46, and back again to Mains Street a few weeks afterwards.

Marie Wynd.

1622, April 3rd-Mentioned in a process of "appryissing."

Maxwell Street.

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1795—Advertisement announces sale of the premises of the deceased Stephen Maxwell, brassfounder there, after whom the street was called. 1810—There were thatched houses at the east corner. At north-east corner stood, in 1788, the town residence of Andrew Houston of Jordanhill.

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Maxwell Street-continued.

"It stood a little way back from the line of Argyle street within a parapet wall, with a parterre in front, and an oval walk laid with white flint. A large brass knocker was on the outer gate. It was demolished, *circa* 1820." (MS. note by "J. B.") Stephen Maxwell was chief partner in the Merchant Bank, whose offices were in this street. "J. B." says the street was named after John Maxwell of Fingalton, from whom Stephen Maxwell acquired the land.

Mayns Wynd.

1548--Mentioned in Or. Par. Scot.

Merchants' House.

See Gorbals.

Meadow Well.

1304—Mentioned in Or. Par. Scot.

Merkdaily Lane.

See Charlotte Street.

Miller Street.

Opened 1773. Belonged to Mr. Miller of Westerton, a maltman. Surveyed and laid out by James Barry, Carsbasketland, Gallowgate, who also laid out Dunlop Street, etc. On the east side of the street was the office of the Glasgow Arms Bank, which failed in 1793. A number of the houses were built by Morrice Murray, house-wright and cabinetmaker, partly on speculation and partly "on the

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Miller Street—continued.

employment of gentlemen for their private residences." The first purchaser of a plot for building was Archibald M'Credie, English merchant, east-side, 1771, and his site was afterwards occupied by the Western Bank. On east side lived also Walter Stirling, merchant, founder of Stirling's Library. (Copy of MS, note by "J. B."-" Mrs. Buchanan of Craigofairn, east side of Miller Street, . . . was the widow of Mr. Douglas Buchanan of Craigievern, who built the house in 1772. It is now the oldest edifice remaining in Miller Street, and after the lady's death became the property of David Snodgrass Buchanan, Esq., who sold it in 1812 to Messrs. Graham & Mitchell, writers. They had their writing chambers there for forty-three years, and are now represented by Messrs. Mitchell, Allardyce & Mitchell" (Mitchells, Johnstone, & Co.). "The edifice is now" (date not given) "occupied by Mr. Peter Mackenzie, Glasgow Gazette, and other tenants.")

Milton Street.

See Port Dundas.

Mint.

See Drygate. See Walcargate : "West Cunye," 1498.

Mitchell Street.

1798, November—Mentioned in an advertisement in a Glasgow paper. 1792—"The tennis court in Mitchell Street" was rented as a temporary Catholic chapel, and the Rev. Alexander M'Donald, who afterwards became Bishop of Upper Canada, was appointed priest.

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Molendinar.

See Gyrthburne. Burgh Records, 5th October, 1581, contain statute ordaining that "na hydis, skinnis, ischewis, nor na other filthie thingis be waschin in the burn of Molyndoner," under penalties duly set forth.

Montrose Street.

Opened 1787.

Morrison's Court.

1797—Named in advertisement. Morrison's Land was then the *ultima Thule* of the City, and its builder was looked upon as a ruined man for building so far west. On the contrary, he made a large fortune, became a Bailie and a J.P. for the county. He was originally a working wright.

Nelson Street.

1799—Advertisement of steadings for sale on the line of Nelson Street. Named after Lord Nelson. It was for some years a fashionable street. Opened 1798.

New Town.

Commenced to be built in 1786 by Dugald Bannatyne, John Thomson, and Robert Smith, viz., a considerable part of the buildings between Albion Street, Queen Street, and Ingram Street and George Street. For what was in 1791 called the "New Town," Glasgow is mainly indebted to Dugald Bannatyne. (Robert Smith, senior and junior, cabinetmakers and wrights, Candleriggs, were two of the members of the building copartnery. According to a MS. note by "J. B.," in the possession of Mr. Muir, the partners had a loan of £100,000 from Ichabod Wright, banker in Nottingham, and another of £20,000 from Messrs. A. G. & A. Thomson, bankers, Glasgow, on mortgages over the grounds and buildings to be erected thereon. Two of the sons of A. Thomson, the banker, were in the syndicate. But "the speculation was long in a desperate state, and did not ultimately remunerate the adventurers." The scheme included the formation of Hutcheson, Wilson, Brunswick, John, and Cochrane Streets, and of George Square. B. T.)

New Wynd.

Opened 1690. Mentioned 1622. See Lindsay's Wynd. (60)

Observatory Hill.

(The only reference to this locality in Mr. Muir's notes is the following memorandum, which was found under the name of Robert Sword, writer, son of Alexander Sword, ironmonger at No. 17 Gallowgate in 1788 :--- "I remember Robert Sword well. A tall, gaunt man, who generally wore very long-tailed coats, his hair and whiskers grizzled grey, and his pock-marked face, distinguished by a prominent nose and cheek bones, from over which looked sunken eyes overhung by shaggy brows. He sat in St. George's-in-the-Fields Church, and was conspicuous for a chronic, spasmodic cough, which appeared to rack him in every muscle. Many a time, as a child, I have sat watching him during one of these paroxysms, with the expectation of seeing the poor old gentleman die or burst a blood-vessel. His house was on the Observatory Hill, in the west-end of the City, and it still stands at the head, or west end, of the pro indiviso plot in the centre of Huntly Gardens." J. M., 26th February, 1885.)

Old Wynd.

Existed in 1690 or earlier. See Ronald Street—allusion to Bailie Machin.

(61)

Orr Street.

Named after the Orrs of Barrowfield.

••

Overport.

See Greyfriars Wynd.

(62) .

Papillon Street.

Afterwards French Street. 1799, March—Papillon's dyeworks advertised for sale—works at Rutherglen Bridge. The dyeing of cottons in Turkey-red was introduced by Papillon. Messrs. MacIntosh & David Dale began Turkey-red dyeing in 1785.

Parishes.

Glasgow Presbytery in 1784—

South Parish. South-west Parish. North Parish. North-west Parish. East Parish. West Parish. Mid Parish. Barony Parish. St. Enoch's Parish. Gorbals Parish. Rutherglen Parish. Cumbernauld Parish. Carmunnock Parish. Cader Parish. Campsie Parish. Govan Parish. Kirkintilloch Parish. Kilsyth Parish. Cathcart Parish. Eaglesham Parish.

John Gilles. John M'Caul. William Taylor. Archibald Bonar. Robert Balfour. William Porteous. William Craig. John Burns. William Taylor. W. Anderson. James Young. William Stewart. Joseph Hodgson. Alexander Dun. James Lapsley. William Thom. William Dun. John Telfer. Vacant. Vacant.

Town of Glasgow. Town of Glasgow. Crown. Town of Glasgow. Town of Glasgow. Town of Glasgow. Town of Glasgow. Crown. Town of Glasgow. The Parish. Town Council, Rutherglen. Lady Clementina Fleming. Stewart of Castlemilk. Heritors of Cader. Crown. University of Glasgow. Lady Clementina Fleming. Crown. Rae of Aikenhead. Earl of Eglinton.

(This is the only memorandum under this heading, to which Mr. Muir evidently intended to give wide treatment. B. T.)

(68)

Parliament (Members, etc.).

Prior to Union there were 155 members of Scottish Parliament—89 for counties and 66 for royal burghs. Burgh of Glasgow sent *one*. In the Scottish Parliament, and for some time after in the British, burgh members were paid when on duty. Provost Montgomery was the last who represented Glasgow in Scottish Parliament. He received $\pounds 633$ Scots for attending in Edinburgh from 8th October, 1706, till 15th March, 1707, being 150 days at $\pounds 4$ Scots, or 6s. 8d. sterling, per day. The first *British* Parliament had its first sitting, 23rd October, 1707. After the Union Glasgow became merged with Dumbarton, Renfrew, and Rutherglen, into the "Clyde District of Burghs."

List of Members for Clyde Burghs.

1707	
1708	Was paid £4800 Scots for attendance, 1708-10.
1710)	Was paid £12,400 Scots for attendance,
· · · ·	1710-15.
1727	In 1725 caused Shawfield Riot by his vote re Malt Tax.
1734	
1741	
1747	
1754	In 1761 became Duke of Argyle on death of his cousin Archibald.
1761	Brother of Duke John of Argyle.
1768	
1774	
1784	In 1789 was Lord Advocate, and vacated his seat on elevation to Lord Presi- dent, Court of Session, in that year. He was ultimately made Baronet.
	1708 1710 1713 1715 1727 1734 1741 1747 1754 1761 1768 1774 1780

(64)

Parliament (Members, etc.)-continued.

16. John Crawford, Auchinames,	1790
17. William M'Dowall, Garthland,	1790
18. William M'Dowall, Garthland,	1796
19. Boyd Alexander, South Bar,	1802
20. Archibald Campbell, Blythswood,	1806
21. Archibald Campbell, Blythswood,	1807
22. Alexander Houston, Clerkington,	
23. Kirkman Finlay, Castle Toward,	1812*
24. Alexander Houston, Clerkington,	1818
25. Archibald Campbell, Blythswood,	1820
26. Archibald Campbell, Blythswood,	1826
27. Archibald Campbell, Blythswood,	1830
28. Joseph Dixon, advocate,	1831

In 1784 the House of Commons contained for

England-40 Counties with 2 members each,-	-	-	-	-	8 0
24 Cities, 2 each (London 4), -	-	•	•	-	50
167 Boroughs, 2 each,	-	-	-	-	334
5 Boroughs, 1 each,		-	-	-	5
2 Universities, 2 each,	-	-	-	•	4
Cinque Ports and their 3 branches,	-	•	-	-	16
Total,	•		•	-	489
Wales-12 Counties and 12 Boroughs, 1 each,	-	-	-	-	24
Scotland-30 Shires and 15 Boroughs, 1 each,	-	•	•	-	45

Partick Mills.

