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THE REGALITY CLUB.

FOURTH SERIES. PART FIRST.

Paper.

THE BARONY OF GORBALS, BY ROBERT RENWICK, DEPUTE TOWN CLERK.

Illustrations.

THE ELPHINSTONE TOWER AND CHAPEL. ETCHING BY D. Y. CAMERON.

PLAN OF PART OF THE VILLAGE OF GORBALS, SHOWING SITES OF GREAT LODGING,
ST. NINIAN'S LEPER HOSPITAL, ORCHARDS, YARDS, ETC. COMPILED BY A. B. MACDONALD.

PLAN OF THE BARONY OF GORBALS. COMPILED BY A. B. MACDONALD.

OLD HOUSE, Nos. 174, 176, 178, ON THE WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET, GORBALS.
ETCHING BY D. Y. CAMERON.

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MARCH, 1900.

THE BARONY OF GORBALS.

By ROBERT RENWICK,

DEPUTE TOWN CLERK.

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THE BARONY OF GORBALS.

As forming part of the territory which, under the name of Guven, King David the First bestowed upon the church of St. Kentigern, Gorbals has a history opening seven centuries ago, and traceable with some degree of continuity till the present time. It is the object of this paper to present some notes on that history, and it may be desirable at the outset to refer briefly, not only to "Guven," but also to the other early possessions of the church situated in Glasgow and its vicinity.

In the inquest made by David when Prince of Cumbria, it was found that the church owned several lands lying to the east of the City, but none can be identified as forming part of the district on the west side. The latter territory appears to have been part of the royal manor, and it is recorded that the burgesses of Rutherglen obtained the exclusive privilege of trade over it as far west as the Kelvin;¹ but the church was not long in extending its possessions in that direction. At the dedication of a new edifice on 7th July, 1136, King David granted to "the church of St. Kentigern of Glasgow that land in Perdeyc . . . in wood and plain, with waters and fishings, meadows and pastures, and in all other places, by the right marches, as Ailsa and Tocca held the same."² There was also a subsequent grant by the King of additional land in "Perthec,"³ and there is reason to believe that these endowments included land north of the Clyde and on both sides of the Kelvin, westward as far as the present Govan

¹ *Origines Parochiales*, i., p. 63. In 1226 King Alexander II. prohibited Rutherglen from taking toll or custom beyond the cross of Shettleston (*Glasgow Charters*, ii., p. 12).

² *Registrum Glasguense*, No. 3.

³ *Ib.*, No. 7.

parish extends, and eastward to, if not beyond, the town of Glasgow as it then existed.¹

The next considerable acquisition by the church was that of Govan, which the King bestowed by a charter in these terms:

"DAVID, by the grace of God, King of Scots: To all the faithful of holy church, greeting: Know ye that I have given and granted to the church of St. Kentigern of Glasgu, and to the bishopric of the said church, Guven, with its marches, free and quit for ever: To be possessed in alms, as freely and quietly as any other alms are and ought to be given. Witnesses: Henry, son of the King, and granting; Robert, Bishop of St. Andrews," etc.²

According to some of the Scottish chroniclers, there was a church or monastery at Govan long before the time of King David, and their statements receive support to some extent from the fact that various sculptured stones and Celtic ornaments, of ancient workmanship, are still preserved in the churchyard.³ A passage in the *Scotichronicon*⁴ sets forth that "Saint Constantine, King of Cornwall, leaving an earthly kingdom, became a soldier of the heavenly King, and with Saint Columba went to Scotland and preached the faith to the Scots and Picts. He founded a monastery of brethren at Govan on the Clyde, over whom he was the Abbot. He converted the whole land of Kintyre, where he died, a martyr for the faith, and he received burial in his monastery at Govan."

Whatever value may be attached to this narrative, it is probable that at the time when Govan came into possession of the bishops of Glasgow it had a church and a village community occupying a considerable tract of land. With the river Clyde as the northern boundary, Govan had on the west and south Renfrew, Passeleth (Paisley), Polloc and Kerkert (Cathcart), lands which King David had bestowed on Walter, son of Alan, Steward of Scotland;⁵ and on the east was the territory of the royal burgh of Rutherglen, on a line defined by the course of Polmadie Burn.

Shortly after the acquiring of these lands, Bishop Herbert erected the church of Govan, with all its ecclesiastical rights and pertinents, and with the islands between "Guvan" and "Perthec," and the parts of "Perthec" which

¹ When the Barony of Glasgow was divided into wards, Partick Ward embraced the "town" of that name, and all lands eastward to the border of Shettleston.

² *Reg. Glasg.*, No. 6.

³ See "Hog-backed Monuments" in *Scots Lore*, p. 106; also papers in *Regality Club*, First Series, p. 31; Third Series, p. 95.

⁴ Goodal's Edition (1759), vol. i., p. 130. The passage is not found in Skene's edition of Fordun's *Chronicle*, and therefore it may be attributed to Walter Bower, who is supposed to have written his continuation and additions between 1441 and 1447.

⁵ *Registrum de Passelet* (1877), App., p. 1.

the King had given at the dedication of the church and subsequently, into a prebend of the cathedral;¹ and it was in consequence of this arrangement that when parishes were subsequently formed and defined, that of Govan contained lands on the north side of the Clyde.

By a series of Crown charters the bishops were invested with baronial jurisdiction and privileges. In 1241 King Alexander II. confirmed to Bishop William his lands around Glasgow, to be held by him and his successors in "free forest,"² a tenure carrying extensive powers; and in 1450 King James II. erected the barony, with lands comprising the forest, into a regality,³ thus conferring on the bishop the highest jurisdiction, civil and criminal, which a subject could obtain. The judicial powers of the bishops were exercised by a bailie or his deputes, the earls of Lennox at one time holding a heritable right to the office of principal bailie,⁴ which, however, they did not possess continuously. The rents and other revenues of lands in the barony were collected by chamberlains.

For more convenient management the barony and regality of Glasgow was divided into four wards. Badermonoc⁵ Ward was nearly, if not quite, co-extensive with the existing Cadder parish. Cuikis Ward embraced lands in Old Monkland parish and in the eastern portion of what, before the recent amalgamation,⁶ was the Barony parish. Partick Ward included the remainder of the Barony parish and apparently the old "township" on the west of the Kelvin, now in Govan parish. Govan Ward was practically identical with the area of the existing Govan parish.⁷

¹ *Reg. Glasg.* No. 7.

² *Ib.*, No. 180.

³ *Ib.*, No. 356; *Glasg. Charters*, ii., p. 28. That Govan lands were regarded as included in the barony of Glasgow is shown by proceedings which took place before the Privy Council in 1494. Part of the Govan lands were situated in the shire of Renfrew, and the sheriff summoned Archbishop Blacader to attend his "justice are," and even unlaured him for disobeying the summons. Now, as set forth in an Act of the Scottish Parliament (1503, c. 39, *A.P.S.*, ii., p. 253), which was passed to remedy certain evils under the existing law, it had been the rule that "quhair landis hes bene annext and unite in ane barony, quhilkis lyis in sindry sherefdomes . . . the inhabitantis of the saidis landis sa annext hes never ansuerit in sheref court nor justice air in the sherefdom in the quhilk thai ly, becaus the lordschip that thai war annext to lyis in ane uther sherefdom." The King and lords of council gave effect to this view, "and declarit that the lands of Govane are ane pendicle of the barony of Glasgw, for the quhilk the archbishop of Glasgw aw apperance in the justice are of Lanark alanerly" (*Acta Dominorum Concilii*, p. 329).

⁴ *Privy Council Reg.*, ii., p. 697; *Glasg. Charters*, ii., p. 314.

⁵ The lands of Cader and Badermonoc were granted to the see of Glasgow by King Malcolm IV. (*Reg. Glasg.* No. 29).

⁶ The Barony and City Parishes were in 1898 amalgamated under the designation of the Parish of Glasgow.

⁷ No information can be got regarding the origin and very little as to the organization of these wards. A complaint relating to the ownership of land at Linningshaugh was, in 1596, remitted to the liners of the burgh of Glasgow and the "sworn men of the waird" where the lands lay, because the complaint

The lands in the several wards were for a long period possessed in portions of varying extent by rentallers who cultivated the soil and paid yearly tack duties. Though nominally leaseholders, these rentallers virtually held the land in perpetuity, the bishops being accustomed, with occasional exceptions, to renew the tacks to heirs or purchasers on payment of grassums or fines on a specified scale.¹ A Rental Book, in which are recorded renewals of rental rights in the barony of Glasgow between the years 1509 and 1570, is preserved and has been printed by the Grampian Club.² This book, however, does not present a complete list of the properties and rentallers in the barony. In the Town Clerk's office is preserved the copy of what appears to be a complete rent roll. It does not bear a date, but is supposed to be applicable to the latter half of the seventeenth century. By that time the rental rights had been converted into feu holdings, and the document is accordingly titled, "The Rental of the Baronies of Glasgow payit yeirlye be the *fewers* thereof." An abstract of particulars taken from the Rental, and containing the names of the lands, number of feuars, and the "old extent" or valuation, is given in the Appendix.³ The "old extent" amounted *in cumulo* to £310 10s. 2d. The feu-duties actually collected amounted to £305 6s. in money or "silver maill," about 70 chalders in grain,⁴ 14 dozen of salmon,⁵ 41 dozen capons, and 30½ dozen poultry.

As applied to lands in Scotland, "old extent" is generally understood to mean the rental, or annual value, forming the basis of taxation in and perhaps before the thirteenth century. Of the other three baronies, particulars regarding which are given in the printed Rental Book, Carstairs and Eddlestone have likewise their lands denoted by old extent, but in Stobo the rentallers' holdings are divided into oxgangs. An oxgang was reckoned equivalent to an area of 13 acres, and eight of these oxgangs made up a ploughgate

concerned tenants both of the barony and the burgh (*Glasg. Chart.* i., Abstract, p. 39, No. 413; *Glasgow Protocols*, No. 1654). Each ward had probably its own set of officials, and it may have been from the name of one of these that Cuikis Ward got its designation. Each of the other wards bears the designation of the principal land contained in it; but there is no place name in the locality resembling "Cuik."

¹At the end of the Rental, of which an abstract is given in the Appendix, it is stated that before the Tacks were converted into feu holdings a grassum of £100 was payable for each £1 land, "at the making or renewing of ilk liferent or nineteen years tack," while heirs on their entry paid a double of the yearly duties, "baith silver, victual and customs."

²*Diocesan Registers* (1875), vol. i., pp. 1-262.

³*Infra*, pp. 59, 60.

⁴This included multures to the mills.

⁵Of the salmon 4 dozen were contributed by Cuikis Ward, 8 dozen by Govan Ward, and 2 dozen by Partick Ward. Badermonoch Ward having no river frontage, did not contribute.

(= 104 acres Scots measure), which again was estimated as equivalent to a forty shilling land, old extent. While, however, these relative proportions may in most cases be accepted as approximately correct, it is almost superfluous to observe that the "extent" can seldom if ever be relied on as giving the area with absolute precision. Gorbals was entered in the rental as a £6 land, old extent, and this, according to the computation referred to, would represent three ploughgates, or an area of 312 acres. The actual area extended to 371 acres Scots measure.

Considerable portions of land in the barony and regality of Glasgow were severed from the bishopric from time to time. In the twelfth century Bishop Herbert gave to the monks of Newbottle the lands of Kermyl (Carmyle), lying along the right bank of the Clyde, but these lands, either wholly or partially, appear to have reverted to the bishopric.¹ Barlannarc or Provan was bestowed by Bishop Herbert on the prebendary of Cadiho or Hamilton, but was subsequently erected into a prebend by itself, and the prebendary who was in possession at the time of the Reformation feued out the lands.² They embraced an area of upwards of 2000 acres. In 1408, Bishop Matthew, with consent of his chapter, granted the lands of Cadder to William of Strevelyne, knight, for payment of £4 yearly feu-duty.³ Westercraigs, Provanside, and Deanside were assigned to the subdeanery. The prebendary of Erskine held the £3 lands of Blythswood; Glasgow *Primo* was endowed with Parsons-haugh and other properties; and many pieces of land in Glasgow and its vicinity were bestowed on St. Nicholas Hospital and various chaplainries. The citizens, in addition to their individual holdings, possessed the Old Green, Easter Common, Wester Common, Gallowmuir and other lands, in commonty. These commonty lands, the nucleus of the town's "common good," were held

¹ *Origines Parochiales*, i., p. 52; *Glasg. Protocols*, No. 1934; and authorities cited.

² *Orig. Par.*, i., pp. 11, 12; and authorities cited. Farther particulars regarding Provan lands will be found in the publications of the *Regality Club*, First Series, pp. 8, 37, 74; Third Series, p. 11.

³ Historical MSS. Commission, *Report* x., Appx. i., p. 62. The feuing of lands by prelates was specially sanctioned by the Scottish legislature. Thus, by the Act of King James II., 1457, c. 15, it was provided that "quhat prelate, barrone, or freehalder that can accorde with his tenande upon setting of feu-ferme of his awin land, in all or in part, our Soveraine lord sall ratifie and appreif the said assedacion;" and by Act of King James IV., 1503, c. 31, it was enacted that "it sall be leifull for everilk lord, barrone, and freehalder, spiritual or temporal, to set all their lands in few-ferme or annualrent to ony person or persones, swa that it be not in diminution of their rental." Erskine, in his *Institute of the Law of Scotland* (B. i., t. i., s. 5), says that no feudal grant of church lands was valid, either by the canon law or the usage of Scotland, unless the condition of the benefice was thereby improved, and it was likewise a recognized rule from the earliest times that the bishop required the consent of his chapter to alienations of church property.

by the magistrates and council as representing the citizens, without any written title, till a charter of confirmation was obtained from King James VI. on 8th April, 1611.¹ Notwithstanding these alienations, however, the bulk of the extensive territory which had been acquired by the bishops and archbishops remained in the occupation of themselves and their rentallers till the Reformation.

Previous to the Reformation the bishops and archbishops, by the mere fact of their appointment, acquired right to the lands and their revenues. When the old ecclesiastical system was overthrown, James Betoun was archbishop. Leaving Glasgow in July, 1560, he went to reside in France, but did not relinquish the temporalities of his see. On the contrary, his chamberlains collected the revenues, and he himself continued to register transmissions of rental rights and grant charters till about the year 1570. Of the revenues, one-third would require to be relinquished for support of the ministers,² while there was latterly a large allowance made to the keeper of the castle from "the first and reddiest fructis of the bishoprik";³ and eventually Betoun was altogether deprived of the temporalities. John Porterfield, of whose connection with the see little information can be gathered, consented, in the capacity of archbishop, to the alienation of the parson's manse on 20th October, 1571. What intromissions, if any, Porterfield had with the revenues of the archbishopric is not known.⁴ In 1571-2 new ecclesiastical arrangements were made for the appointment of bishops in Scotland, but more than a year elapsed before there is any precise information regarding the holder of that office in Glasgow. On 9th November, 1573, James Boyd of Trochrig, who had been "nominat, elect and consecrat Archebishop of Glasgow," appeared before the Privy Council at Holyrood and took the oath; and from that time, till his

¹ *Glasg. Chart.*, ii., p. 278.

² *Privy Council Reg.*, i., p. 202.

³ *Ib.* ii., p. 301.

⁴ Captain Thomas Crawford of Jordanhill, who got a grant of Partick mill for his services in capturing Dumbarton Castle, gives some interesting particulars regarding Porterfield's tenure of the bishopric. In a memorandum as to his right to Partick mill, *circa* 1591, Crawford says, "Quhen the Lord of Lennox, my maister, came last out of England, he fand his bishoprik of Glesgw vaikand, be the barratrie of Bischope Beitoune, and his lordschipe maid maister Johnne Portarfeild, now minister of Air, bischop of Glesgw, apone conditioun that he sould sell the landis of Glesgw to his lordschipe, and that he sould have 800 merks be yeir; and his lordschipe commandit the said Johnne Portarfeild to gif me ane few of the mill of Partik and Quhytinche meidow, quhilk he did, as my infestment therof beris, quhilk I have to shew. . . . Always the said maister John Portarfeild could nocht be admittit be the Kirk, because my lord was slaine in the meintyme. . . . Item, I obtenit his Majestys obligatioun, be advyse of his Majesty's Regent, the lord of Mar, and counsall, that quhan a bischop of Glesgw was maid my few should be ratifeitt." In another memorandum dated 1594, Crawford states that Porterfield "quha was bischop for the tyme, be his gift past the grit seil," gave him infestment of the mill of Partick, by command of the Earl of Lennox (*The Lennox*, by Sir William Fraser, ii., pp. 333-6).

death in June, 1581, rentallers and vassals held their lands of him. Robert Montgomery, minister of Stirling, was next appointed archbishop, but owing to disputes regarding his settlement he surrendered office, and William Erskine, rector of Campsie, was elected in 1585, the King, with consent of his Privy Council, conveying to him the temporalities by a charter dated 21st December, of that year.¹ Two years afterwards an Act of Parliament was passed annexing church benefices to the Crown, and the revenues of the archbishopric were thereupon diverted to the royal treasury. All that the Crown then secured from that source, however, was an income of £300 yearly, because the lands and barony were forthwith conveyed to Walter Steward in consideration of the payment of a yearly feu-duty of £500, out of which he was to be allowed £200 for discharging the office of bailliary.² Steward had previously obtained the Priory of Blantyre *in commendam*, and on that account was usually styled the Commendator of Blantyre. Special authority was given to the Commendator for feuing the lands to the old rentallers; a system which had already been commenced, and which was destined to be continued till all the rental rights were converted into feu holdings. Ludovick, Duke of Lennox, got a grant of the superiority of the temporalities in 1593;³ but previous to 2nd January, 1595-6, both the Duke and the Commendator had resigned their rights in the hands of the King.⁴ Archbishop Betoun was restored to his heritages, with certain exceptions, about this time,⁵ but to what extent he actually drew the revenues has not been definitely ascertained. He died in 1603, and in the same year King James conveyed to Ludovick, Duke of Lennox, in feu-farm, all lands in the kingdom belonging of old to the Archbishopric of Glasgow. The feuars and rentallers paid their feu-duties and rents to the Duke, who in his turn had to pay large sums to the Crown.⁶ But this arrangement did not last long. On 11th July, 1606, the Scottish Parliament rescinded the act of 1587, whereby temporalities belonging to bishops were annexed to the Crown, and restored to the bishops their lands and privileges. This Act of 1606 specially refers to John Spottiswode as being

¹ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, v., No. 903.

² *Glasg. Chart.*, ii., pp. 215-25.

³ *Ib.*, ii., p. 454, No. 107.

⁴ *Ib.*, p. 456, No. 114.

⁵ *Ib.*, p. 458, No. 128.

⁶ *Ib.*, pp. 258-69. For the lands and barony of Glasgow the Duke paid £304 8s. 4d. in money, and delivered 36 chalders 4 bolls meal, 31 chalders 5 bolls barley, 13 chalders 4 bolls oats, 49 dozen capons, 31 dozen poultry, and 14 dozen salmon. These duties were practically equivalent to the amount payable by the tenants and vassals, so that the source of profit, if any, accruing to the Duke from the lands is not apparent. Combined with the grant of lands, however, was the privilege of holding courts of regality and justiciary and of applying the fines and profits to his own use; and entry money was probably payable to him on the renewal of feu and rental rights.

"now archbishop of Glasgow"; and, in consequence of "the fewaris of the baronie of Glasgow being mony in number and the povertie of the maist pairt of thame being suche as they are nocht abill to furnesche the ordinary chargis for renewing thair infestmentis," the renewal of feus was dispensed with, provided the archbishop ratified them within a certain time. On the abolition of Episcopacy in 1639, as ratified by Parliament in 1640, the barony lands were again at the disposal of the Crown, and they were conferred upon James, Duke of Lennox and Richmond, by a charter dated 6th September, 1641.¹ Under this grant, which likewise included the jurisdiction, the feu-duty payable to the Crown was only 200 merks. With the re-establishment of Episcopacy from 1661 till 1689 the archbishops again enjoyed the revenues, which, however, in the latter year finally reverted to the Crown.

Allusion has already been made to the office of bailie of the barony and regality, the heritable right to which was claimed by the Earls of Lennox.² In the year 1545, Matthew, the fourth earl, was in exile, and Archbishop Dunbar appointed the Earl of Arran and his heirs to act as bailies and justices for the term of nineteen years.³ On the eve of the Reformation the Earl (by that time created Duke of Chatelherault) undertook, as bailie, to defend Archbishop Betoun and his lands and privileges in "this perillous and dangerous tyme quhair detestabil heresies ryses and increasis in the diocy of Glasgow."⁴ Notwithstanding this undertaking, the Duke joined the lords of the congregation, but continued bailie till 1565, when, at the desire of Queen Mary, he resigned the office in order that it might be conferred on the Earl of Lennox. On Lennox being promoted to the regency, he devolved the bailiary on John Stewart of Minto, who was dispossessed in 1573-4 by Lord Boyd, under an appointment by his cousin the archbishop. The office was restored to King James VI., as Earl of Lennox, in 1578, and in the same year it was bestowed on Robert Stewart, then created Earl of Lennox.⁵ Esme, Earl (afterwards Duke) of Lennox, was provost of the city and bailie of the barony in 1581.⁶ Walter Stewart, Commendator of Blantyre, got the appointment in 1587, and held it for a few years. All this time Gorbals was under the jurisdiction of the regality bailie, but in 1595 King James erected it and other lands into a free barony with a bailie to itself.

From the Appendix it will be observed that the lands in "Govan

¹ *Glasg. Chart.*, ii., pp. 403-10.

³ Historical MSS. Commission, xi., App. vi., p. 221.

⁶ *Privy Council Reg.*, iii., p. 99.

² *Antea*, p. 3. See also *Glasg. Protocols*, No. 2090.

⁴ *Glasg. Chart.*, ii., p. 125.

⁶ *Glasg. Rec.*, i., p. 88.

Wairde" were divided into ten sections, an equal number being on each side of the Clyde. These sections were in most cases subdivided into separate holdings, each possessed by a feuar, as shown in the following table :

SOUTH OF CLYDE.			NORTH OF CLYDE.		
Old Extent.	Lands.	Holdings.	Old Extent.	Lands.	Holdings.
£4 0 0 -	Little Govan, - -	4	£6 13 4 -	Barschagrie, - -	5
30 0 0 -	Meikle Govan, - -	41	1 0 8 -	Gartnavell, - -	2
6 0 0 -	Gorbals, - - -	1	3 13 4 -	Balgray, - - -	3
4 13 4 -	Titwood and Shiells,	1	1 5 0 -	Balshagrie, ¹ - -	1
6 0 0 -	West Shiells, - -	7	0 13 4 -	Hyndland, - - -	2
<hr/>			<hr/>		
£50 13 4		54	£13 5 8		13

There were thus 67 feuars in Govan Ward; in Badermonach Ward there were 62; in Cuikis Ward, 103; and in Partick Ward, 69; making the total number in the barony 301.

