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The Story of
Buchanan Street

By Daniel





With the Author's
Compliments

Glasgow

15 October 1885,

Exhibition.



Buchanan Street.

Facsimile of advertisement in "Glasgow Looking Glass" of 26th June 1825.

THE
STORY OF THE MAKING
OF
BUCHANAN STREET:

WITH SOME REMINISCENCES OF THE PAST
HALF CENTURY:

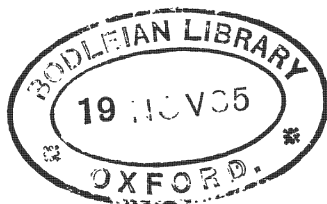
BY
DANIEL FRAZER.

GLASGOW:
JAMES FRAZER.
1885.

Gough & Co. Ltd. Glasgow
87.

ERRATA AND ADDENDA.

- Page 15—10th line from top—for “that still give,” read “that till recently gave.”
- Page 15—11th line from top—for “are placed,” read “were placed.”
- Page 17—top line—for “was carted,” read “were carted.”
- Page 17—2nd paragraph.—According to the *Glasgow Herald* of 12th January 1829 the fire took place about 1812. and, therefore, the fire I witnessed must have been that of some other wood yard.
- Page 18—5th line from top—for “Aitkenhead,” read “Aikenhead.”
- Page 24—for “at the manse gate, a few hundred yards from the village,” read “in the village, a few hundred yards from the manse gate.”
- Page 42—top line—see preface for correct date.
- Page 48—17th line from top—for “property,” read “properties.”
- Page 62—7th line from top—for “photographic artists,” read “general agents, &c.”
- Page 62—13th line from top—for “Bito,” read “Bibo.”
- Page 74—lines 15-16 from top—for “no man,” read “no other man.”
- Page 82—lines 7 and 8 from top—for “but before many years had passed Sir Daniel became,” read “only three years after Sir Daniel had been.”
- Page 82—lines 11 and 12 from top—for “a church granted for the purpose, &c.,” read “the Old Low Church, granted for the purpose, &c.”



Printed by JAMES FRAZER, Dnury Street, Glasgow,

P R E F A C E.

The publication of some notes on Buchanan Street—read at a meeting of my business assistants on the 6th of August last year—having led to the receipt of many urgent requests for their publication in an extended form, I now, after considerable hesitation, venture to comply with them. This hesitation arose from a two-fold cause—first, my conscious inability to do justice to the subject; and secondly, the knowledge I had acquired that many of my fellow citizens possess a much more intimate acquaintance with the subject than I do. One thing, however, reconciles me to make the attempt: the hope that my example may lead others to follow, and that the results of their efforts, and perhaps even of my own, may, by and bye, be gathered up by a second “Senex,” and the public generally get the benefit of our respective labours regarding Glasgow and its citizens.

Anxious to preserve the address proper as nearly as possible in the form in which it was originally delivered, though at the same time gladly embracing the opportunity offered by its republication to amend and extend it, I have, for this double purpose, first introduced those remarks in a somewhat extended shape, and afterwards given a brief history of the growth of the street from the time when Andrew Buchanan (with a note on whose history the second portion of this narrative begins) on the 15th of February 1763 acquired the first portion of “five acres or thereby of ground in the Burgh of Glasgow, in the part called Palezeon’s Croft, on the north side of Argyle Street, and laid off into a street named Buchanan Street, with plots or steadings for building on each side thereof.” These five acres included, *inter-alia*, according to the titles, “All and Whole that fore dwelling-house, with waste ground at the back thereof,” acquired by the said Andrew Buchanan from “John Fleming of Blacklaw, maltman in Glasgow,” and which was

"bounded on the south by Argyle Street, on the west by lands belonging to Alexander Gordon, merchant, Glasgow, on the east by the kill and yard aftermentioned." The fore dwelling-house and waste ground were conveyed "by Agnes Dunlop and Robert Whitehill, spouses, to the said John Fleming," on 27th November 1736. The five acres also included "a front kill and yard at the back thereof," which were "bounded on the south by Argyle Street, on the east by the subjects first above mentioned." Mr Buchanan acquired this property in 1765 from Mr James Hill, writer, Glasgow. This property had been sold in 1683 "by William Robertson, maltman in Glasgow, to Robert Robertson, his son." This speculation of Mr Buchanan came to an end when—by an "Act and Order" (dated 6th March 1784) "of the Court of Session, in the sequestration of the estates of Buchanan, Hastie, & Co., merchants in Glasgow, and the said Andrew Buchanan, one of the partners of the same—he was ordained to convey his estate, heritable and moveable, real and personal, to Gilbert Hamilton, merchant in Glasgow, the trustee on the sequestrated estate." Mr Hamilton conveyed those subjects in 1787 to Mr "William Glen,* merchant, Glasgow," who built on a portion of them and on a part of the lands of Meadowflat, acquired by him from the Magistrates of Glasgow, a house (afterwards forming No. 91 Buchanan Street), which he sold in July 1806 to "Miss Agnes Bogle, residing in Glasgow." The property was subsequently conveyed by Miss Bogle's testamentary trustee to the marriage contract trustees of Mr David Wardrop, merchant, Glasgow, and his wife, Mary Bogle, by whom it was conveyed in 1815 to Mrs Martha Marshall or Bogle, widow of William Bogle,† merchant, Glasgow. Mrs Bogle possessed the property for a considerable period, and her trustees held it till the year 1868, when it was sold by Mr Colin Dunlop Donald, writer, her sole surviving trustee, to the present proprietor.‡

* Possibly the "William Glen, dealer in Russia goods, Mitchell Street, by St. Enoch's Burn," of Jones' Directory for 1787, or Mr Glen, "timber merchant, 11 Buchanan Street," of the Directory of 1813 to whose son a reference is made in a foot note at page 49.

† For some time postmaster, Glasgow. Mrs Bogle removed from 91 Buchanan Street to 21 Blythwood Square in 1830, where she continued to reside till her death in the year 1848.

‡ All this information and the quotations are taken from an old inventory of titles of the property now numbered 91-3 Buchanan Street.

While it has been my aim, in writing this narrative, to secure the utmost possible accuracy, I am already aware that errors have crept in, and although these, so far as known to me, are noticed in the *errata*, I fear others may have been overlooked in revising. If such be the case I can only add, that I will esteem it a great kindness to have them pointed out to me by any of my readers whose superior knowledge of the matters under discussion enables them to do so.

In supplement to this preface I now add some remarks suggested by the facsimiles of the early bank notes given here. The notes, from which the facsimiles have been reproduced, were purchased by me two or three years ago, through a bank porter, from a country farmer in whose family they had, I believe, till then, been carefully preserved.

The commencement of what, at a subsequent date, became the famous Ship Bank—now, with the Thistle, and other early banks, merged in the Union Bank of Scotland—was thus announced in the *Glasgow Courant* of January 1750 :—

"That Colin Dunlop, Alexander Houston & Company, bankers in Glasgow, have opened their office at the house of Arthur Robertson, in Bridgegate, their cashier, and to acquaint the public that the persons concerned in the said company, are, William M'Dowall, of Castlesemple, Andrew Buchanan, Robert Dunlop, Allan Dregghorn, Colin Dunlop, and Alexander Houston, merchants in Glasgow, who have given in, Bond and Obligation jointly and severally for the payment of their Notes current, in the name of the said Colin Dunlop, Alexander Houston & Company, and the said Arthur Robertson, and which Bond is registrate in the Town Court Books of Glasgow, to be seen by any who pleases. *N.B.*—Attendance to be given on lawful days at above office, from 10 to 12 forenoon, and from 3 to 5 afternoon, excepting Saturday, and that day only from 9 to 11 o'clock."—*"Glasgow : Past and Present,"* vol. 1, pp. 470-1.

Mr Robertson died in three years, and was succeeded in the office of cashier by Mr James Simpson. The next cashier, appears to have been Mr Alexander Morson, who signs both notes.

"Colin Dunlop was one of the founders of the commercial greatness of Glasgow. He established the firm of Colin Dunlop & Sons, one of the great Virginia houses. Along with his brother Robert of Househill, and a few of the principal merchants of Glasgow, he also originated, in 1750, the first Glasgow Bank, 'The Ship.' He was a Baillie in 1747 and 1761, Dean of Guild in 1759, and Provost in 1770. His own residence, which still exists, though sadly changed from its original appearance, was built about the middle of last century, and was the second of the new houses erected outside of the West Port, when, what is now Argyle Street was widened and improved *circa* 1750. The first of these new buildings was Provost John Murdoch's mansion, afterwards the well-known 'Buck's Head Inn.' Colin Dunlop's house was

next to it, and is now the oldest house in Argyle Street. It is the second building east from Dunlop Street, which was formed on his property, and named after him. He died in 1777."—"The Old Country Houses of the Glasgow Gentry," 2nd edition.—p. 250. Article, "Tollcross."

The Colin Dunlop who also signs both notes was great-grandfather of the present Mr James Dunlop of Tollcross, and his brother, Mr Colin R. Dunlop, at present residing at Garnkirk, and also of the above named Mr C. D. Donald.

Regarding the Alexander Houstoun who signs only the earlier dated of the two notes :—

"In 1750 Jordanhill was sold to Alexander Houstoun, merchant in Glasgow, of the family of Calderhaugh, in Midlothian." He "was the founder of the great firm of Alexander Houstoun & Co., the partners of which, at the end of the last century were, William Macdowall of Garthland, Andrew Houstoun of Jordanhill, Robert Houstoun Rae, and James Macdowall. Alexander Houstoun was one of the original partners of the 'Ship,' the first Glasgow bank, which was established 1750."—"The Old Country Houses of the Glasgow Gentry," 2nd ed., p. 141.—Art., "Jordanhill."

George Oswald who signs, with Mr Dunlop, the last dated note, was eldest son of the Rev. James Oswald, D.D., of Dunnet.

"George Oswald of Scotstoun, and afterwards of Auchincruive, born 1735, died 6th October 1819, one of our old 'Virginia Dons.' His firm of Oswald, Dennistoun & Co. stands sixth in the list of tobacco importers of 1774. He was also a partner (though not one of the original six) in the famous old Ship Bank. He inherited, as did his brother, their father's love of books, and he was not unfitly chosen Rector of the University in 1797. He succeeded in 1784 to Auchincruive, but this he gave over by arrangement to his son, and lived on in his house in Virginia Street, and at Scotstoun; he died at Scotstoun. By his wife, Margaret Smyth of Methven, he had thirteen children."—Ibid, p. 230.—Article, "Scotstoun."

He was father of the late Richard Alexander Oswald of Auchincruive, M.P. for Ayrshire, and of the long-lived and well-known "Miss Oswald of Scotstoun," who died in October 1864, aged 98. He was also uncle to the late James Oswald of Shieldhall, M.P. for Glasgow, and great-grand uncle of the late Alex. O. Mitchell, and of his brothers, Andrew, and John Oswald Mitchell—the latter of whom is so well known for his contributions towards the history of our city and its citizens.

As to the only other name that appears on the face of these notes, not already referred to, that of the "John Brown" to whom they were both made payable, I imagine that it refers to the early proprietor of Waterhaughs and Lanfine in Ayrshire—Mr John Brown. At all events this Mr Brown came to be famous as

partner of the firm of Brown, Carrick, & Co. (Mr Carrick became the first Cashier of the Ship Bank). In 1776 Mr Brown writes in his Journal :—

" Mr Robert Carrick and I have had it for some time in contemplation to set up a Banking Company in place of the old Banking Company that was carried on by Alexander Houston, Colin Dunlop, Mr Macdowall of Castle Semple, Denniston of Colgrain, and George Oswald of Scotstoun, that company had given up about a year ago. [The original deed of co-partnery terminated 1775.] The Company now formed was Robert Carrick, George Moor of Ballimore, Isle of Man, James Moor, his son, Thomas Brown, my brother, Thomas Buchanan of Ardoch, merchant in Glasgow, Andrew Thomson of Fasken, William Craig, merchants in Glasgow, and myself. The Company's stock was £12,000 ; each of us to have one-sixth share, only G. Moor, J. Moor, his son, Andrew Thomson, and W. Craig to have one-twelfth share. We bought the old Bank House and utensils at the head of the Stockwell at £1700, and opened the Bank and commenced business on the first day of March 1776. Our firm is Moor, Carrick, & Co. Robert Carrick is cashier, and is to manage the concern, and is to reside in the house immediately above the Bank."—"The Old Country Houses of the Glasgow Gentry," p. 160.—Article, "Langside."

Regarding the optional clause contained in the earliest of the two notes, Dr. Cleland wrote :—

" Previous to 1764 the notes issued by the Glasgow banks had what was called the optional clause ; the tenor of the obligation ran thus :—We promise to pay A. B., or bearer, on demand, or *in our option*, at six months after demand, we paying interest at the rate of five per cent. As this optional clause did not meet the approbation of the mercantile interest, application was made to Parliament at the above period, when an Act was passed prohibiting the clause in question."—"Enumeration of the Inhabitants of the City of Glasgow," 1832.—pp. 158-59.

For further information regarding the Ship Bank, and its original and early proprietors, I must refer my readers to that most invaluable storehouse of old Glasgow lore, from which I have already drawn so largely, viz.:—"The Old Country Houses of the Glasgow Gentry," and to Mr David Robertson's recent admirable edition of "Glasgow: Past and Present," with its invaluable index.

I have much pleasure in being able to supply my readers with a facsimile of the signatures of the subscribers to the old Theatre Royal, Queen Street (at end of appendix), regarding the erection and the burning of which short accounts will be found at pages 15-16, and 88-92. The subscription sheet itself—one of heavy parchment, about twenty-four inches square—was presented to me a good many years ago by one of the last surviving members of the family of the late John Fleming, writer, long resident at 11 Bath Street. Containing, as it does, the signatures of many of

the most prominent citizens of Glasgow in the beginning of this century, I believe its reproduction here will prove of much interest to as many of their descendants as may become readers of these pages.

Through the kindness of Mr Kirsop, Argyle Arcade, I have also been able, in the frontispiece, to furnish the reader with a facsimile of an old illustrated advertisement of the Rotunda, to which reference is made at pages 22 and 79.

Here I have the utmost pleasure in acknowledging the obligations under which I lie to a number of friends for their kindness in revising some portions of "The Making of Buchanan Street." I desire especially to thank Mr Colin D. Donald, ex-Dean of the Faculty of Procurators, Glasgow, and Messrs George Munsie, John O. Mitchell, and Colin Brown, all citizens of Glasgow, and intimately acquainted with its history during the past half century.

D. F.

127 BUCHANAN STREET, 28th August 1885.

An unforeseen delay in the publication of these notes permits of my mentioning here that the building from which my firm removed fully a year ago has now been taken down, preparatory to the erection, on its site, of an addition to the Commercial Bank buildings.



£ 65 230

Glasgow, May 17th 1760

I Alexander Gordon Cashier appointed by John Dunlop Alexander Houston & Company Bankers in Glasgow, pursuant to powers from them

do hereby promise to pay to John Brown or the Bearer on Demand

One pound Sterling, or in the Option of the said Company, One pound Six pence

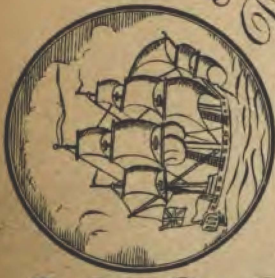
the day of the demand, and for ascertaining the Demand and the Option of the said Company, their Cashier is empowered to mark and sign

the day of presenting this Note on the back thereof the Date, Traders' name and sums are inserted by me, and these presents signed by me & the said John Dunlop and Alexander Houston.

£ 65 230

John Dunlop Cashier

Wm. Houston



ONE POUND STERLING.

N^o 22
304 Glasgow June 176

J. Alexander Morrison Cashier to Colin

Dunlop, Alexander Houston & Company
Bankers in Glasgow, having powers from them
to promise to pay at this Office here, to

or the Bearer on Demand, ONE POUND Sterling

The date and Creditor's name are inserted by me, & this
Note is signed by the said Colin Dunlop, by George Oswald
one of the Partners of said Company & me

22
304

Colin Dunlop Alex Morrison
George Oswald

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.*

ALTHOUGH I have been present at the opening of business premises in Buchanan Street on three previous occasions, and at the opening of three branch establishments in the west of Glasgow, this is the first occasion on which the staff of workers by which we are enabled to carry on our business has been convened together for what may be termed an "opening ceremonial," even though the actual opening of the premises to the public took place on Saturday morning last (2nd August 1884). I find it difficult to put in such words as I can command an adequate argument for this change of procedure on my part. I wonder if this difficulty arises from the feeling of discomfort that I confess to have in leaving a corner where I was actively engaged in business for about forty-seven years—five of these years at the south and forty-two years at the north corner of Gordon Street? Though it is now fourteen months since this step was determined upon, I cannot say that I am yet quite comfortable in the matter, and often wonder whether or not we should have accepted the offer of our old landlords' (the Commercial Bank) to renew our lease for a fair term of years.

* An Address read by Mr Frazer at a Meeting of his Employees on Thursday, 8th August 1884.

This feeling makes me realize, in some measure, the strength of real and genuine Toryism—a clinging to the older rather than to the newer, and as some of us venture to think, the better order of things. Now, however, that this innovation has been made, and that so many of our staff are gathered together in these new premises, and at this late hour, what am I to say to you in return for the pleasure you have afforded me by your presence here to-night? Of one thing be assured, I won't weary you with a recapitulation of the woes of the "poor apothecary," for you all know what these are as well as I do myself, and outsiders would not believe the story were I to tell it. If there is any one thing that the "public" believe in more firmly than another, it is the money-making nature of an apothecary's business. They never for a moment question the truthfulness of the story of an old Trongate druggist, Dr. Nelson (the great vendor of patent medicines in my young days), who was reported to have demanded one-and-twopence for goods sold to a customer, who in reply tabled twopence and made off, the worthy druggist running after him, and crying out in sheer revenge—for, as you know, it could not be true—"I have a penny aff ye yet!" Nor do I wish to weary you with mere business details, or with notes on the science of pharmacy, or with its politics, or with its projected parliamentary bills, for of all these topics you hear more than enough on other occasions. In these circumstances, perhaps the best thing I—as an old, if not indeed the oldest inhabitant of Buchanan Street—can do to interest you, will be to tell you a little about the locality, about my connection with it, and about the up-building of the business now carried on here.

The southern portion of Buchanan Street, that is, I believe, judging by Gibson's Map of 1777, the division of it lying to

the south of Gordon Street, was fully opened in 1780, and the northern part in 1804. My father and mother lived early in this century at the top of Frederick Street, and as they were sitters in Dr. Love's Chapel, Clyde Street, they made their way to it through the then green fields of the upper portion of the street. My acquaintance with it must have begun in 1824, when, six months after my father's death, my mother removed from Nicholson Street (where I was born during the closing days of George the Third), to a court in Argyle Street facing Maxwell Street, where we lived two years. While living there I had daily an opportunity of watching the antics of a bear in the back cellar of a hair-dresser, who afterwards killed it on the premises for the manufacture of "genuine bear's grease"! This example was followed about twenty-two or twenty-three years afterwards by my neighbours, Messrs Sturrock, in their original Glasgow premises, No. 19 Buchanan Street, which they opened in 1847. These consisted of a single shop, approached from the street by a flight of steps, and a floor above devoted to their hair-dressing department, the basement being occupied by a wine merchant. This formed the whole of the house which was afterwards taken down, and now forms part of Messrs Stewart & Macdonald's warehouse. Soon after opening this shop they exhibited to the public for some days the carcass of a bear which they had previously slaughtered at their Edinburgh premises. The crowds that blocked the street to see this huge animal were so great that at least two policemen had to be called into requisition to regulate their ingress and egress. While residing here also, and therefore, when still under seven years of age, I had my first and only lessons in elocution. My teacher was the late Rev. Dr. John Roxburgh, then a Glasgow student.

The school-room was the dining-room, and the stage on which I was put through my performance, the table—"My name is Norval! On the Grampian Hills my father feeds his flock"—has not been forgotten by me from that day to this, though, alas, the eloquence has never come. We next moved to the low flat of a land directly facing what is now the Argyle Street entrance of the Arcade. When here I watched with astonishment the putting in of huge plate-glass windows, four of the panes of which were rounded ones, in shops a few doors east of Buchanan Street, on the north side of Argyle Street. These were the earliest plate-glass windows seen in Glasgow. They were put in, and the tenement they so much ornamented was built by the then well-known lead merchant and plumber, Mr George Douglas. One of these shops, No. 115, was that of a fashionable silk mercer, an Englishman, Mr James Westwater, who had removed there from his old premises, No. 51 Argyle Street, a few doors east of the Buck's Head Hotel; the other, that of a glass and china merchant. The size of the flags in the pavement of Mr Douglas's new premises was also a great source of wonder at that time. Each slab extended from the wall of the building to the curbstone, and was at least six feet broad. These stones were brought from a quarry near Liverpool. Mr Douglas was sometimes known as George the Fourth, from his having been, like some other of our well-known and much esteemed citizens, four times married. Mr Douglas's successors, the firm of Messrs Wallace & Connell, for many years carried on their business in Mr Douglas's original premises. When living here my career was nearly closed by the swallowing of a shilling that I had placed in my mouth as a place of safety while on an errand. Happily, when I was getting black in the

face, Dr. M'Coniechy, the late highly respected editor of the *Glasgow Courier*, was found, and by his skill the shilling was safely extracted.

In the summer of 1827 when we moved into 107 Buchanan Street, our windows directly facing what is now Exchange Place, the tradesmen were still in the various houses giving them their finishing touches. There were then six private families, including my mother, occupying this close—Mr John Ronald then senior clerk to the Messrs Eccles, whose office, No. 64, was up one stair on the opposite side of the street; Mr Ronald, as John Ronald & Co., afterwards became well-known as a West Indian merchant, and for his investigations into, and writings upon, sanitary matters, and for putting into practice in his own residence in Hampton Court Terrace, Garnethill, some of the improvements suggested by him in his writings; another tenant was Mr M'Gregor, merchant, of Messrs Peter M'Gregor & Co., whose office was in 88 Stirling Square; another tenant was a fashionable teacher of music, a Mr Webster; another, an elderly lady, a miser, who, for economy of candle light, went to bed with daylight, even during the depths of winter, and compelled her servant to do the same. I am not sure who were the first occupants of the sixth house, but know that at an early date it was occupied by a firm of lawyers, Messrs Forbes* & Ferrie, the latter a son of the proprietor of the building, Mr Robert Ferrie of Blairtummock. Another early tenant here was Mr James R. Dennistoun of Dennistoun, M'Gregor, & Co., and known as "Ruffy Dennistoun." He occupied a portion of the southmost flat, on the first floor (1828)—Messrs

* Mr Arthur Forbes, long one of our most esteemed Town Clerks, who, with his partner, had been in business as writer, in Hutcheson Street, from the year 1828, or earlier.