Story of Regent Murray in 1565. See chapter on "Partick," post.

* Ninety years had elapsed since the Clyde Burghs had been represented by a Glasgow merchant. Finlay was drawn by the citizens in an open carriage from the Town Hall to his house in Queen Street, and a medal was struck to commemorate the occasion.

(65)

Physicians and Surgeons.

Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons as in 1785—William Irvine, president; Robt. Wallace, Ninian Hill, A. Stevenson, M.D.; James Parlane, Peter Wright, M.D.; Robert Marshall, M.D.; Alexander Dunlop, Charles Wilson, William Whyte, John Jamieson, James Monteith, Robert Simpson, Archibald Young, Al. Stenhouse, W. Hamilton, John Cree, William Couper, John Riddel, James Marshall, James Hill, clerk. The Faculty was erected by a charter from James VI., 1599—Power to fine practitioners who are not licensed by them £3 6s. 8d. sterling. They may spend on their poor £150 per annum, but "as they have very few poor among them, they have not had occasion to give away above £50; from £10 per pensioner and downwards."

Pollokshaws.

There are proverbially queer folk there.

Look smart and keep your eyes about, Their tricks will make you grin ; The Barrhead train will take you out, Thae folk will take you in.

Similar epithets are—"Men o' the Merse," "The lads o' Ae," "Glasgow people," "Greenock folk," "Paisley bodies," "The merry men o' the Mearns," "The bairns o' Falkirk," "The carles o' the Carse" (of Gowrie)—of whom the proverb says that "they want water in the summer, fire in winter, and the grace o' God all the year round "—"Ye're queer folk no' to be Falkland folk," etc.

Polmadie.

Said to be derived from Celtic word meaning "the dog's or wolf's rivulet." (*Query*—Would the name not have been pro-

(66)

Polmadie-continued.

nounced Polvattie if that were the derivation?) 1319—An ancient Hospital of St. John for poor men and women existed there prior to that date. Does the expression "out of the world and into Polmadie" not owe its origin to a reference to those who had been sent to this hospital?

Port Dundas.

A village in 1790. See advertisement in Glasgow paper of fourteen lots of building-ground there for sale, 12th Named after Sir Laurence Dundas of August, 1700. Kerse, the first president of the old Canal Company. 1702 -First house built there by Perter Jack. It was in Milton Street. 1701-The Canal Company, this year, built houses for their collector and bridge-keeper, and a granary. In 1801-02 Lord Dundas had a steam boat constructed called the "Charlotte Dundas," but although she, when launched, showed herself capable of towing heavy sloops, some of the proprietors objected that the waves caused by the wheel at the stern would injure the banks, and the boat was laid up in a creek of the canal near Bamsford Bridge. where she became a wreck, and lay thus exposed to view for many years.

Port Eglinton.

Called after the Earl, who suggested the canal.

Portland Street.

G

(George Street to Rottenrow.) 1802—Advertised as about to be formed. Named after Duke of Portland, then a leading Cabinet Minister. Opened 1802.

(67)

Portland Street (South).

1803—Advertised that it is proposed to throw an iron bridge across the Clyde "opposite Portland Street" (*Glasgow Courier*, February, 1803).

Portland Street Bridge.

See Portland Street (South). Preparatory to erection of the Jamaica Bridge (in or about 1831-32) a design was procured from Robert Stevenson, C.E., for a timber bridge here, and the trustees contracted with Wm. Robertson to build it. Width, 30 feet between parapets, carriage way and two side-walks. It was temporary, and had been built when Cleland wrote his "Enumeration," No. I, 1831-32.

Ports.

See Barras Yett, Drygate Port, Gallowgate Port, Overport, Rottenrow Port, Stable Green Port, Water Port, West Port, Troyngate Port. Burgh Records, 20th October, 1574-"Item the provost, baillies and counsall ordains thir four portis to be kepit daylie continewalie, at ewin the portaris to deliver the keyis to ane of the baillies." The ports named are Stable Green, Gallowgate, Troyngate, and "the Southe port callit the Nethir Barrasyett." Greyfriars Port is named in a record of 20th July, 1585; Brig Port in one of 25th October, 1588. In consequence of the plague at Paisley, special orders are issued, 31st October, 1588, for the closing and watching of the Briggait, Stockwell, Stable Green and Castle Ports, Lindsay Port, Stinking Vennel, Greyfriars Port, Scule Wynd, and Rottenrow Port. 10th December, 1608-All the ports ordered "to be steekit efter ten hour at evin quhill four in the morning."

(68)

Possil.

By feu contract dated 16th and 20th November, 1868, John Campbell, Esq., of Possil, disponed to Walter Macfarlane, engineer and iron founder, Glasgow; James Marshall, iron founder, Glasgow; and Thomas Russell, iron founder, Glasgow (who were partners of Walter Macfarlane & Co., iron founders there), four plots of ground comprehending the policy of Possil and part of the farm of Part of the lands so acquired—which were Keppoch. christened "Possilpark"-was used as a site for Walter Macfarlane & Co.'s Saracen Foundry, which had formerly stood in Washington Street. The remainder of the ground was for feuing purposes. The original feu was about 486,500 yards in extent. Mr. Marshall died on 16th March, 1883, and a dispute arose between his trustees and Messrs. Macfarlane and Russell as to the value of the ground, etc., then remaining in the hands of the joint adventurers. Mr. J. Orr Ewing, M.P., was arbiter.

Post Office.

See Princes Street. In 1798, one post left Edinburgh for Glasgow (distance, forty-three miles) at 8 p.m. daily; postage, 4d.

Potterow Lane.

See reference under "Cathedral Road."

Princes Street.

Opened 1726. On the south side near the west end was (in 1788) the post office. Annual rent £5.

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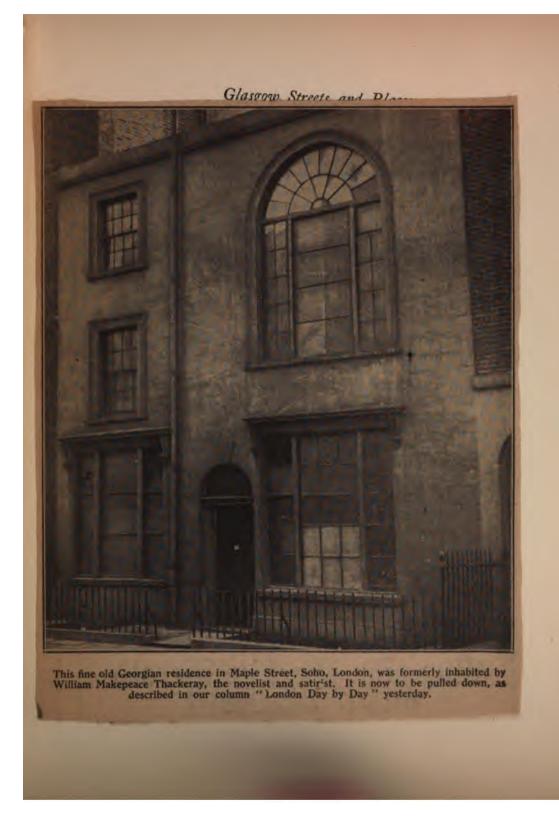
Procurators, Faculty of.

Faculty of Procurators, Glasgow, in 1784-

John Marshall, Sheriff-	James Buchanan.	Archibald Smith.
Substitute.	Matthew Gilmour.	John Lang.
John Finlay.	John Maxwell, junior.	David Hutchieson.
John Wilson.	James Oswald,	John Shiels.
Robert Barclay.	James Graham.	James Mathie.
James Ritchie.	John Wilson, junior.	George Crawford.
James Clark.	Robert Graeme.	George Muir.
Thomas Grahame.	Robert M'Aulay.	John M'Ewan.
Claud Marshall.	Robert Park.	James M'Nair.
John Maxwell, senior.	John Hamilton.	John Leckie.
George Thomson.	Archibald Graham.	Alexander Robertson.
Archibald Givan.	Benjamin Barton.	William M'Aulay.
John Snodgrass.	John Scalis.	Robert Grahame.
John Robb.	James M'Lchose.	Archibald Simpson.
George Riddoch.	James Cunnison.	John Purdon.
George Smith.	David Scott.	William Lindsay.
Robert Cross.	Alexander M'Culloch.	Thomas Falconer.
Joseph Crombie.	John Dillon.	

Admitted upon application to Commissaries of Glasgow, Hamilton, and Campsie, who remit to two or three members to try applicant's qualifications and knowledge of business. He afterwards undergoes examination in presence of the Faculty. Members have from time immemorial appeared before all Courts within jurisdiction of Commissaries who admit them. By decree of Supreme Court, 27th July, 1697, in a question between them and the Magistrates of Glasgow, they are declared exempt from stent, watching and warding. The funds were considerable. They gave £50 per annum to their poor. Each entrant paid £1 8s., and the yearly subscription was 1s. per member.

(70)



Queen Street.