Gorbals was entered in the rental as liable for payment of £6 of silver and 8 bolls of meal, yearly. The northern boundary was the Clyde, along which the lands stretch about 1900 yards. On each of the east and west sides was a burn flowing into the Clyde. At their greatest length the lands extended about 2290 yards south from the Clyde,² and at the southern end the two boundary burns were only about 540 yards apart. The superficial area was 466 imperial acres. The western burn was sometimes called the Shiells Burn, as it separated Gorbals from the lands of Titwood and Shiells (otherwise called Govanshiells), but more commonly Kinninghouse Burn, taking the name from Kinning or Conyng house, a dwelling placed in an angle formed by a bend in the stream. The derivation is from "cunye," signifying a corner, a prolific source of place nomenclature in Scotland.

Kinninghouse Burn had till recently the distinction of being a county boundary, a narrow stripe of land belonging to Renfrewshire being there projected into the county of Lanark. The stripe referred to embraced the lands of Titwood, Haggis, and Govanshiells, which were anciently held in rental by the lairds of Pollok.³ Pollok lands themselves originally formed part of the barony of Renfrew, and it was mainly that barony which, disjoined from Clydesdale, was converted into the shire of Renfrew in 1405. No Glasgow rental book of so early a date as 1405 is now extant, but the

¹ See Dr. J. O. Mitchell's paper on "Balshagray" in *Regality Club*, Second series, p. 95.

² This is the distance measured along Bridge Street, Eglinton Street, and Victoria Road—thoroughfares which intersect the barony in a straight line from Jamaica Bridge to Strathbungo Road (now Allison Street), at Crosshill.

³ *Diocesan Reg.* (Grampian Club), i., pp. 73-88.

probability is that the Maxwells of Pollok then possessed Titwood, Haggs, and Govanschiells, regarding them as a pendicle of the estate of Pollok, and that the combined lands were accordingly classed as part of the newly-formed Renfrewshire.

The eastward burn, usually called the Blind Burn, separated Gorbals from Little Govan; and here there was another projection of the shire of Renfrew into that of Lanark. This portion consisted of lands belonging at one time to the hospital of St. John of Polmadie, a hospital which was in existence in the time of King Alexander III. Polmadie Hospital may have been originally placed on Little Govan, but whether the site was granted by a Scottish king or by a Glasgow bishop is not known. About the year 1320, John, Bishop of Glasgow, gave to the hospital the easter half of the lands of Little Govan.¹ Adjoining Little Govan on the south were the lands of Crosshill, which likewise belonged to the hospital. In course of time the whole of these hospital lands were transferred to the collegiate church of Dumbarton, and subsequent to the Reformation they were feued by that church to Sir John Stewart of Minto under the joint name of the "five merk land of Polmadie and Crosshill." Crosshill, there is reason to believe, formed part of Cathcart, in the old barony of Renfrew, and if so the feued lands must have been situated in two shires. It was obviously desirable that they should be in one only, and, as indicated by the authorities cited below,² there was at first some dubiety as to which should be preferred; but eventually Crosshill ruled the choice, and the whole of the "five merk land" was thenceforth regarded as part of Renfrew.

Previous to deepening operations, which belong to a comparatively recent period, the River Clyde at Glasgow was passable by means of fords, except in times of flood or high tide, and accordingly, so far as public traffic was

¹ *Reg. Glasg.*, No. 269.

² Farther information concerning Polmadie Hospital and its lands will be found in *Origines Parochiales*, i., pp. 18, 19 (and *Reg. Glasg.*, there cited); J. Guthrie Smith's *Parish of Strathblane*, pp. 169-73; A. M. Scott's "Polmadie and Crosshill," *Archæological Society Transactions* (new series), i., p. 517; *Glasgow Protocols*, Nos. 920-2, 1005-7, 1504. According to Mr. Scott, the original feu charter of Polmadie and Crosshill and subsequent writs describe the lands as lying in the shire of Renfrew. In *Protocol* No. 1504, which narrates the feu charter, they are described as lying in the shire of Lanark.

About 10 acres of land at the western extremity of Little Govan, and on account of their situation called Westends, have in some recent plans and documents been assigned to Renfrewshire, but they undoubtedly belong to the county of Lanark.

The anomalies in county boundaries above referred to have been removed by the Boundaries Commissioners, acting under the Local Government Act of 1889; and all lands within the municipal area of Glasgow are now held to be in the county of Lanark.

concerned, there was perhaps no urgent need for greater facilities. When, however, the bishops acquired lands on the south side of the river, and daily communication at all times and seasons became desirable, it may be supposed that a bridge, more or less efficient, would be constructed with as little delay as possible. As a matter of fact, it is known that a bridge did exist in the latter part of that prosperous period of Scottish history which ended when the War of Independence began. A property in the "Fishergate" of Glasgow is described in a title deed, bearing the date 1285, as lying "prope pontem de Clud."¹ The bridge, whatever may have been the date of its construction, would at once concentrate the traffic from and to the south, and a few houses must soon have clustered in its vicinity, forming the nucleus of a village, which early got the name of "Brigend." At this village and the bridge, pedestrians and traffickers converged from Rutherglen on the east and Paisley on the west, while farther afield roads stretched through the Mearns and beyond, one of these leading to the seaport of Irvine, much used by Glasgow merchants in the olden time. Gorbals was the largest division in Govan Ward possessed by an individual rentaller, but some part of it appears to have been distributed by sub-rentalling among the villagers, who required a considerable tract of land for pasturage and the raising of crops. Possibly it was in consequence of this urban occupancy that the lands acquired their name. Several place-names in the vicinity of Glasgow have the prefix "gar," which seems to signify a piece of land or territory, and it is an easy transition from "gar" to "gor." In Celtic, "baile" signified a village or town; and accordingly "Gorbaile" may have meant the town's land. More information, however, particularly as to the earlier form of the name, would be required before the derivation could be satisfactorily settled.²

A leper hospital existed in or adjoining the village from a period earlier than can be traced. It is believed that the disease of leprosy prevailed in

¹ *Registrum de Passelet*, p. 400. According to tradition the thirteenth century bridge was made of timber, as Henry the Minstrel brings his hero

"To Glaskow bryg, that byggyt was of tre."

Wallace, b. vii, l. 533.

This, however, indicates that in 1488, the date of the *Wallace* M.S., timber had been succeeded by stone. For particulars regarding the stone bridge and the probable period of its erection, reference may be made to Sir James Marwick's article "Glasgow Bridge" in *Scots Lore*, p. 15.

² Other conjectures regarding the derivation of "Gorbals" are noticed and discussed in Dr. Hill's *History of Hutchesons' Hospital*, pp. 99-101. See also footnote (3) *infra*, p. 34.

nearly every district of Europe from the tenth to the sixteenth century, after which latter period it gradually disappeared. Sir James Y. Simpson, in his work *On Leprosy and Leper Hospitals in Scotland and England*,¹ remarks that "laws were enacted by Princes and Courts to arrest its diffusion, the Pope issued bulls with regard to the ecclesiastical separation and rights of the infected, a particular order of knighthood was instituted to watch over the sick, and leper hospitals or lazar houses were everywhere instituted to receive the victims of the disease." As having special interest in connection with Glasgow it may be noted that Joceline of Furness, in his *Life of St. Kentigern*, written in the twelfth century, relates that the saint cleansed lepers in the city of Glasgow, and that at his tomb lepers were likewise healed.² By an old burgh law it was provided that those afflicted with leprosy who could sustain themselves should be put into the hospital of the burgh, and for those in poverty the burgesses were to gather money for their sustenance and clothing.³ Another act refers to the collection of alms "for the sustenance of lepers in a proper place outwith the burgh."⁴ In the reign of King James I. parliament ordained that lepers, though permitted to enter burghs on certain occasions, should not be allowed to ask alms except "at their awin hospitale and at the porte of the toune and uther places outewith the borowis."⁵ From these references in the old laws it would appear that hospitals for the reception of lepers were usual adjuncts of royal burghs. Glasgow was in 1175 erected into a burgh, held not of the crown, but of the bishops; but in most respects it enjoyed the privileges and followed the usages of royal burghs, and the bishops no doubt established the hospital on their own territory at Brigend in compliance with the law and general practice. The hospital was dedicated to St. Ninian,⁶ and was situated a few yards east of the south end of the bridge. As the building was close to the southern thoroughfare, the poor people placed there would be accustomed to receive casual donations from passers-by,⁷ while others who used the roads and bridge with greater regularity made permanent endowments. The lairds

¹ *Archæological Essays*, ii., pp. 1-184.

² *Ib.*, p. 171.

³ *Leges Burgorum*, c. 58.

⁴ *Statuta Gilde*, c. 18.

⁵ 1427, c. 8, *Acts of Parliament*, ii., p. 16.

⁶ As has been pointed out by Mr. George Neilson, it was common to dedicate to St. Ninian leper hospitals and chapels connected therewith (*The Scottish Antiquary*, vol. xiii., pp. 53-4).

⁷ A donation by King James IV., on 22nd February, 1497-8, of 2s. "to the seke folk in the *grantgore* at the toune end of Glasgow" (Lord High Treasurer's Accounts, pp. ccxxxvj, 378), may have been given to the occupiers of the leper hospital, though at a later period the malady referred to was treated in a hospital at the Stablegreen (Sir James Simpson's *Archæological Essays*, ii., pp. 321-2).

of Mearns contributed two bolls of meal yearly, as did likewise the monks of Paisley, who possessed various properties in Glasgow. Other two bolls of meal were yearly delivered by the bishops of Glasgow, and various benefactors in that city gave annual rents from their properties.

Sir James Simpson, in the work already referred to,¹ alludes to a papal bull appointing every leper-house to be provided with its own churchyard, chapel, and ecclesiastics. A chapel in connection with St. Ninian's hospital, but situated some little distance apart, was founded and endowed by William Steward, prebendary of Killearn and rector of Glassford, about the year 1494;² and there was also a burying-ground adjoining the hospital. At a later stage of this paper the hospital and its accessories will be further noticed.³

Before referring to the rentallers of Gorbals, whose names appear in the Rental Book, it may be premised that a rental right could be acquired (1) by original grant from the bishop; (2) by succession; (3) by purchase; and (4) by transfer from a female rentaller to her husband. Under a peculiar privilege known as that of "Sanct Mungo's wedo," the widow of a rentaller was entitled, while she remained single, to hold her husband's lands for life. On re-marriage the right was forfeited, but it was customary for widows to obtain a relaxation of the rule; and in the exercise of a dispensation of this sort Gorbals first appears in the bishops' rental book. The widow of John Elphinstone had succeeded her husband in the possession of the lands, and on re-marriage without license of the bishop, had forfeited her right. On 14th June, 1520, however, the following entry occurs in the rental book: "Betragis Wardlaw remytit off the forfattour led on hir for contrakyn off mariage, but leciance, and rentalit agayn in the vj mark land off the Bryghend."⁴ Thus restored to possession, the widow, on 22nd March of the following year (1521-2), transferred the rental right to her son, but reserved her own liferent: "George Elphistoun, son of umwyle Jone Elphistoun, rentalit in vj lib. land off Bryghend and Gorbaldis, in Gwfane ward, be

¹ *On Leprosy*, etc., p. 22.

² *Reg. Episc. Glasg.*, No. 469. The founder endowed the chapel with a tenement on the south side of the Bridgegate and various annualrents payable from other properties in Glasgow; and he provided that yearly, on the anniversary of his death, twenty-four poor scholars should assemble in the chapel to perform certain services for the weal of his soul and of the souls of all the faithful dead. Each of the poor scholars on that occasion was to receive a penny, and twelve pennies were to be given to the lepers. The lepers dwelling in the hospital were likewise directed to ring the chapel bell every night, and to pray in the chapel for their benefactors. See also *Glasgow Protocols*, No. 1876, and footnote.

³ *Infra*, pp. 31-41.

⁴ *Diocesan Reg.*, i., p. 78. The valuation "vj mark" seems to have been written in mistake for "nine mark" or "six pound."

consent of his modyr, Beatrice Wardlaw, scho brukand for hyr tyme, and efftyr hyr the said George.”¹

M^Ure assigns the ancestry of the Elphinstones of Gorbals and Blythswood to “Mr. William Elphingston, younger brother of the noble family of Elphingston,” who, he says, migrated to Glasgow in the reign of James I., and became “the first promoter and propagator of trade in this city”;² but no authority for the statement is cited. A hundred years afterwards there are traces of several persons bearing the name in Glasgow, and one John Elphinstone, who was a bailie of the city in 1512, may have been the rentaller who left the widow, Beatrice Wardlaw, though he has not been clearly identified as such.”³

Beatrice Wardlaw appears to have survived her son George Elphinstone, and he did not get possession of Gorbals. He and his wife, Elizabeth Colquhoun, were, however, entered as rentallers in the 2½ mark land of Woodside, in Partick Ward, on 18th August, 1534.⁴ On 17th May, 1554, there was “rentaillet George Elphinston, son to umquhyll George Elphinston, burges of Glasgo, and oye (grandson) to Betraice Wartlaw, in to nyne mark land of Gorbaldis and Brigend, vacand last be the deces of his wmquhil guddaime (grandmother) last possessour thairof.”⁵ At the renewal of a rental right the archbishop usually exacted a considerable sum in name of grassum. To meet the payment thus required of him, George Elphinstone wadset (*i.e.* mortgaged) a property situated on the east side of the High Street of Glasgow, which long belonged to his family. The protocol narrating the wadset bears that it was granted “for the purpose of the said George raising a large sum of money for rentalling him in the messuage of Gorbaldis and Brigende.”⁶ Elizabeth Colquhoun, the mother of George Elphinstone who was rentalled in 1554, had right to the lands during her viduity, but she, having contracted another marriage, obtained the usual sanction from Archbishop Betoun: “6 June, 1563, Licence given to Elizabeth Colquhoun to

¹ *Diocesan Reg.*, i., p. 82.

² *History of Glasgow* (1830 edition), p. 93. See also Tabular Genealogy in Sir William Fraser's *Elphinstone Family Book* (1897), i., pp. 1, 2.

³ John Elphinston, citizen, who in 1506 complained of being designated “a defamit persone perpetuall, and ane verray erratik (heretic) and a Jow,” is supposed by the editors of the *Diocesan Registers* (vol. i., p. 359) to have been of the Blythswood family; and, if so, he is likely to have been the rentaller referred to in the text.

⁴ *Diocesan Reg.*, i., p. 104.

⁵ *Ib.*, i., p. 154.

⁶ *Glasgow Protocols*, No. 187. The Elphinstone family had two properties adjoining each other on the east side of the High Street, and one of them consisted of a fortified tenement “commonly called ane batellit hows.” See *Protocols*, Nos. 318, 490, 2536.

marye Wylzem Cwningham, and to brwk vj lib. land of Brighend and Gorbaldis, nochtwythstanding our actis in the contrar.”¹ About this time negotiations appear to have taken place for a transfer to Mr. John Porterfield of that ilk of the rental right of the half of Gorbals. As narrated in a protocol, dated 24th May, 1563, “George Elphinston, eldest son and heir of the late George Elphinston,” resigned his two High Street tenements in favour of Porterfield on condition “if it should happen that Mr. John, or his son, should obtain the rental of the half of the lands of Gorbaldis and Brigend within five years, conform to a contract between them, then he should resign and renounce the said tenements.”² The archbishop by this time had gone to France, and there may have been difficulty on that account in completing arrangements; but, whatever may have been the cause, the contemplated transfer of Gorbals was not effected. George Elphinstone himself some years afterwards got the rental right converted into a feu holding in his own favour. The charter under which this was accomplished was granted by Archbishop Boyd on 13th November, 1579,³ and, as translated, proceeds in these terms:

“To all who shall see or hear this charter: James, by divine mercy archbishop of Glasgow, greeting in the Lord everlasting: Whereas by the sanction of both laws,⁴ and the statutes of the sovereign princes of Scotland, proclaimed for the advantage of the commonweal and kingdom, the lands and possessions, as well of churchmen as of the laity, should be granted and set in feu-farm or fee, heritably, so that by the care, diligence and labour of prudent men they may be cultivated, improved and brought to richer fertility: We, therefore, surely knowing such statutes and laws to be exceedingly advantageous to the whole realm and inhabitants thereof; and also that the sacred canons allow the perpetual feuing of church lands; and understanding that nearly all and sundry church lands of this kingdom have been set and granted in feu-farm, we, induced by these premises, have resolved to set in feu certain of our lands underwritten: Know ye, therefore, that we with express consents and assents of venerable and worthy men, the dean and chapter of our metropolitan church of Glasgow, for that purpose chapterly assembled, diligent discussion and mature deliberation being first had,—for the evident advantage of us and our successors, archbishops of Glasgow for the time being, and in augmentation of our old rental; also for sundry favours, benefits and services, performed, done and many times rendered to us by our lovite George Elphinstoun of Blythiswode⁵ . . . give, grant, let, rental, and in

¹ *Diocesan Reg.*, i., p. 179.

² *Glasgow Protocols*, No. 1466. The High Street properties had reverted to the Elphinstones before 1583, when George Elphinstone and Marion Scot, his spouse, were vested in one tenement, and George Elphinstone, their son, was vested in the “battelit hows” (*Ib.*, Nos. 2536-8).

³ In some Glasgow histories this transaction has been represented as if Elphinstone had originally obtained Gorbals from Archbishop Boyd, but from the narrative given in this paper it will be seen that the lands came to him by inheritance.

⁴ *I.e.*, the canon and civil law.

⁵ The lands of Blythwood were acquired by George Elphinstone from the parson of Erskine in 1563 (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, iv., No. 1785; *Glasg. Protocols*, No. 1513). Blythwood was not held of the archbishops and consequently was not included in any of their charters to the Elphinstones.

feu farm dispo . . . and confirm to the said George Elphinstoun, his heirs and assignees, all and whole our £6 land, old extent, of Gorbellis and Brigend, with the pertinents; [also the 33s. 4d. land of Wodsyde]; and which several lands lie in our regality and barony of Glasgu; and which lands the said George now holds of us in rental as his predecessors formerly held and possessed them in rental.”¹

The feu duty payable for Gorbellis and Brigend was £6 yearly, with eight bolls of meal to the bishop's mill of Partick,² being the duties formerly in use to be paid, and there was an augmentation of 12d. yearly, payable for the combined lands contained in the charter. It was provided that one sasine taken at the lands of Gorbellis and Brigend should be sufficient for the whole

It was probably about this time that the turreted building in Gorbals occupied by the proprietors, or at least the first part of it, was erected. The “battelet hows” in the High Street of Glasgow was in 1583 resigned by George Elphinstone in favour of his son; and though he retained the adjoining tenement for himself and Marion Scot, his spouse,³ it may almost be inferred that the son got the old family residence, and that a new one had been provided for the owner of the feudalized estate.

George Elphinstone, son of George Elphinstone who got the charter, next succeeded to the lands. He was among the number of those who received the honour of knighthood on the occasion of Prince Henry's baptism in 1594;⁴ and not long afterwards the king erected his lands into a free barony.

Hitherto the inhabitants of Gorbals had been subject to the jurisdiction of the regality bailie, and had their pleas settled and delinquencies answered for in the courts held at the bishops' castle. A new system, however, was introduced under a charter granted by King James VI. on 27th August, 1595, at a time when the temporalities of bishoprics were annexed to the crown

¹ Original Charter in city archives. Inventory I., bundle 44, No. 1.

² This was the mill for Partick and Govan Wards. (See paper on “The Old Lands of Partick and the Mill thereof,” read by Mr. James White to the Glasgow Archæological Society on 15th December, 1898, and printed in the Society's *Transactions*.) The eight bolls of meal were exigible as “dry multures,” being the duty payable to a mill, whether grain was ground there or not. A windmill which stood for a long time on a site near the present Jamaica Bridge, and gave its name to one of the crofts, is referred to as early as the year 1599 (Macgeorge's *Old Glasgow*, p. 160); and it is probable that, for the convenience of the tenants in Gorbals, some of their grain may have been ground there. “Dry multures” were likewise collected by the proprietors of Gorbals from their tenants. *Infra*, p. 19.

³ *Glasgow Protocols*, Nos. 2536-8.

⁴ Calderwood's *History of the Kirk of Scotland*, v., p. 344.

under the Act of 1587. By this charter the king, with consent of his lords of council, confirmed to Sir George Elphinstoun of Blythswode, knight, the £3 land of Blythswode, the £6 land of Gorbals and Brigend, and the 33s. 4d. land of Woodside, and erected the whole into a free barony to be called "the barony of Blythiswode." The charter is not extant, nor is it recorded in the *Great Seal Register*, but the sasine on it is entered in Archibald Hegate's protocol book,¹ and in a charter by Archbishop Spottiswood² its purport is thus narrated:

"In which new infeftment it pleased our sovereign lord the king to unite, erect, create and incorporate all and sundry the lands underwritten into one whole and free barony, to be called the barony of Blythiswode, then and in all time coming, as also to exempt the foresaid Sir George, his heirs, successors and posterity, their men, servants and tenants, dwelling or happening to dwell upon the said lands, respectively, or any part thereof, from the bailie of the barony and regality of Glasgow, and his successors, and from their office, officers and jurisdiction; and from all compearance before them in causes, criminal and civil, in all time coming; and also to expressly declare that it was and should be lawful to the said Sir George and his men, tenants and inhabitants of all and sundry the foresaid lands, and specially the inhabitants of the town of Brigend and their successors, tenants and inhabitants therein, to use, enjoy and exercise, for their maintenance, all manner of lawful mechanical or manual labour, industries or crafts, as freely and peaceably, in all and through all, as any other mechanics enjoy and use their occupations and manual labour in any other free barony within the Kingdom of Scotland."