Forbes & Ferrie occupying the other portion of it. The shops in this corner building were tenanted at that time, thus :—one by a green-grocer (103); another by Thomas Arnot, painter (109), whose father wrote the labels of our original shop bottles (made by the Alloa Bottle Company), and the sign-board over the first premises, in the year 1830, and whose son has so well executed the painting of these premises this autumn. No. 105, Hugh Glen, cabinetmaker. No. 111 (corner of Gordon Street), M'Kellar & Robertson, music-sellers and pianoforte makers. The shop No. 105 was next occupied by my brother (in 1830) till the time of his death, and by my brother's widow and Mr Green, under the firm of Frazer & Green, till 1837, when they removed into No. 111. Here they remained till 1842. In that year they removed into No. 113, where till last Friday they carried on, as best they could in such limited premises, the business begun by my eldest brother so long ago. The one shop in this building that bears the same name over the door that it did in 1827, is that of Mr John Forrester. But this referred to our neighbour's father who began business in Gordon Street in March 1827, and whose home-coming from his marriage trip in June 1827, I distinctly recollect, young though I then was. Here morning by morning I watched the loading of the shelves of the small front shop with that fine bread which, combined with the business qualities, and the bright and cheery demeanour of his wife, laid the foundation of the greatly larger business now carried on, in, and beyond, and above the original premises, which at first served as shop, bakehouse, and dwelling-house. This building was apparently the second or third in the street erected specially for shops and dwelling houses combined. Mr William Mirrlees, father of ex-Bailie

J. B. Mirrlees, of Redlands, had removed his extensive leather and saddlery factory from the head of Sydney Court to No. 97 Buchanan Street, about the year 1827—the same year that Mr Ferrie completed the building of the adjoining property. Mr Mirrlees occupied the two upper flats for warehouse and counting-house, etc., with connected premises in Gordon Lane and a yard between. This land, like all the buildings erected by the members of this family, was, for its day, very elegant and spacious, with the handsome Corinthian pillars at the doorway, that still give a character to the part of the street in which they are placed. Here and there, mixed up with the self-contained houses, of which the street was chiefly composed, were a number of shops approached by the short flights of steps that had formed the entrance to the original dwelling-houses. When living in this house, I witnessed the burning of the Queen Street Theatre, on the forenoon of Saturday, the 10th January 1829. While playing with some companions in the entrance of Gordon Lane, I suddenly felt myself in a darkness, if such a thing can be, that “could be felt,” so that we were quite unable for the moment to discern each others faces. On the dense smoke that caused this darkness lifting off, my companions and myself made our way into Gordon Street. There we quickly learned the cause of the sudden eclipse. Having so short a distance to go we were amongst the earliest on the scene, and posted ourselves in a doorway on the north side of St. Vincent Place, that, I think, of Mrs James Connell, No. 22. From this post of vantage we had an admirable and quite uninterrupted view of the conflagration in the back part or stage end of the theatre. As that, the west gable of the building, consisted of about five or six flats, and the flames were issuing from almost every window, the sight, even

in daylight, was very grand. The one thing of it all that I was unable then to understand, was the firemen throwing over the windows a number of ordinary bed-room mirrors, along with innumerable articles of dress, and of theatrical things in general. The heat of the fire was so great that the glass of my mother's front windows could hardly be touched without injury to the hand. The same effect happened to our back windows from the huge fire of Donaldson's store in Mitchell Street, corner of Mitchell Lane, which was burned down about November 1829. As considerable discussion regarding the true character of this store took place in the press after the publication of my few remarks upon the subject, I think it worth while to refer to this discussion here. The store was mainly a cotton one. Mr Donaldson was one of our great cotton brokers, and his store one of the largest in Glasgow. But on the occasion of this fire, according to the evidence of an entirely trustworthy witness, there was not only an immense quantity of cotton consumed, but large quantities of grain, and of butter also. My informant on this subject—for though I watched the fire from the back windows of my mother's house I cannot testify to this on my own authority—has been known intimately to me for over fifty years, and I have the utmost possible confidence in anything he vouches for as having happened under his direct observation. His statement is, that he witnessed the fire from the street and the removal of the cotton to the Flesher's Haugh, at the side of the river Clyde; that a spate in the river occurring at the time, washed large portions of the cotton, while still on fire, down the river; and that some of the cotton was carried down as far as Renfrew, and coming into contact with a cottage there, set it on fire. My friend also states, that large quantities of grain, much

injured by water, was carted off and sold at a shilling a cart-load for distilling and brewing purposes. What I can recollect of this great fire, one of the greatest ever witnessed in Glasgow—the recent one when Messrs Wylie & Lochhead's extensive warehouse was burnt down, not excepted—is merely the display made by the fire itself on a dark winter night from a near and uninterrupted point of view, and the fact of the streets in the neighbourhood of the fire being laid for several weeks with the hose pipes employed to extinguish the still burning cotton. Naming Mitchell Street recalls the Saturday stone battles that took place weekly in it just below Gordon Street—the north-east side of which was then unbuilt and only occupied as a lime store—in these battles I was not unfrequently engaged.

Some time before this, probably about a couple of years, I had witnessed the burning of Messrs Robertson Reid's premises in Morrison's Court. To the enterprise of these gentlemen was due the erection of our first Arcade, that uniting Argyle and Buchanan Streets. This Arcade was opened in 1828. It is to this, and, a little later on, to the opening up of the passage from Queen Street to Buchanan Street by Exchange Square and Place that the sudden expansion of Buchanan Street, after these dates, is largely due. About the spring or summer of 1828 I was taught to read the hours on the south face of St. George's clock from the back windows of the house long occupied at 52 West Nile Street by the late Professor John Pagan, M.D., where I was all but a daily visitor, through my eldest sister keeping house for him while he was on his marriage trip.

The building of the Royal Exchange and Place, and Bank, was the next important change made in the street. Before their erection, the grounds on which they stand were

partly owned and occupied by Mr Stirling of Cordale (whose house* is enclosed in the present entrance of the Exchange), and partly by Mr Alexander Gordon, or "Picture Gordon," brother of the late Mr John Gordon of Aitkenhead, as their gardens, &c. On the completion of the Exchange an early supper or some such meal was given to the men engaged on the work. The number of them was very large, and after the supper a battle on the streets was carried on with great fury between the Scotch and Irish workmen employed on the buildings. This fight was witnessed by me from a place of safety.

A little to the south of this was the large iron store belonging to Mr Henry Grazebrook, through which I often made a short cut to Queen Street to get to Virginia Street without having to go round by St. Vincent Place or Argyle Street. This statement having also been much controverted in the press as well as privately I will venture to repeat it here. That I went through it over and over again is most certain; I never, however, thought of it as a public thoroughfare, any more than I thought of the passage through Mr M'Lellan's coach work from Queen Street to Miller Street being one. No outsider had a prescriptive right either to go through Mr Grazebrook's store or Mr M'Lellan's coach work, but many actually did go through both passages, and I was in the habit of going through both when making occasional visits to Virginia Street prior to the year 1830. That it may have been shut against the public about this time, or after Mr Grazebrook had removed his store (as I believe he did about this

* Built by Mr Cunningham of Lainshaw, and acquired by Mr Stirling. It was next sold by him to the Royal Bank, and occupied by them as a Bank, till their removal to their present premises in Exchange Square in the year 1829.

period) to Dixon Street, I do not doubt. Indeed, I myself may have been a cause of this being done, if done it was. On one occasion while playing, in some way, with the iron staple by which the gate of the Buchanan Street entrance was secured, I managed to break it in two (I fear the quality of the iron of which it was made must have been of the poorest), and the wholesome fear of the punishment that might follow made me hurry home across the street somewhat faster than was my wont. That it was used, as I used it, before my day, I have the testimony to offer of Mr Colin Donald, the present Dean of Faculty, who writes:—"I remember this short cut. We boys often made use of it in passing to and from Angus's School in Ingram Street, and the Grammar School off High Montrose Street, our dwelling-house being then in St. Enoch Square." I have also permission to give the personal testimony on this subject of Mr Cumin, successor to Sir Francis Sandford, as Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education. This I obtained when travelling with him in a sleeping carriage from London to Glasgow, ten days after the address was delivered. Brought up in Gordon Street, as a son of Professor William Cumin, he, from his father's house watched the fire in Donaldson's store, while I watched it from my mother's. Like Mr Donald, Mr Cumin attended Mr Angus's School, and like him generally took this short cut through Mr Grazebrook's store. The temptation of shortness to Mr Cumin was considerably less than to Mr Donald or myself, in as much as the difference between going by this passage and going by St. Vincent Place was much less to him, starting from Gordon Street, than to either of us, and yet he used it. One other testimony I am allowed to give, that of Mr William Paterson, smith, lock, and hinge maker, &c., Pitt Street. He used it regularly, but always in fear and terror

in case of being stopped on his passage through. Curiously enough this passage, though it may have been closed for a time, is again open. Anyone may, any day or hour, pass over very much the same ground that I did—starting at 74 Buchanan Street, after a little zig-zagging, Queen Street may easily be reached, and the traveller now runs no risk of being ignominiously turned back.

It was an agreeable occupation to me at this time to watch, from my mother's windows, the tolerably large family of the late Mr William Maxwell of Dargavel playing on the door steps of their father's house, north corner of Gordon Street, the dining-room of which in time became, first a bookseller's shop (Richard Griffin & Co's "Western Bazaar") up a few steps from the street, and in 1842, when reconstructed in its present form, and till last Friday the place where our business was carried on—the wine cellar having become our ærated water manufactory. From the same windows I also witnessed with delight and interest the first two processions I ever saw, the first one demanding the House of Lords to pass the Reform Bill (1832), and the other in honour of the victory obtained by its passage through that noble house, though only carried in the final struggle by a majority of one. The second procession, followed on the same night by a grand illumination, was, in its tone, as joyous as the first had been one of anxiety and the nervousness naturally felt by resolute men, seeking something they prized so highly, that rather than lose it they would not have hesitated to risk even life itself—such being but a natural interpretation of the emblems of death carried in the first procession. The illumination was general, and the crowds enormous. Our older citizens will remember better than I can the intense excitement of the

country on this question of reform. There being then no telegraph wires, nor any railways in existence here, we only learned on Wednesday evening or Thursday morning what took place in Parliament on Monday night. The journey occupied 44 hours. The Royal Mail (the express of those days), employed 180 horses on the journey, by changes of four each stage, the coach carrying four inside and four outside passengers. At all the more critical stages of this, as of other important Bills in Parliament, not only did great crowds wait the arrival of the Mail Coach at the Tontine, there to learn from the passengers and guard the latest news—but many even went a considerable way into the country to meet it for the same purpose. While referring to the Reform Bill I will give a long quotation on the subject from the late Dr. Cleland :—

“In 1832 it takes only 44 hours to accomplish a journey of 403 miles, and there is now a prospect of its arriving in 41 or 41½ hours. The unprecedented expedition in bringing the news of the second reading of the Reform in Parliament Bill in the House of Peers, to Glasgow, is worthy of record ; it shows what can be done in the way of travelling. Their Lordships divided at twenty-five minutes to seven o'clock, on the morning of Saturday, the 14th of April 1832, when it appeared that there were—contents, 184 ; non-contents, 175 ; majority for the bill, 9. Mr Young, the editor of the *Sun* newspaper (old *Sun*), left the Strand at twenty minutes to eight o'clock, and arrived in Miller Street, Glasgow, on Sunday evening at half-past seven o'clock, at the house of his agent, Mr Atkinson” (Thomas, of 84 Trongate, whom Andrew Rutherglen succeeded in business there), “in a post chaise and four, with copies of his paper, containing no less than twenty-two and a-half columns of the debate, little more than an hour being occupied in setting up the types, and correcting and printing the paper. The journey, including all stoppages, was accomplished in thirty-five hours and fifty minutes. When it is considered that horses for the Mail are always in readiness, that in expresses delays necessarily occur, and that in this instance newspapers

were given out at every town, the feat is the more remarkable.”* This journey of its editor spoke volumes for the Whiggism and the enterprise of the proprietors of the *Sun* and their editor. Their *Golden Sun*, an edition printed in gold, will doubtless be remembered by many of our older citizens. I long possessed a copy, but not now.

My first school was that of Mr Mack, situated in a house a good bit back from the line of Buchanan Street, with an entrance also from Mitchell Street. Between the school-house and the line of the street, directly opposite the Arcade was an open space; here there had long stood a large round wooden building in which a diorama of the battle of Waterloo was exhibited, and at the pulling down of which I had great delight. After its removal (1826?) the large space thus set at liberty was at once put to use as a playground for all the children and youths in the neighbourhood, whether as school children or otherwise. It was here that I got my first lessons in my favourite game of “rounders,” now quite cast into the shade by the much more risky games of football and cricket. In front of the school-room ran St. Enoch’s Burn, which was our constant place of resort for wading in with our shoes and stockings off.† My next schools were those of Mr Middlemas (English), and Mr Aitken (writing), in St. George’s Place. My final one was that of the well-known classical master, Mr Young. I was only two sessions with him, the first

* “Enumeration of the Inhabitants of Glasgow, &c.,” by James Cleland, LL.D.—2nd edition, 1832, p. 261.

† This, I am informed, must refer to a portion of the burn a little further up the street. My informant was at the school of the late Mr William Munsie, held in the same building as that of Mr Mack, in the year 1824, and he states that the burn was covered over by that time. Probably the part I waded in—for wade in it somewhere there about I certainly did—would be behind where the Dilletanti Rooms were afterwards built.

being his last year (1831-32) in 12 Portland Street, and the second his first year in North Hanover Street, immediately under the hall of the Mechanics' Institution. Here our playgrounds were the green fields—of Bell's Park, immediately to the north then all unbuilt (1832-33), though since so covered with churches as to have caused it to acquire the sobriquet of "Zion Hill."

The next great event of my life was the occasion of my eldest brother, N. B. Frazer, taking possession of the shop number 105, then a single windowed one, and situated immediately under my mother's house. This was at Whitsunday 1830. The day the blind was drawn up was the 1st of July following—being the day that King William the IV. was proclaimed at the Cross. Though my brother was then little over twenty years of age, he had completed an apprenticeship of fully six years in the Glasgow Apothecaries' Hall, under Mr Mitchell, its original manager. My brother, on reaching his fourteenth year, had for several years attended classical and mathematical classes in the High School, to qualify for a situation promised him in the Ship Bank. The sudden death of my father upset this plan, and my brother entered upon his apprenticeship with the Apothecaries' Company, on the 4th of March 1824—a few months after our father's death. At the close of it, another sudden death—that of my father's only brother, the Rev. John Frazer—put at his disposal the means of commencing business, and then it was that he leased from Mr Ferrie the small single shop, No. 105 Buchanan Street.

This death did something for me also. Born and brought up in Glasgow, I had seen nothing of the country, and so I had acquired none of its tastes or habits. Now came an opportunity for my cultivating both. A cousin, the

Rev. Ninian Bannatyne, having been presented by the late Marquis of Bute to the Parish Church of Old Cumnock, rendered vacant by the death of my uncle, the manse was put at the disposal of our family for six months. Never was there a prouder man, or boy, than I was, when, soon afterwards, I found myself mounted on the top of the old "Independent" coach at six o'clock on a chill December morning. The country was covered with snow, but the sun soon broke out, and all was a delight to me—"a new departure" in more senses than one—and I enjoyed it accordingly. The falling of the snow, the changing of the horses, the mysterious disappearance of coachman and guard at every roadside inn at which the "Independent" halted, quite engrossed all my thoughts till the coach was brought to a stand at the manse gate, a few hundred yards from the village. The winter proved a very severe one. Though the Lugar flowed past the foot of the manse garden, and the imprisoned waters of a mill dam ran close by in ordinary winters, it was two or three months after my arrival in Cumnock before I saw the waters of either, both being frozen over all that time. Work, meanwhile, was at a standstill ; the villagers were far too busy on the ice with their curling stones and besoms to attend to their ordinary every-day avocations. At the end of this long holiday my working days began, having entered on my apprenticeship just as that of my brother ceased.

The entire staff by which the business, at its commencement, was conducted, consisted of my eldest brother as master, my second brother, James, as assistant, and myself, the youngest, as apprentice. The rent of the shop was £35 a year, seemingly a very small one, but it was quite a big one for the amount of business done in it then, Glasgow not being

so extensive a town then as now, its population being under 200,000. The leading shops of the city were then all situated east of Buchanan Street. The Campbells, Rigg, and Baxter, in the Candleriggs; Muirhead in Nelson Street; Austin & M'Aslan, Rait, Ambrose Dale, and John Lockhart & Sons, clothiers, in the Trongate; M'Ewan, clothiers, and A. M'Callum & Son, silk mercers, in Glassford Street; George Baird, tobacconist, and John Meek, perfumer, in Miller Street; and John Smith, son of a famous hosier—Mrs Smith—in the High Street. All these, in time, with many others, settled in Buchanan Street. The grass was yet growing luxuriantly on the upper parts of the street; many of the leading families of Glasgow still continued to reside in East George Street, St. Vincent Place, Queen and Miller Streets, St. Enoch Square, &c. For six years my brother's was the westmost drug shop in Glasgow, north of Argyle Street. Some of the older druggists east of Buchanan Street laughed at his boldness in beginning business in such an outlandish street, and at first it looked as if they were right and that he was wrong. The cash sales for first six months were as follows:—July 1830, under £17; August, under £21; September, under £17; October, under £19; November, under £19; December, under £25. On only two days during the six months did the day's sales amount to over £2, and the largest of these was £3 9s; the sales made on the smallest days were 3s 6d, 4s, 5s, and 5s 6d. The amount of the day book sales was still less. My brother felt no downheartedness with these results, but, like *Mark Tapley*, was rather inspirited than otherwise. The three brothers occupied their spare time in reading (I never read so much in the same space of time as I did then), or in playing at birkie or catch-the-ten, in the back premises, and when we were

interrupted by the entrance of any purchaser the elder brother generally sent one of the younger ones to go and get rid of the intruder; but the business grew apace, though slowly.

In August 1831 the back premises were burnt to the ground, while the front was uninjured, except by the dense smoke that blackened everything not protected by glass. As the fire at the first was very alarming, the family including my mother, wrapped in blankets, were taken down to the well-known hotel of Mr M'Farlane, known as the Buchanan Street Hotel, situated nearly opposite the Arcade, on the west side of the street. This hotel was the meeting place of the famous Jumble Club, of which many of the most eminent citizens of the day were members. This mansion was built by Mr Robert Dennistoun, and was the first built on the west side of the street. Attached to it was a large walled garden, with grounds extending back to Mitchell Street, where apple and pear trees flourished. There was also within the grounds a greenhouse or conservatory. A friend informs me that he, with his family, were granted by Mr M'Farlane the use of the first floor windows to view "a grand masonic procession, at the laying of the foundation stone of London Street in the year 1822." This would probably be the first of the many grand processions that have passed along Buchanan Street since its formation.

The outbreak of *Asiatic cholera in Glasgow in the Spring of 1832, led to a rapid and considerable augmentation

*"After the lapse of nearly two centuries, this city" (Glasgow) "in common with other parts of the country, had a return of what may be termed the plague. Cholera Morbus made its appearance here on 19th February 1832, and terminated on the 11th November following. Total cases, 6203; deaths, 3005; recoveries, 3203. There was one case for about every 32½ persons in the community, one death for about 67½, one victim for about every 6.76-100th, and one death for about every *thirteen* families."—"A General View of the Population, Trade, and Commerce of the City of Glasgow," by James Cleland, LL.D., p. 7. -John Smith & Son, 1840.

of business ; the convenience of its situation for families residing west of Buchanan Street, aided in bringing about this increase. The development of the business at this time was also helped by the reputation acquired by my brother for making a pitch plaster (then worn as a preventive of cholera) of a special pattern, received by him from Germany, through the kindness of Mr Frederick Zoller, long the highly esteemed Consul for that country in Glasgow. As a result of this growth of business, the single shop was in 1834 enlarged to a double one in the front, though the back premises remained single. The making of soda and other ærated waters was added to the business during this year. The continued increase of business led my brother about this time to engage his first assistant, Mr Edward Findlay, still, I believe, remembered by some of our oldest supporters. There still appear names in our sales and prescription books that were in them in the years 1831 and 1832, though in some cases the names now belong to the second, or even the third generations of those then represented by them. I also find in the purchase ledger of to-day, names that were in the books of 1830-31 :—J. & J. Maw, represented by Maw, Son, & Thompson ; Drew, Heyward, & Baiss, by Barron, Squire, & Co. ; Duncan Campbell, of Buchanan Street, by Duncan Campbell & Son, St. Vincent Street ; the Alloa Bottle Company remain as they were in name and place. In the summer of 1836 a branch business was established in the town of Ayr, under the charge of my second brother, James. Banking facilities not being so great then as now, when money had to be remitted to Glasgow, it was made up in a parcel, and entrusted to the care of the late extensively known farmer, Mr George Gordon, then driver of the Ayr coach. It was afterwards arranged that my brother

James should take over this business on his own account.

After a brief illness, N. B. Frazer died at 107 Buchanan Street, on the 10th December 1836. In proof of the rapidity with which he had grown in public estimation, as well as to show to the present generation the altered customs in regard to the attendance at private funerals in those days from what they now are, I may state that although my brother was under twenty-seven years of age when he died, his funeral was attended by nearly two hundred persons, among them being many of the most influential and best known men in Glasgow, including James Oswald of Auchincruive, M.P. for Glasgow, and his late colleague in Parliament, Mr Ewing of Strathleven, Lord Provost Mills, &c., who all walked, as was then the universal custom, in procession to the Necropolis, the place of interment.* As I was too young to undertake the management, the business was carried on by my elder brother's widow, in partnership with the late Mr George Green, a native of London, and previously a traveller for Messrs Drew, Heyward & Baiss, in London, and at the time of my brother's death, traveller for the Apothecaries' Hall here.