Opened 1777. See "House No. 71 Queen Street." The Royal Exchange occupies the site of the town house of William Cunningham of Lenshaw or Lainshaw, one of the "four young men" who laid the foundation of the commercial greatness of Glasgow. The Royal Bank of Scotland stands in what was the garden of Cunningham's house. In 1756 the whole ground on the west side of what became Queen Street, between Argyle Street and Cunningham's mansion, was owned by Walter Neilson, merchant in the Candleriggs. It was then the Cow Lone, an unpaved road on which a few cowkeepers lived. Neilson was really the creator of Oueen Street with the assistance of James Barry, land surveyor. The "Queen" commemorated in the title was the grandmother of Queen Victoria. The National Bank occupies the site of the house of James Ritchie of Busby, another of the "four young men" who made Glasgow. (At head of Queen Street in 1788 lived John Wallace, concerning whom Mr. Muir has the following note copied from a MS. copied by "J. B.":-"Was a West India merchant and owner of Neilston Side in Renfrewshire and Cessnock in Ayrshire, both of which he sold. Purchased Kelly in 1792. He wore a white nightcap under his cocked hat instead of a wig, and is so represented in the curious print titled 'The Morning Walk.' Was father to the late Robert Wallace, Esq., Member of Parliament for Greenock, the unflinching advocate of post office and other reforms.

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Queen Street-continued.

The father died at Kelly, 4th January, 1805, and the son at Skimpness Castle, 1st April, 1851, aged 82. Was the lineal male representative of Sir William Wallace of Elderslie, the great Scottish patriot. Major-General James Wallace, another son of Mr. John Wallace, now represents the ancient family." The "now" is not marked by a date. B. T.)

(78)

Ramshorn.

Mentioned 1241 (Or. Par. Scot.). 1782, November 28— Magistrates advertise ground as ready for feuing, but the plan of new streets, etc., was not ready before 2nd January, 1783. 1720—Ramshorn Church built.

٢

Regent Street (East).

1799—Advertisement of property in Blackfriars Wynd for sale. "There is great probability of this lane being turned into a handsome street." (Partly realised in East Regent Street, but not until long afterwards.)

Regent Street (West).

Does not appear to have been originally called "west." The reason of its not going further east than Nile Street is ascribed to "some narrow-minded policy."

Richmond Street.

Opened 1804. 1803—Advertised as shortly to be opened, but it was not yet levelled or causewayed.

Riding School.

See York Street.

(74)

Robertson Street.

The first harbour of Glasgow, erected shortly after 1688 (?), had its west end here.

River Steamers.

In 1832 a Mr. Nott, "the scientific patentee," took out a patent for generating heat by means of a furnace of new design which was to be shown "in the spring," on board of one of the "Castle Company's Steam Vessels," and "for the voyage to Rothesay, about 42 miles, no fuel will require to be carried excepting what is packed into the fireplace, which also, when lighted, requires no further attendance"! Cleland says, "These inventions are specially worthy of notice, as they have not been hastily obtruded upon the attention of the public, but are the results of scientific investigation and laborious experiments conducted during a period of nearly twenty years." The "Comet" began to ply between Glasgow and Greenock in 1812-three horse power. The engines were built and put in by James Cook in 1813 or 1814.* There was no steamboat on the Mersey until 1815. Robert Fulton, of New York, launched a steamer in 1807.

Ronald Street.

Called after Basil Ronald (afterwards Bailie), glover and breeches-maker, who, in June, 1800, advertised feus in Villafield. In "A humble petition for the berth of City

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^{*} According to W. S. Lindsay, the engine was constructed by James Watt and fitted into the boat by John Robertson, who afterwards re-erected it in the Patent Office Museum, fifty years later.—B. T.

Ronald Street-continued.

Laureat" by Thomas Bell, a local poet, Bailie Ronald is alluded to thus—

If in our Courts a stranger keeks, His eye meets neither squires nor bankers, But judges wha shape leather breeks, And justices wha souther tankers.

The last line refers to Bailie Machen, a brazier, whose shop was in the Old Wynd, and whose wife was a sister of the late Sir James Lumsden, one-time Lord Provost of Glasgow.

Royal Infirmary.

Built 1792.

Rottenrow.

Note that there is one in London. 1458—Called "Vicus Rattenum" in Archbishop of Glasgow's cartulary. Rome had a "Ratumena Porta," Ratumena being a jockey. (Note the coincidence of the word Ratumena or jockey in connection with the use to which the Rottenrow of London is put.) Existed at or earlier than 1124. 1780—Advertisement in *Glasgow Courant*, 8th June, announces "Summer quarters to let," consisting of "a neat well-furnished house at the west end of Rottenrow, pleasantly situated upon common, gardens, etc." There is a Rottengasse in Ratisbon which means the street of processions. Rotmeister was the canon who walked first in processions. The Rottenrow Port being at west end of this street, and the Stable Green Port at the east, made it a suitable locality for processions. Rottinraw

(76)

Rottenrow-continued.

Port, 1588, October 31, to be locked night and day in consequence of plague in Paisley. Key to be kept by Andrew Hay or Harry Gibson. (Mem. of Glasgow.)

Rottenrow Port.

Existed 1715, at the western extremity. It stood at the west end of the Rottenrow.

Rounald's Wynd.

Mentioned as on north side of St. Thenaw's Gaite in 1488 (Or. Par. Scot.).

Rumford Street.

Called after Count Rumford, whose name was Benjamin Thomson, and who had the title conferred upon him by the Elector Palatine. He was, some say, an American, who served in the navy of George III. and afterwards in the camp and court of the German Prince. He returned to England, and wrote essays on chemistry, etc. He was a philosopher of the Franklin school; and Howard, Franklin, Rumford, and Dale Streets lie all in the same locality in the east of the City.

Rutherglen Bridge.

See Barrowfield.

(77)

St. Andrew's Square.

Opened 1787. Called after Scotland's patron saint. Formerly called "Church Yard." It is called St. Andrew's Square in an advertisement in a Glasgow paper, 1787. St. Andrew's Church was called "The Whistling Kirk" in consequence of the introduction into it of an organ, which gave rise to the great "Organ Question." The minister was a Mr. Gordon. When the church was built it was considered a wonder of architecture, and great discussions took place as to whether Mungo Naismith, the town mason, would be safe to withdraw the centering from under the arches.

St. Andrew's Street.

Opened 1771.

St. David Street.

See Hanover Street (South).

St. Enoch's Bank House.

Stood where Moore Place now is, among beech hedges. The last occupant of the house was John Douglas of Barloch, the "Gander" of *Blackwood's Magazine*. House demolished about 1822.

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St. Enoch's Burn.

A little west of Dixon Street. The harbour (as mentioned under Robertson Street) ended here.

St. Enoch's Church.

The Chapel of St. Thenaw was formerly near St. Enoch's Church. It is mentioned in 1426 in a deed by James III. confirming an ancient grant of wax to the Cathedral, and providing that a stone of wax be given to this chapel for light at the tomb in it where her bones lay (Or. Par. Scot.). (The date does not correspond with date of James III.)

St. Enoch's Gait.

28th June, 1662—Resolved by Corporation that a handsome little bridge with "ane pir" be put over "St. Tenowe's" Burn, and that the "casay" be brought in therefrom to the West Port. (Mem. of Glasgow.)

St. Enoch's Square.

Opened 1782. Called after St. Thenaw, the mother of St. Kentigern. See St. Thenaw's Chapel; also St. Enoch's Church.

St. George's Place.

Opened 1810. Called after the Knight of Cappadocia.

St. Nicholas Hospital.

Called "Bischoppis Hospital" in a process of "appryising," 3rd April, 1622.

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St. Ninian's Croft. See Hospital Street.

St. Ninian Street. See Hutchesontown.

St. Rollox.

Tennant, Knox & Co. established their works in 1800 to make sulphuric acid, chloride of lime, soda, and soap. In 1832 it was the most extensive works of the kind in Europe.

St. Thenaw's Chapel.

See St. Enoch's Church and St. Enoch's Square.

- St. Thenaw's Gait. See Trongate.
- St. Vincent Street.

The east part opened 1804. The west part opened 1809.

Saltmarket.

Existed 1124 or earlier. 1750—The first haberdashery shop opened in Glasgow was started here by Andrew Lockhart. The market itself was removed in 1587 and 1597. See Greyfriars Wynd. In this street was a house called Silvercraigs Land, near the foot, which was the country residence of the bishop, and where Cromwell lived in 1650. In 1756 one of the two first front hat shops (80)

Saltmarket—continued.

opened here by John Blair. The other was in Bridgegate, and opened by James Inglis. 1817—J. & W. Campbell began business here—the first retail soft goods warehouse in the City. Removed to Candleriggs 1823, to premises they built. It was then the largest establishment of the kind out of London. 1763—James Watt had a shop here near St. Andrew's Street. At No. 11, in 1788, was the shop of Peter Tait, bookseller, and printer of *The Glasgow Journal*, which commenced in 1729, published every Friday, and which merged into *The Glasgow Herald*. The last office of *The Journal* was on the north side of Bell Street, first close from Candleriggs.

Saltmarket Bridge.

In 1803 a timber bridge for foot passengers was erected near the site of Hutchesons' Bridge. It was 7 feet 4 inches wide, and was executed by Walter Winning from designs by Peter Nicholson, architect. It existed in 1831-32.

Saracen's Head Inn.

See Jamaica Bridge. First coach from London arrived here 7th July, 1788. First hotel built in Glasgow in 1756. James Buchanan, a member of the Faculty of Advocates, 1769, and Procurator-Fiscal for Lower Ward, married the landlady. It was in this hotel that Dr. Johnson and Boswell put up in 1773 on their return from the Hebrides.

Savoy Street.

Called so from savoys being largely grown by weavers in their little crofts in Bridgeton.

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Scarlet Hall.

At east end of and facing Gallowgate was a small villa built by James Young, a merchant in scarlet cloth. (Appears in Jones' Directory, 1789.)

Schoolhouse or Sculehouse Wynd.