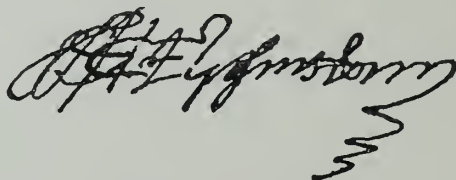
In the charter the right of Marion Scot, mother of Sir George, to the liferent of the whole lands is reserved. The Act of Parliament, 1606, c. 2, "anent the restitution of the estate of bischoppis" rescinded the main provisions of the 1587 Annexation Act, and provided for the feuars getting renewal charters from bishops. In consequence of these changes, Sir George Elphinstone got a charter of confirmation from Archbishop Spottiswood on 25th November, 1607. This charter begins by alluding to the acts, laws, and statutes of the old kings and nobles of the realm, by which they decreed that all and sundry lands throughout the whole kingdom, as well of prelates, barons, and churchmen as of others whomsoever heritably possessing lands, might be granted and set in feu-farm or fee, for ever, and that chiefly to the holders and cultivators thereof, so that by the care, diligence, and labour of prudent men they might be cultivated, improved, and brought to richer fertility. It is then mentioned that Sir George Elphinstoun of Blythiswode, knight, and his predecessors these many years bypast, beyond the memory of men, heritably possessed the lands, as well by ancient infeftments granted to them,

¹ MS. Protocol Book, 9th February, 1595-6.

² Original Charter, dated 25th November, 1607, in city's archives. Inv. I., b. 44, No. 5.

as by the new infestment granted to Sir George by the King in virtue of the general annexation of church lands to the Crown made in the Parliament held on 28th July, 1587. After a recital of the King's charter of 1595, in the terms already quoted, and the Act relating to the restitution of bishops' estates of 1606, it is stated that Sir George had paid to the bishop what he was bound to pay by the Act of Parliament; and therefore the archbishop, with consent of the chapter of the metropolitan church, granted and confirmed to Sir George the "£6 land of Gorbellis," and the other lands of the bishopric belonging to him.¹ Sir George and his successors were constituted heritable bailies and justiciars of all the lands contained in the charter, giving to them full power to hold bailie courts in all causes, criminal and civil, with power to appoint clerks, sergeants, dempsters, and other members of court. The charter was confirmed by King James on 23rd July, 1611, and in the confirming charter the liferent of the lands of "Gorbellis and Brigend" is reserved to lady Agnes Boyd,² spouse of Sir George.

Sir George Elphinstone, who was provost of Glasgow in 1600 and subsequent years, and was more than once a representative in Parliament, had so far a somewhat prosperous career, but latterly he fell into pecuniary difficulties, and after possessing the barony for about forty years it came into the market, and was acquired by Viscount Belhaven. The conveyance in favour of the viscount, granted by "Sir George Elphinston of Blythiswood, knight, his majesties justice clerk of the kingdom of Scotland," was subscribed at London on 18th January, 1634, and two charters, to complete the transaction with due formality, were subscribed at "Langsyde" on 29th June

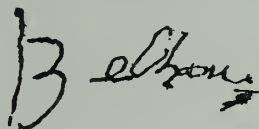


following. Sir George did not long survive the termination of his family's connection with their Glasgow estates, as he died before 4th September, 1634, on which day curators were appointed to George Elphinstoun, son of

¹The other lands were the half of the 5 merk land of Wodside, the New Park of Partik, the 13s. 4d. land of Nether Newton, and the 13s. 4d. land of Mekle Cowcaldanes, with that part of the Moss of Mekle Govan falling to the lands of Cowcaldanes. Blythwood was not included, as it was held of another superior.

²M'Ure, in his *History* (1830 edition, p. 54), states that this lady was a daughter of Lord Boyd.

"umquhill" Sir George. In the conveyance to Lord Belhaven, Gorbals is described as the "sex pund land of Gorbals and Briggend, with coales and coale heuchis within the bounds of the samen lands"; and after specifying other lands the deed proceeds: "together with the heritable office of baillerie of the said lands with all the pertinents therof mentioned in my infestment . . . with castells, towris, fortalices, maner places," etc. The new proprietor of Gorbals was Robert Douglas of Spott in Haddingtonshire, knighted in 1609, and created Viscount of Belhaven in 1633.¹ About two years after acquiring the Elphinstone estates, the viscount settled them on Robert (afterwards Sir Robert) Dowglas of Blakerstoun and Susanna Dowglas,² his spouse; but reserving his own liferent. The viscount died in 1639.



Specific information as to the occupation of Gorbals about this time is contained in a rent roll still preserved and titled a "particular rentall of the haill fermes and uther dewties payable yeirlye for the sax pund land of Gorballis to Sir Robert Douglas of Blaickerstoune, knight." The "rentall" is divided into three parts. The first part specifies the holdings of thirty-eight tenants of fields and crofts called Windmylne Croft, Grayes' Hill, Dockanlief-fauld, Lockiefauld, St. Ninian's Croft, Crofts at Paisley Lone and Shiells' Lone, Croft Angrie, Quhite Fauld, Croft at Braid Lone, Stirling's Fauld, and Guschat Fauld. The area thus occupied by the thirty-eight tenants covered about 178 Scots acres, in respect of which they contributed (1) 178 bolls bear, the rate being apparently a boll per acre, (2) over 160 capons, (3) 148 loads of coals, (4) 66 "darks," *i.e.* days' work, and (5) £157 11s. 8d. Scots in name of "dry multure."³ The second

¹ Patrick, Archbishop of Glasgow, granted to the viscount a charter of confirmation on 11th August, 1635. In this charter the archbishop reserved the "escheats, excepting bludewits and amerciements," meaning apparently that he was to get the benefit of any forfeitures of land or property, but that the owner of Gorbals was to be entitled to receive the fines imposed in his bailie court.

² Susanne Dowglas appears to have been a daughter of Viscount Belhaven. See G. E. Cokayne's *Complete Peerage* (1887), p. 306. After the abolition of episcopacy (1638-40) James, Duke of Lennox, obtained the temporalities of the archbishopric (6th September, 1641—*Glasg. Charters*, ii., p. 403); and on 15th February, 1645, the duke's commissioner confirmed the lands and jurisdiction to Robert Douglas and spouse.

³ Dry multure was a fixed sum payable to a mill whether grain was ground or not, being distinguished from multure dues exigible for grain actually ground. See foot-note as to mills, *antea*, p. 16.

part specified the holdings of thirteen tenants of "landis in the muire pay-and meill yearlie," extending in all to 34 acres, contributing among them (1) 30 bolls of meal, (2) 3 capons, converted into 30s. money, and 2 hens, (3) 3 loads of coals, converted into 30s. money, and (4) £7 16s. for dry multure. The third part contains the names of sixteen tenants of "the landes of the Muire, payand silver maill." These lands extended to 85 acres, and the sixteen tenants paid a cumulo rent of £159, with £16 19s. 4d. for dry multure. The last division contains "the rentall of the few dewties." There were fifty-four feuars, and their feu-duties amounted to £159 9s. 11d., with 72½ hens, convertible into £24 3s. 4d., being 6s. 8d. for each hen. There were thus 121 tenants and feuars, and the cumulo rental may be approximately estimated in money at £2000 Scots, or £166 13s. 4d. sterling.

Only in a few instances are the trades or employments of the tenants and feuars specified. Of the sixty-seven tenants four are designated weavers, five sieviewrights, one a hillman, two skinners in Glasgow, and five maltmen, of whom four were in Glasgow. There were seven females among the tenants. Of the fifty-four feuars, one was designated a coalhewer, one a tailor, one a cooper, one a gardener, and one a weaver. There were four female feuars.

After Sir Robert Douglas had been some years in possession of the estates, they were disposed of in separate lots, and the Town Council of Glasgow were the purchasers of Gorbals. Negotiations for the purchase had long been pending, having been commenced shortly after Viscount Belhaven became proprietor. On 23rd June, 1635, Provost Bell was authorized to go to Edinburgh and meet with Lord Belhaven, "and the rest of the freindes of umquhile Sir George Elphinstoun," and commune with them regarding the purchasing of the lands and all their privileges "other than the superioritie thair of";¹ and on 8th July the magistrates and council agreed to give the price of 100,000 merks (£5,555 11s. 1d. sterling).² At that time a purchase was not effected, and nothing further on the subject appears in the council minutes till 5th February, 1648, when commissioners were sent to Edinburgh with authority to close a bargain.³ After some farther negotiation it was reported (27th February, 1650) that Gorbals had been purchased from Sir Robert Douglas at the price of 120,000 merks, "with twa thowsand merkis to his ladie" (total £6,777 15s. 6d. sterling). One half of the property was

¹ *Glasg. Rec.*, ii., p. 29. In 1635 it had apparently been intended that the town should acquire the lands only, and that Lord Belhaven should retain the superiority with the right of holding courts, etc.

² *Ib.*, pp. 31, 32.

³ *Ib.*, p. 128.

to belong to Hutchesons' Hospital and the other half was to be divided between the Crafts' Hospital and the town. Sir Robert Douglas and his lady had subscribed the charters "eist in Edinburgh," and entrusted them to the

Douglas
Susanna Douglas

Laird of Bardowie, who delivered the documents to the purchasers in exchange for bonds which were given for the price.¹ A few days after the settlement, commissioners were appointed to "tak notice of the Gorballis yairdis and to improve thame for the best; as also to informe themeselfis about the coall heuches." The Laird of Bardowie, it was arranged, should have the house for a year at a rent to be fixed by the town council; "and the tour to be for the towne."² On 1st June the charter of Gorbals and discharge of "twā thousand merkis of gold" paid to Lady Douglas were produced, and sasine of the lands was appointed to be taken that afternoon. The lands thus conveyed to the extent of one fourth to the city, one half to Hutchesons' Hospital, and one fourth to the Crafts, are described in the charter as "the £6 land, old extent, of Gorballs and Brigend, with coals and coal heughs; with tower, fortalice, manor place, houses, buildings, yards, orchards, tenants, tenandries, free services of tenants, and all other parts, pendicles and pertinents thereof whatsoever, lying within the barony and regality of Glasgow and shire of Lanark; together with the heritable office of bailiary and justiciary within the said bounds."³

Owing to the disturbance caused by the Civil War and the English invasion the first year or two's experience in the management of the new

¹ *Glasg. Rec.*, ii., p. 184.

² *Ib.*, p. 185. Hamilton was the family name of the lairds of Bardowie in Stirlingshire.

³ The charter was confirmed by the Duke of Lennox on 8th September, 1655; and on 9th February following the collector of Gorbals' rents was instructed to pay £30 as composition, 23 "rex dollours" to the Duke's agent, 3 to his man, 5 to Gilbert Burnet, and "35s. 4d. spent"; making a total of £451 13s. 4d. Scots (£37 12s. 9d. stg.)—(*Glasg. Rec.*, ii., p. 327). After the restoration of episcopacy, the archbishop became superior, and a charter of confirmation was obtained from him on 20th June, 1665. An entry in the council record, on the 10th of that month, narrates that the council had resolved to pay £50 sterling "to the archbishop to confirme the tounes richt of the landis of Gorballes and Linningshaugh, and to get ane new charter *de novodamus*." Linningshaugh, situated on the north side of Clyde, now forms part of Glasgow Green.

purchase was not encouraging. On 1st November, 1651, the Town Council appointed some of their number "to conveye upon the compt of the Gorballis rents, and to consider their losses and report, in regaird it is notour that thair last yeiris croppe was destroyed and als muche of thair victuall the croppe 1650 was takine from thame."¹ In consequence of the disastrous condition of Gorbals lands Hutchesons' Hospital was in straits for money, and had to reduce its charitable allowances. An entry in the Council records, dated 3rd June, 1652, sets forth that the whole sums of money then owing to the hospital "will scairce pay the debt awine for its pairt of the Gorballis boght, and that thair is no rent quhairwith to keep the boyes in the house or to hold the scoolmaster, as hes bein heirtfoir, seing the haill rent almost that the said hospitall hes to susteine any of these consistes most of the lands of Gorballis quhilk has now beine eattine upe and destroyet these twa yeiris bygane."² The crafts likewise found themselves in difficulties, and in order to raise the necessary funds for their poor brethren the entry money of strangers joining the several incorporations was increased.³ While contending with these pecuniary difficulties the Town Council seem to have felt impatience at some pressing demand from Sir Robert Douglas. This is their instruction on 4th November, 1654:

"Appoynts the clerk to wryt and subscribe ane letter in the townes name to Sir Robert Douglas to schaw that the towne is now straitit to pay all the moneys they can affoord to his creditors, and that the bargane was not so profitable to the towne as he sould mak so much din for that quhilk is restand, and withall that the towne shall with the best conveniencie provyd for him."⁴

In 1652 it was considered advantageous "bothe for the ease and gud of the towne, and for guid and proffeit of the hospitallis and poore thairin that the lands of the Gorballis be delt to the effect that each of them may know thair ain pairtes thair of"; and on 25th December a division into four quarters was appointed to be made by "some of the most wysest and judicious men of these in the Gorballis."⁵ The following division was agreed to on 22nd October, 1653:

- I. The superiority of the whole lands and whole feu-duties payable out of the houses and yards.
The Walleyis Croft, 10 acres.
St. Ninian's Croft, 13 acres.
The park containing 5 acres, "with the tour, chappell, haill houssis and yairdis, as the samyne was sum-tyme occupyit and possest be Sir Robert Dowglas, with all belonging thairto."
Part of the lands called Gallowmuir.

¹ *Glasg. Rec.*, ii., p. 215.

² *Ib.*, p. 227.

³ *Ib.*, p. 250.

⁴ *Ib.*, p. 301.

⁵ *Ib.*, pp. 252-3

- II. The Windmylne Croft, 37 ac. 3 roods.
The Guschet Fauld, 7 ac. ;
"With Thomas Andersounes four akers, and the Southmost Muir, with the haill houssis and yairdis thairto belonging."
- III. The south side of Paisley Lone, 34 ac. 1½ ro.
Gray's Hill or Croft Angrie, 17 ac.
Part of lands called Bryce's Lands; with 31 ac. in the muir at the back of Croft Angrie.
- IV. Lockis Fauld, 23 ac.
Dokenlie Fauld, 17 ac.
Stirling's Fauld, 9 ac.
Corbett's Land and Jonet Jamesoune, 6 ac.
Coplahillis, with houses and yards thereon.

The first lot was assigned to the Magistrates and Council for behoof of the community of Glasgow, the second and fourth lots to Hutchesons' Hospital, and the third to the Crafts,¹ and though no formal conveyance was executed, it was agreed that after expiry of the tacks then current each body should manage and intromit with the rents of the portion allocated to it. While these arrangements were being made with regard to the management of the lands, the judicial business of the Barony was likewise being attended to. On 26th October, 1650, the Town Council elected Peter Johnstoune, deacon-convener, to be bailie of Gorbals till the following Michaelmas (29th September), and they likewise appointed commissioners "to goe over and receive the lite of the feuars of Gorballes for electing of the bailye to be presented by thame, conforme to the old ordour betwixt the heretouris of these landis and the feuars thairrof."² It would thus appear that under the former management the feuars had to some extent a voice in the constitution of the Bailie Court, and that the new proprietors at first continued the system. Bailies were annually elected, and courts appear to have been regularly held at Gorbals; but in 1661 an interruption occurred. By Act of Parliament dated 20th May of that year, the charters obtained from Sir Robert Douglas and the Duke of Lennox were ratified, and the lands of Gorbals and town of Bridgend were dissolved from the shire of Clydesdale, regality of Glasgow and parish of Govan, and annexed to the city of Glasgow, but only to the effect that the inhabitants might be parishioners in the town of Glasgow, and might repair for ordinances to the church within the city nearest to them, and in all public musterings and levies should join with the city, bearing their proportion of taxations, and be subject to the jurisdiction of the Magistrates of Glasgow.

¹ *Glasgow Records*, ii., pp. 277-80, 317.

² *Ib.*, p. 195.

The lands, however, were to remain liable for excise and other public taxations imposed on the rest of Lanarkshire.¹ On 5th October following, the Magistrates and Council, "takeing to their consideratioune how that now the Gorballes is annexed to the burgh be Act of Parliament," resolved that no bailies should be elected there, but that at the next head court "they ar to ordaine such men as sall be thought convenient to be constables; and what pley or debait the inhabitantes of Gorballes hes against ane another for civell debt or wtherwyes, that they all com befor the toune court therwith."² On 26th October, the Council appointed a head court to be held at Gorbals on the following Monday, and desired all the councillors to be present with the Magistrates for intimating the annexing of the lands of Gorbals to the burgh, and that the inhabitants should now answer to the town's court. Constables were to be chosen "for keeping of good ordour, but no bailies to be given them therafter."³ No record of the proceedings of the head court has been preserved, but from other documents it is found that the inhabitants stoutly resented the attempt to deprive them of their privileges. They complained to the Privy Council, and after certain legal procedure the differences were settled by arbitration. Details will be found in the printed records,⁴ but the result may here be briefly stated:—The feuars and inhabitants of Gorbals agreed not to question their dissolution from Clydesdale, regality of Glasgow and parish of Govan, and union to the city of Glasgow, but only for the following effect—(1) for church attendance; (2) for joining in musterings, levies, and "outreiks" proportionally with the city, if freed from such mustering, etc., with the shire; (3) the feuars and inhabitants not to bear any taxations, etc., with Glasgow till free of such burdens in the shire or regality; and (4) the feuars and inhabitants to be judged and ordered by a bailie to be chosen by the Magistrates and Council of Glasgow, who should fix the place of holding courts. Connected with this amicable arrangement, four of the complainers subscribed the following document:—

"We, undersubscribers, being vassells and tyed by many obligationes to the magistrates and councell of Glasgow, our superiores, does by these presents acknowledge our rashness in giveing in any complaint to the privie councell before all endevoures had been used at home for remedie and redres, and does in all humilitie acknowledge our error, and hopes that their worships will pardone it as proceeding from waiknes, and not disrespect, and shall be alwayes readie to pay all due respect that can be expected frae vassells to their superiors, as they expect from them all clemencie and tendernes."⁵

¹ *Glasgow Records*, ii., p. 478.

² *Ib.*, p. 470.

³ *Ib.*, p. 474.

⁴ *Ib.*, pp. 477-9.

⁵ *Ib.*, p. 479.

On 8th March, 1662, John Barnes, who is designated "last baillie of the Gorballes," was continued in that charge till the following Michaelmas.¹ John Ker was elected bailie on 11th October,² and subsequent elections were made with due regularity.

There are no proceedings of the Bailie Court of Gorbals now extant prior to 1826, with the exception of a thin folio volume embracing the period from 1700 to 1715.³ It opens with the sederunt of the "Head Court of Gorballis, halden in the chapell thereof," on 12th October, 1700, "be John Andersoun, provost, Robert Yuill and John Woodrope, baillies of Glasgow, Mungo Cochrane, baillie of Gorballis, James Peadie," and fifteen others, members of the Town Council of Glasgow. With the exception of the note "Court fenced; The absents fyned in fyftie pound Scottis each," there are no proceedings recorded.

The next entry in the book is headed "Court of the Regality of Gorballis, halden in the chapell therof, upon the 4th day of November, 1700, be Mungo Cochrane, baillie ther. Suitis called; court confirmed; doomster: William Young." At this court the bailie appointed "William Cuming and David Ferguson, maltmen in Gorballis, to be constables of the Gorballis for the year ensueing." At the court held on 11th November, the bailie appointed George Anderson and John Hamilton, maltmen, and William Murdoch and George Shankis, wrights, "to be birliemen⁴ of the Gorballis"; David Ferguson, maltman, "to be collector of the Gorballis"; Andrew Marshall, hammerman, "to be constable of the Gorballis, in place

¹ *Glasgow Records*, ii., p. 482.

² *Ib.*, p. 494.

³ In the dearth of court records, the opportunity may be taken of quoting the following interesting extract from the court book, which has been kindly supplied by Mr. R. Murray Dunlop, writer: "At Gorballis, 6th September, 1675.—James Ker, baillie, sittand in judgment: Compeired befor him and sindrie of the birlaymen and uther fewares of Gorballis, John Whythill, cordoner, and William Robesoune, weaver, there, who upon their credit and conscience declared that, conforme to the lait act of counsell and act of this court set doune on the 19th of Julij last, they had bein at the expenss of 100 merkis Scotis in dounsetting of ane well in Rutherglen Lone; and becaus, conforme to the said act of court, non of the rest of the inhabitantis of that lone hes ever compeired to crave the benefit thair of and pay their pairt of the proportionall expenssis, conforme as ane stent should have bein set doune thairanent; and being lawfullie wairned also to this day to have compeired and not compeirand, the said baillie, therfor, heirby forbidis all uther persones fra the benefeit of the said well except the said John Whythill and William Robesoune, untill such tyme they come in and pay their proportionall partes of the expenssis forsaid; and declared the said well till then should properly pertain and belong to the said John Whythill and William Robesoune: and appoyntis them to put ane door theron, and ather of them to have a key; but prejudice to the toune of Glasgow of their superioritie therof.—*Extractum per me.*" (Signed) "RO. ALLANE."

⁴ In Gorbals, as is evidenced by the Barony Police Acts, the birliemen performed duties similar to those of liners in the Glasgow Dean of Guild Court.

of David Ferguson, maltman, now elected collector"; and John Fleming, skinner in Gorballis, "to be one of the constables of Gorballis in place of Andrew Marshall, hammerman." All the appointments were made for the year ensuing, and those appointed appeared and "gave their oathes *de fidei administratione officii*, as use is." Similar appointments were made annually.

In royal burghs burgesses took an oath to obey the magistrates and observe the laws; and persons coming to reside in the barony of Gorbals came under a somewhat similar obligation. Thus, on 25th November, 1700,

"John M'Kewan, coal hewer, and John M'Clae, weiver, heirby enactis and obleidges them to leive peaceablie with their neighbours, and obey the magistratis and counsell of Glasgow and baillie and constables of Gorballis in tyme comeing, under the paine of five pounds Scotts *toties quoties*. And William Ross, merchant in Gorballes, is become cautioner for the said John M'Kewan; and John Fleming, skinner in Gorballis, is become cautioner for the said John M'Clae; whom the saids John M'Kewan and John M'Clae obleidges them to releive them therof."

Then, on 27th January, 1701, "James Watson, printer, late in Edinburgh, produced a testificat of his honesty and good behaviour, and being now come to reside in Gorballis, he heirby enactis and obleidges him to leive civilly and peaceablie," etc., in the terms above quoted. During the fifteen years embraced in the book, no fewer than 316 persons came under the obligation, being on an average twenty-one incomers yearly; but this probably represented fluctuation rather than permanent increase of population. The following list gives the incomers classified by trade or other designation :—

63 Weavers.	3 Litsters.	1 Tobacco Spinner.
35 Maltmen.	3 Cordiners.	1 Combmaker.
25 Tailors.	2 Baxters.	1 Woolcomber.
16 Colliers.	2 Candlemakers.	1 Horsehirer.
15 Merchants.	2 Saddlers.	1 Miller.
15 Wrights.	2 Dysters.	1 Currier.
9 Hammermen.	2 Glovers.	1 Brushmaker.
9 Coalhewers.	2 Skinners.	1 Vintner.
9 Mealmen.	2 Fleshers.	1 Violer.
9 Workmen.	2 Clothiers.	1 Servitor to Maltmen.
7 Masons.	1 Printer.	1 Servitor to Dyster.
5 Coopers.	1 Smith.	12 Women.
5 Labourers and Land	1 Feltmaker.	37 Men without any
Labourers.	1 Chirurgeon.	designation.
4 Barbers.	1 Sailor.	—
3 Coalcawers.		316

The victual duty payable by the tenants was converted into money at the "fiars' prices" fixed yearly at a meeting which all were required to attend.