The corner shop, No. 111, till then occupied by music-sellers, becoming vacant in 1837, was leased by Mr Green for five years. The rent began at £80, and rose to £120. When a renewal of this lease was sought, the landlord demanded £180, or an increase of £60 a year. This was considered by Mr Green to be exorbitant, and refused. It was then that our late premises, No. 113, were leased for a period of ten years at the rate of £220 a year. They were

*A Glasgow gentleman wrote me regarding this statement:—"There were no hearses or funeral coaches in use then. Everybody walked in procession behind the coffin, which was carried shoulder high by four *saulies* or mutes.

entered upon in the spring of 1842, and occupied by us continuously till last Friday night—the rent meanwhile having risen to £600. There was, however, a change of landlords during this period. Our original landlord, Mr John Kerr, writer, disposed of the property in 1847 to the Commercial Bank, who then became our landlords, as they still continue. The Bude light, adopted by ourselves and neighbours—Mr George Baird and Mr Andrew Rutherglen—being about the earliest fitted up in Glasgow, created considerable excitement at the opening of the new premises. As a much greater proportion of our business was then done in the evenings than there is now done in these days of late dinner hours, this excitement may have been another “spoke in the wheel” in the upward progress of our business, for certain it is that it greatly increased after this date.

In 1844 Mr Green secured, with considerable difficulty—though supported in his application for it by Sir Archibald Alison, Sheriff of the county, and by Sir James Campbell, Lord Provost of the city—the appointment of “Chemists the Queen” for himself and Mrs Frazer. At the close of their ten years’ partnership Mrs Frazer retired from the business and, by arrangement, I entered, on the 1st January 1847, into partnership with Mr Green on the condition of my paying out Mrs Frazer’s capital, with an additional sum added as a bonus. During the ten years that I had acted as one of the assistants of the firm, Mr Green treated me so kindly, indeed, more like a brother than a master—that afterwards, when his partner, I fear I did not exert myself so efficiently, as I might otherwise have done, to dissuade him from paying the attention to the business of the Stock Exchange that he had long given. The excitement was too much for him, and, in the end, led

to an illness which, succeeding a mild attack of cholera then raging in Glasgow, carried him off in the spring of 1849. His widow retired from the business, and went to live in her native city, London, where she and two daughters still reside. Thus left sole partner of the firm at a time when it was considerably crippled in its finances by the withdrawal of Mr Green's capital for his railway speculations, and by the withdrawal of my own for the purpose of paying his widow out of the firm, I had to determine whether to take advantage of several offers of partnership made to me by gentlemen possessed of capital, though not themselves chemists, or to carry it on as best I could myself. By the advice of one of the oldest and steadiest supporters of my late brother, as well as of Mr Green, the late Mr Andrew Stevenson Dalglish, I determined to carry on the business alone and I cannot be too grateful for having hitherto been enabled to do so with a fair measure of success.

The business still continuing to advance, and the population to move westwards, a branch was opened in Sauchiehall Street in 1855, at the direct solicitation of the late Mr William Dalglish (original manager of the City of Glasgow Life Insurance Company), under the management of Mr Peter Guthrie, previously chief assistant under Mr Green, in succession to Mr Edward Findlay. The population still moving westward we followed the lead, and opened the branch in Belmont Place, Hillhead, on the day that the new University buildings were opened (7th Nov. 1870). The last branch—that in Charing Cross—was begun in March 1879, though the premises were previously occupied by Mr Fairlie, through whose failure the business was brought into the market, and we became the purchasers. Hitherto, these extensions have quite realized our expectations concerning

them. I can only hope that our present removal to these new premises, by much the largest venture of them all, may also fulfil my expectations concerning it. That it may merit, even though it fail to attain a like success with our previous movements, I must hope to secure the united and hearty support of the staff of assistants I see gathered here to-night ; lacking such support I am myself powerless. This step was only taken because of the total inadequacy of the old premises, and the great inconvenience to which we were put by our having to place in store large portions of the stock needed for the proper conducting of the business. Smaller premises than these might have met our present requirements, but I hope, that large though they are, they too will be found, by and bye, if not by me, yet by my successors, to be as inadequate for the increase of business in the future as the old have latterly proved in the past.

Long as my tale has been, it would be incomplete, as a history of this business, were I altogether to omit mentioning some incidents connected with it that did not so well fall in with the general thread of my narrative. The first of these, alike in point of time and importance, is one that has largely helped to shape my course in regulating the keeping of stock. The butler or footman of a gentleman residing in St. Vincent Street—somewhere about 1832-34—asked me early one morning, when my brothers were at breakfast, for three ounces of laudanum. On my proceeding to label it, he said there is no use in doing so as the vial has to be emptied into the medicine chest bottle as soon as he got home—but I put the label on. In a quarter of an hour or so the butler returned saying that he had made a mistake, that it was tincture of rhubarb he was to have got. Had it not been labelled, the laudanum, doubtless, would have been put

into the tincture of rhubarb bottle, and the person first requiring it, would have got the laudanum and been poisoned. The little boy who had sold it would, doubtless, have got all the blame. This has led me to be specially careful in keeping poisons, and to the distinctive labelling of all dispensing bottles containing poisons, the last application of this principle being the erection of the "Poison Room" in these new premises. As a set off against this somewhat dismal story I here add one of a lighter character. Some forty years ago, when excessive drinking was much more common than now, and the drinking of soda water was largely resorted to as a restorative in the morning, a gentleman gave as his excuse for drinking soda water early in the day, that it was to quench the thirst he felt from having taken, on that special morning, too much salt to his egg.

The mentioning of the first of these incidents calls to my remembrance the laudanum drinking capacity exhibited by two of our early customers. The earliest of these was that of a then well-known glazier in Glasgow, who had for some years been a purchaser of laudanum through my brother when assistant in the Glasgow Apothecaries' Hall; when I knew him (about 1831) he was in the habit of drinking in our presence a full wine glassful (equal to four table spoonfuls), quite undiluted. He also regularly purchased about two pints at a time, supplied to him in metal flasks; these he was in the habit of carrying with him when travelling about the country in connection with his extensive business. The origin of this habit of laudanum drinking was the taking of it under medical advice for severe rheumatism in the head. The dose had gradually been increased till a wine glassful was substituted for the twenty or thirty drops taken at first. Anxious at times to wean himself from the

habit of taking this huge dose, Mr —— dropped a bit of putty into the bottom of the wine glass used for the laudanum. Succeeding with this, he gradually added more till the top of the glass was nearly reached, endeavouring by this method to get rid of the habit altogether; but just as this hope had, on several occasions, dawned upon him, a return of rheumatism or the recurrence of some domestic affliction induced a renewal of the craving, the putty was removed, and the full dose resumed. Mr ——, quite a “gash” old fashioned Scotchman, was in the habit of telling the number (which I wont venture to name) of *puncheons*(!) of laudanum that he had swallowed in his day. Another instance occurred a good many years later—probably about thirty years ago. In this case the quantity taken at once was from two to three table spoonfuls, and was also swallowed by the unfortunate victim without dilution. So far as I know this was not a daily habit with the gentleman in question, although a very frequent one, neither was there any supplied by us for his use at home. I often asked this gentleman if he had ever tried to give up the habit, and he replied, yes, very frequently, but he could not overcome it. “I often put off taking it,” he used to say, “to the last, till the inward sinking and exhaustion that I feel make me fear that my brain would give way, unless I had recourse to it.” Even the largest dose referred to had, he stated, no other perceptible effect upon his system than that of arresting the feeling of inward sinking and exhaustion that called for its use.

One or two changes which have been made in the business since the earlier days of which I have been speaking, may be noted here. In those days I had charge of the leeches. The usual quantity purchased then, when the total

business done was not a tenth of what is done now, was from two to three thousand—on one occasion it reached to five thousand—now, twenty-five single leeches is the quantity we purchase, when we have them in stock at all. That is certainly a change for the better. Another change to be noted :—when “lucifer” matches were first introduced by Mr Jones, the sand paper, folded in two, was placed inside the box, and the matches, made at that time of split wood, were sold at a shilling for each box of a hundred.

In the year 1848 I witnessed, from the doorway of No. 113, a procession of a large body of ill-fed, ill-clad, and half-armed Chartists, men, women and boys, enter Buchanan Street by Royal Bank Place. After marching from the Gallowgate, by East George Street and Queen Street, without much interruption, the procession turned sharp down the street, and when passing Gordon Street fired two shots in the air. At this moment I saw a Glasgow gentleman, a medical man, if my memory serves me right, rush into the procession and disarm one or two of the men who had fired the shots, and who were thus trying to overawe our civic authorities. Happily, law and order were quickly re-established. Nothing tended more to bring this about than the speedy enrolment of a large force of special constables, composed greatly of our “merchant princes.” These gentlemen were all provided with substantial batons, and were for a time subjected to daily drill. They were stationed in the Royal Exchange and elsewhere during the night. With such measures as these in operation, even the most timid among the population got reassured, and could retire at night with some hope that they might see the morning in life.

An old Glasgow merchant and Sabbath School teacher, who himself acted as a special constable and underwent

daily drill as such, has kindly communicated this note on the subject for use here :—

“This outbreak soon assumed an alarming aspect. The mob had rapidly increased while passing towards the west of the city; the streets got blocked, and shops were entered and robbed by the hungry people. Among others, the premises of a gunsmith in Exchange Square were entered, and guns and ammunition carried off. The shots fired in Buchanan Street greatly alarmed the inhabitants, who hurriedly shut the doors of their shops. Many windows were broken, and their contents carried off. A set of silver plated dish covers, and an epergne were taken from the window of Findlay & Field, jewellers, 72 Buchanan Street. A porter's hand barrow—stolen from a grocer's door in George Street—was drawn in the procession by a young woman well known to the police for her lawless habits, as ‘Biddy.’ On it was a sack of meal, a box of tea, some loaves of bread, &c. The silver plate was at once put on the top of this heap, and carried off in triumph by Biddy, till she and her booty were lost sight of in Argyle Street. Through the enrolment of hundreds of our merchants as special constables, order was soon re-established in the western districts; not so in the east, and it was only after the old pensioners and militia had been called into requisition, that disorder was ultimately suppressed there, and only after some lives had been lost in a fatal encounter between the pensioners and the mob in the Gallowgate. I was one of the special constables who escorted the wounded up the High Street to the Royal Infirmary. I was also afterwards applied to, as the Sabbath School teacher in St. Enoch's Wynd district, to assist the police in finding out Biddy's plunder. Knowing her to be of weak mind, and that she must have been used as a tool by others, I only consented to aid the police in the matter on getting their assurance that she should not be punished. Armed with this assurance, I entered Biddy's home, in a building well known as the ‘Ark,’ in St. Enoch's Wynd, and which had once been used as a malt-barn. Here, in a miserable attic room, I found Biddy's mother. She at first stoutly denied her daughter's complicity in the robbery, but on getting my assurance that no punishment would follow the acknow-

ledgment of the crime, I was asked to look out at a sky-light window, and on doing so I saw the tea, the silver plate, &c., spread out on the roof. These were duly returned to their owners, and Biddy was allowed to go free."—C. B.

It will be news to the greater number of my present hearers to learn that our late premises at No. 113 had the narrowest possible escape of being totally destroyed by fire twenty-two years ago. This was in connection with the illuminations held in Glasgow in honour of the marriage of the Prince of Wales. Mr Barlow being unable to meet all the demands made upon him for coloured lights on that occasion, we, in common with other chemists, were frequently asked to supply the wants of the public in this matter. Knowing the risks run in making these lights, we steadily, for a time, said no to every such application. At last one gentleman was so urgent in his demands, that, as a special favour, we consented to meet his wishes. His object was to procure a sufficient supply of different coloured lights to throw, in succession, upon a large bon-fire he contemplated erecting on a prominence behind his house in Port-Glasgow, from which they would be seen at a great distance all round. We were able to meet the wishes of this gentleman in a way that secured both to him and ourselves an absolute immunity from danger. Each of the ingredients required for producing the different lights was wrapped up in a separate envelope, and written instructions for mixing these on the spot were attached to the whole. In this way all risk of spontaneous combustion was avoided. But in my absence on the Saturday preceding the night of the illuminations (Tuesday, 10th March 1863), one of the assistants made up a small supply for a private friend of his own. He, however, unhappily *mixed* the different substances. No

harm would have arisen to us, whatever might have happened to the purchaser or his house, had the parcel been called for early in the day as was promised. Not, however, being called for, the parcel was, in the afternoon, placed behind the bottles on one of the lower shelves, when, just a few minutes before closing for the night, it exploded and its contents burst into flames of all the colours of the rainbow. A number of bottles in front of the parcel were broken, and some of them thrown down upon the floor by the force of the explosion, and their contents (all highly inflammable fluids), as well as the shelves and drawers, were instantly in a blaze that reached to the ceiling. Happily, some of our assistants were on the spot, and they, with the valuable help of a sailor then present (who in one bound leapt over the counter), speedily got the flames extinguished. Strange though it was crowds of those who witnessed the fire from the outside thought it was only a rehearsal of a display intended by us for public exhibition on the night of the illumination.

As a part of this history, I have much pleasure in mentioning that a considerable number of medical students and medical missionaries have passed through the hands of our firm. As the Faculty accepts the certificate of a chemist for practical pharmacy, many students prefer to get their pharmacy in the laboratory of a chemist, to getting it in that of the Professor of *Materia Medica*. The earliest of these students who favoured my brother, were Dr. Henry Wilson Cleland (youngest son of Dr. James Cleland, the eminent statistical writer); another—now well known as Sir Lyon Playfair, M.P. for the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews, lately Chairman of Committees of the House of Commons, and at one time Professor of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh, &c. Dr. Playfair's uncle, the late Mr James Playfair,

when putting him for six months under his charge, asked my brother to "teach Lyon the use of his fingers, because they were all *thooms*." The result has proved that he could put both his fingers and his head, as well as his *thooms*, to a very good use. This was as far back as the summer of 1836, when both students, like myself, were about sixteen years of age. Dr. Cleland, like Dr. Playfair, was an eminent student of chemistry. He, in 1840, when only twenty-one years of age, was appointed Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence in the Portland School of Medicine, as successor to the late Professor John Pagan. In July of the same year he published an essay* so distinguished by the learning and ability displayed in it, as to call for the highest meed of praise from the press. The great medical quarterly review of the day compared it to "Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy," from the research exhibited in it. I attended Dr. Cleland's lectures during the winter of 1840-41. He was very successful as a lecturer, having a greater number of students attending his class in Portland Street, than attended either of the corresponding classes in the Glasgow University or in the Andersonian Institution. His career, unlike that of Dr. Playfair, though as auspiciously begun, ended in the autumn of 1844. Amongst the medical missionaries who passed through our hands for their practical pharmacy, were the Rev. Dr. Stewart, of Lovedale, the tallest man ever within our premises as a student of pharmacy, and whom we tried to hide in the back part of the Sauchiehall Street shop, where he studied under Mr Lawrence; two of the younger Turners also acquired their pharmacy under Mr Lawrence. The elder went to Samoa, but, after spending twelve years there,

*"The History and the Properties, Chemical and Medical, of Tobacco," by Henry Wilson Cleland, M.D. &c., Glasgow,—4to, July 1840.

had to return to this country on account of his wife's health. The younger one, after labouring for a time in New Guinea, is now settled as a U.P. minister in Jamaica. Professor M'Call Anderson, Dr. Buchanan (son of the late Professor Andrew Buchanan), as well as a number of other members of the Glasgow faculty also honoured us by taking their Pharmacy in the old premises at 113 Buchanan Street. This, as you all know, cannot now be done here; the whirl of business now being far too great to allow of that attention being given to students which is absolutely essential for their proper training in the practical part of pharmacy.

So much for the past—a word in closing for the present. If those of you who are our fellow workers here, find facilities and comforts in carrying on your business in these premises that you had not in those we have just left, you owe it largely, in the first instance, to the kindness of my Pharmaceutic friends in London, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Bradford, and Newcastle. These friends kindly permitted me, and afterwards my son, to inspect their dispensing appliances. As far as possible I have carried out the suggestions made by my friends, and gladly recognise how much I am indebted to Mr George Caldwell for the admirable way in which he has, by his skill, enabled me to give effect to these suggestions, and who has so admirably adapted the new fittings, now put in by himself, to those put in by his father, Mr William Caldwell, at various intervals from the year 1837 till his retirement from business. As all of you here know, "things new and old" have, by Mr Caldwell's skill been so combined in these premises—fittings put in in the years 1830, 1834, 1837, 1842, and 1884, being so pieced together, that by and bye it will not be possible for an outsider to tell which is the old and which is the new. I am also

much indebted to the York Glass Company for the admirable manner in which they have done their part, in carrying out my wishes in the production of bottles of a character suitable for the wants of our business. My chief regret in regard to the fittings is that we have not been able to begin with the electric light here, as we began with the Bude light in our late premises in 1842. The tubes for it, however—thanks to Mr Buchan—are all secure within each of the gasaliers, and ready for immediate use whenever the electric light comes to be commercially, and therefore practically available. But even wanting this, I do hope that those of you who are of the Buchanan Street staff will find the change made by the removal much to your comfort and satisfaction in working at an anxious and responsible calling, and I trust that the immunity from accident in your hands that has favoured us in the past will continue to favour us in the future.

THE MAKING OF BUCHANAN STREET.

“**A**NDREW Buchanan of Gartacharan, near Drymen, the representative of a branch of the ancient and distinguished families of Buchanan, and that ilk and of Leny, had two sons: *Alexander*, who succeeded, and who is represented by Alexander Buchanan, now of Gartacharan, and *George*, who came to push his fortune in Glasgow, and who is represented now by the three good families of Buchanans', Drumpellier, Auchentorlie, and Craigend.”* This George had four sons, the eldest of whom, also a George, was born in 1685; father and son were successful maltsters. George, the son, “built himself a fine mansion on the north side of Argyle Street, which till 1828 formed the site of the Argyle Street portion of Fraser, Sons, & Co.'s warehouse. The eldest son of this George, *Andrew*, born 1725, became the founder of Buchanan Street. “He forsook the paternal malt for the tobacco that had enriched his three uncles—an unlucky choice. He was head of two great Virginia houses, Buchanan, Hastie, & Co., and Andrew Buchanan & Co., and in 1777, in the crash of the American revolt, both fell, and he was utterly ruined.”† “Born and reared in Argyle Street, Andrew Buchanan became desirous of acquiring for himself the property

*“The Old Country Houses of Glasgow, &c.,” 1872—p. 186. † Ibid, p. 187.

adjoining that of his father. Accordingly, in 1760, he purchased from different owners about four acres of the garden ground immediately to the west of his father's boundary, and reaching up to the Meadowflat Dyke. His west march was St. Enoch's Burn, but a small portion which lay in the angle where that rivulet crosses Argyle Street, continued to belong to John Fleming, another ancient maltman. Thus Andrew Buchanan's frontage to Argyle Street extended from his father's house, westwards to a point about halfway between what is now the mouth of Buchanan Street and the burn."* Soon after this date Mr Buchanan built a two-storey house for his own residence, "facing the Wester Gait,† with a stair in front, at the point where the great tenement now stands at the south-west corner of Buchanan Street. Here Mr Buchanan resided a number of years, a large range of the ground behind formed his garden."‡

Hard times were known in the last century as well as in the present one. In 1771 Mr Buchanan advertised in the *Glasgow Journal* the sale of a steading for a self-contained house on the east of his own house, and west of his father's; and a steading on the west of his house at St. Enoch's Burn, for "a brick tenement of three flats, and a stone one of four flats;" adding: "On suitable encouragement he will open a street opposite to that street whereof the house possessed by Bailie Durnmore forms the west side (the short street leading into St. Enoch's Square)."

The property did not sell then, but in 1773 he sold to his own firm, already named, and to James Jamieson, one

* "Glasgow: Past and Present," 1884—Vol. 2, p. 447.

† "Wester Gate," according to Gibson's Map of Glasgow (1777), was that portion of Argyle Street stretching westwards from the head of Jamiaca Street to about where Robertson Street now stands, but which was then known as "Smithfield."

‡ "Glasgow: Past and Present," 1884—Vol. 2, p. 447. || Ibid.

of the partners, and William Davidson, the steading next to his father's house as a joint adventure for erecting a tenement in flats. This was built in 1774. The tenement was one of three storeys and garrets, with a front to Argyle Street and windows looking west. "An entry of about thirty feet broad was left between the tenement and Mr Buchanan's own house, for access to the second and third floors of the new land, the stair to which was in the rear. [Now close beside the back entry of Messrs Fraser, Sons, & Co.'s warehouse.] Subsequently the parties drew lots for the choice of flats. The ground floor, entering from Argyle Street, fell to Mr Jamieson; the second flat to Andrew Buchanan & Co., Mr Buchanan himself being the senior partner of the firm; and the third, with attics, to Mr Davidson. This tenement [altered into shops about 1822] is still standing at the south-east corner of Buchanan Street, and is the oldest edifice in that now important artery of the city. The space set aside for an entry forms part of the present narrow entrance to Buchanan Street."* Matters stood thus till 1777. The next step leading to the opening up of the street was the issuing of this advertisement in April of that year:—

ANDREW BUCHANAN, MERCHANT, has made improvement on his former plan, and now proposes to take down his house in Argyle Street to make the entry to his intended Street correspond exactly with the opposite entry leading into St. Enoch's Square. The Lots are laid off 65 feet in front, with sufficient room backwards for garden plots. The situation is very pleasant and convenient, and affords a prospect rural and agreeable.†

Before Mr Buchanan's plans could be carried out, his own failure, and that of the extensive firms with which he was connected, rendered it necessary that his and their estates

* "Glasgow: Past and Present," 1884—Vol. 2, p. 448.