See Grammar School Wynd. Scule Wynd — 1588, October 31—To be closed in consequence of plague in Paisley, and kept by the master of the school "as use wes." (Mem. of Glasgow, 1868.)

Shawfield Mansion.

Riot caused by Daniel Campbell of Shawfield, M.P., voting for extension of malt tax to Scotland. On 24th June, 1725, a mob demolished his house. On the following day two companies of foot entered the City, and an affray ensued wherein seven were killed and seventeen wounded. The affair was represented to the Secretary of State, and the Lord Advocate (Duncan Forbes) came to Glasgow with General Wade, a piece of artillery, and a body of horse The military took possession of the City, and and foot. the Lord Advocate, after investigation, found that the Magistrates had not done their duty. Provost Miller. Bailies Stirling, Johnstone, and Mitchell, Dean of Guild Stark, and Convener Armour were committed to gaol, whence they were next day taken to Edinburgh and lodged first in the Castle and then in the gaol. On an application to the Lords of Justiciary all the prisoners were liberated. The Lord Advocate was much blamed for unwarrantably committing the "whole body of the Magistrates "(?) to their own gaol.

(82)

Shettleston.

Formerly Shediniston, said to be named after daughter of St. Patrick's brother.

Shuttlefield.

This region comprised Shuttle Street and its purlieus, including Dr. Dick's Kirk, the old Bridewell, Incle factory, Foulis' printing-house, first Quaker meeting-house, and their cemetery. See Stirling Street as to Quaker Church and cemetery.

Shuttle Street.

See Shuttlefield. 1782, October 31—Advertisement of sale of "Messrs. Robert and Andrew Foulis' printing-house in Shuttle Street." See Back Cow Lone.

Slatefield Street.

See Bellgrove Street; also Gallowmuir.

South Port.

See Bridgegait and Barras Yett (Nether).

Stable Green.

1430—Mentioned Or. Par. Scot.

Stable Green Port.

Existed 1715, near the Infirmary. Stood at the east end of Rottenrow. 1574—Mentioned in Burgh Records. H (88)

Stable Green Port-continued.

Stood probably where the old toll-bar stood as shown in M'Arthur's four-sheet map of Glasgow in 1778. It is where Dobbie's Lone enters the main street. Existed as late as 1715. See Gallowgate.

Star Inn.

Was the starting place of the Edinburgh and Glasgow coach, "The Royal Telegraph," 10th January, 1799.

Stirling Place.

Opened 1805.

Stirling's Road.

Called after the Stirlings of Wm. Stirling & Co. 1803— Advertisement in April of steadings to feu north of "Messrs. Stirling's Road."

Stirling Street.

Opened 1797. Carried through the back ground of William Stirling. 1750—The Society of Friends met then in a house adjoining Canon Street, near the west end of Stirling Street, where they had a burying-ground. When they sold this ground they stipulated that the graves should not be disturbed. *See* Shuttlefield and High Street.

(84)

Stobcross.

Named from prebend of Stobo. See Anderston and Finnieston.

Stockwell.

There is one in London. Indicates the kind of well which stood in the street from which the water was drawn by a stock or shaft of wood. 1345—Existed then or earlier. Or called so because near it stood the stocks (?). The Wester or Stockwell Street Sugar House was built here in 1669. The buildings of Stockwell Place occupied the site. In Oswald's Close, Stockwell, lived Alexander Monro, American merchant, father of Sir Thomas Monro of Indian celebrity, who was schoolfellow at Glasgow High School of Sir Thomas Moore. At the head of the street was the stationery and music shop of M'Goune, the first man who sold pianos in Glasgow.

Stockwell Bridge.

Built by Bishop Rae in 1345, the pious Lady Lochow at her own particular request paying for one of the arches, original timber bridge having fallen into decay about 1340. The structure was originally twelve feet wide and had eight arches. In 1777 an addition of ten feet was made to the width, and two of the northmost arches were built up to confine the river. In 1820-21 footpaths suspended upon iron framings were added, to the designs of Thomas Telford, C.E. The bridge in 1832 was thirty-four feet wide within the parapets. On 7th July, 1671, the south

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Stockwell Bridge--continued.

arch fell owing to its being undermined by the river. It was immediately rebuilt by the City, Wm. Anderson being Provost. (The portion relating to the fall and repair of the south arch in 1671 is quoted from Law's Mem., p. 44.)

Strathbungo.

See Gorbals.

Suffolk Street.

Opened 1802.

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Taylor Street.

From Incorporation of Tailors. Opened 1794.

Theatres.

See Burrell's Lane. Previous to the Reformation, miracle and passion plays were exhibited in the City. On 24th April, 1595, the Kirk Session directed the town drummer to forbid all persons from going to Rutherglen to see vain plays on Sundays. On 20th May, 1624, the Session publicly intimated that all "resetters" of comedians would be severely punished. On 20th July, 1670, the Magistrates interdicted strolling players from running through the streets, and from performing in private houses a play which they called "The Wisdom of Solomon." No theatrical representations seem to have been allowed in the City from the Reformation in 1560 until 1750, when Mr. Burrell, a teacher of dancing at The Bell o' The Brae, gave the use of his hall for theatricals. In 1752, a booth, or temporary theatre, was erected adjoining the wall of the Archbishop's Palace, in which the celebrated Digges, Love, Stampier, and Mrs. Ward performed. This place of amusement was permitted by the authorities, but popular prejudice was so

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Theatres-continued.

strong that ladies and dress parties who frequented it from parts of the town lower down had to be escorted to the booth by a guard of soldiers. In 1754, Geo. Whitefield, while preaching in the High Church yard, in view of the booth, denounced it as the Devil's House, whereupon the crowd rushed to the building and pulled it down. In 1762, Love, Jackson, and Beate, comedians, promoted a theatre, but, as the Magistrates refused their countenance, individuals refused also, and the project failed. Wm. M'Dowall of Castle Semple, and James Dunlop of Garnkirk, Wm. Bogle of Hamilton Farm, John Baird of Craigton, and Robert Bogle of Shettleston subscribed for the erection of a theatre, but no one would venture to sell ground to the adventurers. At last Mr. Miller of Westerton was prevailed on to sell ground in Grahamston, and the theatre was opened there by Mrs. Bellay in the spring of 1764. On the opening night a disorderly crowd in the pit and gallery set fire to the stage and caused the loss of all the scenery and machinery. The theatre was refitted, but at one a.m., 16th April, 1782, the theatre was again discovered to be on fire. and this time it was burnt to the ground. In 1831-32, when Cleland wrote his "Enumeration," No. 1, the walls were still standing, and were being used as the south-west granary in Alston Street. Cleland was present at the fire and heard the Magistrates direct the firemen to play on the adjoining houses and ignore the playhouse, upon which one of the actors got into a passion and remonstrated against the bigotry of the authorities. The proprietors having declined to revive the concern, Jackson erected a theatre in Dunlop Street and opened it in January, 1785. Soon afterwards, Mrs. Siddons, Mrs. Jourdon, and other stars appeared here,

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Theatres-continued.

including Master Beattie, known as the Young Roscius, who made his first appearance here in this country. In 1802 Jackson and Aitken, of Liverpool, began to enlarge the house, but it was preferred that a subscription should be set on foot, with the object of erecting a new theatre in shares of $\pounds 25$. This was done, and the new theatre in Queen Street, which was the finest in any provincial town in the kingdom, was opened 24th April, 1805. It cost £18,500, and was let on lease for £1200 per annum. Theatrical taste in Glasgow did not respond, and the lessees being unable to meet their engagements, the premises were let to others at £800. They also failed to complete their engagement, and it was found difficult to pay even the \pounds 400 to which the rent was reduced. The property was sold at a sum which met only the debts and the groundrent, and the shareholders got no return. The new proprietors, although they had bought so cheap, did not succeed in making it pay. It was burned down in January, 1829, through the gas coming in contact with the roof of a lobby leading to the gallery. For several years before this John Henry Alexander had been occupying the Dunlop Street house for pantomimic exhibitions, but soon after the Queen Street house was burnt Alexander applied for a patent and enlarged the house.

Tolbooth.

See Trongate as to situation of Tolbooth beside the Cross at the corner of St. Thenaw's Gait in 1454.

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Town Council in 1784.

Magistrates and Town Council of Glasgow.

Patrick Colquhoun, Esq., Lord Provost. Joseph Scott, Robert Findlay, Robert Smith, Trades Baillie. J. M'Grigor, Dean of Guild. James Hopkirk, Treasurer. R. Mann, Deacon-Convener.

Merchant Counsellors.

Alexander Brown. John Riddel. John Campbell. Walter Neilson. John Douglas. Robert Dunmore. William Coats. Gilbert Hamilton. Alexander Low. Alexander Gordon. John Lawrie. Henry Ritchie.

Trades Counsellors.

John M'Aslan. William Craig. John Miller. Stephen Maxwell. John Robertson. James Brodie. James Muirhead. Robert Arthur. John Morrison. Robert Auchincloss. George Buchanan. William Steel.

John Brown, Master of Works. R. Auchincloss, Bailie of Gorbals. Rob. Smith, Conjunct Bailie. Robert Douglas, Eldest Bailie of Port-Glasgow. Wm. Trueman, Water Bailie. Ja. Finlay, Bailie of Provan. J. Buchanan, Visitor of Maltmen. Matthew Gilmour, Fiscal of the Town Court.

1792—Magistrates of Glasgow.

James M'Dowall, Esq., Lord Provost. Bailies—John Alston, David Dale, and David Hendrie. Gilbert Hamilton, Dean of Guild. James M'Lehose, Deacon-Convener. John Dunlop, Treasurer.

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Town Council in 1792—continued.

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Merchant Councillors.