Between 1700 and 1715 the fiars' prices of bear varied from £8 to £5 Scots the boll, and meal from £7 10s. to £5 Scots the boll.

Another annual routine piece of work was the "visitation of the hieways, stanks, and marchis," the inspection being undertaken by the bailies, birleymen, constables, "and a great part of the feuars." Anything out of order was on these occasions directed to be put right, encroachments on highways stopped, and disputes about marches settled.

A proclamation against prevailing iniquities was issued on 10th November, 1701; but it may be explained that similar injunctions were about this time being given in other places,¹ and therefore the phraseology was probably adapted from a common source. It runs thus :—

"John Woodrope, baillie, with the constables and most part of the heretors, being conveened, and taking to their serious consideration how much gross immoralities and abominable vices doe prevaill and abound in this place, unto the great dishonour of God, the discredit of our religion, the ruine of soulis, and the drawing downe of divine wrath upon us; as also the said baillie considering that as he is obleidged by the holy law of God and the laws of the land agreeable therunto, so he would improve the authority he is cloathed with and the power putt into his hands for suppressing (so far as he can) these cryeing abominations, and to that effect putt the laws and actis of parliament against all such vicious offences to due execution against the contraveeneris therof within his boundis of quhatsoever quality they be, without respect of persons; and more particularly against all who curse, swear, or blaspheme the holy name or things of God, or who drink excessively, or haunt or frequent taverns or alehouses after ten aclock at night, and all profaners of the Lords holy Sabath, and against all who committ any other crimes prohibited by the actis of parliament against profanness, ane abstract wherof are contained in ane printed proclamation emitted be the lordis of his majesties privie counsell, in so farr as the execution of the saids laws is competent to the said baillie. And sicklyke the said baillie doe heirby prohibite and discharge all profanation of the Lords day by haunting of taverns or ale houses any time of that day; as also by unnecessarie walking abroad and travelling the said day, by vaging or standing idle upon the streets or feilds, either in time of publict worship or before and after the same; as also by doing any servile work, by selling and buying either in shops or houssis, and by bearing of things from place to place unsuteable unto that holy day, under the paine of £10 Scottis to be exacted off each contraveener *toties quoties*. And in lyke manner prohibites and discharges all keepers of taverns, ale houssis, and others within the Gorballis and territories thereof to entertaine any persone drinking in their houssis after ten aclock at night on week dayes and at no time on the Sabath day, and that under the penalty of £3 money foresaid *toties quoties*. As also that they make not their houssis ane haunt for lewd or vile company keepers quhatsoever, under the paine of £10 Scottis *toties quoties*. And sicklyke the said baillie doe strickly prohibit and discharge all abuseing of or doing or offering of any violence or indignity to the minister, elders, and deacons, or any other persons who shall be searching in houssis or otherwayes for discoverie of the persons guilty of the saids vices and crimes; with certificatioun the persons so guilty in abuseing or so using of the persons searching shall be brought to condigne punishment. And lykewayes discharges all landlords, heretors, or others to

¹ See Chambers's *Domestic Annals*, iii., p. 542; Marwick's *History of the High Constables of Edinburgh*, pp. 152-3.

sett houssis or chambers to any who shall not have sufficient testimoniallis, under the penalty of £20 money forsaide *toties quoties*. And ordanis thir presentis to be published and proclaimed through the Gorballis by touke of drumm as use is, that non pretend ignorance."

The books contain many sentences passed on delinquents, of which a few specimens may be given :—

30 December, 1700.—"Charles Stewart (who was borne in Inverness) being convict and found guilty of theft and other misdemenours . . . ordained to be burned upon the face and scourged throw the Gorballis, and is banished out of the toune of Glasgow and the Gorballis in all tyme comeing."

22 May, 1701.—For stealing money from "John Grahame in Gorballis, a blind man," Anna Ramsay and Margaret Barclay "were ordained to be scourged and banished out of the regality of Gorballis."

18 June, 1703.—Surety was found for Archibald Murdoch and Andrew Watson, appearing before the baillie of Gorbals "within the chappell of Gorballs" to answer "for their allegit beating, stryking, and bruising of one another with their fists, staffes, battons, swords, and bagnets, and uther weapons."

1 October, 1703.—"There being several abuses and misdemenours committed by Robert Couper, weaver in Gorballs, and particularly vilipending and contemning the authority of the baillie and constables of Gorballs, and offering violence to their officer, when attached by him, for the cryme of swearing at the constable's order and refusing to give obedience to the baillie and constables therein," he was liberated by the bailie and constable on undertaking not to be guilty of the like crimes and faults, but to give obedience in future.

Liberation from prison on voluntary banishment, under penalties, occasionally occurs :—

25 March, 1703.—"Margaret Straven, indweller in Gorballs, being convict of resetting of stollen goods and being imprisoned therefor, and the baillie having liberated her upon her enacting her in maner underwritten; therfor she hereby enacts and obliges herself to remove and flitt from the Gorballs and bounds therof, herself and family, and never to be seen within the bounds therof in tyme coming, under the pain of being publictlie scourged therethrow and marked on the forebrow with ane hott iron."

9 May, 1706.—Katherine Harshey, spouse to Thomas Gillmour, ragman in Gorbells, bound herself to live "peaceable and carie herselfe Christianlie amongst hir nightbours, without being guiltie of scoulding and abusing of any persone or being guiltie of any outrageous carriage or breach of the peace," under the penalty of £100 Scots, besides being "banished the bounds of the regality of Gorballs and otherwayes punished in hir persone."

9 May, 1713.—Thomas Thomson, weaver, "considering that he has been incarcerated by the baillie for making disturbance in the chappell the tyme of the minister his examining, and interrupting him therein, and challenging the minister the tyme of the examination, for quhich the said Thomas declares himself to be heartily sorry," on being liberated, obliged himself "that for the future he shall noways be guilty of the lyke carriage, nor offer any injury to or commit any abuse on the minister, elders, members of the society, or any of the neighbourhood."

12 August, 1714.—"James Dunlop, indueller in Glasgow, being convict of threatening the sentrys of the Gorbail guard upon the night his Majesty was proclaimed, and thereby disturbing the peace," found surety for keeping the peace in future. Similar procedure took place on 17th

August with John Murdoch, younger, barber in Gorbals, who was "convict of threatening the sentrys of the Gorbals guard upon the night his Majesty was proclaimed, and also of threatening the captain of the guard the said time and thereby disturbing the peace."

By the "sett" (*i.e.* the constitution) of the burgh of Glasgow, as reported on 22nd October, 1711, it was provided that the bailie of Gorbals should be chosen by the Town Council out of their own number, "of the merchants rank and trades rank *per vices*, or year about."¹ An amendment to the sett was made on 5th July, 1748, in a series of regulations, one of which provided that "the bailie for the village of Gorbals is to be chosen out of a lyte of the merchants rank and trades rank *per vices*, with liberty to the council to nominate them out of their own number or not, and to conjoin another baillie for the village and barrony as they shall judge expedient."² In accordance with this arrangement the Town Council at the annual election of 1749, after choosing the principal bailie, appointed Andrew Donaldson, feuar and resider in Gorbals, to be "conjunct bailie," with power to officiate along with the principal bailie, or, during his absence, to act by himself with full powers.³ The practice of electing a principal and a conjunct bailie continued till 1808, when the first Police Act for the barony was obtained and two resident bailies were appointed to act along with or in the absence of the principal.

After the Rebellion of 1745 the Legislature passed some measures with the view of curtailing the power of the subject and strengthening that of the Crown. Among these was the Act for abolishing heritable jurisdictions in Scotland (19 & 20 Geo. II., c. 43), by which it was ordained that regalities and heritable bailiaries belonging to subjects should be extinguished from and after 25th March, 1748, and vested in the King's courts and judges. Barons were restricted in their criminal jurisdiction to assaults, batteries, and smaller crimes, for which the punishment inflicted should only be by fine not exceeding 20s., or by setting the delinquent in the stocks for a period not exceeding three hours in the day time. In civil causes the jurisdiction of the baron or his bailie was limited to cases in which the debt did not exceed 40s. sterling, though the baron had power to recover from his own vassals or tenants the mails and duties or rents due by them. But by section 26 of the Act it was provided that nothing contained in it should be construed to extend to or prejudice "any jurisdiction or privilege by law vested in or

¹ *Miscellany of the Scottish Burgh Records Society*, p. 174.

² *Ib.*, p. 264.

³ *MS. Council Records*, xxvi., p. 38.

competent to the corporation or community of any royal borough in Scotland," and that all such "within or without the royalty of royal boroughs" should be reserved entire to them. An appeal to the High Court of Justiciary in Edinburgh from a decision of the Gorbals bailie court was partly based on the former of these enactments. It appears that one James M'Arthur, a smith in Gorbals, and Jean Stevenson, his wife, were convicted by the bailie on 4th September, 1765, for keeping a disorderly house, and were ordained "to be carried from the bar to the common prison in the chapel of Gorbals, and there to be detained till 16th September, at twelve o'clock of which day the defenders to be carried from the said prison, and by tuck of drum, with their heads bare and uncovered, to be banished from the village and barony of Gorbals during the whole of their natural lives"; and if they returned at any time, they were to be imprisoned and thereafter "publicly whipt through the village." The defenders appealed by bill of suspension and liberation against the sentence, alleging various irregularities, and pleaded that the jurisdiction of the bailie was abolished by the Act above cited. Answers were lodged by the procurator-fiscal of the barony, who pointed out that the Act of Parliament did not extinguish any jurisdiction or privilege vested in the corporation or community of any royal burgh, and maintained that the proceedings had been otherwise regular. The Lords of Justiciary refused the bill of suspension, thus allowing the sentence of the bailie court to receive effect.¹

The report of the Municipal Corporations Commissioners of 1835, with regard to Gorbals, states that the magistrates of the barony had by the Act 20 Geo. II., c. 43, a criminal jurisdiction, though it had not of late years been exercised, and was then in disuse; but the magistrates, acting under the local Police Act, disposed of about 1600 criminal cases annually. The Commissioners likewise state that the magistrates of the barony held courts for the trial of civil causes of the value of 30s. and upwards, and that these, for the previous fourteen years, averaged 66 annually. A small debt court for claims not exceeding 40s. had disposed of only twelve cases in three years.

Under the Crown charter of 1595, as narrated in the charter granted by Archbishop Spottiswood to Sir George Elphinstone in 1607, the inhabitants of Gorbals were authorised to exercise for their maintenance all manner of lawful mechanical labour, industries or crafts; but they were apparently not

¹ *MS. Reports and Memorials*, ii., pp. 34-42.

entitled to trade or set up as merchants, and an infringement of the rights of Glasgow burgesses is thus referred to in a resolution of the Town Council, dated 23rd October, 1652 :—

“For many wechtie reasones and consideratiounes moveing the haill magistrats and counsell of this burgh, they, be the tennour heiroyf, inhibitis and discharges any marchand buith quhatsoever to be keipit or maid use of in the Gorballis, aither be the burgessis and neichbours of this burgh or any uther persone quhatsumevir, and recommendes this to John Bell and Robert Stirling, balyeis thair, to sie the samyne fulfilled and performed.”¹

Again on 23rd August, 1656 :—

“It is unanimuslie declarit and dischargit that none in the Gorballis be permittit to sell any merchand wares thair, and especiallie . . . Love quha hes begun of lait to sell salt and irone, and ordanis hir to be dischargit presentlie.”²

27th Septembir.—“Efter mature advice and deliberatioune had be the foirsaidis provost, bailleis, and counsall, of the informatioun given to them anent the wrong done be . . . Love, relict of the deceist Mathow Line, and utheris dwelling within the landis of Gorballis, for selling and toping of salt thair, and uther merchand commoditeis, quhilk nowayis oght to be done, tending greatlie to the hurt and prejudice of this brughe and libertie thairof; and considdering that the said . . . Love was dischargit of befoir to doe the samyn, and ane tyme grantit to hir for selling of that quhilk schoe had then amongst hir handis, and being informed that schoe yit containowes thairin, thoghe the tyme appointit be of ane long tyme bygaine, thairfore it is heirby enactit, statute, and ordanit that no maner of persoune dwelling within the saidis landis of Gorballis sall be sufferit or permittit heiraftir to sell any salt, small or great, iron, or no commoditeis of the lyk kynd heiraftir; and give any persoune thair contraveinis or does in the contrarie, ordaines the bailleis of the Gorballis to tack the samyn fra them; and in the mein tyme appoyntes James Pollok, ane of the present bailleis of Gorballis, to tack fra the said . . . Love the haill salt schoe has, ather great or small, and nether suffer hir to tope or sell any salt farder thairintill.”³

All purchases by the feuars apparently required to be made at the other end of the bridge, for crossing which with merchandise, custom seems to have been exacted till relief was obtained in 1655.⁴ The Town Council of Glasgow had long been in the practice of exacting a ladleful out of each load of corn brought into the city,⁵ and a similar exaction seems to have been made by the feuars of Gorbals within their village. On 27th September, 1656, however, the Magistrates and Council ordered the discontinuance of the exaction in Gorbals :—

“Efter guid consideratioune had be the said provost, bailleis, and counsell, for guid caussis known to them, they heirby inhibite and discharge all laidellis of victuall, or any uther thing under that kynd or notioune, to be gatherit or tackin upe within the landis of Gorballis be no maner of persoune quhatsumevir or be any persoune dwelling thair or ellisquhair.”⁶

¹ *Glasg. Records*, ii., p. 248.

² *Ib.*, p. 344.

³ *Ib.*, pp. 346-7.

⁴ *Infra*, pp. 46, 47.

⁵ *Glasg. Charters*, i., p. cvii.

⁶ *Glasg. Records*, ii., p. 346.

The repressive treatment to which the inhabitants of Gorbals were subjected occasioned remonstrances and appeals from time to time; while, on the other hand, the merchants and craftsmen of Glasgow considered that too much freedom was accorded to their brethren in the village and barony. On 28th February, 1657, there was presented to the Town Council a petition by "the dekin conveyinar and dekins of craftis within this brughe anent thair demandis thairin in relatione to the craftismen in Gorballis." Bailie Allane and nine others were appointed to consider the petition, "and to informe themselfis what priviledge the lyke wnfrie men as they [the craftsmen of Gorbals] ar quha dwellis in the suburbis of Edinburgh and uther frie borrowis hes, and quhat thes and the lyk ar obleisit to the frie men in the saidis frie borrowis."¹ On 14th March the deacon convener was appointed to "ryd to Edinburgh," and get the advice of the Town's advocates regarding the petition.² As the outcome of their deliberations the Town Council, on 28th March, passed the following resolution:—

"Libertie is grantit to thes craftismen in Gorballis quha ar pleasit to agrie with the craftismen within this burghe to have ane oversmane in ilk craft, to be choysin according as they and the craftis within this toun can agrie thairupone, quha sall have power to judge in all materis relaiting to thair calling, thes alwayis in Gorballis being subject to the bailleis thair, according in all thingis as the frie men within this burghe ar subject to the magistratis thairof."³

An agreement between the weavers of Glasgow and those in Gorbals was publicly read in council and ratified on 11th April,⁴ but the details are not given. On 18th April the Provost, Bailies, and some others of the Town Council of Glasgow were appointed to go "over to the Gorballis on Mononday nixt to sie the oversmane of the weiveris in Gorballis laitlie choysin instalit in his place, and to requyre thais weiveris in Gorballis to give him dew obedience as becumeth."⁵ Other occupations were about this time subjected to regulations imposed by the Town Council. On 28th March James Andersoune in Gorbals was "discharged to pute any cobills on the water";⁶ and on 11th April a pewterer in Gorbals was commanded "in the tounis name to desist from useing his trade."⁷ On 5th September the maltmen in Gorbals were ordered either to present their malt to the market "as wther contrimen does," or allow the visitor of maltmen in Glasgow and his quarter-

¹ *Glasgow Records*, ii., pp. 358-9.

² *Ib.*, pp. 359-60. The sum of £55 2s. was "debursit with advocatis in Edinburgh anent the mater of the craftis with thais in Gorballis."

³ *Ib.*, p. 360.

⁴ *Ib.*, p. 362.

⁵ *Ib.*, pp. 362-3.

⁶ *Ib.*, p. 360.

⁷ *Ib.*, p. 362.

masters to inspect their kilns monthly for testing the sufficiency of the malt made by them, as was done in Glasgow, "for eshowing of prejudice to the buyers and punishing of the guiltie for wnsufficient stufe."¹

On 20th February, 1674, the skinners of Glasgow and the skinners of Gorbals represented to the Town Council that under an agreement entered into between them on 22nd May, 1657, the skinners of Gorbals were to be incorporated, with liberty of choosing an oversman yearly and of admitting freemen on payment of certain dues to the skinner craft of Glasgow. No money, however, was paid to the poor of the skinners of Gorbals, and "therby their commoune guid and yeirlie rent of their tred is nowayes augmentit and the poor of that calling throw that meines neglectit, there being nothing gotten in to helpe them, and that lykly by that meane the calling will come to ruine." It was agreed that in future the like amount of dues and fines as was paid by the Gorbals entrants to the skinners in Glasgow should be paid to their own society in Gorbals.²

It is known that a contract was entered into between the wrights of Glasgow and their brethren in Gorbals on 14th December, 1683, whereby the latter were authorised, in consideration of an annual payment, to do occasional work in Glasgow;³ and it is probable that all the other craftsmen in Gorbals had likewise arrangements with the Glasgow incorporations regulating the conditions on which they were allowed to pursue their respective callings.

As heritors of Govan the proprietors of Gorbals had to contribute towards the upkeep of the parish church. On 1st November, 1651, the collector of Hutchesons' Hospital was authorised to pay £96 (£8 sterling) "for the towne and hospitallis pairt of the ile buildit in the kirk of Govane."⁴ On 13th August, 1659, an application was made for a contribution, with the rest of the heritors of Govan, towards the expense of repairing the manse, and the Town Council agreed that "how soone the vallowatioune of that parish is rectified" the town should contribute according to its proportion.⁵ On 11th November, 1665, the Town Council received notice that "upon Monday nixt ther is ane visitatioune to be of the kirk of Govane anent some

¹ *Glasgow Records*, ii., p. 377.

² *MS. Council Records*.

³ Reid's *Incorporation of Wrights in Glasgow* (1889), pp. 5, 6. In the Council record of 17th June, 1740, there is reference to an appeal "made to the Council by certain wrights in Gorbals from the Trades' House against the wrights in Glasgow for not admitting them freemen upon their giving in an essay and paying their freedom fines" (*MS. Council Records*, xxiv., p. 210).

⁴ *Glasgow Records*, ii., p. 215.

⁵ *Ib.*, p. 425.

repairing therof, and in respect of the tounes interest as now heritouris of Gorballes," a bailie of Glasgow and the bailie of Gorbals were appointed to attend the visitation, and they subsequently consented to the repairs.¹

The teinds of Gorbals, as belonging to the parsonage of Govan, were conferred on the College of Glasgow by crown charter, dated 13th July, 1577.² The college authorities did not themselves draw the teinds, but set them on tack to the proprietors in consideration of annual money payments, so much to the minister of Govan and so much to the College. The proprietors recouped themselves by drawing teinds from the tenants either by themselves or through tacksmen. For the storing of the sheaves, when teinds were drawn in kind, a barn and yard were kept in the village,³ and to this barn there are several references in the Records. On 22nd January, 1653, commissioners were appointed to meet with the moderators of the College, and to settle and agree with them "anent quhat they want of the teyndis of Gorballis, and anent the composing of all uther debatable things betwixt the town and colledge."⁴

On 27th February, 1713, the Town Council subscribed a nineteen years' tack of the town's proportion of the lands of Gorbals and the muir, "with the toun's fourt pairt of the drawn teyndis of Gorballs, with the liberty of the teynd barn and barn yeard, conform to use and wont." On 19th April, 1720, two of the tacksmen asked the Town Council to build a barn in some convenient place "where the wind may have free access for the dighting of their cornes in lieu of the present barn, the wind being interrupted therefrom by the building now made adjacent thereto."⁵ On 13th August, 1734, the Town Council agreed for their part to erect a new teind barn on condition that Hutchesons' Hospital and the Trades' House should also agree.⁶

Reference has already been made to the Leper Hospital;⁷ and some additional information regarding it may here be noted.⁸

¹ *MS. Council Records.*

² *Glasgow Charters*, ii., p. 168.

³ Andrew Brown, in his *History of Glasgow*, conjectures that Gorbals got its name from being the place where the bishops received their teind sheaves, or, as rendered in Latin, *decimae garbales*. The conjecture is founded on a fallacy, because in the Gorbals district the bishops drew the rents of the lands and the teinds went to the parson of Govan. Besides, teind barns were common wherever teind sheaves were gathered, and there was no speciality in Gorbals having one. As to derivation of name, *vide antea*, p. 11.

⁴ *Glasgow Records*, ii., p. 255.

⁵ *MS. Council Records*, xx., p. 237.

⁶ *Ib.*, xxiii., p. 175.

⁷ *Antea*, pp. 11-13.