† "Old Glasgow: The Place and the People," 1880—A. M'George, p. 157.

should be administered under trust. Mr Gilbert Hamilton, assisted by the well-known banker, Mr Robert Carrick and others, carried out Mr Buchanan's plan, and Buchanan Street was opened up in 1778. "Eight steadings were marked off on the east side, and nine upon the west. This allotment of building ground reached up a little beyond the mouth of what is now Gordon Street, and the new street was named after Mr Andrew Buchanan. But the disastrous times which attended the wars, both with America and France, were not favourable for the building project, and few of the steadings were sold for a long period. The skeleton of Buchanan Street is represented on M'Arthur's old Map of 1778 with only one house on the east side, a little above the present Arcade. This house had been built shortly before by Mr James Johnston, merchant, and it afterwards became the property of Mr John Gordon of Aikenhead, who resided there for many years."* "For long it stood alone, the one house on the east side of the Street."† The sale of this, the *first* house built in Buchanan Street, was afterwards announced in these terms:—

TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC ROUP, on the 15th March 1781, these Two Plots of Ground in Buchanan Street of Glasgow, now converted into a Garden, surrounded with brick walls of the very best material, and workmanship and materials, 12 feet high, of which 80 feet in length upon the north are hot walls, and all the walls are planted round with various kinds of fruit trees, together with the new house lately built on the ground, and mostly finished by the late Mr James Johnston, Merchant in Glasgow, with a well communicating by pipes with the house, and other conveniences, &c., &c.‡

The purchaser, apparently, on this occasion was Mr James M'Dowall, partner of Messrs Robert Bogle & Co.,

* "Glasgow: Past and Present," 1884—Vol. 3, pp. 449-50.

† "The Old Country Houses of the Glasgow Gentry," Maclehose, 1878—p. 2.

‡ *Glasgow Mercury*, 22nd February 1781, quoted in "Glasgow: Past and Present," 1884—Vol. 2, p. 317.

and afterwards Provost (1790) of Glasgow, as his name is thus entered in Jones' Directory of 1787—"M'Dowall, James, merchant, east side of Buchanan Street."* It must have been shortly after this that the property again changed hands and became that of Mr John Gordon of Aikenhead. This house was considered one of the handsomest buildings in Glasgow. In 1779 Mr Gordon's brother and partner, Mr Alexander Gordon, latterly known as "Picture Gordon," bought from Mr Robert Muirhead (who had acquired it from Mr Gilbert Hamilton) a plot of ground opposite what is now Gordon Street, in Buchanan Street.† Mr Gordon about 1804 built on this site the fine house so long occupied by himself, and afterwards by Mr Henry Monteath of Carstairs.‡

The names of the original proprietors in Buchanan Street, on the "west side, counting from Argyle Street, are:—Plots one, two, and three were purchased in 1786 by Messrs John & Alexander Gordon, merchants. These lots included Mr Andrew Buchanan's house, and a piece of ground which lay in the paternal property of Messrs Gordon.|| Plot four

* "It was chiefly through the exertions of Mr M'Dowall that the Royal Infirmary was erected, and the Industrial Prison, or Bridewell, established in the city. It was also during his reign that the Trades' Hall was built, and the Flesher's Haugh, as well as John King's Park, was added to the Green."—"The Rambling Reporter."—Reprint of Jones' Directory, 1868, p. 22.

† "Glasgow: Past and Present," 1884—vol. 2, p. 451.

‡ It was next occupied from 1829-30 till 1842 by Mr Lawrence Robertson, the Glasgow Manager of the Royal Bank, who had removed there from the Bank Buildings in Queen Street when these were utilized for the building of the Royal Exchange, of which they now form the front part. Mr Robertson about this date took up his residence at Lilybank House, Hillhead, and afterwards in Claremont Terrace previous to his removal to Edinburgh as head manager of the Royal Bank. Mr Edward Fairlie, accountant of the bank, thereafter occupied the house till about the year 1852, when the bank erected the very handsome edifice now directly facing Gordon Street, from designs, according to Senex (*Ibid.*, vol. 1, p. 227), of the late Mr Charles Wilson, architect.

|| "Mr Alexander Gordon, father of these gentlemen, built the tenement west of Mr Buchanan's house, in flats, and had his office there."—"Glasgow: Past and Present," Vol. 2, p. 450.

belonged to Mr William Glen, merchant. Plots five and six were purchased by Mr James M'Dowall, above named. Nos. four and five were subsequently acquired by Messrs John Campbell, sen., & Co., whose counting-house was afterwards long there. No. six became the property of Mr Robert Dennistoun. Plot seven, William Horn, wright. This enterprising tradesman opened Glassford Street, and built many of the houses in Argyle Street. This lot afterwards passed to Mr Adam Monteath, merchant. Plots eight and nine were purchased by Mr William Glen, jun., wood merchant."* Mr Dennistoun erected on his plot the first house built on the west side of the street—afterwards the Buchanan Street Hotel—where, at a still later period, Mr M. M. Pattison built the Monteith Rooms (Mr John Fisher, architect). These rooms were afterwards occupied, among others, by Messrs Barclay & Skirving, auctioneers; John Little & Co., furnishing ironmongers; and by the earliest of the Glasgow photographers—first, Mr J. Bernard, a Canadian or American; next by Mr Jabez Hughes, only recently deceased in the Isle of Wight; and latterly by Mr John Werge, a Northumbrian, who, when burnt out of his premises in 1860, left Glasgow for America, but returned to London in 1861, where he still resides.

According to J. B. :—"The small old dwelling house of the founder of Buchanan Street remained for many years. Messrs Gordon continued the proprietors of it from 1786 till 1815, when it was sold to Mr George Brown of Capelrig, from whom it again passed a few years thereafter. Finally the house was pulled down in 1820, and the existing large tenement erected on the site of it and the adjoining ground by Mr William Rodger, who had become the proprietor."*

* "Glasgow : Past and Present," 1884—Vol. 2, p. 450. † Ibid, pp 451-52.

The Messrs Gordon's address in 1787 is thus given by Jones in his Directory :—"Gordon, John, merchant, 2nd flat Gordon's Land, north side Argyle Street, near St. Enoch's Burn. Gordon, Alexander, merchant, 1st flat Gordon's Land, north side Argyle Street, near St. Enoch's Burn." "Gordon's Land is still standing, but bedded in Stewart & M'Donald's warehouse, and hardly distinguishable. It is comprised in the four Argyle Street windows, beginning with the third from Buchanan Street. The two-windowed block between these and the corner of Buchanan Street, stands on the site of the house of Andrew Buchanan, the founder of Buchanan Street, one of the Virginia Dons who were ruined by the revolt of the Colonies."* The site on which a part of Messrs Stewart & M'Donald's buildings were erected was thus described in 1765 :—

TO BE SOLD, a Barn and Yard in Argyle Street, Glasgow, pleasantly situated for building upon, being opposite St. Enoch's Park, and consists of 52½ feet in front, and upwards of 150 feet backwards.—Apply to James Hill, Writer.†

The following advertisement from the *Glasgow Journal*, 10th October 1776, or eleven years later—according to Senex—describes the same property :—

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE BARGAIN, that large Kiln and Brewery lying on the north side of Argyle Street, next to St. Enoch's Burn. It will make a fine steading of houses, being 84 feet in front.—Apply to Alexander Gordon, the Proprietor.‡

This refers to the property situated immediately west of "Gordon's Land," and forming the east corner of Mitchell Street.

As is well known, it was on the grounds of Mr John

* "The Old Country Houses of the Glasgow Gentry," Maclehose, 1878—p. 2.

† *Glasgow Journal*, 14th February 1765, quoted in "Glasgow : Past and Present," 1884—Vol. 2, p. 316.

‡ "Glasgow : Past and Present," 1884—Vol. 3, p. 37.

Gordon's town dwelling house on the east side of Buchanan Street, that a large wooden pavilion was erected for the celebrated "Peel Banquet" in 1837. One portion of the south wall of the garden still stands, and now forms an abutment to the north wall of the Arcade. The name, "Gordon, John, of Aikenhead, of Stirling, Gordon, & Co., house, 42 Buchanan Street," continued from a very early date in the Glasgow Directory till the year 1828-29, and that of Mrs Gordon, his widow, till at least 1835-36. Previous to 1826, the number of the Gordons' house was 64, though the house was the same. Mr Gordon died in 1828, and ultimately the property so long held by the Gordon family, together with that lying immediately north of it, which belonged to the late Miss Gilmour (afterwards of 31 India Street), was purchased by the late Sir James Campbell of Strathcathro, and the Prince of Wales' Buildings were erected by him on the then united property.

To close our account of the original laying out of the street—Mr Buchanan's property on the east side of the street was originally acquired, according to J. B., by the following persons:—"At this upper extremity of the street, Mr Gilbert Hamilton, the trustee, had purchased for himself a large slice of the ground, extending to nearly 4000 square yards. It lay next to Meadowflat Dyke [that is to about the lane, No. 114, lying immediately to the north of Royal Bank Place] and stretched backwards, or eastwards, to the garden wall of Mr Cunninghame's mansion and Mr Hamilton's other property in Queen Street. There was a considerable frontage to Buchanan Street. Of this large plot Mr Hamilton sold the northmost portion to Mrs Helen Graham, widow of Mr Thomas Buchanan of Ardoch; and another portion immediately south to Mr Robert

Muirhead, merchant. This last was purchased from Mr Muirhead in 1779 [as we have already seen] by Mr Alexander Gordon, who built the elegant mansion, lately taken down, facing Gordon Street. Mr Gordon also purchased the ground opposite his house to preserve his view to the west, now named Gordon Street after him. This large plot of Mr Hamilton's was followed by ground taken off respectively by:—1, Mr William Glen,* merchant; 2, Mr Alexander Martin, wright; afterwards the property of Messrs Walter Logan, and James M'Inroy, merchants; 3, Mrs Maria Campbell, widow of Mr James White, merchant, Norfolk, Virginia; 4, Mr James Johnstone, merchant, formerly alluded to; 5, Mr William Horn, wright; afterwards the property of Mr John Campbell [still later (1813), Colin Campbell, afterwards of Colgrain] and now the [Buchanan Street entrance of the] Arcade. 6. Mr John Morrison, wright; 7, Mr Robert Miller, wright. This last lot adjoined the existing tenement at the south-east corner of Buchanan Street, already alluded to. The portion of that tenement which had been allocated to Andrew Buchanan & Co., was sold before their bankruptcy, but the lowest storey, entering off Argyle Street, was conveyed by Mr Jamieson's trustee, in 1799, to Messrs Robert Bogle & Co."†

"The street [on both sides] at first went no further up than the lands of Meadowflat, about the present north entrance to the back of the Exchange. All north of that was under crop till the early part of the present century; . . . there was no St. Vincent Street or West George Street. The

* Of this gentleman's son, William Glen, jun. (who was also an early feuar in Buchanan Street), *The Thistle* writes:—" 'A wee bird cam' to our ha' door,' one of the finest lyrics in Scottish minstrelsy, was written by William Glen, a well known merchant in Glasgow, who died in the year 1826, aged thirty-seven years."

† "Glasgow : Past and Present," 1884—vol. 2, pp. 450-51.

back windows of the houses on the west side of George Square looked into the Meadowflat orchard ; while what is now the Western Club was a snug corner for hares among the cabbages ; and partridges were shot in Gordon Street by gentlemen still living. . . . It was not till 1804 that the northern part of Buchanan Street and the two transverse streets alluded to from the eastern side were opened up by the Magistrates, through the Corporation lands of Meadowflat. Indeed, when St. George's Church was built on these grounds in 1807, the idea of any extension of George Street beyond was never dreamed of. The old villa of Enoch Bank stood a short way beyond the Church, surrounded by fields and hedges, a favourite locality for bird nesting. When shops were first attempted in Buchanan Street—within the last thirty years [written in 1855]—it was thought by many people to be perfectly absurd, and that they would never pay. Who would think of overlooking the thriving shops in the then fashionable lounges of the Trongate, Glassford and Hutcheson Streets, the Candleriggs, or even the Stockwell, for such an out of the way place as Buchanan Street, where shop tenants must infallibly starve for want of custom ? ”*

“ Buchanan Street contains some of the principal shops in the city, the Western Club, St. George's Church, &c., and is the great thoroughfare from Argyle Street to Port-Dundas. The south part of the street was opened in 1780. Prior to 1804, when the north part was opened, the thoroughfare to Port-Dundas was by Queen Street, and a lane, now formed into Dundas Street.”† Mr Denholm in his very

* J. B., “Glasgow : Past and Present,” 1884—vol. 2, p. 452.

† “Strath-Clutha : or the Beauties of the Clyde,” by John M. Leighton.—Glasgow, Joseph Swan—p. 99.

carefully written history of Glasgow thus referred to the character Buchanan Street had assumed in his day:—
 “Opposite to St. Enoch’s Square, Buchanan Street goes off from the main stem, northwards, to the road leading from George’s Square to Port-Dundas. The houses in this street are built in so elegant a manner as cannot fail to arrest the attention of every person of taste. Opposite to one of the latest built of these edifices, the property of Mr Gordon [Alexander] is Gordon Street, running direct west. The houses which comprise this street are as yet unfinished.”*

Though quite unable to furnish my readers with anything approaching to a complete history of the making of Buchanan Street, it may perhaps interest some of them to read the following advertisements, showing, as they do, some of the steps that led to its becoming what it now is, one of the leading business streets of the city:—

LODGING in Buchanan Street, and tenement of land in vacant ground in Argyle Street, to be sold by private bargain.—Three elegant Lodgings, situated on the west side of Buchanan Street, and within a few yards of Argyle Street; lately erected and finished upon the most approved plan, and in the most substantial manner. Also, that tenement of land in Argyle Street, called Gordon’s Land, with the corner steading of ground, immediately to the east thereof, and which is subject to *no restrictions* as to building.—Apply to Donald Cuthbertson.—*Glasgow Courier*, 30th April 1821.

NEW BUILDINGS above St. George’s Church, on the west side, first let by Thomas Burns, wright and builder, Buchanan Street.—*Glasgow Courier*, 30th April 1821.

FOR SALE.—That lot of ground on the west side of Buchanan Street, above St. George’s Church.—Apply at Council Chambers.—19th February 1818.

FOR SALE.—1st. That valuable corner steading of ground, east side of Buchanan Street, and south side of Gordon Street; in front, 70 feet, and in depth, 80 feet; and containing upwards of 620 square yards of building ground, and buildings

* “The History of Glasgow, &c.,” by James Denholm.—3rd edition, 1804, p. 137.

thereon. 2nd. That corner steading of ground to Gordon Street and Nile Street, with buildings thereon, possessed by Mr Rollo, teacher, and others, containing 400 square yards. £450. 3rd. That steading in Nile Street and Melville Street, which is a continuance of Gordon Street, part of which is occupied by Mr Milne's Starching House. £200. 4th. That large compact area of ground, 2817 square yards, with buildings thereon, lying between Buchanan Street and Nile Street, and having a frontage of 140 feet to Nile Street, and possessing the advantages of a carriage entry from Buchanan Street, and a mews lane, which is a carriage entry from Gordon Street, passing along the east boundary, some time occupied by Messrs William Glen & Co. as a timber yard, and at present by Mr Robert Ferrie. Price 30s per square yard. —*Glasgow Courier*, 9th April 1818.

BUILDING GROUND in St Vincent Place.—All and whole that vacant piece of building ground upon the south side of St. Vincent Street, immediately behind the Theatre, consisting of 1590½ square yards or thereby, and having a front of 81 feet, 2 inches, or thereby, to St. Vincent Place. As the ground extends as far back as the garden wall of the property belonging to the Royal Bank, there is of course sufficient space for the erection of counting-houses or warehouses, besides the usual allowance for offices.—Apply to C. D. Donald & J. G. Hamilton, writers.—14th April 1818.

FOR SALE.—That valuable lot of ground fronting the west side of Buchanan Street and east side of Nile Street, measuring along these streets, 174 feet, from the property late of Lamb & Grieve, and containing about 4292 square yards, or thereby.—Apply to Mr Cleland, at Office of the Superintendent of Public Works. Upset price, 27s 6d per square yard.—*Glasgow Courier*, 23rd July 1818.

LODGING for sale and to let.—An excellent house at the head of Buchanan Street, containing six rooms, bed closet, kitchen, larder, and two cellars, with privilege of washing house in court. Price £650, and a small feu-duty. The lodging adjoining, entering from the street, containing seven rooms, kitchen, larder, and two cellars, with privilege of a washing house, Glasgow water in kitchen, &c. Rent only £55 sterling.—Apply to Mr John Robertson, timber merchant, Argyle Street, or James Lamb, wright, Dundas Street.—January 3rd, 1818.

A LODGING in Buchanan Street to be sold or let, entry at Martinmas or Whitsunday, consisting of dining-room, drawing-room, five bed-rooms, three closets [presses] with kitchen, larder, scullery, cellars, &c.—For particulars apply to Mr Horn, Horn's Court. Not to be repeated. Glasgow, October 20th, 1789.—*Glasgow Mercury*, 3rd November 1789.

Having thus given a sufficiently full account of the original proprietors of the street, I now propose to give the names of some of the families who came to reside in it in the early part of this century. These names have been kindly supplied to me by a gentleman who was himself born and brought up in Gordon Street. "On the west side, beginning at St. Vincent Street :—the north corner house was the residence of Mr Ryburn (No. 29, old numbering); the next house north was that of Mr William Penny (No. 30), father of the late Lord Kinloch; next to him, Mr Robert Hinshaw (No. 31); above him, and next to St. George's Church, was the house of Mr Archibald Liddell.* The present Western Club occupies the site on which the houses of Mr Ryburn and Mr Penny stood; the house at the opposite corner which belonged to Mr M'Inroy of Lude was sold by him to the Western Club about 1825.† The next house in St. Vincent Street was that of Mr Douglas of Glenfinnart, afterwards (1821) of Dr. John Burns. Below Mr M'Inroy in Buchanan Street came Dr. Robertson and Mr Campbell of Jura; then Mr Maxwell of Dargavel at the north corner of Gordon Street. The south corner of Gordon Street was occupied by the Alloa Bottle Company's Warehouse. Below, on same side of the street lived Dr Charles Wilson [formerly in Stockwell Street]; Mr Alexander Mitchell, father of Mr Mitchell of Sauchrie; and Mr Brown of Auchlochan, who had his name as such on a brass plate on the door. Next to Mr Maxwell's house‡ in

* All these names, except that of Mr Hinshaw (which occurs in that of 1821), appear in the Directory of 1813, as given here.

† South-west corner of Buchanan and St. Vincent Streets, where the Club was originally located in 1825.

‡ Mr Maxwell (William) resided here till the year 1833. He then removed to 223 West George Street, and disposed of the property to Mr John Kerr, writer. Mr Kerr had purchased it at the price, I believe, of £4550, on behalf of London

Gordon Street came that of Mr Archibald Hamilton; next, that of Mr James Reddie, advocate (17), long the senior town clerk of Glasgow; next again, Dr. King (16); next, Mr Glen; next, at the corner of Nile Street, Mr Robert Muirhead, with stables and coach house, divided from the house by St. Enoch Burn running between. On the opposite side of Gordon Street lived Dr. W. Cumin, Professor of Midwifery, Glasgow University; Mr Lang, Mr Claud Hamilton, whose son succeeded to Cochna, and whose aunt still survives and resides on the property which she inherited on the death of her brother, James Hamilton. The south-east corner of Gordon Street and Nile Street was occupied as a lime store. Beyond Nile Street, Mr Angus Turner long resided in a house built by Mr Foote, at 48 Gordon Street, and opposite was a spirit shop and low roofed buildings. Beyond this were Sampson's livery stables. On the east side of Buchanan Street, facing Gordon Street, was Mr Alexander Gordon's house, afterwards long occupied by Mr Henry Monteith of Carstairs, when Lord Provost of Glasgow, and M.P. for the

clients. This being £50 beyond their instructions, they repudiated the transaction. Mr Kerr then applied to Mr Maxwell to have the bargain cancelled, but this Mr Maxwell declined to do, he being quite satisfied with the price agreed upon. Mr Kerr then became the proprietor himself, and made some alterations upon the dining-room flat, and let it and the basement to Messrs Richard Griffin & Co. as a book shop or "Bazaar." In 1841-42 the property was extensively altered, and converted into its present form, with three shops entering from the street—the original dining-room floor having been lowered to the level of the street, and the area paved. The shops were at once let, respectively, to Mr Andrew Rutherglen, bookseller, Mr George Baird, tobacconist, and Frazer & Green. The upper flats were let for warehouse purposes. In about five years after this Mr Kerr sold the property to the Commercial Banking Company, for, it was believed, £10,500. He had, somehow, omitted to arrange with us regarding five years of our unexpired lease. After a considerable amount of correspondence about the transaction, Mr Green, then the active partner of the firm, agreed upon a sum to be received as compensation for breaking the lease, and the Bank then became our landlords, and have continued to be so till now. The property is now (April 1885) on the eve of being taken down, and replaced by an extension of the present premises of the Bank in Gordon Street.

Glasgow District of Burghs ; south of Mr Gordon's house, Mr James M'Nair occupied a front door (55), and in the flat above him Mr A. D. Campbell of Ashcraig had his winter residence. Below this came Mr Robert Findlay of Easterhill ; below him, Mr Stewart Smith (62) ; and still further down, Mr John Gordon of Aikenhead (64) ; then Mr Colin Campbell (66). North of Mr Alexander Gordon's house were the houses of Mr Napier of Ballikinrain, and of Mr John Miller of Muirshields ; * still further north, at the north corner of St. Vincent Street, stood the house of Mr Campbell of Hallyards, fronting St. Vincent Street, and afterwards purchased by the late Mr William Dunn of Duntocher."—C. R.

Though I am giving in an appendix to this history the names of all persons whose addresses as residents in Buchanan, Queen, and Gordon Streets, are given in Tait's Directory for 1783, and in Jones' for 1787, and also in the Directories for the years 1813 and 1820 (the two last having been, with many others, kindly lent me for this purpose by one of our older and most respected burgesses, Mr William Caldwell), I will here, as forming a not uninteresting item in the history of the making of Buchanan Street, give a somewhat complete list of tradesmen and others who, since these dates, have removed from the older parts of the city into the street, the history of which I am attempting to write.

Although a considerable number of the persons whose names are given below are, from various causes, no longer resident in Buchanan Street, I believe that the record will be none the less interesting to our older citizens, who take an interest in the progress of their native or adopted city ;

* We have already seen that at a still earlier date the house immediately north of Mr Alexander Gordon's was occupied by the widow of Mr Buchanan of Ardoch.

and the information may perhaps be useful, in those days of depression in trade, to the landlords of the street. If the information could be obtained and tabulated, I believe it would be found that *the original lowness* of the rents in Buchanan Street was a great cause of so many tradesmen, merchants, and professionals, removing into it from the then high-rented premises of the Trongate, Argyle Street, Glassford Street, &c. That many have left Buchanan Street, now that very high rents obtain in it, for more moderately rented premises elsewhere is an "open secret" of no slight significance, and should be well considered by the present proprietors of business premises in the street.