Alex. Brown. Rich. Marshall. Jas. Gordon. Jno. Hamilton, jr. Alex. Low. Ro. Houston Rae. Jas. Scott. J. Campbell (Clathie).

Lawrence Craigie. Wm. Bogle, jr. Robt. Muirhead. Gilbert Hamilton.

Trades Councillors.

Robt. Mann.	Jas. M'Lehose	Jno. M'Ausland.	
Ninian Glen.	Jno. Tennent.	Dav. Scott.	
Wm. Craig.	Ro. Robertson	. Wm. Auchincloss.	
Jas. Scott.	Wm. Telfer.	Wm. Watson.	
J. Brown, sr., Master of Works.		John Currie, Resident Bailie.	
J. Wilson and J. Orr, Town Clerks.		Geo. Miller, jr., Bailie of Provan.	
Wal. Logan, Chamberlain.		J. Huie, Bailie of Port-Glasgow.	
D. Hutchison, ProcFisc.		J. M'Culloch, Water Bailie.	
J. Carlile, Coll. of Cess.		W. Steel, Visitor of Maltmen.	
W. Auchincloss, Baili	e of Gorbals.	-	

Trades' House.

See Gorbals.

Tradeston.

1790—Ground begun to be feued. See Gorbals. 1791— First house there, built by Thomas Cragie; it was in Centre Street.

Trongate.

See Glassford Street and Shawfield Mansion. 1454-Mention is made of the Tolbooth as being beside the

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Trongate—continued.

Cross at the corner of St. Thenaw's Gaite and High Street, showing that the Trongate was then St. Thenaw's Gait. Its westmost extremity was where St. Enoch's Square now is. Troyne Gait is mentioned in 1545 (Or. Par. Scot.). Existed 1124 or earlier. Tron Church, or Collegiate Church of St. Mary, was built in 1484. Steeple built in 1637. The Tron, or public weights, were kept under part of the steeple. M'Ure refers to them as still there in his time, 100 years Rev. Dr. Chalmers began his ministry later than 1637. in Tron Church, 21st July, 1815. The first shoe-shop in Glasgow was opened in 1749, a little to the west of Tron Church. At No. 102, nearly opposite the Tron Steeple, was born Sir John Moore in 1761; but the house, known as Donald's Land, was pulled down many years ago. Opposite the Exchange lived Captain Archibald Paton, whose like "we ne'er shall see no mo'," until he became Collector of Cess, and moved into Silvercraig's Land, Saltmarket, the house occupied by Oliver Cromwell when he was in Glasgow.

Trongate Port.

Burgh Records, 1574, mention it.

Tureen Street.

From a Frenchman named Turin, or Turinne, who settled there and carried on a thriving business about the middle of the eighteenth century. Bagnell, the potter, whose works were sacked by an anti-Popish mob, had works here at the

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Tureen Street-continued.

time of the Gordon Riots. 1781—Advertisement, December 6, announces a stoneware factory for sale in Gallowgate. This is probably the factory which gave its name to the street.

Turner's Court.

1797—Advertisement alludes to John Turner, late spirit merchant, Argyle Street. It was after him that Turner's Court was named.

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Union Street.

1802—Advertisement—Causewayers wanted to level and causeway a new street to be opened at the head of Jamaica Street. 1812—The first Unitarian Chapel was erected in this street. (In another note Mr. Muir suggests that this was on the site of the present offices of the North British Daily Mail.)

University.

1451, January 13th—Constituted by Bull of Pope Nicholas V. College stood originally on the north side of Rottenrow, and remained there until 1459, when James Lord Hamilton bequeathed a tenement lying to the north of Blackfriars Church, and four acres of the lands of Dowhill, on condition that the Regents and students stand up every day after dinner and supper and pray for the souls of him, his spouse, and his ancestors and successors, and of all those from whom he had received benefit but to whom he had made no proper return.

University (Glasgow) in 1784.

Marquis of Graham, Lord Chancellor; Right Honourable Edmund Burke, Rector; The Rev. Alexander Hutchison, Dean of Faculties. Visitors to the University—

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University (Glasgow) in 1784—continued.

The Lord Rector, the Dean of Faculty, and the Ministers of Glasgow, *ex officio*. William Leechman, Principal. Patron, the King.

NAMES.	Propessors.	PATRONS.
Rev. Dr. Robert Finlay, -	Divinity,	University.
Hugh M'Leod, D.D., -	Church History, -	Crown.
Patrick Cumin,	Oriental Languages, -	University.
John Anderson,	Natural Philosophy, -	University.
James Williamson,	Mathematics,	University.
Thomas Reid,	Moral Philosophy, -	University.
James Clow,	Logic,	Univ ers ity.
John Young,		University.
William Richardson, -	Humanity,	University.
John Millar,	Laws,	University.
Alexander Stevenson, -	Medicine,	Crown.
William Hamilton,	Anatomy and Botany,	Crown.
Alexander Wilson,	Practical Astronomy, -	Crown.
William Irvin,	Chemistry,	Crown.

Ure Place.

Off Montrose Street, was named after John Ure of Croy, who, in 1788, occupied, as merchant, a wide close just east from the Gallowgate Bridge.

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Verreville.

1777—Flint glass or crystal manufacture, introduced here by Cookson & Company, of Newcastle, and in 1832 carried on at Verreville by John Geddes and others.

Vicus Fullonum.

See Walcargate.

Vicus Furcarum. See Gallowgate.

Vicus Rattenum. See Rottenrow.

Villafield.

See Ronald Street.

Villafield Street.

June, 1800—Basil Ronald, glover and breeches-maker, and afterwards Bailie, advertises feus of Villafield, north of Stirling's Road. See Ronald Street. 1804—The north

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Villafield Street-continued.

side of Villafield was bounded south by Dobbie's Lone, and a rivulet of soft water, in the centre of which was the march. Long since disappeared, as are several others which people alive in 1851 could recollect.

Virginia Street.

Opened 1756. The north end was opened in 1796. The Virginia Mansion, residence of Colin Dunlop of Carmyle, one of the founders of the Greenock Bank, stood on the site of the present Union Bank. (For a very full account of Virginia Street and its surroundings, *see* a long note on "The City Bank Buildings" by Mr. J. O. Mitchell, published originally in *The Glasgow Herald.*) On west side near the bottom was the banking office of A. G. & A. Thomson (*see* New Town), who afterwards removed to west side Queen Street, where the bank failed in 1793.

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Walcargate.

1498—The West Cunye, near the Cross, was there (Or. Par. Scot). Said to be the Saltmarket. John Steward, Provost of Glasgow, had a house "in Vico Fullonum." He was the first Provost of Glasgow.

Water Port.

Existed 1715, near Old Bridge.

Weaver Street.

Opened 1792.

Weir on the Clyde. See Jamaica Bridge.

Wells.

In 1804, the City was scantily supplied by twenty-nine public and a few private wells. Water of indifferent quality. Lady Well, east of Molendinar Burn, near Cathedral, was the only public draw-well in the City in 1832. Arn's Well, in the Green; completed in 1777. West Port Well (where ?). Bridgegate Well (where ?), "the heaviest water." Burgh

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Wells-continued.

Records, 22nd September, 1575—"Ordanis the new common well in the Gallowgate to be oppinit daylie in the morning and lockit at ewin." 24th April, 1630—"Ordanes the new well in the Trongait to be sklaillit in the best forme, and twa pumpes maid thereto and clengit with all diligens."

West Port.

Existed in 1715, near Black Bull Inn. Taken down seemingly in 1749. See Glassford Street.

West Port Well.

See Wells.

Whitevale Street.

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Named in compliment after Whitehill House. About the end of last century it was a strawberry garden, surrounded by the old park dyke built by Orr of Barrowfield. After the Barrowfield property changed hands, it was opened up for feuing. A part of the old wall was thrown down and a street was laid off. Half a dozen villas were built towards the Whitehill end. The street was kept strictly private, and a great white gate was put up across it with the words "Private Property." Adjoining proprietors and feuars had keys. Whitehill House was built, for the most part, by John Glasford, father of Henry Glasford of Dugaldstone, one of the tobacco lords, who built the Shawfield Mansion. John Glasford was one of the "four young men" who made Glasgow.

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Willowbank.

The property of the famous William Harley, of Harley & M'Gilp, warehousemen, Brunswick Street. He had many schemes—for laying out ground in the west end into a new town, for dairies, bakeries, water supply by means of carts, baths for public health, etc. George Sands, a poetical weaver of the time, characterised him as

> The hotch-potch huxter, Laird of Willowbank.

His byres were at Willowbank. His water-house was in Nile Street, a high square white building, with a salmon on the top. The water-carts were about twelve in number, having four wheels, and they were drawn by two or more horses each. Each cart was ornamented on top by a gilt salmon. About a stoupful cost a penny. The whole formed a procession each King's Birthday, decorated with flowers. This water supply was began in 1804. Harley feued Willowbank from Campbell of Blythswood, and erected, in 1804, a reservoir in upper West Nile Street, which he supplied with spring water from Willowbank by pipes. The water was distributed from the reservoir in square cisterns on four-wheeled carriages. The supply was, of course, only partial.

Wilson Street.

Opened 1790. See Brunswick Street.

Witch Lone.

See Bellgrove Street.

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York Street.

Six lots sold on west side, 10th November, 1802, whereon was built a range of two-storey villas. The Riding School was here.

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I.—HOUSE No. 71 QUEEN STREET.

II.—PARTICK.

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HOUSE No. 71 QUEEN STREET.