⁸ M'Ure, in his *History of Glasgow*, says that Lady Lochow "acquired the whole lands whereupon the Bridgegate Street is builded," and also "that large croft of arable land called St. Ninian's Croft," on which she built the leper hospital; and "she obliged the builders of the houses, each of them to pay a feuduty for behoof of the lepers residing in that hospital." He further remarks that his grandfather

On the earliest date of the extant council records (19th January, 1573-4) four persons were reported to be lepers, and the Town Council directed that if this were the case, they should "be secludit of the toun to the hospitall at the Brigend.¹ On 18th January, 1574-5, four persons were "fund lepir" and "decernit to be banist or ellis to pas to the hospitall;² and on 19th April two of these, including "Margaret Gardiner," were "ordaint to be expellit the toun."³ Margaret had apparently not obeyed the order for on 11th October she, along with Matho Sellars and Peter Tybir, "lepir," were "all ordaint to be expellit the toun."⁴ The two latter were again reported to be "lepir," on 17th January, 1575-6.⁵ On 24th January, 1578-9, six persons "suspect of lepir" were "chargit furtht of the toun to the hospitall, under the pane of banisment of the toun."⁶ On 10th October, 1581, the same number were directed "to remane in thair awin houssis or ellis to pas beyond the brig to the hospitall."⁷ From an act of the Town Council dated 1st May, 1582, some information may be gathered regarding the surveillance exercised over those affected with the disease:—

"Anent the ordinance to be uptakin anent the lippir folkis quha contempnantlie, contrair the auncient statutis of the toun repairis thairin as thai wer haill, and that na infectioun nor evill suld cum of thair repair, off the quhilkis lippir sum hes speciall freindis within the toun quha resavis thame and gifis thame intertinement, by the auld ordour, and without remeid be providit and the auncient ordour tak effect grit hurt and inconvenient sall cum thairthrow; thairfoir the baillies ordanis the auncient aith to be observit, and that thay repair bot twa dayis in the oulk [week] and that in quiet and secreit maner, and gif ony of thair freindis resavis thame in thair houssis thay to be puneist at the sicht of the baillies; and ordanis the officiares and watter baillie to cherche this act."⁸

The water bailie was probably selected to assist in the supervision of the lepers on account of the river and bridge, where his official duties required his attendance, being in the vicinity of the hospital. On 22nd October, 1588, eight

was the last preceptor of the hospital "employed by the family of Argyle for uplifting the feuduties of the Bridgegate and the rents of St. Ninian's Croft" for the use of the lepers (*History of Glasgow*, 1830 edition, pp. 52, 53). None of these statements, however, receive support from anything which has been found in the Records. M'Ure is a trustworthy authority on matters within his own knowledge, and it is not necessary to doubt that the tradition prevalent in his day regarding Lady Lochow's benevolence was based on fact, but the memory of her good deeds had become obscured by time and some of the details are erroneous. Bridgegate properties, as far back as can be traced in Records, belonged either to the community or to individual burgesses. One or two annual rents from these properties had been gifted to the hospital by their owners, and this fact probably suggested the story of Lady Lochow's purchase. As regards St. Ninian's Croft, it was possessed continuously by the church rentallers and feuars, along with the remaining lands of Gorbals; and the name appears to have been given merely on account of the croft's proximity to the hospital. No indication of patronage exercised by the Argyle family has been discovered.

¹ *Glasg. Records*, i., p. 1.

⁴ *Ib.*, p. 42.

⁷ *Ib.*, p. 91.

² *Ib.*, p. 34.

⁵ *Ib.*, p. 47.

⁸ *Ib.*, p. 93.

³ *Ib.*, p. 36.

⁶ *Ib.*, p. 74.

persons were reported by the water bailie as "under suspicion."¹ On 19th October, 1594, twelve cases were reported, and some of the affected persons were ordered to be "putt of the towne," others to keep within their own houses, and others were placed in the hospital.² On 14th October, 1595, the water serjeant was instructed to "gif wpe the names of the lipper" by the following Friday.³ The water serjeant appears also to have been entrusted with the collection of the hospital's revenues, as in the burgh court held on 27th April, 1596, one John Gilmour was "decernit to paye to William Smyth, watter sarjand, xxv s. money, for fyve termes annuell pertenyng to the puir lepiris hospitall beyond the brig."⁴ Injunctions and directions for the water serjeant are recorded in the council record on 15th October, 1605, and the first of these refers to the hospital:—

"In the first, that he permit nane to be in the Lipper Hospital bot sick as ar plaicit be the proveist, baillies and counsell, and that he mak thame thankfull and compleit payment of thair dewties and put their victuall to the heichest pryce; and that nane of thame be permittit to cum in the towne bot upone Weddinsdaye and Settirday ouklye [weekly] and that thai remaine na langer bot betuix ten houris and tua efter noone; and that thai gang upone the calsay syd with thair mussellis on thair faice, and clopperis; and that naine of thaim be permittit to beg at the kirk dor na dayis; and thair hows be keipit watterfast."⁵

It was usual in other towns, as in Glasgow, to allow the lepers liberty to pass through the streets provided they used their clappers, thus giving the inhabitants an opportunity of avoiding the supposed danger of contact.⁶ Seclusion was strictly enforced, as on 8th October, 1605, when the Town Council ordained that if "evir Germound Boyll, lipperman, hant or frequent the cumpany of his wyfe within this burgh, and if his spous hant or frequent with him, scho to be bennischit this burgh for evir." On the same day it was resolved that "naine be placit of lipper in the Lipper Hospitall but sick as beis placit be proveist, bailleis and counsall" and none were to be placed therein at that time except two men and five women who were named. Other six persons were appointed to remain in their own houses.⁷ In the town's accounts for the year 1627-8 there occurs a payment of £5 19s. "for dressing of the lipper hospitall."⁸

¹ *Glasg. Records*, p. 118.

² *Ib.*, p. 158.

³ *Ib.*, p. 172.

⁴ *Ib.*, p. 178.

⁵ *Ib.*, p. 236.

⁶ Sir James Simpson *On Leprosy and Leper Hospitals*, p. 153.

⁷ *Glasg. Records*, i., p. 238.

⁸ In Wodrow's *Collections for the Life of Mr. David Weems*, minister of Glasgow, there are some notices of the leper hospital taken from the Kirk Session Records. Thus in 1586 "some are appointed to visit the lepper folk's house, or spittall beyond the bridge, to see how the same may be reformed; and appoints the watter bailay to give in the rental of the leppers' house, this day 8 dayes. Oct. 26,

Endowments of the hospital are sometimes referred to in the records. Thus on 5th October, 1581, Sir Mark Jamesoun, who is elsewhere designated vicar of Kilspindy, appeared in the council house and gave to the Town Council for sure keeping the "evidentis" of certain annual-rents bestowed by him on the poor of St. Nicholas Hospital and "the seik folkes at the Brigend." One of these annual-rents amounted to 20s., payable "to the lipper folk beyond the brig" and another to 41s. payable to "the saidis pure folkis at the Brigend."¹ Most if not all of these evidents, consisting of notarial instruments written on parchment, are still preserved.

In the year 1636 the city obtained from King Charles I. a charter whereby its ancient possessions and privileges were confirmed, and new rights were bestowed. Among the latter the king conveyed to the magistrates, council, and community "the house called the Lipper Hous or Sanct Ninianis Hospitall, with yards and pertinents thereof, founded on the south side of the water of Clyde, near the bridge of Glasgow, with all rents, teinds, and duties belonging thereto; with power to them and their successors to intromit with and uplift the maills, teinds, and duties of the said hospital for maintenance of the sick and poor therein."² From this time, therefore, if not before, the hospital and its endowments were exclusively under the control of the town council as representing the community.

There seems to have been neglect in collecting the victual duty payable from the abbacy of Paisley and the lands in the Mearns, as on 13th November, 1652, the Council appointed three persons "to meit with such as hes charge of the abacie of Pasley and with the laird of Nether Pollok, and to speik with them anent the meill that wont to be paid be thair predecessouris to the Lipper Hospitall beyond the brige."³ A rental of the hospital is engrossed in the coun-

1587, appoints some again to try the rental of the leppers' house; and what will repair the house, and buy straw, stobbs, and riggen turf, provided that the present reparations astrict not the kirk to the repairing of the said house in time coming, nor abstract the burden" from any others who might be liable. March 24, "one is appointed by the Session to oversee the building of the yard of the lepper house. July 28, 1593, the rental of the lepper house is recorded; ground annuall of the house in the Bridgate, etc., £7 15s.; and 8 bolls of meal from the bishop of Glasgow; abbot of Paisley, 6 bolls; Lord Maxwell in the Mearns, 4 bolls; my Lord Eglintoun, 2 bolls; and all those are appointed to be dealt with to pay. December 9, 1593, the lepper house charged to receive none but tounsfolks, and all leppers banished the toun. 1594, the Session beseeches the magistrates to put all leppers out of toun for fear of infection likely to rise by this."—Collections for Life of Mr. David Weems (Maitland Club), pp. 40-41.

¹ *Glasg. Records*, i., p. 90; *Glasgow Protocols*, No. 1318, p. 122.

² *Glasg. Chart.*, ii., pp. 375, 414. It will be observed that the town council got the hospital some years before they purchased the barony of Gorbals.

³ *Glasg. Records*, ii., p. 251.

cil record on 5th August, 1654.¹ One of the annual-rents is left blank but assuming that it was of average amount, and taking the meal at £8 the boll (the price then current in Stirling²), the total revenue of the hospital would amount to a little over £60 Scots or £5 Sterling. When there were many inmates they must have largely depended on casual charity and private support. On 2nd February, 1656, the council "appoyntis the maister of work to pay to the poore mane in the hospitall beyond the brig, weiklie, twa schilling sterling."³ The entry appears to indicate that there was only one inmate at this time, and if so, the revenue would just be sufficient for his maintenance. The next entry in the printed records referring to an inmate is dated 6th December, 1662:—"Ordaines Archibald Miller to be put in the lipper hospitall in respect of his sicknes laitlie fallen upon him, and he to have quhat belongs therto for his mentinance, be sight of the deane of gild and deacon conveyiner."⁴ It will be observed that the trouble is not said to be leprosy and it is probable that by this time the disease had practically disappeared.

A cemetery and a considerable area of adjoining ground belonged to the hospital. The situation of the hospital and its grounds (with frontage to the Clyde midway between Main Street and Muirhead Street) is clearly indicated by entries in the records and city chartularies, and as there has hitherto been dubiety regarding the site some details may be here furnished. As shown by the rental of 1654 a yearly feu-duty of £6 13s. 4d. Scots was payable from a portion of the ground called a "yaird." In March, 1656, the council authorised two of their number "to sett the hows and yaird in Gorballis belonging to the Leper Hospitall thair."⁵ As a result of these instructions the Town Council on 17th May subscribed a charter "in favouris of Claud Paull of ane hous and yard in Gorballis belonging to the lepor hospitall thair, for payment of twelf pundis be year."⁶ The feuar's son, also named Claud Paull, got a renewal charter from the Town Council on 14th August, 1699, and the following description of the property is contained in the record of that date, viz., "that ruinous house, belonging to that hospitall called Saint Ninian's hospital, upon the south end thair, with the haill yeard at the back of the said hospitall and ruinous house forsaid and haill west [waste] ground therto belonging (the said hospitall with that yeard called the kirkyeard therof being noewayes comprehended therin); which ruinous hows, haill yeard and

¹ *Glasg. Records*, ii., p. 293.

³ *Glasg. Records*, ii., p. 327.

⁵ *Ib.*, p. 330.

² *Stirling Records*, i., p. 311.

⁴ *Ib.*, p. 498.

⁶ *Ib.*, p. 337.

west [waste] ground above specifeit are bounded betwixt the lands belonging to the laird of Cathkin¹ on the south, the great yeard which sometime belonged to Sir Robert Douglas, now to the provest, baillies and counsell of Glasgow on the east, the said hospitall called the Leper Hospitall and the church yeard therof on the north, the lands of old belonging to wmqhill John Sheills and the lands of David Fergusone respectively on the west parts.”² John Sheilis’ property was no doubt that from which a feu-duty of £6 13s. 4d. mentioned in the rental was payable. On 20th June, 1657, Claud’s other neighbour, David Fergusoun, along with one Jonat Jamesoun who possessed a brewhouse, complained that “the said Claud did oppres the saidis compleinaris, out of plaine malice, neidleslie, and did quhat in him lay to mak thair lands altogether wnprofitable to them, maynlie thugh closeing of ane old stank was ever thair, past memorie of man, for conveying the watter fell thairin to Clyd, and for stoping maliciouslie the said David Fergisounis lightis and macking the water so to ryse that it did slockine out the said Jonat Jamesounis furnace.” After inspection the council ordered Claud to remove his two new side walls a full ell from Ferguson’s gavill, and to open up and restore the “syvour” for the better conveying away the water fallis thairin to Clyd,” and Jonat Jamesoune “to build upe hir awine furnace agane and the said Claud not to truble hir thairanent heirefter.”³ Subsequently “mairche stanes” were set and the complainers were authorised to build “ane thinne dyk” between Claud’s property and theirs.⁴

In his *History of Glasgow* M’Ure states that the “effegies” of Lady Lochow, cut in stone, had been placed upon the hospital, that the magistrates and council of Glasgow “fewed the ground whereupon the poors houses were built,” and that one of the feuars “about fifty years ago” defaced the “effegies,” and made a lintel of the stone.⁵ In narrating an event so near his own time, M’Ure’s statement may be accepted as correct, at least so far as relating to the date of demolition; and as his *History* was published in 1736, the hospital buildings must have been standing till near the close of the seventeenth century. From what follows it will be observed that about that time a dilapidated building, forming not improbably the remnant of the leper hospital, was sold to a feuar. On 19th July, 1694, John Smith,

¹ In the list of feuduties payable to Sir Robert Douglas, referred to *antea*, p. 19, there occurs the name of Robert Hammilton of Caithkine, liable in £2 Scots and 2 hens yearly.

² *MS. Council Records*, xvi., p. 180.

³ *Glasg. Records*, ii., p. 369.

⁴ *Ib.*, p. 374.

⁵ M’Ure’s *History* (1830 edition), p. 53.

wright in Gorbals, represented to the Town Council that they had pertaining to them "ane peice of ground whereupon there is ane waste ruinous house whose sydewallis, gavillis and roofe are fallin down, which is useless to the town and might be of use to the said John, who is now building ane hous contiguous therto," and he therefore asked that the "wasteage" should be feued to him "to the effect he might build a stable thereupon." The Town Council subsequently agreed to feu the site to Smith for payment of 100 merks in cash and a yearly feuduty of 12d. Scots,¹ and it is thus described in his feu contract:—²

"Ane old ruinous wastage in Gorbals pertaining to the town of Glasgow, upon the eist syde of the said John his new house which he is presently building; which wasteage and peice of ground wherupon the same is builded is threttie two foot in lenth and seventeen foot of breadth; and is bounded as followes, viz., that peice of waste ground belonging to the town commonly called the kirkyard on the north, the yaird belonging to Claud Paul on the eist, the said Claud his house on the south, and the close or passage of eleven foot or therby on the west paitrs."³

On 18th April, 1723, the Town Council allowed Andrew Park, mason, feuar of the tenement in Gorbals "on the east side of the street and on the west syde of the leper house and nixt to the water of Clyd"⁴ to enlarge his tenement by coming six feet from his back wall towards the "suyre," upon his undertaking to carry the "suyre which goes by the back lands fronting to the leper house yeard . . . down to Clyde to the water mark, and lay the same with stone and flag and cover the same."⁵

In 1723 the Town Council feued to Thomas Gemmill a piece of ground 24 feet in breadth, extending 50 feet northward from Claud Paull's feu and described as "part of that waste ground belonging to the town of Glasgow, commonly called the Leper's house kirk yeard." The feu-duty, amounting to 20s. Scots, was made payable to the town.⁶ The last portion of the site was sold in 1798. On 12th June of that year the Town Council resolved to sell by public roup "that piece of vacant ground in Gorbals fronting Adelphi

¹ *M.S. Council Records*, xiv., 285, 290.

² *M.S. Inventory*, b. 44, No. 43.

³ The feu contract contains a provision similar to that in all the Gorbals feus, to the effect that the feuar should be bound to answer at three head courts in the year to be kept by the magistrates and council, or their bailies in their names, "within the toure of Gorballis, or any other place upon the lands of Gorballis, and to all other courts, they being lawfully warned therto."

⁴ This property is described in the titles as "formerly a piece of waste ground, consisting of twelve elns of fore front, on the east side of the high street, at the end of the bridge." It was bounded by the "common passage to the water of Clyde" on the north, "the Leper's Yard" on the east, and the street on the west. (Charter to Robert Corbett, 21st July, 1779. *Chartulary*, i., p. 283.)

⁵ *MS. Council Records*, xxi., p. 38.

⁶ *Feu Contract*, 26th February, 1723. *Inv.* I., b. 44, No. 46.

Glasgow Bridge.

River CLYDE.

Adelphi

Street.

Andrew Parks
Tenement 1723.

Yard Possessed
by John Shields Heirs.
1854.

Passage and Stank to Clyde,
551 Sq Yards
Part of Lepers Yard
Feued in 1798

1723

Orchard
Feued to Andrew
Donaldson in 1743.

Kirk St

Hospital Yard
John Smith's
New Tenement
1694
Runious
House with
John Smith
Yard at back of
Hospital - Claud Paul.
1658

Cathkins
Laird

Entry
Cathkins Lands.

Street

St
Ninians
Street

Ninians

St
Ninians
Street

Street

Main

Swan's Lodging.

The Garden of
the Towns Great

Lodging Feued to

John Muirhead in 1743.

Muirhead

Chapel Close.

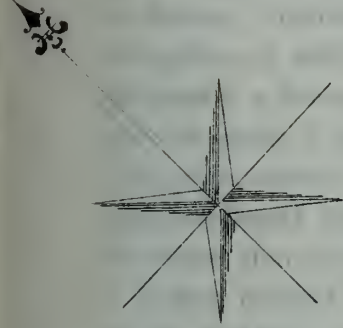
Tower

St Ninian's
Chapel.

Towns Great
Lodging.

Rugland Lone
Old Feus.

Teind Barns
and Yard.



Village of Gorbals.

Plan
Showing

SITES OF GREAT LODGING,
ST NINIANS LEPER HOSPITAL,
ORCHARDS, YARDS, ETC.

Compiled for the Regality Club by

M. S. McDonald.

Paisley Lone

Docany Fauld.

Old
Burgess Pond

Doan's Pond

Doan's Pond

Doan's Pond in 1840
Doan's Pond in 1840
Doan's Pond in 1840

The Garden of
the Lord's Great

1840

Doan's Pond in 1840
Doan's Pond in 1840
Doan's Pond in 1840

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Doan's Pond in 1840

Street, known by the name of Leper's Yard, consisting of about 551 square yards."¹ This plot, with a frontage of about 46 feet to Adelphi Street, was shortly afterwards acquired by adjoining proprietors.²

Sir William Brereton, a gentleman of Cheshire, visited Scotland in the year 1636 and wrote an account of his travels. Coming to Glasgow he notes its bridge, "consisting of seven or eight fair arches which are supported and strengthened with strong buttresses. . . . Beyond this river there is seated pleasantly a house, which was Sir George Elvinstone's, and is to be sold to pay his debts:³ the revenue thereunto belonging is above £300 per annum. The price offered by this city, who are about to buy it, is £6000; the suburbs and privileged places belonging unto it induce them to buy it."⁴ It is unfortunate that Sir William did not specify the tower fronting Main Street, if it then existed, because doubts have been expressed as to whether that part of the buildings was erected by Sir George Elphinstone or by his successors.⁵ When Gorbals was purchased in 1650 the tower fronting Main Street was reserved to the town, and the laird of Bardowie became the occupier of the adjoining house on the north side of Rutherglen Loan.

On 21st May, 1653, John Bell, bailie of Gorbals, with the dean of guild and deacon convener of Glasgow were authorised "to agree for setting of the hous of Gorballis, and to see it weel pointed."⁶ For "ane old counter boord that was in the hous of Gorballis" £12 were realised on 3rd September and directed to be paid "to Johne Gardner in consideratioun of the losses sustenit be him throw destroying of his cornes."⁷ The house was again directed to be pointed

¹ *MS. Council Records*, xxxviii., p. 227.

² The plots of ground referred to in this and preceding paragraphs (pp. 38 *et seq.*) are delineated on plan facing p. 40. The chapel connected with the leper hospital is referred to *postea*, pp. 45, 46.

³ Lord Belhaven had been vested in the property since 1634, but the representatives of Sir George Elphinstone had probably some reversionary interest. When the town was negotiating for a purchase in 1635 the provost was instructed to commune with Lord Belhaven "and the rest of the freindis of umquhile Sir George Elphinstoun." (*Glasg. Records*, ii., p. 29.)

⁴ Hume Brown's *Early Travellers in Scotland* (1891), p. 152. Another traveller, Thomas Morer, who visited Glasgow in 1689, writes: "Over the river Clyde is a very fine bridge, with a great number of arches; and on the other side is a little town, which is the suburbs of Glasgow, and is as Southark to London." (*Ib.*, p. 289.)

⁵ M'Ure in his *History of Glasgow* (p. 54) says: "Robert Douglas, lord viscount of Belhaven, built the great tower and front piece near the chapel, and affixed his name and arms upon the front piece thereof." A stone slab showing the Douglas arms, in conjunction with the initials of Sir George Elphinstone, remained in the adjoining wall till recent years, but neither that circumstance nor other known facts afford conclusive authority for identifying the builder of the tower. Not improbably it was erected by Sir George or his father on the model of the family tower in the High Street referred to *antea*, p. 14.

⁶ *Glasg. Records*, ii., p. 265.

⁷ *Ib.*, p. 274.

on 22nd July, 1654,¹ and on 9th September following the dean of guild and deacon convener were authorised "to aggree with Robert Marschell, writer, anent the setting to him of the house in Gorballis."² On 7th October it was reported that the house had been set till the following Whitsunday for £50 for which Marschell was to be responsible, and disbursements for repairs were sanctioned.³ On 21st October, 1654, the collector of Gorbals was instructed to pay £15 15s. 8d. "for the mending and repairing of the windoes."⁴

An application having been made by one Patrick Bryce for certain trees "growing about the yaird of Gorballis," the dean of guild and James Pollok, the baillie, were appointed to inspect them.⁵

On 16th May, 1657, the council appointed two of their number "to speik with James Stirling anent quhat sall be the maill of the hous in Gorballis tackin be him for the use of the earle of Muntrose."⁶ By the earl must be meant James, the second Marquis of Montrose. Extensive repairs on the house were executed about this time, as on 29th August, 1657, the collector of rents was authorised to pay £517 18s. (£43 3s. 2d.) "debursit on the mendin, beiting and repairing of the tounes house in Gorballes."⁷ A house for the gardener was also built "within the tounes yaird," and on 26th November, the sum of £339 4s. was authorised to be paid out of the rents of Gorbals for that building "and for uther wark."⁸ The tack to the "Marqueis of Muntroise of the haill landis and yairds in Gorballis now presentlie occupyit be his lordship" was subscribed by the council on 3rd October, 1657. It was to endure for five years from the preceding Whitsunday, with a break in favor of the Marquis at the end of three years, and the rent was to be £180 Scots (£15 Sterling) yearly.⁹

The house was not long occupied by the Marquis,¹⁰ as on 27th November, 1658, it was "sett to James Bell, in Little Govean (the tower excepted) fra Witsonday nixt to Witsonday 1660, for payment of £100 Scots," and he was authorised to "enter therto quhen he pleases."¹¹

In 1670 the mansion house received a tenant of some note, Sir James Turner, at one time commander of the King's forces in Scotland, and known to fame as the prototype of the valiant Captain Dugald Dalgetty of Drumthwacket. In early life Turner got the degree of Master of Arts at Glasgow

¹ *Glasg. Records*, ii., p. 291.