NAMES OF MERCHANTS, TRADESMEN, AND OTHERS, who, at various times, removed from the older parts of the city into Buchanan Street, subsequent to the year 1820, with the addresses from which they came.

In all cases *where dates are mentioned* after the address, the reference is to the date of the Directory from which it is taken, and *not* to the year when the party referred to removed into Buchanan Street. In many instances the interval extends to a great many years

Aird, William, & Son, saddlers, from 638 Argyle Street, corner of Virginia St. - House, corner of Dunlop St. (1787, 1813-20).
 Allan, James, sen., furnishing ironmonger, &c., from 120 Argyle Street (1840).
 Allan & Ferguson, lithographers, from 187 Trongate (1835).
 Austin & M'Aslan, seedsmen, from 114 Trongate (1783, 1813-20).
 Baird, George, tobacconist, from 1 Miller St. (1825). (Successor—John Duncan).
 Baird, John, architect, from 636 Argyle Street (1820-28).
 Barclay & Skirving, auctioneers, from 115 Trongate (1825).
 Baxter, Isaac, Italian warehouse, from 102 Candleriggs* (1813-1820).
 Blyth, Thomas, shoemaker, from 60 Argyle Street (1813—as Blyth & Lochore, Trongate).

* This (102) became No. 4 when the street was re-numbered in 1826.

- Burns, James & George, merchants, from 49 Miller Street (1821).
 Burns, Dr. John, surgeon, and professor of surgery, from 106 Trongate to 5 West St. Vincent Street (1813 and 1820).
 Bernard, J., photographic artist (Daguerreotype), from Fife Place (about 1848 or 1849).* Succeeded by Jabez Hughes (1850).
 Caldwell, William, joiner and cabinetmaker, from West Nile Street (1840) to 14 Buchanan Street (1845).
 Campbell, J. & W., warehousemen, from Candleriggs (1823). Previously (1820) 5 Saltmarket.†
 Campbell, Duncan, stationer and librarian, from 43 Nelson Street (1826). To No. 3 (1828), and to 143 (1840).
 Collins, J. & E., paper makers, from 32 Bell Street (1820), and Virginia Street (1823), Brunswick Street (1845).
 Copland, William, writer, from 26 Dunlop Street (1829).
 Crawford & Easton, calenderers, from Glassford Street (1821), and Cannon Street (1823).
 Dale, Ambrose, china and glass warehouse, from 107 Trongate (1820).
 Dennistoun, J. R., merchant (Dennistoun, M'Gregor, & Co.), from 58 Virginia Street (1826).
 Dougal, Robert, grocer, from 140 Trongate (1826). Later—Thompson & Dougal.
 Drew & M'Clure, writers (James Drew, Trongate, 1828).
 Drysdale, Alexander & Thomas, grocers, from Gallowgate (1830).

* The earliest professional photographer, I believe, in Glasgow, if not in Scotland. He preceded Mr Hughes in the Monteith Rooms by one or more years, and had previously been in business in an upper flat in Fife Place. Mr Bernard's name appears only once in the Directory (that for 1850-51), and then "artist" alone is given opposite it. Knowing, however, that it was only as a Daguerreotypist (precursor of the modern photographer) that he practised both in Fife Place and Buchanan Street, I think it quite worth while recording the facts of the case here. His portraits of many of the most eminent citizens were of such a high order of merit as at once to give his establishment the highest character. When in Fife Place he was glad himself to carry home distilled water in a gallon jar from 113 Buchanan Street, for his photographic purposes. The last I saw of him was many years afterwards, when he held a meeting of engineers and others in M'Lean's Hotel, St. Vincent Street, to propound his plans for raising the wrecked gold laden ship, the *Royal Charter*. Others, possibly, did work as Daguerreotypists as early as Mr Bernard, but I have been unable to trace their names or addresses in the many directories I have examined for that purpose.

† The Buchanan Street business, in this special case, was only a branch one.

Dalglish, James & John,* manufacturers, 74 Buchanan Street (1832), West Ingram Court (1825). As William & James Dalglish, 169 Montrose St. (1823), and 44 Bell St. (1813).

Dalglish, R., Falconer, & Co.,* calico printers, Ingram Street (1813-1836); North Exchange Court (1837), goods entrance, 114 Buchanan Street; 29 St. Vincent Place (1853), 84 Miller Street (1881), and now (1885), 21 West Nile Street.

Douglas, John Campbell, factor to Lord Douglas and Blythswood, from 50 Miller Street to St. George's Place (1813-1820).

Eccles, Robert, & Co., merchants, from Antigua Place (181; and 1820), to 62 Buchanan Street (1829).

Eccles, William & James, merchants, from Antigua Place (1813 and 1820), to 62 Buchanan Street (1829).

Ewing & Wingate, clothiers, from 104 Trongate (1821).

Falconer, Messrs, hosiers, from 2 High Street (1813 and 1820).

Field, Henry, & Son, tinsmiths, from 53 Argyle Street (1820).

Findlay, R. & J., carvers and gilders, from 9 Miller Street (1826).

Fleming, John, writer, from East Albion Street (1813), Nelson Street (1823), to 43 Buchanan Street (1845).

Flemington, John, straw hat warehouse, from Trongate (1821).

Forbes & Ferrie, writers, from 93 Hutcheson Street (1828). (Mr Arthur Forbes was long one of the Town Clerks of Glasgow).

Gallie, George, bookseller, from Brunswick Place (1823), Glassford Street (1828).

Gardner, Messrs,† opticians, from Bell Street (1813), and Glassford Street (1820).

Galletti, Anthoni, carver and gilder, from Nelson St. (1813 and 1820) to Arcade.

Gibb, Elias, wine merchant, Sydney Court (1820), from 6 Virginia Street (1825).

Gilmour & Dean, from 74 Argyle St. (1845), then J. B. Gilmour.

* Through my possessing the balance ledger and cash book of my father's firm (William Muir, Son, & Frazer, yarn merchants), I find that both these firms were in business at least as far back as 1803. £269 17s 1d and £69 13s 3d being the amount of business transactions against the respective firms in these books at 31st December of that year, besides numerous monthly transactions of larger and smaller amounts for several years after.

† Gardner, John, mathematical instrument maker, in Bell's Wynd, Crawford's Land.—John Tait's Directory, 1783, and Jones', 1787.

Glasgow Herald Office, previous to 1800, 22 Saltmarket ; subsequently in Bell Street till 1836 ; in St. Vincent Place, 1859-1868.*

Griffin, Richard, & Co., booksellers, from 75 Hutcheson St. (1820).

Greenock Bank, Post Office Court, J. & R. Watson, agents (1813-23) ; Antigua Place, John Robertson, agent (1825).

Gumprecht, Julius, merchant, from 74 Brunswick Street (1820), 16 Canon Street (1829).

Irvin, Samuel, & Co., merchants, from 28 Miller Street (1830).†

Jack, Paterson, & Co., cabinetmakers, from 81 Trongate (1813‡ and 1820).

Laing, Robert (Laing & Buchanan, and Laing & Dale), merchant, from Virginia Street (1825), now, James Laing & Co.

Lochore, Robert, shoemaker, from 59 Trongate (1813 and 1823).

Lockhart, John, & Sons, clothiers, from 29 Argyle Street (1810 and 1820).

Marrison & Edwards, truss and bandage makers, from 92 George Street (1829).

Maxwell, William, Dargavel, from 19 Queen Street. (Seemingly an exchange of houses with his brother John in 1821).

Meek, John, perfumer, from 17 Miller Street (1823).

Melville, F. & G. (afterwards George Melville), music shop, from 590 Argyle St. (1820), to 14 (afterwards 16) Buchanan St. (1829).

Middleton (Lewis S.) & Johnston, sewed muslin manufacturers, from 36 Ingram Street (1835).

Mills, William, merchant (afterwards Lord Provost), from 127 Trongate (1813 and 1820).

Mirrilees, William, jun., saddler, from Sydney Court (1813 and 1820).

Mitchell, J. & W., jewellers, from 80 Argyle Street (1828), as Mitchell & Russell, Gallowgate (1813).

Munsie, William, teacher of English, from Mr Angus's school, Ingram St., to 7 (number afterwards altered to 43) Buchanan Street (1824), St. George's Place (1827).

* 44 Bell Street (1813-25) ; 90 Bell Street (1826-36) ; Old Post Office Court, Trongate (1837) ; Spreull's Court, Trongate (1841) ; St. Vincent Place (1859) ; Buchanan Street, (1868).

† In Directory of 1813 :—William Irvin, merchant, 25 Virginia Street, and 1820—127 John Street ; the same firm ?

‡ The firm in 1813 was—Cleland, Jack, Paterson & Co.

- Muirhead, James, watchmaker, from 15 Nelson Street (1820).
 M'Call, James, & Son, wine merchants, from Wilson St. (1823).
 M'Callum, A., & Son, silk mercers, from 79 Glassford St. (1820).
 M'Callum, Daniel, grocer, from George Square (1835).
 M'Clure, James, & Son, carvers, &c., from 21 Argyle St. (1832).
 M'Ewan, Daniel, & Co. (afterwards Robert & Co.), clothiers, from
 29 Glassford Street, previously (1808 and 1820) Trongate.
 M'Inroy, Parker, & Co., merchants, from Virginia Buildings to 48
 Gordon Street.
 M'Kenzie, William, M.D., surgeon oculist to her Majesty, from
 68 George Square (1840).
 M'Lure & M'Donald, lithographers and engravers, from 190
 Trongate (1837).
 M'Fadyen, music-seller and stationer, from 130 Wilson Street
 (1813 and 1820), to 67½ Buchanan Street, afterwards 133.
 M'Nish, Dr. John, from 115 Argyle Street (1813 and 1820).
 M'Pherson, James, surgeon and dentist, from 54 Argyle Street
 (1820) to 76 Buchanan St., afterwards, St. George's Place.
 Nisbet, W. S. (of Nisbet & Richardson) writer, from Antigua Place
 (1820), Glassford Street (1823).
 Orr, Robert, merchant, from 23 St. Enoch's Square (1813 and
 1820).
 Pattison, John, merchant, from 32 Miller Street (1820), Gartland
 Street (1813).
 Pattison, M. M., Merchant, from Virginia Buildings (1820), Gart-
 land Street (1813).
 Potter, Lewis, originally Chapman (David) & Potter, agents for
 Liverpool traders, from 39 Miller Street (1832), to 43
 Buchanan Street (1841).
 Rait, D. C., goldsmith, from 16 Argyle Street (1828).
 Rankin, John, & Sons, grocers, from Argyle Street (1826).
 Rankine, Alexander, flesher, from Gallowgate (1830), to New
 Town Market.

* Dr M'Kenzie's address in Directory of 1821 is—surgeon, 5 North Albion St. In 1823—223 George Street is added. 1825—The Trongate only given. 1830-45—Consulting Rooms given as in Hutcheson Street. House address, 1830—38 George Square, and thereafter as 188 Buchanan Street. Oculist is added in 1828, and M.D. in 1834.

Rankine, Andrew, poulterer, from 17 Princes Street, east (1813), to 24 New Town Market (1832).

Reid, Robertson, & Brother, from 600 (afterwards 102) Argyle Street (1813 and 1820) to 26 Buchanan Street.

Religious Tract and Bible Warehouse, from 10 Wilson St. (1820).

Renison, William. writer, from 73 Miller Street (1830).

Rigg, Israel, china merchant, from 83 Candleriggs (1820).

Robertson, Lawrence, banker, from Royal Bank, Queen St. (1828).

Rutherglen, Andrew, & Co., booksellers, from 84 Trongate (1834).

Schwabe, M. H., & Gobert, merchants, from 74 Brunswick Street (1820).

Shaw, W. C., watchmaker and jeweller, from 64 Argyle Street (1842), now George Edward & Son, from 60 Gordon St. (1845).

Smith, John, "Stocking Shop," from 5 and 6 High Street (afterwards John, S., & Co., and then John S. & Sons). (1813 and 1820).

Stirling, William, & Sons, calico printers, High Street (1783, John Tait's Directory), west side High St. (1787, Jones'), 25 Queen St. (1813), 14 Miller St. (1820), 19 Montrose St. (1829), 17 John St. (1834), 78 Queen St. (1841), 110 Buchanan St. (1845), 32 St. Vincent St. (1848), and now (1885), 138 and 142 West George Street.

Todd & Higginbotham (previously Todd & Stevenson), cotton spinners, Springfield; Warehouse, 78 Brunswick St. (1813-20).

Weir, Dr. William, from 250 High Street (1820), East George Street (1823).

Wilson, Stow, & Co., "Silk Warehouse," from 115 Trongate (1820).

Woolfield, Samuel, manufacturer of portable desks and dressing cases, &c., from 70 Queen Street (1834).

Wright, Boyle, & M'Donald, calenderers, from 36 Ingram St. (1838).

Wylie & Lochhead, upholstery furnishers, down, feather, and hair merchants, from 164 Trongate (1832).*

Zoller, Frederick, commission merchant, from Virginia Buildings (1825).

* In Directory of 1825—Lochhead, William, jun., Furniture Shop, 114 Saltmarket. In 1832—Undertaker, 164 Trongate, is entered under William Lochhead's name. In Directories of 1829-30-31 this entry appears—Wylie, Robert, down and feather warehouse, 164 Trongate.

Photographic artists in Buchanan Street in 1854—the first year they were classified as such in the Glasgow Directory :—

Hughes, Cornelius Jabez, No. 67—Monteith Rooms (succeeded by Mr John Werge, 1855).

Magues, Louis, No. 64.

Panton, James, & Co., No. 85.

Urie, John, Nos. 33 and 35.

White, J. P., No. 14.

Young, Steven, A. M'L., No. 15.

The only other photographers entered in the classified Trades' Directory of 1854 were :—

Bito, H. L., 67 West Nile Street.

Desharis, B., 20 Howard Street.

Taylor, John, 65 Jamaica Street.

There are fifty-eight photographers entered in the Directory of 1884, and only four of these as in Buchanan Street. Have increased rents anything to do with this altered proportion—six out of nine in 1854, four out of fifty-eight in 1884?

We have already seen who, about a hundred and twenty years ago, became, by purchase, the proprietor of the lands on which the southern part of Buchanan Street was built, and who were the first feuars of the land so acquired. We have also seen who were the earliest inhabitants of the houses first erected in it, and who, as house after house was converted into offices, shops, and warehouses, were the earliest traders in it. Here I propose to give a few brief notes regarding some of its public buildings.

The earliest of these, and one of its chief ornaments, is St. George's Church. Its erection was begun in 1807 by

the city authorities, to replace the old Wynd Church. Dr. Cleland, in 1832, wrote—"The Wynd Church was taken down, and St. George's Church erected in lieu of it in 1807. Dr. Porteous was the first incumbent."* At a later period, namely in 1836, Dr. Cleland, in a paper read before the Glasgow and Clydesdale Statistical Society on the 2nd November of that year, mentioned 1809 as the year of the removal from the Wynd—"The New Wynd Church was built by a party of privileged Presbyterians during the period when Episcopacy prevailed in Glasgow. It was covered with thatch, and opened in 1687. Mr John Christie was the first minister. The congregation was removed to St. George's Church in 1809; Dr. Porteous, minister."† The difference of date noticeable is reconciled by Stuart's account of the origin of St. George's. He states—"The foundation stone of the church was laid on 3rd June 1807, and, when completed, the congregation was transferred from the Wynd Church."‡ It was erected from the designs of a then somewhat celebrated architect, William Stark, who, among other buildings, erected the Hunterian Museum behind the Old College Square, the Jail and County Buildings on Glasgow Green, the old Lunatic Asylum in Parliamentary Road, &c. The foundation stone was laid by James Cleland, LL.D., then one of the Magistrates of the city. The fullest account of this ceremony to which I have access, is that given in Mr Swan's "Select Views of Glasgow." The writer (John M. Leighton) prefaces his narrative of the ceremony with some remarks on Buchanan Street that appear quite worthy of

* "Enumeration of the Inhabitants of the City of Glasgow, &c.," by James Cleland. LL.D.—2nd edition, 1832, p. 70.

† "Transactions of the Glasgow and Clydesdale Statistical Society."—1836, p. 19.

‡ Pagan's "Sketches of the History of Glasgow, &c."—Stuart, 1847, p. 177.

quotation here :—" Buchanan Street is the approach to Glasgow from the north-west, and is decidedly the finest it possesses ; but it is to be regretted that with the exception of the *strangers arriving by the passage boats on the great canal*,* the district with which it communicates affords little intercourse with the city. In many directions more beautiful views of the city can be obtained, but on entering from Buchanan Street, the stranger is at once introduced into the most splendid part of the new town. The south part of this street was in the year 1780 opened up from Argyle Street, with which it communicates ; the more northern part of it was begun in 1804, and is not yet entirely finished. It is ornamented by St. George's Church, which stands in its line, at the intersection of George's Street. . . . Mr Stark in designing this Church intended that the tower should form the principal object, to which the facade should be considered merely an accompaniment. . . . Many difficulties, however, arose in getting well executed statues for so unusual a situation without incurring an expense considerably beyond what the Magistrates conceived it prudent to lay out. Mr Stark, therefore, though with reluctance, agreed to substitute obelisks [for the colossal statues he had designed], which it must be confessed have but a bare and meagre appearance, and scarcely accord with the beautiful little temple which rises in the centre."† The removal of a whole congregation from an old and densely crowded locality to one so entirely new, and so thinly populated as that in which the new church was planted, must have been trying to the minister who, bag in hand, had consented to the removal, as well

* The italics are ours.

† "Select Views of Glasgow and its Environs," Engraved by Joseph Swan, &c.—
Joseph Swan, 1828, pp. 30-1.

as to the people. The distance, even at this time of day, is considerable; then, it must have seemed to have been almost a "Sabbath day's journey." "When," writes Senex, "St. George's Church was built in 1807, and the congregation removed from the Wynd Church to this, the then suburban locality, it was considered it would assuredly form the western terminus of Glasgow, and yet already [1855] we have a magnificent city pressing further west still."* The faith exhibited by the city authorities in selecting this site, and by the minister accepting the charge was, happily, not misplaced. The first minister of St. George's, the Rev. Dr. William Porteous, had been minister of the Wynd Church from 1770, and, according to Senex, "for forty years was the great clerical leader of the west."† He continued the minister of the new charge till 1812. The Rev. Dr. William Muir, his successor, was also a very popular preacher, but was a man of quite a different type. If "buff the beggars" was at all an appropriate nickname for the famous old hater of popery and of the theatre, "will ye, will ye, walk into my parlour?" would be an appropriate title for his successor. Dr. William Muir was a man of great refinement, and of a gentlemanly demeanour, ever beseeching, but never commanding his hearers to accept the Gospel. On his removal to St. Stephen's Parish, Edinburgh, about the year 1823, the late Rev. Dr. John Smyth was appointed to the vacant charge of St. George's. He continued to be minister till 1843, when he, and a considerable portion of the congregation, left and formed the existing Free St. George's congregation, whose new church is situated above a mile still further west than this "suburban" charge! Dr. Smyth was succeeded by the late Rev. Dr. Craik, who

* "Glasgow: Past and Present."—Vol. 1, p. 38. † Ibid, p. 254.

remained minister of St. George's till the period of his death.

Having thus given an account of the building of this church, feeling sure that it will interest some of our older, and that it will come as a "revelation" to some of our younger citizens, I will here quote somewhat freely from a letter on "the other side" of the question, the writer being Dr. Cleland himself. It does seem, to say the least of it, rather a curious document to emanate from one who, twenty years before, had laid the foundation stone of the church in question.

"To the Honourable Alexander Garden, of Croy, Lord Provost, and the Magistrates, and Council of Glasgow.

"My Lord and Gentlemen,—I take the liberty of directing your attention to two things which have occupied my mind for some time past. These are the inconvenient situation of the Public Offices, and the site of St. George's Church. Since the resort of the public has been partially removed from the Exchange at the Cross to the Royal Exchange, *near the north-west extremity of the city*, a great distance from the Public Offices, the members of Council, and persons connected with the Burgh Courts, experience much inconvenience in attending their respective duties; and, St. George's Church, although a modern edifice, by no means affords suitable accommodation for the congregation, while, as an architectural structure, it is quite incongruous, the eastern facade and flanks being in good taste, while the body of the Church is meagre in the extreme, without even the semblance of an ecclesiastical building. The scheme I take leave to suggest, is to remove the congregation of St. George's to a new church, to be built on the east side of Nile Street, facing to and terminating Regent Street, and to pull down the body of the present church, and rebuild it in unison with the flanks of the east facade. This building, to be appropriated for the purposes of the Corporation, will contain a spacious Town or Guild Hall, a Council Chamber, a Burgh Court Hall, Committee Rooms, and Offices for the Judicial and Civil Officers of the Corporation. In regard to the new church, I propose that it should contain

two hundred persons more than the present; to be of Grecian architecture, in style somewhat like St. Enoch's Church; to have a noble portico, but no steeple. As the church and Public Offices will be contiguous, the bell in the steeple of the present church will serve for all Parochial and Corporation purposes. The soil being very suitable, and burying ground much wanted,* the church to have a crypt under it, entry by Buchanan Street. The ground on the north and south sides of the church, necessary for light, to be formed into arched cemeteries, entering from the crypt. . . . The west front and portico of the new church will be a great ornament to Nile Street and Regent Street, and the cemeteries in connection with the crypt will form one of the finest burying places in the country. When to the other crypts and burying places in the city are added this, and the magnificent cemetery which the Merchants' House are now preparing to make in their Park, where Knox's monument is placed, few cities will be provided with more suitable repositories for the dead.

. . . . Ultimate cost of the two buildings to Corporation—£3000.† . . . Lest Buchanan Street be considered rather far west for the Public Offices, it may be stated, that the site proposed is within 200 yards of the west entry of the Royal Exchange, and that there would be much difficulty in procuring ground in a more central situation, where the Corporation Buildings would be prominent. If such could be got at all, it would amount to a very large sum.—I am, &c.,

“JAMES CLELAND.‡

“COUNCIL CHAMBERS,
“OFFICE OF PUBLIC WORKS, 6th March, 1829.”

That such a proposal could have been made at so late a date as the year 1829, by a gentleman possessed of so much practical sagacity as Dr. Cleland did, gives evidence, in a most emphatic manner, to the rapid strides made by Glasgow to

* The Necropolis was then a thing of the future, though at that moment in contemplation.