ONE of the opinions of "Edward Hazelrigg," given to the Glasgow public, in "Attic Stories," some seventy years ago, is that "the history of houses is not without interest." The Glasgow houses, whose traditions recall the names and deeds of history makers, were more numerous seventy years ago than now; but historic dwellings in Glasgow were never many, for the tendencies in Strathclyde have been rather towards the filling of purses than the doing of historic deeds. Glasgow and its river are steeped in no halo of legendary lore; commerce has overshadowed the romantic and picturesque; and so the history of a Glasgow house tells not of lords and ladies gay, but of matter-of-fact men and women, buying, selling, saving and amassing, handing down new-found names and wealth, not haining and transmitting acres and glories ancestral.

All this is specially true of the house No. 71 Queen Street. Of the crowds who pass it on their way to the Exchange or to Lang's—for it is next door to the south of that renowned *howff*—there are few individuals who notice the peculiar architectural features which invest the buildings with an air such as knee-breeks or hessian boots imparted to the few veterans who some years ago persisted in wearing them amid a preponderating mankind arrayed in pantaloons and Wellingtons. The street-floor windows, set in arched recesses, stand on each side of a pillared doorway, through which ascends a flight of

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Denholm, says that the rebel who camped on the Palzean Croft was "Douglas, Earl of Arran," and he gives the date "about But, unfortunately again, Douglas was not Earl of 1528." Arran. Arran's name was Hamilton, and the date, 1528, is that at which James V., then about seventeen years old, assumed supreme power. Just then Arran, overcome by remorse for the part he had taken in the slaying of his uncle, Lennox, had retired from all interference in public affairs. But Arran's rebellion in 1515 had a Glasgow incident. " Johnne Mure of Caldwell," on 20th February, 1515, was guilty of the "wrangwis and violent" ejection of the servants of Archbishop Beaton, then Chancellor of Scotland, from his "Castell and Palice of Glasgow," and the "spoliatioun, intrometting, away-taking and withhalding" of certain feather-beds, clothing, arms, and jewellery, besides swine, salmon, herring, spices, and "tunes of wyne"-in fact, the whole plenishing of the place. Mure was also guilty of "breking doun" the Castle with "artalzary and utherwais, lykeas at mair lenth is contenit in the summonds thereapon," under which His Holiness pursued Mure before the Lords of Council in March, 1517. The crime being "clerly provit," Mure was condemned to make restitution.* When Mure stormed it, the Castle of Glasgow was one of the principal fortresses of the kingdom, the depot of the King's artillery, so that probably a considerable force was employed, and it may have camped in the Palzean's Croft. Albany's army, sent to Glasgow to quell the rebels, may even have camped there. We are at least free to assume, from name and tradition, that the

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^{*} Mure consequently got involved in such pecuniary difficulties that in 1527 he had to mortgage Camseskane. Hugh, first Earl of Eglinton, to whose daughter Mure's eldest son was married, relieved the mortgage, but Mure, in return, had to execute bonds of manrent, binding himself to serve the Earl in the field, and it is worth noting that Mure was unable to adhibit his own signature to these bonds, and therefore merely touched the pen of the notary who signed for him.

lands were the site of *some* remarkable encampment. The Cow Lone, which ran through them, was the only approach to Glasgow from the north-west. Cromwell entered the City by this Lone in 1650, and its locality was an acknowledged line of defence, where "trinches" were cast up and "yeatts" were placed, in troublesome times.

The Palzean Croft was the western division of the Long Croft, which appears—for authorities are not unanimous—to have extended from about High Street on the east to the present Mitchell Street on the west, and from about the line of the present Ingram Street and Gordon Street on the north to Argyle Street on the south. When Neilson made his purchase in 1715, the miry Cow Lone—now Queen Street—ran up northwards from Argyle Street, then the Wester-gait; and further west, about where the opening of the Arcade now is, a smaller lane ran also up northwards, called "Baillie's Closs." Neilson's plot may be roughly described as consisting of the strip bounded east and west by these two lanes, and it extended from the Wester-gait north as far as the north side of what is now Exchange Square.*

The sellers to Neilson were—William Cumming, merchant, late Bailie of Glasgow; with consent of Peter Murdoch, sometime one of the Bailies of Glasgow; John Thomson, Matthew Dinwiddie, and John Blackburn, merchants in Glasgow. All these are well-known names in Glasgow history, especially those of Peter Murdoch, who became Provost in 1730, and Matthew Dinwiddie, who had in 1712 become, by the death of his father, heir to the estates of Germiston and Balornoc, only to lose them thirteen years later through misfortune in business. One of his

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^{*} At the south-west corner of the Cow Lone, and facing the Wester-gait, Neilson erected a house with kiln and loft, where he carried on the trade of maltman. Part of these old buildings is shown in the plate of "Portions of Argyle Street in 1794," in Stuart's Views.

younger brothers, Lawrence, retrieved the family fortunes in after years, bought back the family estates, and ultimately was raised to the provostship.

Whatever may have been John Neilson's motive for buying this large plot, he did not lay it out to any great advantage. The Cow Lone remained the Cow Lone, and the ground was devoted to the cultivation of kail. John, however, was succeeded in 1756 by his son, Walter, at that time a merchant in the City, who, after holding the property for several years without doing anything, at last employed James Barry-a land surveyor, who laid out most of the new streets which, in his day, were formed north and south of Argyle Street-to prepare a building plan. This resulted in an agreement between the proprietors and the Magistrates, in August, 1766, for the formation of a street, which was called the Queen Street, after Queen Charlotte, the grandmother of our present sovereign. Along the west side of this new street, Walter Neilson laid off fourteen lots, the sixth, seventh, and eighth of which were bought on 30th July, 1770, by James Ritchie of Craigton and of Busby in the parish of Kilmaurs. He was one of the "four young men" who get credit for founding Glasgow's greatness -Glasford, Speirs, and Cunningham of Lainshaw being the others. As in their commercial ventures, so in the purchase of sites for their town houses Ritchie and Cunningham were not divided, for when Ritchie in 1770 bought the three middle lots, 6, 7, and 8, of Neilson's ground, Cunningham in the same year bought the three top lots, 12, 13, and 14. The two men seem to have vied with each other in crecting fine houses upon their stances-Cunningham's, as all students of Glasgow lore know, being a lordly dwelling, the most of the structure of which is now incorporated with the building of the Royal Exchange. Ritchie's house, though not so splendid, was still a fine one. It became the property and residence of Kirkman

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Finlay, and its site is now covered by the offices of the National Bank of Scotland (Limited) and the building immediately adjacent to the north.

James Ritchie died in 1799, and was succeeded by his only surviving son, Henry, who was served heir upon 11th November of that year. Upon 9th January, 1805, Henry executed a liferent disposition of the Queen Street property in favour of his sister, Mrs. Frances Ritchie, widow of the deceased Hugh Wallace, a nephew of John Wallace of Whitehill. From Mrs. Wallace, acting for herself and as commissioner for her son, Hugh Ritchie Wallace, then a lieutenant in the 7th Royal Fusiliers, the British Linen Company, by missive of sale dated 10th December, 1817, acquired the house 71 Queen Street, which Mrs. Wallace had built upon that portion of James Ritchie's original three stances, which was northmost, bounded on the south by a lane running "along the north gavel of the principal part or body of the lodging lately belonging to Henry Ritchie of Busby."

In the house thus acquired the British Linen Company established its first Glasgow office proper, there to carry on a purely banking business. The Company was at first an exclusively trading concern,* started in the reign of George II., who granted it a Royal Charter on 5th July, 1746, when tranquillity seemed about to be restored to Scotland in consequence of Culloden. The authorised capital was £100,000, and the purposes were "to do everything that might conduce to the promoting and carrying on of the linen manufacture." The linen trade in Scotland had long been a subject of Government solicitude. Towards the close of the seventgenth century it was

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^{*} It was not formally recognised as a Bank until 1849, under a new charter then obtained: nor is it called a Bank upon its notes even yet. It is the plain "British Linen Company" to this day.

carried on under serious obstacles. As English woollens were vetoed in Scotland, so were Scotch linens prohibited in England, those who were caught selling Scotch linens across the Border being whipped as malefactors by the English, and compelled to find caution that they would discontinue the traffic. To contend against this, and to promote the industry in Scotland, an Act was passed there, forbidding the use of burial-cloths composed of any material other than linen, and binding the relatives, under heavy penalties, to repair to the parish minister and make oath before him, within eight days after the burial, that the Act had been complied with. Nearly half a century later the trustees appointed to administer the paltry £40,000 which remained for national purposes out of the "equivalent money" paid to Scotland at the Union directed their attention to the linen trade in 1727, with the result that the quantity of linen stamped in Scotland rose from 2,183,978 yards in 1728 to 5,486,334 yards in 1746.* This was the year of the start of the British Linen Company, and in the succeeding year the quantity of linen stamped had risen to 6,661,788 yards.

The promoters of the British Linen Company in 1746 were

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^{*} In June, 1766, the trustees instituted the Edinburgh Linen Hall, the expense of managing which was defrayed by them, and premiums were given to the best linen manufacturers. The hall was opened each day at 10 a.m., and remained open until 6 p.m. from May to September, but only until 3 p.m. for the rest of the year, when daylight was short. Artificial means of lighting were defective, and it would have been no easy task to examine by candle light linen cloth like the "snaw-white seventeen hunder linen" mentioned in "Tam o' Shanter." Old almanacs show that the factor at the Hall and the manager of the British Linen Company were sometimes the same person.

It was, perhaps, the association of Edinburgh with the British Linen Company which caused the highest qualities of Scotch linen cloths to be called "Edinburgs," the low qualities of German linens being called "Osnaburgs," from the place whence they came. "Edinburgs" at sevenpence-farthing a yard, and so in proportion for the inferior kinds, are mentioned in the minutes of the British Linen Company in the early part of 1749.

the Dukes of Queensberry and Argyll, the Earls of Lauderdale, Glencairn, and others, who considered it to be "of importance with a view to tranquillise the country and call forth its resources, that the attention of the Scottish people should be directed to the advantages to be derived from trading and manufacturing enterprise"; their hope being that by Government fostering linen making would become a principal Scottish industry.