⁴ *Ib.*, p. 300.

⁷ *Ib.*, p. 375.

² *Ib.*, p. 296.

⁵ *Ib.*, p. 332.

⁸ *Ib.*, p. 387.

³ *Ib.*, p. 299.

⁶ *Ib.*, p. 365.

⁹ *Ib.*, p. 381.

¹⁰ It was the relict of the Marquis who is said to have first acquired for the Montrose family the site of their mansion in Drygate. See M'Ure's *History* (1830 edition), p. 47. *Glasgow Protocols*, No. 1941.

¹¹ *Glasg. Rec.*, ii., p. 410.

University, and began to apply himself "to the studie of humane letters and historie, in both of which," he says in his *Memoirs*,¹ "I allways tooke delight." Before attaining his eighteenth year he went abroad to witness or take part in the continental wars, and shortly afterwards procured service under "the thrice famous Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden." After eight years' experience as a soldier of fortune Turner set sail for Scotland in 1640, ready to take either side in the Civil War.² Chance at first placed him in the covenanters' ranks, but subsequently he became an ardent royalist. In 1648 the Scottish parliament resolved to raise an army for the king, but the ministers and citizens of Glasgow, in harmony with the views entertained by the covenanters, were opposed to the levy. Turner was officially sent thither to quell any insubordination; and in his *Memoirs* may be read a graphic account of how he fulfilled his mission.³ After an eventful career Sir James Turner settled himself in the Gorbals mansion, writing philosophical discourses and setting down his *Memoirs*. "I am writing this," he relates, "in the month of Februarie, in the yeare of our Lord 1670, and entring in the sixe and fiftieth yeare of my oune age, being in indifferent good health; my bodie, considering the fatigue of my life, not verie crasie; the intellectualls which God hath bestowed upon me, sound enough; and my memorie so good," that, without notes, the events "represented themselves as freshlie to my remembrance as if they had been but the occurences of yesterday."⁴ For some reason which is not explained Sir James got the use of the house for his lifetime at a nominal rent. At what period he first got possession has not been ascertained, but on 18th July, 1670, the town council "ordains ane tack to be wryttin and subscryvit in favouris of Sir James Turner of the tounes house and tour in Gorballis, quhilk he presently possesseth, and that during his lyftyme, for payment yearly of thrie pundis Scotis, if the samyne be requyred, and that he be obleist to uphold the said landis on his awine expenssis during the tyme of the tak."⁵ The yard or orchard adjoining the house was about this time let to one James Fairie for payment of £113 13s. 4d. Scots yearly, but he was induced to resign his lease in favour of Sir James, from whom a rent of £100 only was exacted.⁶ After the death of Sir James

¹ *Memoirs of his own Life and Times* (1632-70), Edinburgh, 1829.

² "I had swallowed, without chewing, in Germanie, a very dangerous maxime, which militarie men there too much follow; which was, that so we serve our master honnestlie it is no matter what master we serve; so without examination of the justice of the quarrell, or regard of my duetie to either prince or countrey, I resolved to goe with that ship I first rencounterd." *Memoirs*, p. 14.

³ *Ib.*, pp. 53-55.

⁴ *Ib.*, p. 228.

⁵ *MS. Council Record.*

⁶ *Ib.*, 15th September, 1674.

his relict possessed the mansion-house for some time, but on 14th December, 1695, the magistrates and council set in tack to William Barclay, master of work, for eleven years from Whitsunday then ensuing, "all and hail the touns great lodgeing in Gorbals and garden therof, presently possesst be the relict of Sir James Turner; excepting furth of the said tack the chappell, the old prison house and the strae loft that belongs to the teynd barn . . . and he is to be bound for payment of ane hundreth merkis of yearly rent, and he is to repair the houssis at the sight of the dean of gild and deacon conveener, and to keep them in a good caise during the tack."¹ A renewal tack was granted to Barclay in 1707;² and after his decease the town council on 1st April, 1714, set "the tounes great lodgeing in Gorbals" to John Craig, wright, for eleven years at a rent of 200 merks yearly.³ During the currency of this lease, viz. on 27th June, 1720, the town council appointed "that room or second storey in the tower" to be set apart and used as "a prison house to the Gorbals in place of the chappell," and authorised Craig to get an abatement from his rent of £8 Scots yearly in consequence of the room being taken from him.⁴ In 1723 another room was resumed for the prison, and £8 likewise allowed for it.⁵ On 30th March, 1725, Craig got a renewal of his lease for eleven years, the property being described as "the touns lodging in Gorbals and garden or little yeard therof; excepting the chappell, the old prison house, the strae loft that belongs to the teind barn and the two rooms in the tower lately taken of and made prison rooms." The rent was to be 230 merks yearly, and the tenant was to keep the premises in repair.⁶ The orchard about this time was let separately. On 18th May, 1727, a renewal tack for nineteen years was given to George Lowdon, gardener, of "that great orchard in Gorbals and house thereto belonging," then possessed by him, for payment of 113 merks yearly, "and to uphold the orchard, dykes and dwelling-house, and leave them in a sufficient condition; and where any trees are wanting or decaying to plant new trees from time to time."⁷

In 1743 the town council feued out the orchard⁸ to Andrew Donaldson, weaver in Gorbals, for payment of £110 sterling in cash and a feu-duty of £3 Scots yearly; and at the same time the town's great lodging, garden,

¹ *MS. Council Record*, xv., p. 87.

² *Ib.*, xvii., p. 399.

³ *Ib.*, xix., p. 8.

⁴ *Ib.*, xx., p. 267.

⁵ *Ib.*, xxi., p. 36.

⁶ *Ib.*, p. 207.

⁷ *Ib.*, p. 441.

⁸ Described as "the touns great orchyard in Gorbals, with the dwelling house belonging therto in the head of Cathkine closs."

and pertinents were feued to John Muirhead, wright in Gorbals, for payment of £116 13s. 4d. in cash and a feu-duty of £3 Scots yearly.¹ Muirhead's feu is described as consisting of the "town of Glasgow's great lodging in the village of Gorbals, office houses and others; with the garden or little yeard belonging thereto," and the pertinents, including two stables west of and adjoining one of the teind barns; with entry to the stables by the void ground north of "Rugland Loan." The west boundary was the Main Street of Gorbals; on the north were the town of Glasgow's orchard and the lands of George Swan;² on the east St. Ninian's Croft and the Teind Barn yard; and on the south "the chappel of Gorbals, Rugland Loan and voyd ground." It was by the feu contract declared that the

"chappel, and tower and fortalice, high and laigh, on the west side of the area or closs of the said lodging, and on the east side of the publick street in Gorbals; with free ish and entry to the said tower or fortalice, not only by the gate fronting to the high street and area or closs forsaide, but also by the gate fronting to Ruglan Loan, and the said area or closs, is no way hereby disponed but excepted furth hereof. With liberty nevertheless to the said John Muirhead to take and build upon the said area or closs, but in such a manner as the ish and entry to and from the said tower or fortalice and lights and windows thereof may not be prejudged and dam-nified, and that the closs or area shall be allwayes at least eight footes of breadth or wideness."³

The orchard feued to Andrew Donaldson was situated immediately to the north of the mansion house feu, and extended to the Clyde. St. Ninian's Croft on the east and Leper's Yard on the west were the other boundaries. Through these feus, both of which came into the possession of Muirhead's successors, Muirhead Street has been formed.⁴

There can be little doubt that the chapel which was situated at the corner of Main Street and Rutherglen Loan, and which adjoined the "tower and fortalice," was that founded in connection with the Lepers' Hospital in 1494.⁵ The tower and fortalice were erected subsequent to the Reformation,

¹ *MS. Council Record*, xxiv., pp. 547-9.

² As to Swan's lodging, built in 1687, see *Glasgow: Past and Present*, i., p. 195. In a description of this property in 1773 the southern boundary is stated to be "the chapple or castle of Gorbals" (*City Chartulary*, i., p. 123).

³ *Extract of Feu Contract; Inv.*, i., b. 44, No. 47.

⁴ The sites of the two feus are shown on plan facing p. 40.

⁵ In *Origines Parochiales*, p. 19, the chapel is stated to be that belonging to the hospital, on the authority of the New Statistical Account, but at p. 501 doubt is expressed as to the identity. The statement by the writer of the Statistical Account, however, seems to have been correct. See farther as to the chapel *antea*, p. 13.

It may be noted that the structure of the chapel of the Leper Hospital of Kingcase, near Ayr, likewise survived the hospital buildings, from which it was situated some little distance apart (Sir James Y. Simpson's *Archæological Essays*, p. 9). Buildings erected and used as a leper hospital had not much chance of being preserved and occupied either as dwellings or for other purposes.

but that was not a time of chapel building. At the Reformation the mason work of the hospital chapel must have been in fairly good condition, and as the intentions of its founder could no longer be fulfilled, it is likely enough that the owner of the newly-founded barony would adapt it to the purposes of a court-house. As such it was certainly used in later times; and the whole block of tower, fortalice, and chapel contained apartments fitted up not only as prison and court-house, but likewise so as to afford accommodation for the schoolmaster.¹ Under the powers contained in the Gorbals Police Acts, new buildings for judicial procedure and incarceration were provided, and on 16th January, 1827, the magistrates and council authorised the sale of "the chapel and fortalice, or old courthouse, and prison of the barony of Gorbals," and a sale was shortly afterwards effected at the price of £900. The buildings were thereafter used as shops and dwelling-houses, and were at Whitsunday, 1869, acquired by the Glasgow Improvement Trustees, under the provisions of their Act of 1867, and subsequently removed.³

The feuars of Gorbals were long accustomed to act together in an independent capacity, and negotiations, sometimes friendly and sometimes otherwise, passed between them and the Town Council. On 12th May, 1655, the magistrates and Council, "for certane guid caussis, respectis and considerationes . . . grantit that the feuars in the Gorballis shall be free of

¹ Shortly after the purchase of Gorbals the collector of the rents was instructed "to pay the scoolle maister in Gorballis his house maill" (*Glasgow Records*, ii., p. 212), and there are other references in the records showing that the council provided accommodation for the schoolmaster, and interested themselves in educational matters. On 22nd April, 1665, in compliance with a supplication of the feuars of Gorbals, an old house near the town's barn was given "to be ane schoole for instructing and training up of their bairns" (*MS. Council Records*). Denholm, in his history of Glasgow, published in 1798, mentions that the lower part of the chapel (which he says was dedicated to St. Ninian, showing that it was still known by a name which indicated a pre-Reformation origin) was occupied as the parish school, and the two upper storeys as a prison.

² *MS. Council Records*, li., p. 278.

³ A representation of the tower and chapel, as it existed in 1828, is given in Swan's *Views*, and is here reproduced. Robert Stuart, in *Views and Notices of Glasgow*, shows the buildings as they existed in 1846. In the letterpress Stuart refers to the mansion in Gorbals having obtained "an imposing appearance by the erection of the quadrangular tower, and it may be of the portion adjoining which connected it with the chapel. Until within these few years the tower in question was terminated by four turrets, which added considerably to its architectural effect; at present the bases on which these turrets rested alone remain. On the front of the building, to the [south] of the tower, may still be seen the family arms of Viscount Belhaven tolerably well cut in stone, and exhibiting, covered by modern gilding, the well-known cognizance of the Douglasses. On the top of the whole appear the letters S.G.E., apparently meant for those of Sir George Elphinston. These may possibly indicate that the portion of the edifice on which they appear had been erected by him; if so, the arms referred to must have been transferred to their present position from perhaps some other part of the tower, and at a comparatively recent date." A representation of the coat-of-arms referred to is given by Stuart, and the stone itself has been preserved in the Kelvingrove Museum.

the customs formerlie payit be them at the brige, and that dureing thair will and pleasour allanerlie.”¹ About this time a coal heugh was being reopened in the Muir of Gorbals, and the fewars had advanced 1000 merks towards the work “for the guid will and respect they have and beire to the wining of the coall againe.” The concession of bridge customs was probably part of the arrangement, and the Town Council farther promised (19th May) to lend the feuars money “gif it shall happin to fall out at any tyme heirefter that the saids fewars shall want moneyis of thair awne to defray thair publict burdeings.”² The freedom from customs appears to have subsisted till 1715. On 12th April of that year, however, the privilege was withdrawn:—

“The magistrats and town council, considering that in tyme bygone the inhabitants and fewers in Gorbals never questioned their astrictions to the touns milns, but were always accustomed to grind their malt thereat till now of late that they have deserted the same, and, without owning or acquainting the magistrats and council, have taken a miln of their own where they grind their malt, to the prejudice of the common good of the toun; as also considering that the saids fewers and inhabitants in Gorbals have, by tollerance of the magistrats and councill, been exeemed from paying any custom at the bridge during their pleasure, the magistrats and councill doe now rescind, cass and annull any former temporary exemptions and acts granted to or made in favours of the fewers and inhabitants in Gorbals for exeeming them from custom at the bridge, and particularly ane act made upon the 12th day of May 1655 years, and grants warrant to and authorizes and allows the toun’s tacksmen of the bridge to exact custom thereat from the saids fewers and inhabitants in Gorbals, in the same maner as is exacted from strangers, from and after the date hereof. And appoints the baillie of Gorbals to discharge the keeping of a school in the toun’s chappell or prison house in Gorbals hereafter, which is allenarly to be made use of for a prison house and holding of courts.”³

This rupture with the feuars was probably adjusted, as on 27th August, 1716, a committee was appointed by the town to meet with them and endeavour to accommodate the differences,⁴ and on 21st May in the following year arrangements were made with the feuars and inhabitants for repairing and paving the highway through the village.⁵

From information contained in proceedings before the Court of Session in 1854⁶ it appears that prior to the year 1679 the feuars and inhabitants of the village of Gorbals had established a small public fund, by the voluntary imposition of a tax called “reek money” and another small tax upon malt. From funds partly raised in this way, and partly by voluntary contributions, the community acquired considerable heritable property. The first acquisition was a burial ground acquired in 1713 and consisting of five roods of land

¹ *Glasgow Records*, ii., p. 313.

² *Ib.*, p. 314.

³ *MS. Council Records*, xix., p. 90.

⁴ *Ib.*, p. 278.

⁵ *Ib.*, p. 363.

⁶ (1) *Houston's Executrix* and (2) *George Walker Muir and Others v. Magistrates of Glasgow*.

on the north side of Rutherglen Loan, on the border of Gorbals, being on the east side of the Blind Burn, and forming part of the lands of Little Govan. In 1807 this burying ground was enlarged by the purchase of another piece of ground on the Gorbals side of the burn.¹ In 1727 a piece of ground in the village was gifted to and vested in the "preses of Gorbals" and other office-bearers, "for the use and behoove of the hail other feuars and inhabitants of Gorbals and muir thereof."² On this ground the feuars built a chapel, and applied to the kirk session of Govan and the presbytery to have Gorbals disjoined from the parish of Govan and erected into a new parish. On 2nd December, 1729, the magistrates and council had before them extracts from minutes of Govan kirk session and the presbytery referring to the application, and after consideration, they expressed the opinion that the procedure of the parish and heritors in disjoining Gorbals, and the proceedings of the inhabitants in erecting a new church and applying for ministers to preach, were "directly contrair to law and ane usurpation of the legislative"; and they, "as the rectors of the village and barrony of Gorbals," protested against "the authorising of any person to preach in the said new church," or the taking of any step importing homologation of the illegal procedure; "and as lords and justiciars of the regality and justiciary of Gorbals, judge themselves bound in duty to discharge the using of the said newly erected church" until it was authorised in terms of law.³ The disjunction did not then take place and another application made in 1731⁴ was likewise unsuccessful. Contributions were occasionally given by the town council to the feuars; and on 31st March, 1743, a petition was given in to the council

"by the heretors, fewars, elders, and principal inhabitants in the village of Gorbals, setting forth that in the year 1729 they and the neighbourhead in the parish were sensible of the loss that part of the parish sustained by lying at such a distance from their parish church, of which they found no way to be remedied but by building a church in the Gorbals and providing the same

¹ The second lot consisted of 1 acre, 27 falls, and 21 yards, part of the lands of Docanyfauld, purchased from the Governors of Hutchesons' Hospital.

² John Geills, wright in Gorbals, was the donor of this ground "for promoting a purpose of the feuars and inhabitants for building a church in Gorbells." It is described as a "piece of ground in Windmilm Croft, consisting of 24 elns in length from south to north and 16 elns in breadth from east to west." From his adjoining lands, on three sides of the church, Geills gave a walk or passage three ells in breadth, and likewise a road, six ells in breadth, north to the Clyde and south to Paisley Loan, and another road, eight ells in breadth, eastward to Main Street. The former road was afterwards known as Buchan Street, and the latter as Kirk Street. (Disposition 23rd August, 1727, recorded in Sheriff Court books, 11th February, 1734; cited in process, *Houston v. City of Glasgow*, 1854.)

³ *MS. Council Record*, xxii, pp. 143-5.

⁴ *Ib.*, p. 284.

with a preacher. In prosecution quherof they laid their case before the minister and session and were countenanced therein by the presbiterie; for which end severals of them contributed and others very liberally; but the same coming far short to defray the expenses they were obliged to borrow considerable sums upon their own credite, expecting that from the seat rents and other yearly assessments laid upon themselves they would be enabled to pay not only their preacher but also their debt by degrees; but so it is that by the late dearth, and other cross providences, they are brought very low, and some of their funds quite failed and others so far decreased that their debt is increasing and their preacher's maintenance, tho' but small, cannot be got paid and that they are to apply to the presbytery to allow a voluntar contribution to be made within the bounds of the presbytery to enable them to pay their debt and their preacher and likewise to recommend their case to the synod; and therefore craving the magistrats and council to allow their countenance in the application, and to allow a contribution to be made in the city from house to house, and that the money collected be lodged in the hands of such persons as the council should nominat to be applied to the ends and purposes forsaid."¹

The magistrates and council agreed to the petitioners' desire and directed the money collected to be lodged in the hands of the bailie of Gorbals. Perhaps it was in consequence of the response to this appeal that the feuars were in a position to acquire more heritable property five years afterwards. In 1748 the "preses and assessors" acquired "for behoof of the community of Gorbals a tenement at the corner of Malta Street and Main Street which was long possessed by them and known as the Community Land." In 1770 another application for disjunction was successful; and the Teind Court on 20th February, 1771, separated and disjoined "the village of Gorbals and erected the same into a new and separate parish and pastoral charge to be called in time coming the parish of Gorbals."² Sometime afterwards the districts of Hutchesontown, Tradeston, Kingston, and Laurieston were annexed to the parish. Another church, that which still exists at the corner of Buchan Street and Carlton Place, was built in 1810, and the chapel erected in 1727 was sold about the year 1815.³

After the passing of the annexation act of 1846,⁴ proceedings were taken in the law courts against the Town Council of Glasgow for having it declared that they were bound to take over the heritable properties of the feuars and undertake their liabilities. The court, however, decided that no such obligation existed, and the properties were taken possession of by creditors.

In consequence of the inflammability of roofing material, the narrowness of streets, and the inadequacy of extinguishing apparatus, great destruction

¹ MS. Council Record, xxiv., pp. 523-4.

² See also *New Statistical Account* (Lanarkshire), pp. 711-3.

³ Other particulars regarding the church, and a list of ministers from the opening in 1730, will be found in *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticaniae*, pt. iii., pp. 46, 47, 83.

⁴ An Act to extend the municipal boundaries of Glasgow, 9 and 10 Vic., c. 289.

often ensued from fires. Before insurance companies came into existence voluntary contributions were frequently raised for relief of sufferers from such calamities. On 16th October, 1663, the Town Council had before them a supplication from Thomas Wast in Gorbals who had "laitlie his houssis and all the guidis therin brunt by accidentall fyre." The Council directed that for his benefit and that of others who had suffered by the fire a collection should be made through the whole town from house to house, and collectors in each district were appointed for that purpose. On 21st November it was reported that £492 Scots had been collected.¹

An account of a great fire in 1749 is given in the *Glasgow Journal* of 5th June.² This fire broke out in back houses on the east side of Main Street, burnt to the front, then communicated itself to the west side of the street and burnt from the New Street³ to Paisley Loan on both sides. The fire commenced on a Saturday night between seven and eight o'clock, and "burnt with great violence till four o'clock on Sunday morning, notwithstanding of the utmost endeavours of the watermen, with three fire-engines, which played upon it incessantly all that time. It is reckoned upwards of 150 families have been burnt out, most of their furniture and a great deal of manufactures being likeways consumed. . . . There has not a fire happened within these 60 years in or about this place attended with so much devastation." On 28th June the Town Council had before them a representation from heritors and others in Gorbals, setting forth that a considerable part of the village had been laid waste and consumed, and a great many of the lands fronting on both sides of the street, "where the highway is very narrow, and in some parts not of the breadth of an highway to kirk and market, which by act of Parliament is determined to be twenty-one foot at least, and where more it is not to be impaired." It was stated that if

¹ *MS. Council Record.*

² Reproduced in appendix to the 1830 edition of M'Ure's *History of Glasgow*, p. 329.

³ The "New Street" appears to have been Kirk Street, which extended west from Main Street to the church erected by the feuars. Prior to the building in 1770 of the new bridge at Jamaica Street, and the consequent formation of Bridge Street, running southward to Paisley Loan, the only public thoroughfares in Gorbals consisted of the Main Street, from which Rutherglen Loan branched to the east and Paisley Loan to the west; Buchan Street passing from Paisley Loan in front of Gorbals Church to the watering-place in the river; Kirk Street leading from Main Street to Buchan Street; and a path or road passing from the end of the old bridge to the watering-place just referred to (Laurie's *Reports on Roads and Streets within the Barony of Gorbals*, 1825, p. 1). Eglinton Street, in continuation of Bridge Street to Pollokshaws Road, was formed in 1809 (*Ib.*, p. 10); and about fifty years later, another prolongation, that of Victoria Road, completed the thoroughfare in a straight line from Jamaica Bridge to the Queen's Park at Crosshill.

that part of the street had been broader, the fire in some measure might have been prevented; that, in rebuilding, twenty-one feet or more of breadth must be secured; "and that as the magistrats and council are justiciars and superiors of the village and barony of Gorbals, and judges in determining the breadth of the high street, ways, and lanes in Gorbals," they were asked to inspect the place and determine the width of the street in all future buildings. After inspection it was resolved that, in rebuilding, twenty-four feet at least should be left for breadth of street, and where already broader the breadth was to be continued. No steps of stairs were to encroach on the streets, buildings were to be as much in line as possible, and the rebuilt houses were to be covered with slate.¹

The division of the lands made in 1653 subsisted till 1795, when, in consequence of a submission entered into a few years previously, the surface was finally apportioned between the city, Hutchesons' Hospital, and the Trades' House. As in the former allocation, the superiority, carrying the feu-duties then constituted, were retained by the Magistrates and Council as representing the community, while coal and other minerals were reserved as joint property. Conveyances were forthwith executed in favour of the Hospital and Trades' House of their respective shares² according to the following division:—

HUTCHESONS' HOSPITAL.

	ac.	ro.	falls.
St. Ninian's Croft, - - - - -	15	0	5
Docanyfauld ³ (including Orchard thereon), - - - - -	42	1	8
Sandyacres, - - - - -	12	2	2
Holm and Craig's Parks, - - - - -	17	1	3
Piece of ground west side of Village, ⁴ - - - - -	12	1	22
Part of Trades' Croft, - - - - -	7	3	17
Wellcroft ⁵ and Stirlingfauld, - - - - -	29	3	23

¹ *MS. Council Records*, xxvi., p. 4.