† The sites of the Church and Cemetery being their own property, no outlay for these was called for on the part of the Corporation.

‡ Apparently printed for private circulation only.

the west since the time he wrote; and as his own house (130 West Nile Street) was within a stone-throw of the proposed church and its crypts and cemetery, it is further manifest that he, at any rate, had no fear of intermural burying places, either on sanitary or economic grounds.*

The Argyle Arcade is, in point of date, the next outstanding feature in Buchanan Street that demands some notice here. The very name it bears indicates the relative importance that Argyle Street, at the time of its erection, bore to Buchanan Street—the known was employed to conduct to the unknown. Glasgow owes this covered way from the one street to the other, as it owes so many of its streets, to members of the Corporation of Wrights. Its proprietors and builders were Messrs Robertson Reid & Brother, one of the most respected building firms of their day. What seems immediately to have led to the construction of the arcade was the burning to the ground of their large works in Morrison's Court, the date of which must have been about 1826 or 1827. The property on which it is built was in part inherited and in part acquired by Messrs Reid. Regarding the latter, Senex, uncle to the Messrs Reid, records:—"The property left by my father† was principally in heritage, and was situated in the Candle-riggs, Trongate, King Street, Jamaica Street, and Argyle Street; the south tenement, and south portion of the Argyle Arcade forming part of it. My father built the tenement of the said arcade which fronts Argyle Street."‡ As Senex's

* Dr. Cleland himself owned a large amount of property in the block immediately to the north of that in which the proposed cemetery was to have been situated.

† "Reid, John, sen., cabinetmaker and house builder, Candleriggs."—Jones Directory, 1787.

‡ "Glasgow: Past and Present."—Vol. 3, p. 493.

father died in 1788, the building of this tenement must have been completed at least a hundred years ago. That this house and the corresponding property through which the Buchanan Street entrance to the arcade was formed were substantially built, is evidenced to by the condition in which both buildings are found at this day, notwithstanding the extensive alterations through which they must both have passed. The latter, and the large tenement at the south-east corner of the street, are well worth the notice of the lovers of old Glasgow. They are excellent specimens of the style of buildings originally erected in Buchanan Street, the upper flats of both remaining, in their external features, almost precisely as they were left by the builders, as does also the property, No. 60 and 62, built for and occupied early in this century by Mr William Shortridge, grandfather of Mr John William Burns of Kilmahew and Cumbernauld. This latter property cost Mr Shortridge, at the time he entered it, £1500, and was sold in 1873, by Mr Burns, for £10,500. The house No. 166 remains exactly as it was built (except that plate has been substituted for crown glass in the windows) by Bailie William Rodger. Before proceeding to build, Mr John Robertson Reid,* afterwards of Gallowflat, made a tour of inspection of the then existing arcades in London and elsewhere. To his enterprise and taste the citizens of Glasgow owe this most elegant and commodious retreat from wind and rain in winter, and from dust and rain in summer. It is, I believe, the oldest covered way that Glasgow possesses. Besides the shops that have

* "John Robertson Reid was a well-known and respected citizen of Glasgow. He formed the fine arcade between Argyle Street and Buchanan Street, through his urban property. On his death, in the year 1866, his eldest son, Francis Robertson Reid, the present owner, succeeded to Gallowflat."—"The Old Country Houses of the Glasgow Gentry," 1878, p. 103.

all along formed the chief feature of the Arcade, there was, in its earlier days, a small public hall—now partly embraced in the premises occupied at the Argyle Street entrance of the arcade, by Messrs Kirsop & Son. This hall formed one of our earliest picture galleries.* It was also used by the wizards of the day—amongst others, by Signor Blitz, who was certainly one of the most graceful, as well as most successful, adepts of the “black art” of his time. To the opening of the arcade, diverting as it did, into its calm retreat, a large proportion of the passenger traffic from busy, bustling Argyle Street, was due in some measure the very rapid progress made by Buchanan Street in the next generation. Its growth from about the year 1830 was for many years very great, though I much fear, that its growth has, to quite an appreciable extent, been arrested of late years by the great increase of the rents now demanded for business premises.

The New Town Market was, in its day, one of the sights of Glasgow, though I much fear that even its name will be new to most of my readers. The recently reconstructed, handsome, and commanding premises of the *Glasgow Herald* now occupy the site on which this market was built. It was erected on his own property by Mr M. M. Pattison, one of the most enterprising and energetic members of the well-known Pattison family, to meet the much felt want of a conveniently situated market for the sale of meat, fish, poultry, &c., in the rapidly growing residential district round Buchanan Street.

* WEST of Scotland Second Exhibition of the Fine Arts is now open at the Gallery, Argyle Arcade, for the exhibition and sale of the works of living British artists. Open from 9 a.m. till dusk. Season tickets, 5s; single admission, 1s. Robert Foote, Secretary. Glasgow, 14th August 1829.—*Glasgow Herald*, 17th August 1829.

I find that the first Directory in which reference is made to the market is that for 1830-31, and the last one in which its name occurs is that for 1837-38. The market itself consisted of a number of low-roofed shops, built in a sort of square, with a broad inlet for foot passengers, from Buchanan Street, past the south gable of what, I believe, had originally been the house of Mr Brown of Auchlochan. This wide entry led into the square, with shops along the sides. There was also an outlet to Mitchell Street, in a line with the entrance from Buchanan Street. In the centre area of the market there was a large fresh water pond, in which a variety of fish were kept, and I believe sold, alive. The erection, in such a position, of this early aquarium is another evidence of the well-known originality of thought and action of the respected and quite notable family of "thae Pattisons." Property having by the year 1837-38 become too valuable in the locality to allow of the continuance of a one storey building, as the body of the market was, Mr Pattison about that period reconstructed the whole of his property that lay between Buchanan Street and Mitchell Street. The market was then replaced by the extensive calendering establishment of Messrs Wright, Boyle, & M'Donald, and the long well-known Monteith Rooms. The latter consisted of a large hall (from designs of Mr John Fisher, architect) built over the area previously occupied by the Market. For a time this hall was much used for public meetings, exhibitions, balls, &c. One of the most popular exhibitions was that of Marshall's panorama, descriptive of the scenes in Paris during the Revolution in 1832. There was also for a time a wax-work exhibition. Access to these rooms was obtained by a broad staircase from the street, and a wide lobby leading to an inner flight of

stairs. Right and left of the first lobby to the front were two shops, with a railed passage in front of their windows, and two area shops on the basement. One of the upper shops was long occupied by Mr M'Fadyen (No. 67 $\frac{1}{2}$), music seller, and one on the basement, by Marrison & Edwards (No. 69), bandage makers. The continued increase in the value of his property, induced Mr Pattison to offer it for public sale, in the year 1866 or 1867. It was, I believe, bought at the price of £24,000, in the open market, by Mr Leck, but a technical objection connected with the titles led that gentleman to withdraw, and the whole property thereafter was disposed of privately for £23,000 to the proprietors of the *Glasgow Herald*. Mr Wright removed his calender to North John Street in 1867, where it is still continued. The reconstruction of these old premises, and of the Monteith Rooms, having been then effected, the entire printing and publishing staff and machinery of the *Herald* were moved into the new premises in December 1868, and the event celebrated by a supper given by the proprietors to their employees. These premises were again reconstructed two years ago, according to the designs, and under the direct supervision of Mr Sellar, architect. Mr Sinclair, one of its proprietors, has kindly furnished me with this note regarding the *Glasgow Herald* newspaper :—

“The *Herald* originated in 1782,* under the name of the *Glasgow Advertiser*, but the proprietors changed the name to the present one in 1802. At first it was only published once a week, on the evenings of Monday. Afterwards, for many years, Mondays and Fridays were the publishing days, and in the year 1855 Wednesday was added. Its publication as a daily paper at the price of a penny was begun in January 1859. Previous to this

* Menons, John, printer of the *Glasgow Advertiser* (published every *Monday evening*), Saltmarket, No. 22.—From Reprint of Jones' Directory of 1787.

the price had been 7d, 4½d, and 3d, and for a time, latterly, it was issued with or without an impressed stamp. The duty on advertisements, for many years, was 1s 6d on each, quite irrespective of their length. At the beginning of the century it was printed by manual power at the rate of about 100 copies an hour. Now, larger sheets, of the size of the *Evening Times* (price one half-penny), are printed and folded at the rate of 25,000 per hour, and instead of one man doing the power, there are two steam engines, equal to about 200 horse-power."—A. S.

The original home of the Western Club was acquired from the late Mr James M'Inroy, and was opened in 1825. The number given in the Directory of that year is 26, being the old number in which Mr M'Inroy's name was continued till at least 1823. The name of a club master appears to be first given in the Directory of 1828-29—Mr Hector M'Lennan. The next is that of Mr William Paterson, previously, I believe, butler in the family of the late Mr Campbell of Blythswood. He had two brothers as assistants in different positions under him, one of these—Mr John Brown—succeeded him as club master about the year 1839 or 1840 (Mr Paterson having died about this time), and the other, Mr William Brown, is now, and has been for very many years the trusted and much respected body-servant of our Lord Provosts. Provosts come and go, but Mr Brown retains his position and, doubtless, his influence unimpaired. When the membership of the Club had grown to be too numerous for its original home, the two properties lying immediately to the north of it, possessed and occupied respectively, by Mr John Ryburn (of the firm of Messrs Leitch & Smith) and Mr William Penny, father of the late Lord Kinloch, were acquired, and the present handsome and commodious Club House was erected on the grounds previously occupied by them. While this house was being erected the

members of the club were accommodated in temporary premises in 36 St. Vincent Place. The new house was opened about the year 1841 with Mr John Brown as club master. He only survived a short time, and was succeeded by Mr Robert Fairbairn, whose name as club master is entered in the Directory for the year 1842-43. The architect of this handsome building was Mr David Hamilton, but the last extension was carried out by Mr Honeyman.

Though the Cleland Testimonial does not form so prominent a feature of Buchanan Street as do several other buildings situated in its more fashionable and crowded parts, it is one that historically calls for some notice here. I hope, therefore, that it will not be deemed superfluous to refer to it. It stands at the south-east corner of Sauchiehall Street and Buchanan Street. It is safe to say that no man in Glasgow so long occupied a position of influence and prominence in civic and local affairs as Dr. Cleland did. I do not assert that he, like Mr *Punch's* "evicted" M.P., laid as many as "sixteen memorial stones," but I am quite sure that from the time when he laid that of St. George's Church in 1807, till the year of his death (1840), no one man in Glasgow ever had to do with the getting up of so many churches, monuments, and public works of all sorts, as he had. At so late a date as the year 1837, thirty years after laying the foundation stone of St. George's Church, Dr. Cleland, as chairman of the "committee for erecting and decorating" the famous Peel Pavilion, as well as of the committee for getting up the dinner, exerted himself with all his wonted and irrepressible energy. As a statistical writer his voluminous publications are pre-eminent in point of accuracy and practical utility. Regarding these, Dr. Dibden wrote :—"I hold in my hand the accurate and

triumphant folio volume of the great statist of the north, Dr. James Cleland, by which we are carefully initiated into all the mysteries of commerce, and mazes of prosperity, together with the astounding population of upwards of 200,000 [letter written about 1834] of this wondrous city." In the year 1834 a requisition to call a meeting in the following terms was signed by 114 of the leading merchants and county gentlemen of the west of Scotland:—

"It is well known, that to Dr. Cleland's exertions Glasgow is indebted for many of its improvements, and that his unwearying and gratuitous Statistical Labours have shed a lustre on this City which few others can boast of. A number of our fellow Citizens having expressed a desire that some *mark of public approbation* should be given him on his retiring from the office of Superintendent of Public Works, which he has so long held with honour to himself, and great benefit to the community, we, the Subscribers, request that such Gentlemen as entertain those views will meet in the Hall of the Black Bull Hotel, on Thursday the 7th August next, at twelve o'clock, to take the matter into consideration."

This requisition was, among many others, signed by James Dennistoun of Golfhill, Kirkman Finlay of Castle Toward, Henry Monteith of Carstairs, William Stirling, Dalquhurn; Dr. Thomas Chalmers, D.D., George Stirling, William Dunn, Robert Dalglish (father of Robert Dalglish, late M.P.), Professor John Burns, M.D., James Reddie, Town Clerk; James M'Call of Daldowie; Samuel Hunter, editor of the *Glasgow Herald*; John G. Hamilton, Michael Rowand, &c. At the meeting held in accordance with this requisition, Mr James Buchanan of Dowanhill presided. Mr Henry Monteith moved the first resolution, which Mr William Dunn seconded. Among other statements made in this resolution were the following:—That for upwards of twenty years Dr. Cleland had "assiduously, courteously, and faithfully fulfilled

the various and important duties devolved upon him," that his statistical knowledge "communicated to the public in a shape eminently useful to his native city," had placed him "in a high rank among the statist, not only of this country, but of Europe." The third resolution was in these terms: "That it is particularly the duty of his fellow citizens, on his ceasing to hold any public office, to come forward with a substantial proof of their personal regard, and of their high sense of the value of his past services." These resolutions were unanimously carried, and a committee, consisting of Messrs James Dennistoun, William Dunn, Robert Dalglish, John George Hamilton, and John Smith, youngest, appointed to carry them into effect. The report from which I have extracted this, adds:—"the conclusion of each resolution was followed by loud and long continued cheering." Mr Monteith of Carstairs, in moving the resolution, stated, among other things:—"He had never met with any man who was more anxiously alive to do what was right than Dr. Cleland. In every matter which was proposed in Council for the benefit of the city when he (Mr M.) took a share in the management of its civic affairs, Dr. Cleland entered into it at once with his heart and soul. . . . As a statist he had received the thanks not only of our own Government, but of the most eminent foreigners, who admired his genius, and bore the most ample testimony to the value of his labours." Two Thousand Pounds were subscribed in the room. In the end, £4603 6s was obtained as the result of the appeal made to the public.* The committee above named "resolved that the sum subscribed should be laid out on a productive building to be erected in a suitable part of

* James Dennistoun, James Ewing, M.P., Kirkman Finlay, ex-M.P., Henry Monteith, ex-M.P., and William Dunn each subscribed £200.

the city, and bear the name of *The Cleland Testimonial*.* The architect was Dr. Cleland's immediate neighbour and life-long friend, the well-known Mr David Hamilton, architect of the Royal Exchange, as well as of very many of the finest buildings then in Glasgow, and who had obtained the second or third prize for his design for the proposed new (the present) Houses of Parliament. The building was constructed and occupied about the year 1835-36, and has remained since Dr. Cleland's death in 1840 in the possession of his descendents.

In addition to our notices of buildings already described, it will be sufficient to name here some of the more modern buildings that aid in making Buchanan Street one of the leading streets in Glasgow. The Stock Exchange—architect, Mr John Burnet; the Carron Company's buildings, completed last autumn—architect, Mr James Boucher; the new and most elegant premises of Messrs Wylie & Lochhead (just completed)—Messrs Campbell, Douglas, & Sellars, architects; and the extended premises of Messrs Stewart & M'Donald—architect, Mr William Spence; and those of Messrs Kemp & Son, and the re-constructed property of Mr Mirrlees, both of which were entrusted to Mr Boucher, are the most notable of those on the west side of the street. The only prominent buildings on the east side of the street, not already referred to, calling for notice here, appear to be those of the Prince of Wales Buildings—John Baird, architect—erected by the late Sir James Campbell of Strathcathro, and those erected by the late Mr James Black of Kelvinhaugh at the north-west corner of St. Vincent Street, facing the Western Club, named the Queen's Buildings in commemoration of Her Majesty's visit to Glasgow in the year 1849.

* "Testimonial to Dr. Cleland," 1834, p. 29.

Before closing this history of Buchanan Street, it may be worth noting, as best I can, the order in which tenements with shops having doors entering direct from the street were constructed in it. The earliest appears to have been those at its two southmost corners. Messrs Stewart & M'Donald occupied premises at No. 5, at least as early as 1826, and Mr Robert Falconer, hosier, from Tron-gate, occupied the shop (23) in opposite corner in 1827 or 1828. According to Senex, these two tenements were built respectively in 1820 and 1822. The next two, in order of their erection, appear to have been the large tenement on the south corner of Gordon Street, built by the late Mr Robert Ferrie of Blairtummock about the year 1826, and the building immediately south of it, erected and owned by the late Mr William Mirrlees, which must have been built about the same period. The late Mr John Forrester occupied premises in the former in the spring of 1827, and Mr Mirrlees in the latter in the spring of 1828, or earlier. The second tenement, south of Exchange Place, on the east side of the street must have been erected (by Mr David Bell) about 1829, as the names of Messrs Alexander & Thomas Drysdale, grocers, are entered as tenants in it (No. 70) in the Directory of 1830. The next, I believe, was the building now forming the south corner of Exchange Place, erected by Mr Foote, architect, and Mr Charles Hutcheson. Shops were occupied in it, in 1832, by the late Mr David Bryce (84), and Mr David Kemp (86), both of whom, however, soon removed to the west side of the street. The large building immediately south of the one on the south corner of St. Vincent Street, must have been built about the same period—the late Dr. William Weir occupied a house on the first floor, above the shops, at least as early as 1832. The last building that

I need refer to is that forming the north side of Royal Bank Place. Apparently it was built about 1835-36. In the Directory of 1837 the firm of Duncan & Murray, rusk and biscuit makers, is entered as occupying the shop No. 104-106, north corner of Royal Bank Place. Mr Duncan's name appears in the Directory of 1835-36 as "at Mr Isaac Baxter's," whose business address that year is given as at No. 90, or the south corner shop of Exchange Place. What the order was in which other such buildings replaced the large number of those of an intermediate stage—those partly reconstructed only, admission to the shops of which was obtained by a short stair over the front area of the original dwelling houses of the street—I am unable to decide; and so I leave this part of my task in the hope that others with a fuller knowledge of the subject may communicate their information on this point to the public, if in no other way, at least by means of the newspapers of the day, as was done with such good results by Senex in his time.

This story would be incomplete were it to be closed without some notice being taken in it of a number of temporary erections still remembered by many for their important influence in the building up of Buchanan Street. The first of these worthy of consideration here has already in my personal reminiscences been referred to, namely, a wooden building in which a panorama of the battle of Waterloo was long exhibited. This building was a circular one of considerable dimensions, and stood in an open space in front of the school-houses of Mr Mack and Mr Munsie. The number in 1825 was 7, but was 43 after the re-numbering of the street in 1826. A rough drawing of the building is given in the *Glasgow Looking Glass* of 25th June 1825. It stood a little way back from the street, with

a high iron railing in front. The next temporary building to be noticed is that in which the famous Peel Banquet was held. As this was one of the most influential gatherings of a political kind ever held in Scotland, it may interest some of our younger citizens to learn something of its origin and history. Sir Robert Peel, as a Conservative, was elected to the office of Lord Rector of the Glasgow University on the forenoon of the 15th November 1836, in opposition to the nominee of the Liberals—Sir John Campbell, Attorney General of England. Three nations voted for Sir Robert, and one (Transforthiana) for Sir John, though the majority in that nation was only two (40 and 38). The total votes recorded for the former were 321, and for the latter, 221. Dr. Cleland narrates :—"When it was resolved to invite Sir Robert Peel to dinner in this city, upwards of four hundred of the principal inhabitants met in the Trades' Hall, and unanimously fixed on Mr Monteith of Carstairs as the fittest person to take the chair at the festival ; and the manner in which he conducted the business of the evening, on the 13th January 1837, when 3430 persons were assembled, met the approbation of every one. The Right Honourable Baronet was a guest at Carstairs House, and attended the Presbyterian Church service in the Parish Church."* His inaugural address was delivered in the Common Hall of the University, on Wednesday, 11th January—two days preceding the banquet. He was entertained at dinner on the evening of the inauguration by the Principal and Professors of the University, along with a great many distinguished visitors. The great public dinner or banquet on the 13th began "at five minutes past five

* "The Rise and Progress of the City of Glasgow, &c.," by James Cleland, LL.D.
—1840, p. 91.

and though the company did not separate till half-past one the following morning, a number of toasts had to be passed by." The building in which the dinner was held was a wooden pavilion, erected on the ground behind Mr Gordon of Aitkenhead's town house, which stood where Princes Square now stands. Regarding this building, the *Glasgow Courier* wrote :—"The magnificent hall erected for the banquet in honour of Sir Robert Peel having been the subject of the most unbounded approbation, we think it may be said with safety that never before in this country had there been such a hall, except, perhaps, that of Westminster Abbey at the coronation of the late King. As a temporary building, however, got up in the course of three weeks, it is without a parallel in Great Britain—whether we consider it in its dimensions, its classical devices, its elegant and well-proportioned parts, the splendour with which it is illuminated, or its commodiousness for the purposes intended."* The visit of Sir Robert Peel at this time was made memorable not only by the grand entertainment given in his honour and by the political consequences following, but also by the action of the Town Council of the day, under the presidency of Lord Provost Mills, which refused (by 19 to 12) to confer on Sir Robert the freedom of the city; a privilege, however, which was purchased by the subscriptions of 2003 workmen. The burgess ticket so acquired (together with a suitable address), was presented to him in a silver casket by a deputation of the working men, at Blythswood House, on the afternoon of the Friday preceding the banquet. The dinner was distinguished as a public event from its having been the occasion of one of Mr Gladstone's earliest appearances on a political plat-

* "An Account of the Election and Inauguration of Sir Robert Peel, &c., and of the Dinner, 13th January 1837."—4to, p. 52.

form in Scotland, as well as from its being the first occasion on which the late Rev. Dr. Norman M'Leod spoke on any public platform. It was further made memorable from the prominent part taken in it by the eloquent Greek Professor of the day—the late Sir Daniel K. Sandford. At it he spoke as a Conservative—so did Mr Gladstone—but before many years had passed Sir Daniel became the Liberal member for the Radical town of Paisley. An old acquaintance tells me that so great was his admiration of Sir Daniel that he walked out to Paisley after his day's work was over, and heard him address the Paisley constituency in a church granted for the purpose (I suppose it would be that of the "grand old Radical," Rev. Patrick Brewster, brother of the late eminent Sir David Brewster), and walked back the same night in order to be in time for his work next morning. Sir Daniel got into Parliament, and besides the speech in which he broke down, he delivered in it one of considerable promise in favour of Triennial Parliaments.