When the concern was constituted, it was resolved that the officials, apart from the two managers, were to be a book-keeper and an accountant, two staplers to give out the yarn to weavers and take in the woven cloth, and a porter. Their salaries *in cumulo* were not to exceed £150 per annum; and they were forbidden to receive gratuities, to keep public-houses, or to take goods in pawn. The proprietors were to get 5 per cent. per annum on their paid-up capital preferentially, the managers a commission of 2 per cent. on the sales, and the directors $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Losses were to be met out of the remainder. In constituting new public companies nowadays, the order of precedence of similar items is considerably changed!

The connection of the Company with Glasgow had its rise in proposals which, in the early part of 1749, were made by Glasgow friends, accompanied by an offer on the part of "Mr. James Johnson" to sell in Glasgow parcels of the Company's goods, pending determination of the question whether a warehouse should be opened there. This question was, in consequence of continued representations by leading Glasgow merchants, ultimately settled in the affirmative. The directors, on 10th May, 1749, "resolved that a warehouse shall be immediately hired at Glasgow, which the managers are to supply from time to time with proper assortments of linen for exportation, together with what other fabrics of linen the agents for the Company there shall require to be sent. And, having

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an entire confidence in the sufficiency, care, and good management of Mr. James Johnson, merchant in Glasgow, and Robert Colguhoun, of Camstradden, do nominate and appoint them to be the Company's agents for making sales of goods and receiving of the Company's debts at Glasgow, with an allowance to them of I per cent., to be charged on the amount of the sales made from the said warehouse to be established at Glasgow, and that in full of all premium for their trouble and pains, or other charges for clerks, warehouse rent, etc. Excepting therefrom the necessary expenses of carriage and porterage. which, with the charges of fitting up the warehouse, are to be placed to the Company's accompt. The court declaring that if the aforesaid premium of I per cent. on the sales made does not amount to sixty pounds sterling per annum neat, after payment of the warehouse rent, that then, and in that case, the said sum of sixty pounds shall annually be made good to them, and that during all the time these gentlemen shall continue in office, or that the Company shall continue a warehouse in Glasgow."

The opening of the warehouse in Glasgow was not attended with much success. Twelve months' credit was given to buyers, but payment of accounts was deferred so long beyond due-date that on 12th April, 1753, the directors determined to charge interest on all accounts not paid within three or four weeks after the lapse of twelve months. Two years later Johnson, the Company's warehouseman, himself failed, in consequence of his assets (which exceeded his liabilities) being locked up in America. The Company, however, continued their warehouse under the care of Mr. Colquhoun, but the sales consisted mostly of linens entitled to bounty on export, a state of matters which, in the beginning of 1755, was made more unsatisfactory by the circumstance that, at last rising of Parliament, the bounties had been discontinued, and the consideration of applications made

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for their revival had been delayed till the next session. Moreover, the Glasgow customers, having involved their means by giving indiscriminate credit to super-cargoes and "other adventurers to America," had in some cases withheld payment of their accounts for sixteen, eighteen, and twenty months. Disheartened by all this, the directors felt constrained to intimate to Mr. Colguhoun that his salary was to cease, and the warehouse in Glasgow was to be entirely given up from and after 15th May, 1755. This may be said to have been the last of the Glasgow warehouse, for although a Mr. Tod in 1758 suggested the reopening of it, the directors, after sending the manager specially to Glasgow and hearing his report, resolved not to adopt Tod's suggestion; their decision being influenced partly by unpleasant experience and partly by a desire to avoid conflict with the interests of Glasgow folks who kept general warehouses, then called "furnishing shops." The opposition apprehended from local warehousemen deterred the directors once more when, in 1762, fresh proposals came before them; and consideration of the subject was never after that renewed.

The directors were doubtless by this time beginning to think of confining their entire attention to banking, without trading at all. Acting under the wide powers of the charter, the Company had, in the second year of its existence, begun to pay accounts by issuing notes, which were readily taken by the public, because they were regularly retired under arrangement by the Royal Bank. The way was thus paved for banking business proper, which the Company began to transact about During the next twelve years the directors came to 1750. consider that the Company's objects would be better promoted by enlarging the issue of notes to traders and manufacturers than by directly carrying on trade and manufacture. The commercial department was, therefore, gradually wound up

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between 1763 and 1765, and the note issue was fostered With the latter object in view, the directors, on 26th August, 1762, resolved to send to Mr. Daniel M'Lean "by the first carts for Glasgow" some notes for distribution, "on the usual premium," and thus the Company's first purely financial correspondence with Glasgow was opened. By some strange fatality this venture also turned out badly, for M'Lean, having involved his credit in the Jamaica trade, got into difficulties within a year of commencing correspondence with the British Linen Company, and he ceased to be connected with it in the beginning of 1764. Next year a new trial was made, and this time with permanent results. Messrs. Anderson & Lothian, of Glasgow, on 23rd May, 1765, obtained a credit for £1000, on the footing that they would carefully circulate the notes sent them in connection with it. They appear to have done so, for they continued to be the Glasgow correspondents until 5th February, 1784, when they resigned, and were succeeded by Mr. James Fyffe. Neither the names of Anderson & Lothian nor of James Fyffe appear in Tait's directory for 1783; but Fyffe was a partner of Somervell, Gordon & Co., and his name, spelt "Fife" and "Fyfe," is in the directories of 1787 and 1789. not, however, in connection with the British Linen Company. Mr. Fyffe continued to be the Company's correspondent until 12th May, 1806, when he resigned, and a week later Mr. Gilbert Kennedy was, by Mr. Fyffe's recommendation, appointed to succeed him. Seven years after this, as it became necessary to make another arrangement, the well-known James and Robert Watson were made the Company's Glasgow correspondents, and they continued to be so until 1818. Up to that date it can hardly be said that the Company had a branch in Glasgow. Indeed, the directors appear to have been careful to guard against the contingency of their Glasgow correspondent being identified directly with the Company. This is clearly shown by an episode

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which occurred in 1807. A director having, when casually passing Gilbert Kennedy's door, observed painted thereon the words, "British Linen Company's Office," the circumstance was reported, and a letter was forthwith written reminding Kennedy that the office was his own, not the Company's, which had no branch in Glasgow. It was requested that the obnoxious words should be defaced.

It was probably the revival of trade in 1817, following upon the close of the French war, that induced the Company to make a permanent foundation in Glasgow. In certain circles the intention to do so became known early in 1817, for it is alluded to in the report of the "Glasgow Bank" for 30th June of that year; but the final resolution was not passed until 15th December, 1817, when it was reported to the directors by the manager that he had, on the 11th current, "purchased from Mrs. Wallace her house in Queen Street, Glasgow," and it was resolved that on possession being got at Candlemas the necessary alterations should be made. The branch was opened in the autumn of 1818 in the old Queen Street house, Mr. James Robertson being the first agent.

Delicate health caused Mr. Robertson to retire in 1822, and he was succeeded by Wm. M'Gavin, whose monument, designed by Bryce, and topped by a statue by Forrest, was once considered a Necropolis "sight." M'Gavin's *forte* was versatility or nothing, and he has been panegyrized as standing alone in the varied capacities of "author, merchant, factor, trustee, arbiter, banker, teacher, preacher, and minister of the gospel." His greatest monument, for praise or blame, is to be found in the four volumes of "The Protestant," a periodical written entirely by himself between 18th July, 1818, and 6th July, 1822 —a four-years'-long monologue against Roman Catholics and all their works, only ceasing because M'Gavin held "that it is wise in a writer to stop when he is done." Glasgow folks since

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Reformation times have been "grand haters" of the Catholics, showing their dislike in many unseemly doings and sayings, both before and since the day when, in 1779, the citizens wrecked the house of Bagnall the potter, and destroyed the decorations in the High Street Chapel during the celebration of divine service. M'Gavin's four volumes owed their being to a like spirit. They were written because on 23rd May, 1818, an incautious reporter said in the *Glasgow Chronicle* something which attributed sanctity and a worthiness of respect to the Roman Catholic Chapel in Glasgow. "Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth."

"The Protestant" was just about completed when M'Gavin, having lost his all, was appointed agent of the British Linen Company, but the *cacoethes* was upon him, and he continued to contribute largely on controversial subjects to the press, and to preach frequently on Sundays. Is it any indication of his oratorical powers that the Independent Congregation, to which he was made preacher in 1802, never exceeded forty in number, never prospered, and that M'Gavin withdrew in 1807? His agency of the bank terminated by his death suddenly, while at dinner, on 23rd August, 1832. His body was interred in the crypt of Wellington Street Chapel.

M'Gavin was succeeded by Mr. David Goodsir, one of the tellers. He resigned in 1845. During his reign the Company, by minute of sale dated 18th and 28th September, 1840, disposed of the old Queen Street house, and the ground on which it stands, to Samuel Higginbotham. The Company had, on 29th May of that year, purchased the site of the old Gaelic Church which stood at the north corner of Ingram Street and Queen Street. A handsome new office was built there in 1840-41, William York and John Small being the builders, and David Hamilton being the architect. It has since been added to and improved under the direction (if the writer

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mistakes not) of our respected and venerable townsman, Bailie Salmon.