² As preliminary to the granting of these conveyances, the Magistrates and Council completed their own title by obtaining a Crown charter of confirmation from King George III. on 20th December, 1792. Under that charter the lands are liable to the crown for £6 Scots, with 8 bolls meal to the mill of Partick yearly, and for the offices of bailiary and justiciary a silver penny Scots is yearly payable at the castle of Glasgow.

³ This name is sometimes written docane-leif-fauld, and was probably given on account of the fauld (*i.e.* enclosure) having a profusion of the dock or docken, the *rumex* of botanists.

⁴ This piece (formerly part of Windmill Croft) was sometimes called Kirk Croft, on account of its proximity to Gorbals Church in Buchan Street, and it was included in the lands feued to David and James Laurie in 1801-2 and named Laurieston.

⁵ Wellcroft appears to have been the enclosure called Walleyis Croft in the division of 1653; and it is probable that the designation was derived from existence in it of springs, commonly known as *wall-eyis*. At the north-east corner of Wellcroft and Stirlingfauld there were two or three houses erected on feus,

REGALITY CLUB.

	ac.	ro.	falls.
Pretty Three, ¹ - - - - -	7	2	30
Piece of land on east side of Shiels Burn, - - - - -	6	0	0
Piece of ground on west side of Pollokshaws Road, - - - - -	14	1	18
	165	1	8

TRADES' HOUSE.

	ac.	ro.	falls
North side Paisley Loan, - - - - -	20	0	27
Part of Trades' Croft, - - - - -	12	2	9
Graye's Hill and Dalrymple's Park, - - - - -	22	0	36
Barr's Park, - - - - -	23	3	22
	78	3	14

CITY.

	ac.	ro.	falls.
North of Paisley Loan, - - - - -	14	3	25
Croft Andrew, ² - - - - -	19	3	18
Gushetfauld, ³ - - - - -	8	2	30
Bryceland and Gallowknowe, ⁴ - - - - -	18	1	7
Copelawhill, ⁵ - - - - -	13	0	16
Sieve Wrights, ⁶ - - - - -	16	3	3
	91	2	19

the north boundary of which was described as a stank. That stank was on the line of the present Bedford Street, formerly named Puddock Raw. One of the old houses (forming Nos. 176-8 Main Street), apparently an 18th century structure, still exists, and the opportunity has been taken of here preserving its lineaments.

¹ "Three" is perhaps a variation of Tree. In the barony court book, under date 15th May, 1704, there is an order given to William Sheills, smith, "to cast the ditch on the west syd of the rod on his part of the land of Petty Trees." *Pit-* or *Pet-*, signifying a bit of land, is a prefix common to many Scottish place-names; but the precise application of the term Petty to the enclosure referred to in the text is uncertain.

² The place name Croft Andrew or Croftangrie is not uncommon in Scotland, and seems to be a form of Croft-an-righ, the King's Croft.

³ This "fauld" is at the "gushet" formed by the branching of Main Street into Cathcart and Pollokshaws Roads.

⁴ These lands are described as bounded on the east "partly by the feu of Butterbiggins," being the name given to ground feued to Gabriel M'Crocket, and described in his title as eight acres of Muir of Gorbals, so that the designation which has given Butterbiggins Road its name is comparatively modern. "Butter" is a prefix to several place names in Scotland. Conjectures as to its meaning will be found in Johnston's *Place-Names of Scotland*, pp. liii., 48, 49. Small pieces of ground disjoined from adjoining lands were commonly designated *butts*; and it is probable that M'Crocket's feu got the name of the *Butts*. If so, the "biggins" (*i.e.* buildings) erected by the feuar may originally have been called Butts-biggin, the transition from which to Butterbiggins would be easy.

⁵ Cope-law is of Anglo-Saxon derivation, and means the summit of the rising ground. Cope-law thus accurately describes the configuration of the field, and the addition of "hill" is superfluous.

⁶ Described as "that piece of said lands known by the name of Sieve Wrights, situated on the west side of the highway from Gorbals to Pollockshaws." The lands were afterwards designated Sievewright and Cameron's Eye,—probably because they included an "eye" or coal pit worked by tacksmen bearing these names. (See Scott's "Strathbungo," *Transactions of Glasgow Archaeolog. Soc.*, i., p. 133.)



After the final division no time was lost in having the lands laid out in building lots, and large portions were speedily taken up and built over. Hutchesontown and Tradeston sprang into existence, and, rapidly developing, soon surpassed the ancient village both in area and population.¹ A new condition of things had arisen, which necessitated a change in the former system of supervision. In 1808 an act "for regulating the police of the barony of Gorbals" was obtained,² whereby the barony was divided into twelve wards, having a resident commissioner for each, elected by occupiers of premises of the yearly value of £5 and upwards. The commissioners were "invested with the whole powers known in the law of Scotland to belong to the office of constable"; and the senior bailie and two resident bailies, elected by the magistrates and council as superiors of the barony, were appointed commissioners *ex officio*. Provision was made for the formation and maintenance of foot pavements, streets, and lanes, cleansing and lighting, construction of sewers, and regulation of buildings.³ The commissioners were authorised to dig wells, lay pipes, and erect pumps in the barony for supplying the inhabitants with water. They were also empowered to levy rates and to make bye-laws, subject to confirmation by the magistrates and council of Glasgow "as baron and superior of the barony."

By the act the rights of the magistrates and council of Glasgow were reserved, and specially those possessed by them as "baron and superior of the said barony," including power to appoint the bailies of the barony, the clerks and procurator fiscal of the courts of bailiary and justiciary, and other officers of court, in as full and ample manner as they could have done before the passing of the act. A continuing and amending act, passed in 1823,⁴ provided for the appointment of four instead of two resident bailies. Other continuation and amendment acts were passed in 1831,⁵ 1837,⁶ and 1843.⁷ By the two last cited acts "the judicial powers or jurisdiction of the magistrates of the barony of Gorbals and of the court of birleymen or dean of

¹ See Crawford's *History of the Trades House*, pp. 179-203; and Dr. Hill's *History of Hutchesons' Hospital*, pp. 99-134. The funds, both of Hutchesons' Hospital and of the Trades' House, have been principally derived from Gorbals feus.

² 48 Geo. III., c. 42, 27th May, 1808.

³ From Sect. 21 it appears that the bailies of the barony had been "in use upon report of their birleymen or liners, and after inspecting the premises and hearing parties to line the front of any houses or buildings about to be rebuilt." It was thereafter to be lawful for the bailies, on the application of the commissioners or neighbouring proprietors, to line buildings.

⁴ 4 Geo. IV., c. 71.

⁵ 1 and 2 Will. IV., c. 9.

⁶ 7 Will. IV., c. 49.

⁷ 6 and 7 Vic., c. 93.

guild court of the said barony" were extended over the whole district on the south side of the River Clyde and within the parliamentary boundaries of the city. These boundaries embraced lands beyond the Blind Burn on the east and Kinninghouse Burn on the west, but stopped short at Butterbiggins Road on the south; and consequently, though the police limits were extended in other districts, there was a portion of the barony on the south side to which the police act did not apply. By the Glasgow Extension Act of 1846¹ the the Gorbals Police Acts were repealed and the boundaries of Glasgow extended over the whole area formerly under the jurisdiction of the commissioners, but this arrangement left the southern portion of the barony without municipal control.

Professor Cosmo Innes surmises that the monks of Newbottle may have been the first workers of coal in Scotland. Near their house was a bank where coal was found so near the surface as to be easily worked without mining; and, included in a grant of land in the territory of Tranent, they had a coal work and quarry.² The monks' lands embraced part of the Lanarkshire coal fields, some of these lands having been conferred by the bishops of Glasgow; and it may be assumed that in early times, what the men of the abbey knew regarding either cultivation of the soil or the adaptability of its products, would speedily be communicated to the bishops' rentallers. Peat and brushwood were probably the original fuel, as being the most accessible, but coal would be a welcome auxiliary, and there is little reason to doubt that when, in the thirteenth century, Newbottle coal works were yielding fuel to the monks, the bishop's hearth was supplied from the heughs in his own barony. In the charter of Glasgow lands and Bishopforest, granted in 1450, coal is expressly mentioned as one of the pertinents.³ In the year 1578 Archbishop Boyd granted to Fergus Kennedy, son of David Kennedy of Knokdaw, a three years' tack "of the coilheuches and colis within the baronie of Glasgw," for the yearly payment of £40 in money and delivery of 270 loads of coals. Fergus apparently did not desire to superintend the working of the coal himself, and he assigned the tack to Mathew Boyd, burgess of Glasgow, on condition that he should settle the archbishops' claims, and in addition "paye to the said Fergus the sowme of tuenty pundis money and thretty laidis of coillis yeirlie."⁴ Seams of coal prevail throughout the Gorbals lands, and there can be little doubt that at least the more accessible seams had been worked long before the purchase of 1650. Coals and coal-

¹ 9 and 10 Vic., c. 289.

³ *Glasgow Charters*, ii., p. 29.

² *Sketches of Early Scottish History*, p. 131.

⁴ *Glasgow Record*, i., p. 70.

heughs are specially mentioned in the charters, and their inspection was one of the first things undertaken by the new proprietors.¹ On 27th November, 1650, Thomas Allane and Peter Johnstoun, bailies of Gorbals, were appointed "to tak notice of the collis of the Gorballis, and to report."² On 25th January, 1651, "a motioune being maid about the coall of the Gorballis, the setting thairof to Charles Pollok and James Andersone," the magistrates and others were authorised to settle with them.³ On 19th February, "anent the coall heuche of the Gorballis, it being schaune the hazard it standis in and that thair is present neid requyred to tak some course about it," the council directed the bargain with Pollok and Anderson to be concluded.⁴ From the following entry in the *Council Records*, dated 30th April, 1651, it appears that the scheme for working coal was not carried out at that time owing to financial difficulties and the troubles of the time:

"The muir heuche of the Gorballis, being for the present downe, and fund that it cannot be maid a ganging heuch without setting downe a new shank and a horse mylne, quhilk wald be grit chairges in this hazardous tyme, and that no particular persoune wald tak ane tack of it, it was fund upon these and the lyk consideratiounes that it sould be layd by for a tyme, and the coallheucharis dismissit in regaird they could not get work to them."⁵

When the surface of the lands was divided between the town and the two hospitals in 1653, the coal was reserved as joint property, and it was agreed "quhenver it sall be thocht meit and convenient to fall to and win the samyne coale againe," the charges and profits should be allocated in the same proportions as the lands had been formerly held.⁶ A proposal for resuming the working of the coal was submitted to the Town Council on 24th March, 1655, when Patrick Bryce, weaver, and James Andersonne, in Gorbals, offered to undertake "the wining againe of the muir heughe." The Council "being most willing to entertein the same for the guid of the citie and haill inhabitants thairof," agreed to disburse 2000 merks Scots (£111 2s. 2d. sterling) for advancement of the work, and to settle a contract on these terms:

"The saids Patrik Bryce and James Andersoune ar to be obleist to keipe the work on futt threttein yeiris and to have the first yeir frie, but (without) payment of any dewtie, and to pay in yeirlie to the towne for ilk yeir thairafter 600 merks (£33 6s. 8d. Stg.), and at nae tyme to exceid four schillings (4d. Stg.) for the pryce of the hutche of coallis, and to mak the hutche of the quantitie of nyne gallowns, and they are to be bund onlie for aucht hewaris and ar to imploy nae mae."⁷

The feuars of Gorbals advanced 1000 merks for the work,⁸ and on 4th

¹ *Glasgow Records*, ii., p. 185.

² *Ib.*, p. 196.

³ *Ib.*, p. 198.

⁴ *Ib.*, p. 199.

⁵ *Ib.*, p. 204.

⁶ *Ib.*, pp. 279-80.

⁷ *Ib.*, p. 308.

⁸ *Ib.*, p. 314.

August the town treasurer paid to Patrick Bryce 2000 marks "for the setting downe of the coall heuchis."¹ This included the sum received from the feuars, so that the town advanced only 1000 merks of its own money.

In consequence of "scarsitie of water," Patrick Bryce, tacksman of the coal heughs in Gorbals, was occasionally prevented from getting his coals loaded at the Broomielaw, and he had accordingly at such times obtained from "the right worshipful Sir George Maxwell of Nather Pollok, knight," permission to lead his coals from the heughs through Sir George's land for loading them near Meikle Govan. Sir George, however, had declined to continue such permission, fearing that a right-of-way might be established; and on the application of Bryce, the Magistrates and Council, on 26th May, 1660, undertook that neither they nor their tacksmen "could or should clame any right or priviledge heirafter but what the said Sir George wold grant of his awine, guid will as he has done formerly if necessity require the same."²

In the year 1666 coal was becoming "verie scant and dear" at some of the Glasgow coal pits, "so that the hutch bought of befor on the hill for four shillings is now bought for no les than sex shillings;" and on 17th March the Town Council, having heard complaints regarding "the coall hewes about the toune, quhilk maks ane great outcry among the inhabitantis, and mainlie the poor; and knowing the same to be most trew, and being informed that coalles may be win and gottin in ther awin land in Gorballes," entered into a contract with Patrick Bryce for working the coal, giving him 1000 merks to set down "twa shankis, presentlie."³

On 17th February, 1704, the Town Council, at the desire of certain tacksmen of the lands of Gorbals, "and in respect of the apparent scarcitie and dearth of coalls in this burgh," gave liberty to these tacksmen to search for and work the coal for their own profit during the subsistence of their tacks, provided they got the consent of John Gilhaigie, then tacksman of the coal.⁴

Coal continued to be worked, more or less, till the beginning of this century, and the minutes occasionally relate to arrangements with the tacksmen. William Dickson, a tacksman, reported on 12th April, 1804, "that the coal in the Gorbals barony belonging to the city would be completely wrought out in the course of the present week."⁵ There were inquiries

¹ *Glasgow Record*, p. 317.

⁴ *Ib.*, xvii., p. 88.

² *Ib.*, p. 445.

⁵ *Ib.*, xli., p. 90.

³ *MS. Council Records.*

about this time with the view of opening new pits, but the workings do not seem to have been prosecuted with much vigour. On 30th September, 1816, the committee on landed property was authorised to take the necessary measures for having the old coal pits "either filled up or at least enclosed in a sufficient manner so as to prevent danger to the lieges."¹ Workings were to some slight extent carried on subsequently, but these have now for a long time been abandoned.

In recent years clayfields for the manufacture of bricks have been worked to considerable pecuniary advantage, but these are now practically exhausted, and have been closed. Though clay, as a mineral, might have been regarded as common property, it was mutually agreed to hold that the owner of the surface should be entitled to appropriate the revenue derived from it.

Previous to 1832 the county qualification for a vote in the election of a member of Parliament consisted in being infeft in lands or superiorities holding direct of the Crown of forty shillings "old extent," or £400 Scots valued rent. Gorbals stood in the roll at £1000 Scots old valued rent, exclusive of the village feus, which were valued at £100 Scots. The superiority therefore afforded the necessary qualification for two votes. In 1806 there had been a proposal to sell the superiority for voting purposes, and this was revived and carried into effect in 1830. It was arranged that the whole of the superiority should not be sold, as that might endanger the jurisdiction of bailiary and justiciary,² and accordingly the superiority of portions only of the three divisions of the barony, sufficient to qualify for two county votes, was exposed to sale by public roup, and realised the cumulo price of £3204 Stg. Lord Douglas of Douglas was the purchaser, and conveyances were granted in his favor, but, in consequence of the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, his purchase was from that time rendered valueless.

The whole of the Trades' House portion of Gorbals was feued out before the close of 1856. Hutchesons' Hospital has still about eighteen acres for

¹ *MS. Council Records*, xlv., p. 509.

² The town clerk expressed the opinion that any "danger may be avoided, and the jurisdiction preserved entire, by express reservation of this judicial franchise (as recognized by the Act of the Scottish Parliament in 1661 and 1669, ratifying the disposition and charter of these lands, and by the Crown charter of resignation and confirmation in the reign of George III.), and by retaining the superiority of that part of the barony which extends along the river, and on which not only the old village of Gorbals, but the modern towns of Hutchesontown, Carlton Place, and adjacent streets, and Tradeston have been erected" (*MS. Council Records*, lii., p. 260).

disposal, while about ten acres, suitable for building purposes, are owned by the Corporation of Glasgow. Church managers seem to have been specially attracted to the city's portion of the lands, as out of the total number of twelve building lots disposed of within the last thirty years, no less than six were secured as sites for places of worship. Each of the congregations thus provided for represents a different denomination, a circumstance suggestive of the contrast between the ecclesiastical variety of these days and the unity which prevailed in the time of King David, when he bestowed on the Church of St. Kentigern the whole territory of Govan.

A few portions of Gorbals lands are likely to remain in the possession of the community for public purposes. About two acres of "Bryceland," on the east side of Pollokshaws Road, are being utilised for the erection of electricity works; a considerable portion on the west side of the same road, part of "Seivwright and Cameron's Eye," has been appropriated for tramway purposes; and a field, forming part of "Sandy Acres," on the east side of Langside Road, has been laid out as a Recreation Park.

It has been mentioned that when, under the Act of 1846, the greater part of Gorbals was annexed to Glasgow, a considerable area situated to the south of Butterbiggins Road was left outside the city's boundaries. That district, however, was included within the limits fixed by the Extension Act of 1878, and thus the last vestige of the barony of Gorbals was merged in the municipality of Glasgow.

APPENDIX.

ABSTRACT OF RENTAL OF THE BARONY AND REGALITY OF GLASGOW.

(From Rental in MS. Reports, etc., II., pp. 66-108.)

Referred to Antea p. 4.

BATTERMONOCHE WAIRDE.

Old Extent.	Lands.	Holdings.	Old Extent.	Lands.	Holdings.
£4 6 8	Auchnairne, - -	6	£1 6 8	Auchingoiche, - -	2
4 6 8	Robiestowne, - -	2	2 6 8	Gartforvie, - -	3
4 0 0	Cardaroche, - -	1	4 13 4	Crystowne, - -	8
—	Cosnochehill, - -	1	0 13 4	Drumcaville, - -	3
5 0 0	Lumloche, - -	5	4 0 0	Garnequheine, - -	8
20 0 0	Calder, - -	1	0 16 8	Garnequheine Mure, -	1
4 13 4	Achinloche, - -	8	2 3 4	Johnestowne, - -	3
5 0 0	Davidstowne, - -	5	2 0 0	Gartcoshe and Gartloche,	1
1 6 8	Waster Muckcroft, -	1	4 6 8	Garnekirk, - -	1
1 0 0	Easter Muckcroft, -	1	7 13 4	Bedlaw and Moleness,	1
			£79 13 4		62

CUIKIS WAIRDE.

Old Extent.	Lands.	Holdings.	Old Extent.	Lands.	Holdings.
£0 12 6	Auchinloneing, - -	2	£6 0 0	Easter and Wester Dal-	
1 6 8	Guilhill, - -	1		beths, - - -	6
1 6 8	Bartownshill, - -	1	2 4 6	East and West Thorns,	4
2 2 0	Over Balgadie, - -	4	4 0 0	Towcorse, - - -	1
1 16 0	Nether Balgadie, -	3	6 13 4	Wester Shettleston, -	11
0 13 4	Luggiehill, - -	1	6 13 4	Middlequarter of do.,	10
0 18 0	Braidiesholm, - -	1	6 13 4	Sandiehills, - -	10
1 6 8	Blakyairds, - -	1	1 3 4	Bartebeithe, - -	2
1 16 6	Mainhill, - -	3	7 15 0	Conflatteis, - -	8
1 3 4	Windiage, - -	2	3 0 0	Halhill, - - -	1
0 15 0	Bruntbrume, - -	1	4 0 0	Lochwoods, - -	1
6 13 4	Waster Daldowie, -	4	3 6 8	Barachnie, - -	1
5 13 4	Kenmuir, - -	6	5 6 8	Easter Daldowie, -	1
5 6 8	Over Carmyle, - -	10			
5 6 8	Nether Carmyle, -	7	£93 12 10		103

GOVANE WAIRDE.

Old Extent.	Lands.	Holdings.	Old Extent.	Lands.	Holdings.
£4 0 0	Little Govan, - -	4	£1 0 8	Gartnavill, - - -	2
30 0 0	Meikle Govan, - -	41	3 13 4	Balgray, - - -	3
6 0 0	Gorbals, - - -	1	1 5 0	Balshagrie, - - -	1
4 13 4	Titwood and Scheills, -	1	0 13 4	Hyndland, - - -	2
6 0 0	West Scheills, - -	7			
6 13 4	Barschagrie, - -	5	£63 19 0		67

PARTICKE WAIRDE.