It will probably be interesting to not a few of my readers to learn that the existing Episcopal congregation of St. Jude's had as its birth place an unoccupied hall of a mercantile building in the court entering from No. 74 Buchanan Street. This was in the year 1837-38. The first minister of this congregation was the Rev. Robert Montgomery, an Oxford M.A., a poet, and a most popular preacher. Mr Montgomery had been assistant for a short time previously to the Rev. George Almond of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, then, and for many years situated in Renfield Street. The fittings of this temporary place of worship, for it was used as such only during the building of St. Jude's Chapel, were designed and executed by, or under the direct personal superintendence of Mr Alexander Stewart Cleland, third

son of Dr. Cleland, already so frequently referred to. Mr Montgomery was known beyond the bounds of his large and influential congregation as "Satan Montgomery," to distinguish him from the well-known poet, James Montgomery. His poem, "Satan," and others, were very severely criticised in the local press, as well as by Macaulay in the *Edinburgh Review*. In his article Mr Macaulay asserted that Mr Montgomery's poem bore the same relation to true poetry that a Turkey carpet bore to a high-class painting—the colours might be the same in each, but they were differently arranged. Mr Montgomery, the critic allowed, might use the same words that a true poet employed, but they were differently arranged. Whatever were the merits or demerits of his poems, I am sure that those of his old hearers who are still among us will agree with my recollection of the character of his preaching, namely, its genuine eloquence, its pointedness, and the aptness and fulness of Biblical illustration exhibited in it ; indeed, few men in any of our churches here ever showed a greater command of scripture than he did.

Having at length brought my narrative of the making of Buchanan Street to a close, I now add a few notes on the Royal Exchange and its surroundings. Incidental references to these have already been made, but the influence that the removal of the Exchange from the Tontine to its present site, in 1829, had in promoting the growth of Buchanan Street has been so considerable as to demand, in such a paper as the present, a much fuller recognition than has yet been given to it. On this subject I cordially agree with our city architect, Mr Carrick, when he says :—

"Beyond question the most important event in the history of this onward movement, alike in relation to the growing prosperity

of the city, and the changes on its outward aspect, was the erection of the Royal Exchange, with the Royal Bank and the surrounding buildings, forming Exchange Square and the adjacent courts. The exodus of the merchants from the old 'coffee-room' to the new Exchange led to an all but complete desertion of the places of business in the older parts of the town; and this necessitated the erection of a class of buildings different from those which characterised ancient Glasgow, where great inconvenience had arisen from the divided ownership of the heritages, each shop and flat being held by separate proprietors, and so precluding the extension of premises to meet the increasing requirements of trade. The Exchange, as many of our older citizens are aware, is in part a conversion of the mansion-house which latterly belonged to the old Glasgow family, the Stirlings. The architectural character of the Exchange placed the late David Hamilton among the foremost British architects. The Royal Bank and Exchange Square, erected from the designs of the well-known Mr Elliot of Edinburgh, are distinguished by the very highest characteristics of pure art.*

The site on which the Exchange was erected is thus graphically described by Mr M'George in his very handsome and beautifully illustrated work :—

"The cattle from the lower district were collected by the herd and driven through the west port, and up a common thoroughfare called Cow Lone—now Queen Street—to the Cowcadden's parks, and he brought them home the same way in the evening. At that time there was on the site of what is now the Royal Exchange a thatched farm house, with large dungsteads at either end. Cow Lone, as I have previously mentioned, was then a rural muddy lane, neither bottomed nor causewayed, and in wet weather cattle often sunk in it so deeply as to get 'laired'—causing the herd no small trouble in their extrication. It continued in this state till so late as 1760, when it was causewayed. Sometimes the cattle were taken westward by what was called the Back Cow Lone—now Ingram Street—a rural lane which led westward from the High Street, by Buns Wynd, Shuttle Street, and Canon Street, till it joined the main Cow Lone."†

* "Glasgow: Past and Present."—Vol. I, p. L.

† "Old Glasgow: The Place and the People," 1880.—pp. 179-80.

On this unpromising site Mr William Cunninghame of Lainshaw built "the most superb urban place of residence of any in Scotland."* The foundation stone—according to Senex—was laid in 1778, but the building was not finished till 1780. "I went through the house in 1778, while it was building; indeed it was quite a raree show to our citizens to inspect it during the progress of its erection."† In less than ten years this "raree show" came—as the following advertisement shows—under the hammer:—

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC ROUP, if not sold privately, within the Tontine Tavern, Glasgow, on Wednesday, the 5th August next, that large and elegant dwelling-house and offices, and area of ground wherein they stand, containing about 4617 square yards, situated on the west side of Queen Street, and fronting Ingram Street, Glasgow, belonging to William Cunninghame of Lainshaw. If it is the wish of the purchaser, payment of the price, or of any part, will be made to answer his convenience, upon satisfactory security. The plans of the whole buildings are in the hands of William Martin, wright, in Glasgow.‡ There is a servant waiting for showing the houses.||

The purchasers were Messrs William Stirling & Sons.

"The still finer house of William Cunninghame, which now forms the front part of the Exchange, was bought in 1789 by William Stirling & Sons. . . . One wing was used as the office of the firm. The mansion itself was occupied by John Stirling [who built Tulliechewan Castle as his country residence] till his death in 1811. It was then divided into two houses for his sons, William and George, and finally, in 1817, it was bought by the Royal Bank, who, in 1827, resold it to the Exchange, who built the portico in front, and the news room on part of the great garden that stretched behind. Swan gives a view of this famous old mansion, but disfigured by a great stair the bank had built to lead direct to their office on the drawing-room

* "Glasgow: Past and Present."—Vol. 3, p. 395. † Ibid.

‡ Martin, William, wright, Bridgegate.—Tait's Directory, 1783. Cabinet-maker is added in Jones' Directory, 1787.

|| *Glasgow Mercury*, 5th May and 4th August 1789. Quoted in "Glasgow: Past and Present," Vol. 3, p. 395.

floor. And Stuart gives another view, but with the two wings gone. As the house originally was, it was the finest town residence that Scotland had seen, and perhaps there is no finer yet. The existing under-writers' room was the gallery or ball-room, and is very much to-day as William Cunninghame and John Stirling left it."*

The building of the Exchange, at an expense of £50,000, was next arranged for:—

"At a numerous meeting of gentlemen friendly to a new Exchange, held in the George Hotel, on 15th May 1827—Mr Kirkman Finlay of Castle Toward in the chair—it was unanimously resolved 'That the erection of the new Exchange Buildings, on the site of the Royal Bank, be carried into effect as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.' . . . The foundation stone was laid by Mr James Ewing of Dunoon Castle [afterwards of Strathleven] convener of Committee."†

The opening was celebrated by a public dinner, advertised in the *Herald* of 24th August 1829:—

ROYAL EXCHANGE.—The Great Room will be opened on Thursday, the 3rd September 1829. Dinner on the table at half-past five o'clock. James Ewing, Esq., in the Chair. Henry Monteith, Croupier.

STEWARDS:—Kirkman Finlay; James Dennistoun; Alex. Garden; Wm. Smith; Stewart Smith; Wm. Dunn; Archd. Bogle; Laurence Robertson; Colin Campbell; Wm. Gray; John Wright, jun.; Thos. D. Douglas; John Muir; C. Stirling, jun.; J. G. Hamilton; Theodore Walrond; Jas. Hutchison; John Fleming; Charles Todd; John Ryburn; Jas. A. Anderson; Wm. Shedden; John Downie; Robt. Dalglish; John May; Jas. Eccles; F. Adamson; Robert Ferrie; David Bell; Michael Rowand; Wm. Hussey; John M'Call; Henry Houldsworth; William Rodger; Archd. M'Lellan, jun.; George Warden; William M'Gavin; Alexander M'Grigor; Wm. Perry; Arthur Connell; James Lumsden; Robt. Yuille; Andw. M'George; Archibald Paterson; J. Robertson Reid; Archibald Young.

Tickets, 16s 6d each (including wines, &c.), to be had &c.

No tickets issued after 27th.

Glasgow, 17th August 1829.

David Bell, *Secretary*.

* "The Old Country Houses of the Glasgow Gentry," 2nd ed., 1878.—p. 87.

† "Strath-Clutha," by John M. Leighton.—Joseph Swan, p. 78.

The dinner took place on the 3rd September, and a brief report of it appeared in the *Herald* next morning :—

“ROYAL EXCHANGE DINNER.—Yesterday the Royal Exchange Room was opened with a grand public dinner, at which upwards of 500 gentlemen of the first respectability sat down. James Ewing, Esq., in the chair, supported on the right by the Lord Provost,* Mr Campbell of Blythswood, Sir Walter Stirling, &c., on the left, by the Earl of Glasgow, Principal M'Farlane, The Hon. Charles Douglas, &c. Henry Monteith, croupier, supported by Mr Buchanan of Ardoch, Mr Hamilton [of North Park] ex-Provost, Mr J. Monteith, &c. During the forenoon the public were admitted to see the splendid room, and the no less splendid arrangements which had been made for the dinner; and it is calculated that upwards of 24,000 persons (comprehending all classes of the community) availed themselves of the privilege afforded them by the good taste and politeness of the directors.”

The speeches delivered at the dinner were reported at (for those early days of reporting) great length in the *Herald* of Monday, the 7th. The leading speakers, in addition to the chairman and croupier, were :—The Earl of Glasgow; Mr Campbell of Blythswood, then member of the Glasgow district of burghs; Henry Monteith; Henry Houldsworth; Principal M'Farlane; Hon. Charles Douglas; David Bell; Sir Walter Scott; John Wright; Robert Ferrie; Robert Dalglish; Mr Elliot, architect of Exchange Square and the Royal Bank; Mr Buckingham, and Mr May. The party only retired about two o'clock next morning.

Regarding the Royal Exchange Square and the Royal Bank,† it may be sufficient to mention here that they were

* Alexander Garden, previously Dean of Guild.

† The Royal Warrant, establishing the Royal Bank, was signed on the 31st May 1727. “In consequence of this Royal Warrant or Signature, a Charter was soon passed under the great seal, the stock subscribed to the new corporation being £111,347 19s 10½d, sterling, and the bank was opened in Edinburgh—its first notes bearing date 8th December 1727.”—“Glasgow: Past and Present,” Vol. 3, p. 427.

built simultaneously with the Royal Exchange, from the designs of Mr Elliot, already named. A few sentences regarding the first Glasgow manager of the bank, and his office, taken from "The Old Houses of the Glasgow Gentry," may prove acceptable to some readers to whom this work itself is inaccessible :—

"David Dale was one of the most respected citizens of Glasgow at the end of the last, and the beginning of the present century. He was born at Stewarton in 1739, where his father was a small shop-keeper. He began life as a weaver, first at Paisley, and then at Hamilton, and came to Glasgow when in his twenty-fourth year. There, in Hopkirk's Land, in a small shop in the High Street, five doors above the Cross, he began business as a dealer in French yarns.* He was very successful in this trade. In 1783, when the Royal Bank first established an agent in Glasgow, he received the agency. He founded, and along with his son-in-law, Robert Owen, he long carried on the large cotton mills at New Lanark, and he was engaged in several other manufacturing concerns.†

Having, in the introductory part of this narrative, incidentally referred to the burning of the Queen Street Theatre, a brief notice of its origin and early history will probably interest some of my readers, and that notwithstanding the fact that it cannot, even on the most liberal interpretation, be considered a bit of Buchanan Street history. As Mr Denholm wrote his account of its origin just as the building of the theatre was approaching completion, I here quote from his history rather than from that of later writers:—

"The first performers, we are informed, were a set of itinerants,

* "The rent of the shop was £5. But this was too much, David thought, and he sub-let half of it to a watchmaker for 50s. This half was resumed in 1783, and formed the first Glasgow office of the Royal Bank of Scotland. The bank remained there for some years till they removed to the premises in the south-east corner of St. Andrew's Square, still recognisable by the two square slabs in the pavement on which the two sentry boxes stood."—"The Old Country Houses of the Glasgow Gentry," p. 217.

† "The Old Country Houses of the Glasgow Gentry," 2nd ed.—pp. 217-8.

who performed in a room called Barrel's Hall, upon the east side of the High Street. The first edifice, however, purposely built for stage representation, was only a wooden booth, placed against the old wall of the Bishop's Palace, in an area called the Castle Yard, adjoining the Cathedral. Mr Lee was the projector, it was consequently since the year 1752. This hovel had the credit of exhibiting to the then audience of Glasgow, 'Messrs Digges, Love, Stampier, and Mrs Ward.' It was little relished by the lower order of people, and was attacked by the weavers—who were spirited on to the assault by Mr Whitfield—by stones and other missile weapons, but not destroyed. It was erected in the years 1752 and 1753."*

The next theatre that met with any success was erected in Dunlop Street by a Mr Jackson, and opened in 1782. But after a time, as recorded by Denholm :—

"From the great increase of Glasgow, the theatre built by Mr Jackson was often found incommodious. It was, besides, unsuitable in its appearance and decorations to the wealth of the city. Mr Jackson was himself sensible of this, and with a view of remedying the defect, he began to enlarge it. These operations, however, soon ceased, a number of gentlemen in the city thinking it more advisable to build a house altogether new, and which would at all times accommodate the public. For this purpose a subscription was set on foot, at £25 the share, and in a short time near £7000 was subscribed for. A committee was appointed, ground purchased at the head of Queen Street, and the building, as has been formerly mentioned, begun. . . . Such are the principal facts in the history of the Glasgow stage which it was thought necessary to take notice of. In addition, it may be mentioned, that an Act of Parliament and Patent has been obtained since the date of the contract, creating the theatre a Theatre Royal, that the house is not yet nearly finished (January 1804), though the greatest exertions are used for that purpose, and that, when completed, it promises, in point of internal decoration, to do honour to the taste of the gentlemen who originally planned, and who at present superintend the execution of the work."†

* "The History of the City of Glasgow and Suburbs," by James Denholm, —3rd ed., p. 341. † Ibid, p. 346-48.

"This theatre, the most magnificent place of amusement in the empire, was opened on the 24th April 1805, at an expense of £18,500.* It was let on lease for £1200 per annum, subjecting the lessees to bring down regularly the most eminent London performers. In short, it only remained for the community to patronise the undertaking; but, alas, it was soon found that the taste for theatricals did not keep pace with the sums laid out for accommodation and splendour, and that, consequently, the lessees could not implement their engagements. The premises were then let to others at the reduced rent of £800, who also failed to keep their engagement; and even when the rent was reduced to £400 so great was the want of encouragement that it was paid with difficulty. The property was then sold at a price only equal to the outstanding debts and ground rent, so that the shareholders got nothing. Although the new proprietors paid but a small sum [£5000] for the theatre, strange as it may appear, the rent [received for it] did not reimburse them."†

As late as 1827-28 this theatre was thus described by John Leighton :—

"The interior of the theatre is very fine, and possesses every requisite accommodation. It has two complete tiers of boxes, a large pit, and two galleries. The spectatorey is of an elliptic form, and altogether capable of containing fifteen hundred persons, yielding, at ordinary prices, when full, £250. The proscenium is thirty feet wide, and tastefully ornamented. The designs for the building were furnished by David Hamilton, Esq. . . . Notwithstanding, however, the inhabitants of Glasgow have provided and still possess this splendid theatre, it has become proverbial that they do not support the drama, and, unfortunately, this is too true. . . . Ruin has followed most managers who have had anything to do with it, and strangers are astonished on entering this place of public amusement to find the unhappy actors performing to empty benches."‡

* A contrast this to the modest theatre described by Gibson :—"The Play-House.—This is a small building, in length, 92 feet, breadth, 44 feet; it is tolerably well decorated in the inside."—"The History of Glasgow, &c.," by John Gibson, 1777.—p. 148.

† Enumeration of the Inhabitants of Glasgow, &c., 1832.—pp. 177-8.

‡ "Select Views of Glasgow and its Environs &c.," Joseph Swan.—4to, 1828, pp. 90-1.

The end, as we have already seen, came on the forenoon of Saturday, 10th January 1829. The fire is thus described in the *Glasgow Herald* of the following Monday :—

“TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF THE THEATRE ROYAL, GLASGOW, BY FIRE.—On Saturday, about twelve o'clock noon, smoke was observed to issue somewhere about the roof of the theatre, but none of the spectators thought it was anything more serious than a foul vent in the house immediately adjoining. The conjecture, however, soon proved erroneous, for in twenty minutes afterwards the whole extent of our large and beautiful theatre was enveloped in fire, presenting such an appalling appearance as to set all human exertions to extinguish the flames at defiance. The whole of the engines and water-butts were on the spot while the smoke was yet issuing from the roof, but so instantaneously did the fire proceed, that a minute after shewed Mr Davidson, the active director of the fire department, and all present, that it was entirely hopeless to attempt to save the building, and although water was continued to be thrown on the flames through every crevice, it was only for the purpose of diminishing the fury of the element, in order to preserve that fine line of buildings, which extend the whole length of, and immediately adjoins the theatre. The whole of the interior presented one mass of living fire; and now and then, when part of the galleries and boxes fell into the pit, the flames arose from the building to a height, and with a fury, that created the greatest apprehension, not only for the safety of the contiguous premises, but also, at one period, for the new Exchange, erecting at a short distance. The calamity was so sudden and unexpected, that we may safely say not one particle of all the property contained in the house has been saved, for although, by the exertions and meritorious daring of individuals, numerous small articles of dress and decoration were thrown from the windows, they were, comparatively speaking, mere trifles. . . . The casualty was first discovered in the interior by the performers while engaged in the rehearsal of “Blue Beard” which was to have been brought out on Monday with most magnificent scenery and decorations), and a carpenter was instantly sent to look after it, but it was discovered that the fire had made too great progress to be checked, and the performers were glad to

escape with their lives, and any little articles they could lay hands on in the panic of the moment. In the midst of this calamity there exists a universal feeling of sympathy for Mr Seymour, the manager, who has lost every article of property he had in the house, amounting, we believe, in value to no less than £2000, also property belonging to Miss Foote, Edmund Kean, and Ducrow. (£200 worth of wood on loan for theatre purposes by Mr Ducrow; and scenery belonging to Mr Kean, ready to be sent to a small private theatre in Bute). A chest of music, £200, &c. The theatre cost £18,000—was insured for £5500, but Mr Seymour's property was not insured.

"Much apprehension was entertained during the conflagration that the south wall would have fallen down, in which case a great number of finely carved capitals for the new Exchange, which were in a shed under it would have been destroyed, but fortunately this did not take place. By the advice of Mr Graham captain of police and the example of Mr David Bell, who lives in a large range of buildings adjoining the theatre, the inhabitants were persuaded not to remove their furniture, which was very fortunate, as much loss might have been sustained in the bustle and wreck of removal. By this casualty, in little more than two hours our beautiful theatre, which, we believe, was among the largest in Britain, was reduced to a heap of smoking, but magnificent ruins."*

The, in the circumstances of the case, almost necessary sequel to this disaster was announced in the following advertisement, six weeks later :—

GROUND in Queen Street, and letters patent for establishing a Theatre in Glasgow for Sale.—Letters Patent for establishing a Theatre, &c. Upset price, £1000. Also, the area of ground situated in Queen Street of Glasgow, whereon the late Theatre Royal was built, containing 1332 square yards or thereby, together with the material of the building thereon. The ground to be exposed at the upset price of £3 10s per square yard, under the burden of the payment of a feu-duty of £100 per annum to the city of Glasgow.—Apply to C. D. Donald, writer, Glasgow, or to Robert Ferrie, Esq., St. Vincent Street.—*Glasgow Herald*, 23rd February 1829.

* The fine tenement now occupying the site of the theatre was soon after erected by the late Mr Archibald M'Lellan, coach-builder.—"Glasgow: Past and Present," Vol. 2, p. 479.

Through the kindness of the proprietors of the *Herald* I now find myself in a position to supplement the few remarks on the great fire in Mr Donaldson's store which, in the absence of any published report at my command, I ventured to offer in the opening part of this narrative from mere personal recollection ; and I do this, not only because I believe that the event is in itself worthy of more than passing reference, but also because of the controversy on the subject to which my statement gave rise both privately and in the press.

“MOST DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Friday night 20th November 1829, about ten o'clock an alarm reached the Police Office that a fire had broken out in a large cotton store and granary in Mitchell Street, belonging to Mr James Donaldson, cotton broker; and in a short time thereafter, the general and magnificent glare on the atmosphere sufficiently indicated to the citizens, as well as to the inhabitants of the districts for at least ten miles around, that a conflagration of the most extensive description had taken place. The fire engines and water-butts, under the direction of the superintendent, Mr Davidson, accompanied by Captain Graham, and a respectable force of officers, were on the spot soon after the alarm was given, but even at this period it was at once seen to be completely impossible to save any part of the extensive pile or building in which the flames were raging, not only in the under floors amongst the most combustible property, consisting chiefly of cotton and grain, with which it was choke full, but also on the sixth and seventh storeys, at the very top of the premises, with such uncheckable and dreadful fury as to set all human interference at defiance, and to place in the clearest and vexatious contrast the total inadequacy of the best regulated fire department under such overwhelming circumstances. This being the case, with well judged propriety, the principal exertions of the firemen were directed during the night to the preservation of the neighbouring property, much of which, consisting of a wright's shop and dwelling houses, almost immediately adjoining the burning tenement, and although the wright's shop, close by, was more than

once on fire during the evening, both it and the other houses were all saved. The flames had been raging with dreadful impetuosity in the whole of the interior of the building for about two and a half hours, when at eleven o'clock the roof fell in, first in one department of the premises, and, in a short time after, another with a dreadful crash, sweeping everything pell-mell before it, and causing a shower of burning embers to be thrown upwards with the force of a volcanic eruption. As there was a considerable breeze of wind at the time these fiery flakes were afterwards carried a considerable distance, and continued to fall unremittingly, thick as the heaviest snow in a storm. The amount of the insurances effected is £42,500."—*Glasgow Herald*, Monday, 23rd November 1829.

"THE FIRE IN MITCHELL STREET.—All the walls of the large granary burned down on Friday have been got down without accident, and numerous workmen are now engaged in removing the rubbish and half-burnt cotton. It is estimated that since Friday night, when the fire broke out, until last night (during which time water has been constantly poured on the burning materials) that at least one million gallons of water have been expended on it."—*The Herald*, 27th November 1829.

"THE LATE FIRE.—The fire which took place in Mitchell Street on Friday, 20th November, still continues to smoke, and it has been necessary to throw water incessantly on the burning ruins since that period. Numerous workmen are employed in removing from the wreck that portion of grain and cotton which have only been partially damaged."—*The Herald*, 7th December 1829.