Mr. Goodsir was succeeded in 1845 by James Robertson, Inspector to the Company, and Mr. Patrick Brodie, C.A., Edinburgh, as joint agents. Mr. Robertson, in January, 1853, became manager of the Union Bank of Scotland, and Mr. Brodie remained sole agent until his transfer, about 1859, to Edinburgh as manager at the head office. He was succeeded in Glasgow by Mr. Andrew Lockie Fowler and Mr. John Gunn, both of the Glasgow branch, as joint agents. Mr. Gunn went to Edinburgh as secretary of the Company in 1871, when Mr. Thomas Balmain, agent of the Commercial Bank of Scotland at Dundee, was appointed joint agent of the British Linen Company with Mr. Fowler, who died in 1881. Mr. Balmain then became sole agent, and continues* to be so. The old house, 71 Queen Street, is now occupied by a host of tenants, and will doubtless be some day, in the regular course of things, swept away to make room for "more commodious premises." Its story constitutes an interesting but hitherto unwritten chapter in the history of Glasgow banking.

* (1889).

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PARTICK.

MANY years ago the present writer had intimate business relations with a gentleman whose penmanship was as illegible as it was symmetrical. It was, in fact, its symmetry which at the same time pleased the eye and confounded the understanding; for each word was no more than an undulating line wherein no letter, unless it had an up or down loop, could be distinguished from its fellow. The owner of this peculiar handwriting once sent a letter to a country correspondent, to whom it proved so sore a puzzle that, taking the first train to town, he laid the epistle before the writer of it, and requested him to read it aloud. This was immediately done, and the difficulty was solved.

What a blessing it would be if the antiquary were able thus to interview the shade of ancient scribe and pluck from him the secrets of his corruptly spelt, contracted, and crabbed manuscript! Here, surely, is presented a wide field for the useful exercise of the powers of the "medium," or of the lay "Chela," who has rent the veil of the Temple of Isis, and become so adept in the school of esoteric Buddhism that he has only to sit down and calmly contemplate the point of his own nose, for a longer or shorter period according to circumstances, in order that his soul may be wafted to other spheres, and enter into conversation with obliging members of the "great majority." Were such a gifted being accessible at this moment, there is at least one member of the "Regality Club" who would request him to interview the

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shade of old monk Joceline of Furness, with a view to ascertain from him what place is indicated by the word "Pertnech," which occurs in the opening sentence of chapter xlv. of Joceline's Life of Saint Kentigern. According to the context, "Pertnech" was a royal town near Glasgow, where King Rederech* had a residence. Can "Pertnech" have been Partick? From historical documents of the twelfth century it appears that Partick was then known as Perdehic, Pertheic, or Perthec; † it is conceivable that the Pertnech of Joceline ought to read Pertnech. A careless scribe may well have mistaken an "h" for an "n."

If it were certain that Joceline meant Partick, then that now somewhat uninviting "suburb" might be regarded as having been in the beginning of the seventh century the site of a residence of Rederech, king of the great kingdom of Cumbria, or Strathclyde, which extended from the Leven to the Derwent, and had for its capital Alcluyd, known in our day as Dumbarton. But then Joceline may not be a perfectly safe guide as to local placenames and topography, for, in two different paragraphs of his book, he commits the blunder of alluding to the Molendinar as a place instead of a stream. Nevertheless, it is a notable coincidence that while Joceline's narrative identifies "Pertnech" as one of the haunts of Merlin-the Merlinus or Merdden Caledonicus, whose twin-sister was the wife of Rederech-there existed at some distance below the junction of Clyde and Kelvin, until quite recent times, a shallow called Marlin Ford. There is another passage in Joceline's narrative which has the look of a coincidence, but it is to be feared that very little reliance

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^{*}Whose name is still familiar in our mouths in the word "Rutherglen."

⁺ In the Historians of Scotland Series, vol. v., Lives of St. Ninian and St. Kentigern, Edinburgh, 1874, the editor identifies the "Pathalanerhc" of the Inquisitio Davidis with Partick. There is, however, not a shadow of foundation for the assumption; at a bold conjecture, "Pathalanerhc" is more likely to be Barlanark.

can be placed upon it. He says that, in imitation of what the Emperor Constantine did to St. Silvester, King Rederech invested St. Kentigern with dominion over his entire kingdom. Through Kentigern's prayers and intercessions, Rederech having after this been blessed unexpectedly with a son and heir, Kentigern baptised the child by the name of Constantine, in memory of his father's good act. Joceline alleges that this Constantine succeeded his father, had a prosperous and good reign, and "to this day he is called S. Constantine." The coincidence in connection with this story is, that the Church of Govan-in which parish Partick is now located, whatever it may have been in earlier days-was dedicated to Saint Constantine. But there are one or two serious objections to the theory that the Church of Govan was dedicated to Rederech's son. Firstly, history records no successor to Rederech of the name of Constantine. Secondly, the narratives which have come down to us regarding the Saint Constantine to whom the Church of Govan was dedicated do not identify him as the son of Rederech. On the contrary, it is said that he came to this country with Saint Columba, founded a monastery at Govan. went on a mission to Kintyre, was martyred there, and buried at Govan, at a date which is two or three years before Rederech died.* All this is, of course, fatal to the theory that Saint Constantine was Rederech's son, and succeeded him ; but it is not fatal to the theory that Rederech may have had a son Constantine, named after the patron saint of the Church of Govan. Joceline's narrative may be inaccurate, but, if anything, it gives some slight confirmation to the theory of Rederech's connection with Partick. Lastly, a local connection with Royalty is to be presumed from the name "King's Meadows."

* " Kalendars of Scottish Saints." A. Penrose Forbes. 1872.

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which was applied to certain lands in the locality, and "King's Inch," which was applied to an island in the Clyde.

Those who wish to dig deeper into the question as to whether Partick may claim the honour of having been in early times a " regia villa," and the residence of Rederech, will find that and other matters relating to the place discussed at great length in a series of papers which appeared in "Northern Notes and Oueries" during the years 1850 to 1855.* Like many other discussions, this one ended by leaving the matter in dispute entirely undecided. This is, to some extent, to be accounted for by the fact that all the various disputants followed the author of "Caledonia" into the mistake of supposing that the word now deciphered as "Pertnech" read "Pertmet." The reading "Pertnech" has been adopted by the late Bishop Penrose Forbes of Brechin, as the result of a collation of loceline's Life of Kentigern, as printed by Pinkerton,† with the British Museum MS, and another MS, from the library of Archbishop The word in the British Museum MS. Marsh of Dublin. is now supposed to be "Pertinet," but the reading of the Dublin MS., "Pertnech," has claims to a preference because the British Museum MS. has been "copied by a scribe who knew Latin imperfectly," and although it has been corrected contemporaneously the corrections have been made "very clumsily." ‡ As already remarked, could all this conjecture be converted into certainty, then we might regard Partick as

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^{* &}quot;Northern Notes and Queries, republished from the *Reformers' Gazette* from October 26, 1850, till 26th May, 1855: Glasgow, 1855." A queer, entertaining little book published in monthly parts, the part for each month containing reprints of papers from the *Gazette* of the immediately preceding month. In a complete state the book is not now easy to get. The papers are mostly antiquarian, and a number (perhaps the bulk) of them have to do with Glasgow and the locality.

[†] In his "Vitae Antiquae Sanctorum Scotiae."

^{‡&}quot; Historians of Scotland," vol. v., p. lxiv.

having been a place of some importance at a time when Glasgow was not, and when the blessed Kentigern, dwelling in his little hut of wattles, was wont to bathe in the Molendinar and dry his limbs on the brow of the hill Gulath.*

Five hundred years after the time of Kentigern and Rederech-viz., somewhere about 1136-King David I. endowed the Cathedral of Glasgow with part of the lands of Partick. Thus began a connection between Partick and the see of Glasgow which terminated only with the Reformation. In the middle of the thirteenth century the Bishops of Glasgow had a residence in the locality, and records are preserved of a notable gathering which took place in the Bishop's house in 1362, at which there attended the Bishops of Dunkeld, Brechin, Orkney, and Galloway, and the Abbot of the Holy Cross, Edinburgh. The house which could accommodate so many ecclesiastical big-wigs must have been of some size and importance; but, strange to say, although there are localities still known as the Archbishop's Mill, Bishop's Byres, Bishop's Meadow, Bishop's Orchard, Bishop's Road, the Hindlands and Kirklee, there is nothing absolutely known as to where the Bishop's house actually stood, and no Partick question has given rise to greater

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^{*} The "Penryn Wleth" of Taliessen, or "hill of dew," now corrupted into "Dow Hill." It is worthy of notice in connection with St. Kentigern's proverbial fondness for his bath, that he died in a hot one, into which he was placed at his own request. "Before the water cooled" a number of his disciples entered the same bath, and "having tasted of death along with their holy bishop, they entered with him into the mansions of heaven." In other words, they voluntarily and "eagerly" drowned themselves with their master, just as an Indian widow commits suttee, or the slaves of a pagan potentate are sacrificed to keep their master company in the next world—so thoroughly were pagan rites mixed up with Christian observances at a time which was 600 years posterior to the institution of the Christian religion. One is conscious of a squeamish sensation when one reads that the water of this bath, in which St. Kentigern and "a very great company of saints" were drowned, was distributed and actually drunk by the sick, in order to procure restoration of health. O tempora, O mores ! (See Joceline's narrative, chaps. xliii. and xliv. of his "Vita Kentigerni.")

rustic simplicity and innocence. Such is the pressure of to-day's work that there is left no time to think of to-morrow, and for the bulk of mankind the best thing to do with yesterday seems to be to forget it. Fortunate it is that there are still some who are susceptible to the "magic of the ruined battlement," and who, while holding out one hand to the past and the other to the future, are conscious of an electric thrill which enables them to realise that they form links in the chain which connects humanity through all the years.

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