The following advertisements will form a not unsuitable, or, I hope, uninteresting termination to this history. They were published, as will immediately be seen, by firms residing, or having their business premises, respectively, in the High Street, Trongate, and Queen Street. These firms all ultimately migrated to Buchanan Street, and two of them flourish in it still, while the warehouse of the third is now situated only a few hundred yards west of it.

CARRON WAREHOUSE.—To be Sold, at the Carron Warehouse, in Queen Street, all kinds of Cast Iron Goods manufactured at Carron, such as

Bath Stove Grates.	Box, Tailors, Hatters, and
Pots and Pans.	Sad Irons.
Bushes.	Cylinder and Camp Ovens.
Girdles and Frying Pans.	Barrs and Bearers.
Smoke and Register Stoves.	Doors and Frames.
Skittles and Sauce Pans.	

Boilers, Kirbs, and Drying Stoves of all dimensions, together with Tinned Tea Kettles, Goblets, Round Pots, Fish Pans, and Stew Pans, and many other articles. At same place are sold, Oil of Vitriol, Aquafortis, and Pearl Ashes, of the best quality ; together with Patent Liquor for the use of Calico Printers.

Likewise LONDON PORTER, either in hogsheads or bottles, for home sale or exportation.

Orders addressed to Gilbert Hamilton & Co., Glasgow, will be particularly attended to.—The *Glasgow Mercury*, Wednesday, 20th February 1788,*

From the *Glasgow Mercury*, 3rd November 1789.

NOTICE.—The Gardeners and Nurserymen in and about Glasgow, having suffered much by their nurseries being broken into, and young trees and thorns stolen therefrom ; and an Act having passed last session of Parliament, making this crime capital [this less than a century ago] we, the subscribers, think it proper to give the public notice that, as the above mentioned crimes have of late been very frequent, we are determined to take the first opportunity of making an example of any offenders who may be discovered. And, for the encouragement of any person who can give information of the persons guilty, we hereby offer a reward of Ten Guineas to any person or persons who shall first discover any person guilty of the above crime, on conviction of the offender.

(Signed)	M'AUSLAN & AUSTIN.†	ARCHIBALD WRIGHT.
	JANET PATERSON.	JOHN WILSON.
	WILLIAM BROWN.	WILLIAM COWAN.

*Till 1763 there was no iron work in Scotland. Prior to that time cast iron goods were imported from Holland. In 1760 or 1761, Mr William Caddell, sen., of Banton, projected the iron works at Carron, in Stirlingshire, and assumed Dr. Roebuck and Mr Garbett as partners, under the firm of Garbett, Roebuck, & Caddell. Mr Caddell's son and son-in-law, Mr Thomas Eddington (late of Clyde), were joint managers. . . . Mr Joseph Stainton, who had been principal clerk to the Company, renovated the concern as a Joint-Stock Company [about 1772] under the firm of the Carron Company, with a capital of £100,000, which was subsequently increased. This work, for a considerable time during Mr Stainton's management was the most extensive and successful of any of the kind in Europe."—"The Former and Present State of Glasgow," by James Cleland, LL.D. &c., 1840.—p. 27.

† M'Auslan & Austin in the Directories of Tait and Jones (1783, 1787) ; Austin & M'Auslan in all the Directories of this century to which I have had access.

TO BE SOLD, by Public Voluntary Roup, within the Tontine Tavern of Glasgow, on Tuesday the 31d day of November next, between two and three of the o'clock afternoon, That tenement of land belonging to Messrs Stirling,* partly occupied as dwelling-house, and partly as warehouses, with a complete sunk storey below the warehouses, having an entry from the west side of the High Street, leading to the College, and another from the Grammar School Wynd, with the offices thereto belonging, and the whole adjoining ground. As also, the tenement lying on the west side of the College Street, consisting of two dwelling-houses, and two shops, with the houses on both sides of the close or entry leading from the High Street to the tenement first mentioned. The whole grounds, including what the buildings occupy, measure about 4400 square yards, and buildings might be erected to advantage upon part of the vacant ground, without injuring the principal house. For further particulars apply to Messrs William Stirling & Sons, who will show a plan of the property, &c., and will contract a private contract with any person inclining to purchase previous to the day of sale. *N.B.*—A considerable part of the price may remain in the purchaser's hands for some time, upon giving proper security.—*Glasgow Mercury*, 20th and 27th October 1789.

* "The ' Warehouse above the Cross ' was on the west side of the street, nearly opposite the Blackfriar's Church. A dwelling-house adjoined. The firm owned nearly an acre of ground back from this, with another entry from Grammar School Wynd. The ground was afterwards laid out in Stirling Square and Stirling Street. Stirling Square, a queer out-of-the-way little rhomboid, a sort of aneurism on South Albion Street, has been ripped up by the improvement operations, and the name has disappeared ; but Stirling Street still reminds of William Stirling & Sons. So does Stirling's Road, which was formed as an approach to their canal."—"The Old Houses of the Glasgow Gentry," p. 86.

APPENDIX.

NAMES OF RESIDENTERS IN THE UNDERNOTED STREETS, RESPECTIVELY,
IN THE YEARS 1783, 1787, 1813, AND 1820.

I.—NAMES OF RESIDENTERS IN QUEEN STREET IN 1783—GIVEN
IN FORRESTER'S REPRINT (1871) OF JOHN TAIT'S DIRECTORY
FOR 1783.

Allan, Alexander, gardener.
Bogle, Robert, of Shettleston.
Bogle, Michael, timber merchant.
Bryce, William, gardener.
Clark, William, merchant.
Crawford, George, merchant.
Cunningham, William, & Co., merchants.
Dennistoun, James, sen., merchant.
Dunlop, William, merchant.
French, William, merchant.
Hamilton, Gilbert, merchant, at Carron Warehouse.
Hutton, James, merchant.
M'Creddy & Miller, proprietors of marble manufactory.
M'Lellan, Hugh, merchant.
M'Nea, John, merchant.
M'Kendrick, Daniel, hammerman.
Maxwell, Sir James, James Ritchie & Co.
Montgomery, Robert, mason.
Murdoch, Peter, merchant.
Ritchie, James, & Co., merchants.
Scott, James, merchant.
Scott, Joseph, merchant.
Shaw, Archibald, marble cutter.
Stenhouse, Thomas, coach maker.
Thomson, Andrew, merchant.
Wilson, James, gardener.

II.—RESIDENTERS IN BUCHANAN STREET AND QUEEN STREET IN
1787—GIVEN IN LOVE'S REPRINT (1868) OF JONES' DIREC-
TORY FOR 1787.

*(Mr Maclehose's reprint of the edition of 1789 came under my notice too late to
permit of use being made of it here).*

BUCHANAN STREET, 1787.

Coats, George, merchant, corner of street, east side.

M'Dowall, James, merchant, east side.*

QUEEN STREET, 1787.

Bogle, Michael, timber merchant, west side, No. 4 [same as in
Tait's, 1783.]

Bogle, Robert, Esq., Shettleston, east side [same as in Tait's, 1783.]

Bogle, William, Capt., 56th Regiment, foot of street.

Dunlop, John, merchant, east side.

Graham, Alexander, wholesale victualler, east side.

Graham, David, clerk at Messrs Hopkirks' counting-house, back
of Mr M'Caul's lodging, corner of street.

Graham, Milne, & Co., wholesale dealers in victuals, counting-
house, 1st close, east side.

Hamilton, Gilbert, merchant and agent for Carron Co., west side,
No. 7 [same as in Tait's, 1783.]

Hopkirk, James, & Co., merchants, counting-house back of Mr
M'Caul's lodging, corner of street.

Hopkirk, Thomas, first flat, west side, No. 4.

Marshall, M'Dowall, & Co., wine and rum merchants, counting-
house and cellars, back of No. 3, west side.

Murdoch, Peter, merchant, west side [same as in Tait's, 1783.]

Ritchie, James, Esq., of Busby, west side.

Riddell, Henry, merchant, west side, No. 3.

Riddell, John, Esq., present Lord Provost, first house, west side.

Riddell, John, & Co., merchants, counting-room, back of Mr
Riddell's house, west side.

Rowand, John, clerk to Messrs Ritchie.

Russell, David, merchant, east side.

Thompson, Andrew, sen., merchant, west side [same as in Tait's 1783.]

Thompson, Andrew, jun., at his father's.

*First house built in Buchanan Street—afterwards Mr Gordon of Aikenhead's.
"Mr M'Dowall, as Lord Provost of the city, laid the foundation stone of the present
Royal Infirmary on the 18th of May 1792. Opened for the reception of patients on
the 8th December 1794."—"Swan's Select Views of Glasgow, &c.," 1828, p. 44.

Wallace, Archibald, merchant, at Mr Gilbert Hamilton's.
 Wallace, John, Esq., Bailie Crawford's house, head of street.
 Wardrope, Henry, accomptant-depute to the Ship Bank—Wardrop's Land.

III.—RESIDENTERS IN BUCHANAN STREET, QUEEN STREET, GORDON STREET, AND ST. VINCENT STREET, IN 1813—GIVEN IN M'FEAT'S GLASGOW DIRECTORY FOR 1813.

BUCHANAN STREET, 1813.

The numbering of the street at this period, and until about the year 1826, began at the south-west corner, and was continued up to St. George's Church, and was then carried down on the east side to the south-east corner, the last house (the Messrs Lindsay's) being No. 70 (corner of Argyle Street).

Alston, George, house, No. 31.
 Begerney, Warrender, beadle [St. George's Church], No. 61.
 Berry, John, merchant, No. 7 [apparently of the firm of Berry, Bogle, & Co., brokers, Tontine Back Buildings.]
 Booth, Hodgets, & Co., iron and nail warehouse, No. 58 [now 74.]
 Brown, John, of Auchlochan, No. 12.
 Brown, John, jun., merchant, No. 12.*
 Burns, James, & Co., builders, no number given.
 Burns, James, builder, house, no number given.
 Campbell, John, sen., & Co., merchants, No. 4 [in Jones' Directory—Reid's Land, north side, Argyle Street.]
 Campbell, Alexander ["Business Sandy,"] merchant, No. 4. House, 30 St. Vincent Street.
 Campbell, Colin, merchant [father of the present proprietor of Camis Eskan] No. 4. House, No. 65 [now forming the entrance to the Arcade from Buchanan Street.]
 Campbell, Mungo, merchant, No. 4.
 Campbell, Thomas, merchant, No. 4. House, No. 65.
 Campbell, James, jun., merchant, No. 4. House, No. 65.
 Campbell, Colin [of Campbell, Rivers, & Co. The proprietor of Jura.] House, No. 24.
 Carrick, Alexander, writer, 22 Argyle St. House, 52 Buchanan St.
 Dalmuir Alkali Company, No. 61.
 Dennistoun, Robert, lodging, No. 6 [of George & Robert Dennistoun & Co., Buchanan's Court, 175 Trongate.]

* 1787—Merchant and manufacturer. Ware-room—1st Flat facing Wallace's Close, Bell's Wynd.

- Eccles, Robert, of Robert Eccles & Co., 12 South Albion Street.
House, 59 Buchanan Street.
- Eccles, William, of Robert Eccles & Co., 12 South Albion Street.
House, 69 Buchanan Street.
- Falconer & Henderson, general agents, No. 61.
- Glen, William, & Co., timber merchants, No. 111.
- Gordon, Alexander, No. 53 [now north corner of Exchange Place.]
- Gordon, John, No. 64. [Aikenhead.]
- Grazebrook, H., at Booth, Hodgets, & Co.
- Hamilton, David, architect [of Royal Exchange, &c.] and marble
work, head of street, orders left at 144 Trongate.
- Laird, James, oil of vitriol maker, No. 61. House, 63 Jamaica St.
- Liddell, Archd., oil and colourman, 101 Trongate. House, 1 St.
George's Place, Buchanan Street.
- Liddell, William, merchant, Stirling Square. Lodging, No. 57.
- Lindsay, John, merchant, 57 Brunswick Street. Lodging, No. 70.
- Lindsay, Robert, merchant, 57 Brunswick Street. Lodging, No. 70.
- Logan, W., merchant, Canal Office, No. 61.
- Maxwell, John, Dargavel, No. 18 [now 113. 1787—Horn's
Court, by St. Enoch's Church.]
- Mitchell, Alexander [father of Alexander Mitchell, Sauchrie,]
merchant, No. 13.
- Monteath, Walter, merchant, lodging, no number given.
- Muir, Rev. Wm., house, No. 63 [of St. George's Church.]
- M'Inroy, James, of M'Inroy, Parker, & Co., lodging, No. 26
[afterwards (1825) original home of the Western Club.]
- Penny, William, 29 St. Andrew's Square. Lodging, No. 30.
- Rodger, William, timber merchant, head of Buchanan Street.
- Ryburn, John, merchant, at Leitch & Smith's, merchants, 119
George Street. House, No. 27.
- Smith, Stewart, house, No. 62. [12 West George Street, 1820.]
- Smith, Misses, milliners, No. 61.
- Thomson, Robert, merchant, No. 8 [of R. T. & Son, 59 St.
Andrew's Square; Cotton Works, Adelphi Place.]
- Watson, Gilbert, house, No. 62.*
- Watson, Robert, house, No. 15.
- Wighton, Alexander, merchant, house, No. 9.

* This number seems a misprint for 32, Mr Watson's number in 1820, as Mr Stewart
Smith occupied this house—a front door one.

QUEEN STREET, 1813.

- Allison, Jos., merchant, 23 Brunswick Place. House, No. 2.
 Barclay, Arthur, & Co., merchants, No. 4.
 Barclay & Drysdale, merchants, No. 4.
 Bogle, Robert, & Co., merchants, No. 10.
 Brand, William, silk dyer, No. 50.
 Bunting, Nathan, spirit dealer, No. 63.
 Campbell, William, spirit dealer, No. 3.
 Carron Co., No. 23, west side.
 Carron Co. Shipping Warehouse, No. 23, west side.
 Craigie, Lawrence, collector of cess, 8 St. Enoch Square. Counting-house, No. 10. [1787—Barr's Back Land, facing College.]
 Edington, T., & Sons, Phoenix iron warehouse, No. 52.
 Edington, Thomas, iron merchant, No. 54.
 Ewing, James, merchant. House, head of Queen Street (1820).
 Finlay, James, & Co., merchants, No. 14.
 Finlay, Kirkman, merchant, No. 15.
 Hamilton, Archibald, & Son, collectors of land tax, agents for Paisley Bank, &c., 17 Trongate. Lodging, No. 4.
 Hamilton, Gilbert, & Co., merchants and agents for the Carron Co., No. 23 (No. 7 in 1787).
 Hamilton, Archibald, jun., Bank of Scotland Office, No. 23.
 Hamilton, Daniel, Sheriff Substitute, No. 10.
 Jackson, Archibald, spirit dealer, No. 62.
 Kidston, William, merchant, No. 6. Lodging, Anderston. [Grandfather of the well-known William Kidston of Ferniegair.]
 Kidston, Archibald G., agent, No. 6.
 Lawson, Henry, grocer, No. 44.
 Livingston, Mrs, lodging, No. 2.
 Logan, J., tea dealer, No. 59.
 Maxwell, William, No. 19. [Afterwards of 18 Buchanan Street, and of Dargavel.]
 Monteath, James, manufacturer, No. 59.
 Murray, Alexander, baker, No. 41.
 M'Dougall, J., agent for Hull, Dundee, and Leith Traders, No. 60.
 M'Grigor, Alexander, writer, house, No. 7 (of Alexander M'Grigor & Patrick Murray, writers, 175 Trongate).
 M'Intosh, Knox, & Co., Campsie and Hurlet Alum and Copper Works Office, No. 56.

M'Nair, James,* sugar refiner, No. 48.
 Paillou, P., miniature painter, No. 2. [Top flat, 1820.]
 Pinkerton, James, sen., grain merchant, No. 4.
 Provand, James, merchant, 44 Ingram Street. Lodging, Queen St.
 Shaw, Robb, & Co., drysalters and general agents, No. 6.
 Speirs, James, house, No. 59.
 Stirling, William, & Sons, calico printers, counting-house and
 warehouse, No. 25. [1787—West side High St.]
 Stirling, William, merchant, lodging, No. 25.
 Stirling, George, merchant, lodging, No. 25.
 Theatre, No. 27.
 Wallace, Hamilton, & Co., drysalters, No. 23.
 Watt, Dr. Robert, lodging, No. 60.

GORDON STREET AND ST. VINCENT STREET, 1813 AND 1820.

Douglas, John, merchant, house, 12 Gordon Street (1813).
 Graham, Bell, & Co., merchants, St. Vincent Street (1813).
 Hopkirk, Cunningham, & Co., 39 St. Vincent Street (1813).
 Hopkirk, James, merchant, 39 St. Vincent Street (1813).
 Jamieson, John, merchant, house, 10 Gordon Street (1813).
 King, B. W., surgeon, 51 Argyle Street. House, 16 Gordon
 Street. (1813 and 1820).
 Lang, Archibald, writer, 39 Glassford Street (1813 and 1820).
 House, 9 Gordon Street (1820).
 M'Crocket, Boyd, West St. Vincent Street (1813 and 1820).
 Monteith, Henry, merchant, house, 38 St. Vincent Street (1813).
 Muir, William, jun., at Robert White & Co. Lodging, 9 Gordon
 Street (1813), 43 St. Vincent Street (1820).
 Reddie, James, advocate, 17 Gordon Street (1813 and 1820).
 Office, Town Clerk's Chambers.
 Rollo, J., English Academy, Gordon Street (1820).
 Scott, William, merchant, lodging, Gordon Street (1813).
 Thomson, Colin, house, 36 St. Vincent Street (1813).
 Wright, John,† at Robert Owen's. Lodging, 40 St. Vincent Street
 (1813 and 1820).
 Young, John, merchant, 9 Gordon Street (1820).

* Younger son of Mr M'Nair of Belvidere, whose address in Jones' Directory of 1787 is thus given—M'Nair, Robert, sen.,—Sugar House, south side Gallowgate, facing the Spoutmouth.

† Known for many years before his death, at a ripe old age, as John Wright, jun.

IV.—RESIDENTERS IN BUCHANAN STREET IN 1820, ADDITIONAL
TO THOSE GIVEN IN DIRECTORY OF 1813—GIVEN IN
M'FEAT'S DIRECTORY FOR 1820.

- Alloa Glasswork Co.'s warehouse, No. 17 [now 111.]
Brown, James A., manufacturer, No. 12.
Buchanan, Robert, merchant, No. 52.
Burns, Thomas, joiner, Upper Buchanan Street.
Campbell, Alexander, jun., merchant, No. 6.
Campbell, Rivers, & Co., merchants, No. 7.
Carrick, Wm., accountant, Stirling Sq. House, Upper Buchanan St.
Carron Shipping Office, No. 20 [now 125.]
Carron Warehouse, No. 20 [now 125.]
Crichton, John, general agent, and agent for Dundee and Perth
Shipping Co., No. 61.
Dennistoun, Robert, & Co., No. 7. [House in 1813, No. 6.]
Ewing, James, merchant, house, No. 67.
Fleming, Bowman, merchant [brother to John Fleming of Clare-
mont,] 73 Brunswick Street. House, No. 41.
Fyffe, James, merchant, 18 Miller Street. House, No. 4.
Fyffe, John, merchant, house, Buchanan Street, number not given.
Grazebrook, H., iron and nail manufacturer, No. 58 [now 74.]
House, 48 West Nile Street.
Hair, A., marble cutter, head of street.
Henderson, William S., agent, No. 61.
Hutchison, Peter, merchant, house, No. 9.
Mann, John, agent, No. 61.
Marshall, Robert, jun., no number given.
Mather, Andrew, merchant, No. 50.
M'Kay, Roderick, accountant, No. 61.
M'Nair, James, merchant, house, No. 55.
M'Ruer, J., & Sons, wrights and timber merchants, Buchanan
Street [number not given.] House, Union Place.
Monteith, Henry, merchant, house, No. 53. { [Mr Alex. Gordon's house.]
Monteith, James, merchant, house, No. 53. {
Monteath, J., surgeon, 4 Buchanan Street (of J.* & G. Monteath).
Shop, 87 Glassford Street.

* "Dr. James Monteath and Dr. William Couper—under the firm of Monteath & Couper—opened the shop at the north-east corner of Stockwell Street, as a whole-sale and retail apothecary establishment. These two gentlemen being well-known as eminent medical practitioners, the new drug shop soon got into high repute, and became the leading establishment of the kind in Glasgow."—"Glasgow: Past and Present," Vol. 2, p. 116.—I have failed to find such a firm in any accessible Directory.

Neil, John, agent for Carron Co., No. 20.
 Penny, William, 39 Wilson Street. Lodging, No. 30.
 Robertson, Dr. John, 54 Trongate. House, No. 25.
 Robertson, John, agent, No. 51.
 Rodger, William, & Son, timber merchants, 39 Upper Buchanan Street. [This house is still standing, now No. 166.]
 Scheviz, George, merchant, at Campbell, Rivers, & Co. Lodging, No. 3.*
 Shortridge, W., merchant, lodging, No. 60.† [1813—George Sq.]
 Smith, William, at William Smith & Brown's, 38 Miller Street. House, Upper Buchanan Street.
 Turnbull, S., merchant, Manhattan Buildings. House, Upper Buchanan Street, west side.
 Wardrop, John, merchant, house, No. 2. [1787—east side Adam's Court, Argyle Street.]
 Watson, Gilbert, banker, house, No. 32.
 Watson, Robert, banker, house, No. 7. [No. 15, 1813.]
 Wilsone, Charles, surgeon, No. 15. [1787—2nd Flat, west side Stockwell, near the head.]
 Wilsone, David, surgeon, No. 15. [153 Stockwell, 1813.]

* 1787—Schevize, Alexander, merchant and sugar baker, Candleriggs Sugar-house. This is probably the father of George Scheviz, though a slight difference in the spelling is observable.

† 1787—4th Flat Shortridge's Land, south side Argyle Street, and business address—Todd, Shortridge, & Co., linen printers. Wareroom—east side High Street, near the Cross.

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erson	one share	Twenty five pounds
cape Painter	One share	Twenty five pounds
writer	one share	Twenty five pounds
_____	One Share	Twenty five p ^{rs}
W. Winter	One share	Twenty five pounds
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