Old Extent.	Lands.	Holdings.	Old Extent.	Lands.	Holdings.
£10 13 4	Town of Particke, -	11	£3 6 8	Over Carntyne, - -	4
2 13 4	Nether Newton, - -	5	2 16 8	Nether Carntyne, -	3
2 0 0	Over Newton, - - -	2	4 0 0	Dalmarnock, - - -	4
2 0 0	Stobcorse, - - -	1	6 0 0	Burrowfield and Nichol-	
0 13 4	Meikle Cowcaddens, -	1		house, - - -	4
0 6 8	Little Cowcaddens, -	1	1 13 4	Brumehill, - - -	1
1 0 0	Kirklie, - - -	1	0 5 0	Carsoune [Carntoune],	1
3 6 8	Woodsydis, - - -	2	—	Lynagehauche (12 acres),	4
4 6 8	Garroche, - - -	1	—	Whyt Inch Meadow, -	1
5 0 0	Gairbrade, - - -	2	—	Particke Mill, - - -	1
1 6 8	Lambhill, - - -	1	—	Particke Mill land (4	
1 6 8	Ruchehill, - - -	1		acres), house and yard,	1
4 6 8	Capoche, - - -	1	—	Town Mill on Kelvin,	1
4 6 8	Nether Possil, - - -	4	—	Wheit Mill on Kelvin,	1
2 3 4	Over Possil, - - -	2	1 13 4	Ramshorn and Meadow-	
2 3 4	Kenmuir, - - -	1		flat, - - -	1
—	Cautstone, - - -	1	—	Walke Mill on Kelvin,	1
3 0 0	Kendiehill, - - -	2			
2 16 8	Haghill, - - -	1	£73 5 0		69

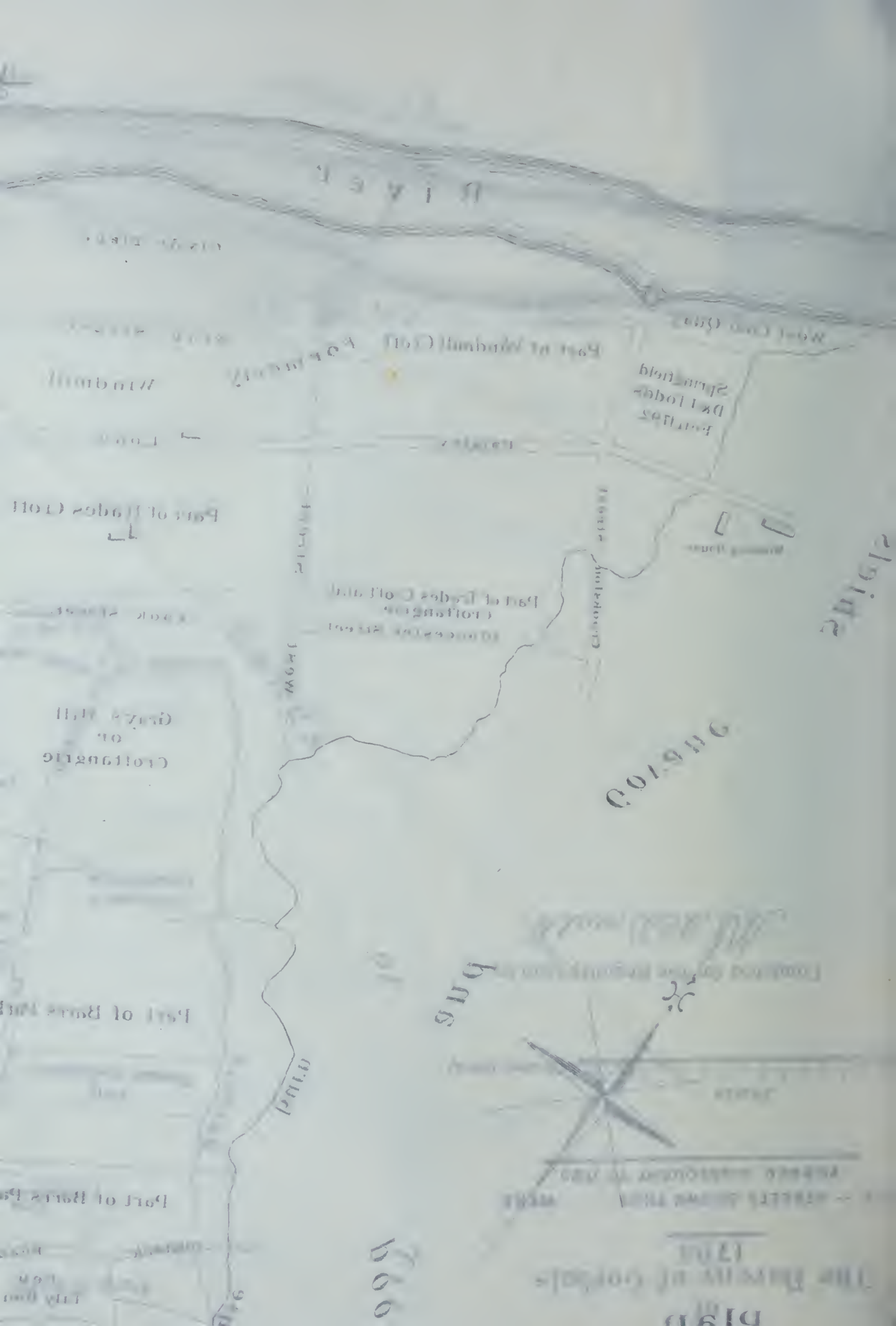
SUMMA OF THE HAILL 4 WAIRDES.

Amount of "Old Extent," so far as stated,¹ £310 10s. 2d.

Silver Maill (being amount payable in money), £305 6s.

Chalders.	Bolls.	Firlots.	Pecks.	
13	12	0	0	lordship malt <i>alias</i> ferm malt bear.
14	14	2	0	multure malt.
16	2	0	0	ferm meal.
23	0	3	2	multure meal.
13	1	0	0	corn.
14	dozen salmon.			
41	dozen and 1½ capons.			
30	dozen and 6 poultry.			

¹ It will be observed that in a few cases the amount of "Old Extent" is not stated.



The River of Corals
1701



hns

Sancti Spiritus

Matanzas

Bay of Havana

Port of Sagua

Port of Matanzas

Port of Havana

THE FACULTY OF PROCURATORS IN GLASGOW AND THEIR PEW IN THE HIGH CHURCH.

PRIOR to the Reformation it was the nave only of our churches that was occupied by the congregation—the men on the south, the women on the north side¹—the choir was reserved for the clergy and, in some instances, for specially privileged laymen.² In early days the clergy stood throughout the service, as is still the practice in some parts of Christendom,³ but in Western Europe it became usual to allow them to sit at certain times. Cathedral and abbey churches were accordingly furnished with stalls, and fitted with seats. In ordinary parish churches, *sedilia* (*sedilia cum formis*),⁴ generally three in number (German, *Dreisitz*),⁵ were set in the south wall of the chancel for the celebrant and ministers of the altar, the priest, deacon and sub-deacon. No seats were provided for the worshippers, who either stood or knelt,⁶ as in the

¹ "Masculi stant in australi parte, et feminae in boreali," Amalarius (*circa* 520), "De ecclesiasticis officiis," iii., c. 2, Migne, *Patrologiae Cursus completus*, T. 105, p. 1105; Durandus, *Rationale Divinorum Officiorum*, T. 1, § 46; Duranti, *De ritibus Ecclesiae Catholicae*, i., c. 18, No. 2, p. 119 (Paris, 1632). See also *La distinction des places en l'église pour les clercs et pour les laïques* (Lyon, 1664).

² *Statuta Ecclesiae Scoticae*, ed. Robertson, ii., pp. 42, 46, 273, 275 (Bannatyne Club). See also the Council of Exeter, 1287 (Wilkins, *Concilia*, ii., p. 140), where reference is made as to disputes regarding seats in churches; Barbier de Montault, *Traité de la construction des Églises*, i., p. 253 (Paris, 1878); Otte, *Handbuch der kirklichen Kunst-Archaeologie*, i., p. 293 (Leipzig, 1883-84, 2 vols., 8vo, 5th ed.).

³ See Curzon, *Visits to the Monasteries of the Levant*, p. 331 (4th ed., London, 1851).

⁴ Simpson, *Visitations of Churches belonging to St. Paul's Cathedral in 1297 and 1458*, pp. 9, 13, 17, 20, 25, 27, 35, 59 (Camden Society).

⁵ *Archaeologia*, x., pp. 261-324; xi., pp. 317-374; Otte, *Archaeologisches Wörterbuch*, s.v. (Leipzig, 1877, 8vo); Otte, *Handbuch*, i., p. 291.

⁶ The churches of Peru at the present day preserve many of the characteristics of the Middle Ages in Europe. In the Cathedral of Lima, says M. Charles Weiner, there is neither bench nor pew, neither

Greek church at the present day, but the custom of sitting during part of the service grew up, and people brought chairs or stools with them, as they still do in Spain. In a few churches one or two fixed and enclosed seats or "praying pews" were fitted up, but these were different in form and appearance from what are now known as pews.¹

Pews² in the modern sense were a post-Reformation contrivance;³ and in England were much in vogue amongst the Puritans. With the Reformation, sermons and preaching⁴ assumed an importance that had not hitherto attached to them,⁵ and a sitting posture became a necessity.

In process of time pews became boxes in which the worshippers sat or slept unseen by their neighbours. "Pues are become Tabernacles with rings and curtains to them; there wants nothing but beds to hear ye word of God on."⁶

chair nor prie-Dieu, one's steps resound and are prolonged by the echo; women may be seen in their black mantas, kneeling, squatting on the cold flags, leaning on the bare pillars. *Pérou et Bolivie*, p. 22, (Paris, 1880, 8vo).

¹ There were such pews likewise in some churches in France. Migne, *Dictionnaire d'archéologie sacrée*, s.v. "Banc."

² The Latin word *podium*, whence the Dutch *puyd*, *puye*, the Old French *puy*, and the English *pue* are derived, originally meant, in the Latin of the Middle Ages, *anything on which we lean*. Neale, *The History of Pews*, p. 5 (3rd ed.). This etymology seems to be borrowed from Skinner, *Etymologicon Linguae Anglicanae*, s.v. (1671, fol.). See Heales, *History and Law of Church Seats*, i., p. 23, *et sqq.*

³ On the History of Pews, see Heales, *The History and Law of Church Seats or Pews*, vol. i. (London 1872, 2 vols., 8vo). The author was F.S.A. and Proctor in Doctor's Common. "The History of Seat Reservation in Churches," *Archaeologia*, liii., p. 95. As to Scotland, see Begg, *Seat Rents brought to the Test of Scripture, Law, Reason and Experience*, Edinburgh, 1838; *The Seat Rent Question*, Edinburgh, 1839; Duncan, *Parochial Ecclesiastical Law*, p. 216, *et sqq.* (Edinb., 1869, 8vo).

⁴ In 1575 the choir of the Cathedral is styled "the preiching place of Glasgow." Presbytery Records, *Miscellany of the Maitland Club*, i., p. 77. *The First Book of Discipline* provided that a sermon should be preached every Sunday forenoon, and in every notable town likewise on one other day of the week, c. xi., 9th head. The sermons were not nearly so long as is generally supposed. Lee, *Lectures on the History of the Church of Scotland*, i., p. 210, Edinburgh, 1860.

⁵ Sermons were so rarely preached in the Middle Ages that a pulpit was not considered an essential part of church furniture. A Scottish Council of 1225 directed, "let him who is appointed to preach begin his sermon at the horn of the altar," that is, he preached from the highest step of the altar, which was a common practice in the ancient church. Bingham, *Ecclesiastical Antiquities*, viii., 5, § 4.

The people seem, however, occasionally to have sat when there was sermon. In several of the works of Savonarola there is a woodcut representing him as preaching. He declaims from a plain low pulpit; the people stand on the floor in front, a few are seated on a low bench in the foreground. *Prediche del reverendo Padre Fra Ieronimo da Ferrara per tutto l'anno*, Vinegia, 1539, 8vo; *Prediche sopra l'Esodo et Salmi in In Exitu Israel*, Venetia, 1540, 8vo; *Prediche . . . sopra Ezechiel*, lb., 1551, 8vo; *Prediche sopra il Salmo Quam bonus Israel*, Vinegia, 1544, 8vo.

⁶ Charge of Bishop Corbett at Norwich, April 29, 1634; Simpson, *Documents illustrating the History St. Paul's Cathedral*, lii., p. 138 (Camden Society); Besant, *London*, p. 342 (London, 1892).

A bedstead of the antique mode,
 Compact of timber many a load,
 Such as our ancestors did use,
 Was metamorphosed into pews;
 Which still their ancient nature keep
 By lodging folks disposed to sleep.¹

They were often curtained, sometimes fitted with sofas and tables, or even provided with fireplaces.² Communicants sat concealed in their own pews, which compelled the "minister to hunt up and downe to search them out, and administer unto them scattered here and there in severall Pews, remote one from the other."³

In Scotland pewing, as in England, came in with the Reformation. In 156 $\frac{2}{3}$ the Town Council of Peebles ordained the treasurer "to big settis in the Corce Kirk for eis of the parochiners." In 1611 they had a seat for their own special use;⁴ and by the middle of the seventeenth century pews had come into pretty general use in Scotland under the old English name of "dasks" or "desks."⁵ There is an interesting account in the records of the Kirk Session of Dumbarton of the building of a new Aisle in the Parish Church in 1662, and the providing of what is called "the Castle desk" in lieu of the seat which had formerly been occupied by the Captain of the Castle, and which was interfered with by the new arrangements. Its standards and covering were to be "of sick hicht y^t they nowise hinder y^e minister from seing of y^e peopill sitting be east of the said seatte, neither y^t y^e peopill from seing & hearing y^e minister." There were a considerable number of other desks in the church at the time.⁶

The use of stools, however, still remained. Amongst the goods purchased in Holland by James Bell in 1622, to bring home to Glasgow were:

"For $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. Kirk stulles at 29 stivers ye stik is £1 9 0."⁷

The introduction of Laud's Liturgy in 1637 is said to have been stopped by

¹Swift, "Baucis and Philemon," *The British Poets*, xxxvii., p. 108.

²Beresford Hope, *Worship in the Church of England*, p. 17 (London, 1874, 8yo); Heales, *History and Law of Church Seats*, i., p. 184; Hook, *Church Dictionary*, s.v. "Pew."

³Rev. Ephraim Vdall, *Communion Comeliness*, p. 5 (London, 1641).

⁴*Charters and Documents relating to the Burgh of Peebles*, pp. 288-360 (Burgh Records Society).

⁵The seats of the clergy are called "stalla sive desks" in 1403. *Testamenta Eboracensia*, iii., p. 23 (Surtees Society). In the visitation of 1458 of the Church of Walton, it is recorded, "quod descendi eiusdem cancelli sunt fracti." Simpson, *Visitations of the Churches belonging to St. Paul's Cathedral* p. 92 (Camden Society). In 1492, "fiant nova desks honesta in eodem choro." Heales, *History and Law of Church Seats*, i., pp. 45, 46.

⁶*The Dumbarton Argus*, i. (1833), p. 204.

⁷"A Glasgow Merchant in the Days of James the Sixth," in *The Glasgow Herald*, 2 July, 1864.

one of the congregation in St. Giles flinging her stool at the head of the Dean. Whether the story be true or not, it proves that at this time stools were carried by worshippers. A folding stool of the kind is preserved in the National Museum, which is said to have been the identical missile used on this occasion. The substitution of pews for stools and forms was, however, being urged by those in authority. In 1634 the Bishop of Glasgow issued a mandate for the planting of kirks with seats.¹ The Town Council of Edinburgh in 1639 "thoch guid and ordainit . . . for the better decencie of their churches and for relief of ane of the aforesaid burdens, that the whole churches of this burgh shall be filled with pews or desks, and . . . certain yeirlie deutie imposed upon ilk pew or desk to be uplifted of those to whom the same shall be allotted by the Counsell." It is believed that this was the first introduction of fixed seats into any of the churches in Edinburgh. In 1640 certain persons began to set up seats in the church of Perth, but Lady Kinnaird having put a lock upon hers, the Session intimated that she must not fasten the door.² The greater part of the area was, however, still open, for, in 1645, a dispute having arisen with the Sheriff Clerk, Mr. Patrick Maxwell, the Magistrates stated that they "were content that Mr. Patrick's wife should cause bring in a chair with her and place it in any place of the Kirk floor where she might most conveniently, as many other women did, and he himself should be welcome to sit in any place of the Kirk he might find most convenient for him." In St. Andrews, on the other hand, fixed seats had been in use since shortly after the Reformation, as we learn from a minute of the Kirk Session, of 16th October, 1588, which ordained, "that it be publiclie signifiēt and notifiēt Sondag nixttocum, that na persoun cutt nor carve the daskis in the Kirk, nor na vthir tymmer vnder all heast pane and charge the contravenouris may incur."³ In the National Museum there is a portion of the carved back of a wooden pew,

¹ *Selections from the Registers of the Presbytery of Lanark*, p. 9 (Abbotsford Club).

² It was the practice in the case of a sale of pews in a burgh church to insert in the title a condition that the purchaser should keep his pew unlocked the whole time of divine service within the said kirk, and that if he failed to do so the magistrates should be entitled to remove the lock. See the case of the East Kirk of Dundee, *post*.

Walter Steuart of Purdivan says, "The Keyes of Seats are to be kept by Beddals, that when the proprietors are absent, such as want seats, or throng the seats of others, may be accommodated for the time." *Collections and Observations concerning the Worship . . . of the Church of Scotland*, Bk. ii, tit. xiii. § 8, p. 114 (Arbroath, 1802, 8vo).

³ Maidment, *Reliquiae Antiquae Scoticae*, p. 63; *St. Andrews Kirk Session Register*, part ii., p. 625 (Scottish History Society).

from Abercorn Church, bearing the Drummond arms and the date 1598.¹ In 1601 the Countess of Argyle had a dask or seat in the Church of Stirling; but the Kirk Session "concludit that na seat nor dask salbe licentiat heiraftir to be biggit removabill or unremovabill, within the bodie of the Kirk to any persone or persones."²

Seats of some kind must have been universal in 1645, as the *Directory for Public Worship* requires that "all enter the Assembly not irreverently, but in a grave and seemly manner, taking their *seats* or places without adoration."

Pews were not only leased, but were sold out and out. For example, the Magistrates of Dundee, having in 1669 erected pews or desks in the Old or East Kirk, sold them and granted formal dispositions. "To A. B. and his heirs, and others, his nearest representatives, whatsoever residing within the town and parish heritably, secluding assignees." On these deeds various delicate questions arose: What was the nature of the right thus constituted? Was it feudal or allodial? Was it a right of property or a servitude? or Was it a right or a mere privilege? Was it heritable or moveable? Was it an anomalous right transmissible neither to heir nor executor, but *familiae*? Were next-of-kin of the half blood entitled to claim along with those of the full blood? In 1760 all these nice points came before the Court for consideration. A proprietor of three pews, with five sittings in each, died intestate survived by a sister-german and two sisters consanguinean. The former claimed all three pews as heir in heritage; the latter maintained that they fell to the heirs in moveables, and that they were included amongst such heirs. The Court did not feel called upon to decide upon such fine distinctions, but dismissed the sister-german's claim on the ground that the conveyance was taken to representatives generally, and that there was a pew for each sister.³

¹ *P. S. A., Sco.*, xi., p. 535; *Catalogue of the National Museum of Antiquities in Scotland*, p. 298 (Edinburgh, 1892).

² Register of the Kirk Session of Stirling, *Miscellany of the Maitland Club*, i., pp. 445, 446.

³ *Watson v. Watson*, 9th July, 1760, M. 5431; Campbell, *Session Papers*, vol. x., Nos. 17-19.

The Doctors of the Law have dealt with the point. Hommel states that collaterals succeed to family pews according to proximity, and there is no distinction between agnates and cognates in conformity with the rule of the Civil Law, "Halbe Geburt trit einen Grad weiter." Relations by affinity only are excluded. *Epitome sacri Juris*, c. 60, § 3, p. 314. See also Benedict Carpzov, *Jurisprudencia Ecclesiastica* ii., 23, def. 367, p. 564 (Lipsiae, 1721).

One of the difficulties that had to be faced in questions affecting the succession to pews was where men and women sat on different sides of the church, and the next heir was a female or a male as the case might be. See Carpzov, *ut supra*. The question was debated whether a widower was entitled to have

The stalls in the choir of the Cathedral of Glasgow were, in 1506,¹ repaired and covered with ornamental canopies or baldaquins (*silouris*).² The supporting columns were carved and decorated with angels, but were no doubt swept away by the Reformers as objects of idolatry along with the altars.³ In the order for the purging of the Cathedral of Dunkeld in 1560, the commissioners are expressly directed to "tak guid heyd that neither the dasks, windocks nor durris be ony ways hurt or broken;"⁴ and the order of 1574 regarding the Cathedral of Aberdeen, was just as economical. The Privy Council directed "that the organis with all expeditioun be removed out of the Kirk, and maid profitte of to the use and support of the pure, and that the preystis stallis and bakkis of altaris be removed furth of the places quhair thai now remane, and situat in the partis of the Kirk quhair men may be best easit be thame to heir the sermonis, and sic thingis as servis not for that use to be utherwyse disponit or maid money of."⁵ This shows that there were no seats for the congregation at that time, and evinces the solicitude of the Reformers that the hearers should be comfortable during sermon time. The angel figures, however, probably proved fatal to the Glasgow stalls, the zeal of the Privy Council being specially directed against "images," which were to be taken down and burnt.⁶

his late wife's pew kept vacant for a year that he might have the chance of claiming it for another wife. Friedrich Philippi, *De Subselliis Templorum*, p. 9 (Lipsiae, 1729, 4to).

The whole subject of succession in church seats is elaborately discussed by Koehler, *Abhandlung von Kirchenstühlen*, p. 24, *et sqq.*, who illustrates the various cases by diagrams.

¹ See contract for the work between the Dean and Chapter and Mychell Waghorn, Wright in Glasgow, dated 8th January, 1506. *Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, ii., p. 612; *Diocesan Registers of Glasgow*, ii., p. 312.

² *N. E. Dictionary*, s.v. "celure"; Skeat, *Etymological Dictionary*, s.v. "ciel"; *Promptorium Parvulorum*, s.v. "ceelyn," "cyllowre," "sylure"; *Catholicon Anglicum*, s.v. "sylour"; Amours, *Scottish Alliterative Poems*, p. 252 (S. T. S.). The Dominican Convent described in *Piers the Ploughman's Crede*, was

"Coruen and couered and queyntliche entayled,
With semlich selure y-set on lofte." (l. 200).

In the visitation of the Church of Barlinge, in 1297, it is recorded, "cancellum deficit celatura ultra altare." Simpson, *Visitations of Churches belonging to St. Paul's Cathedral*, p. 9 (Camden Society). The High Altar in the Cathedral of Aberdeen had lofty "sylring" over it. Spalding, *History of the Troubles in Scotland*, ii., p. 106.

³ *The First Book of Discipline* (c. iii., Third Head) required "that idolatrie be removed," by which was understood *inter alia* "adoration of Images and the keeping and retaining of the same." *Works of John Knox*, ed. Laing, ii., p. 188.

⁴ This much resembles the advice given by Pope Gregory the Great to Abbot Mellitus on the first introduction of Christianity to England: "I have determined that the temples of the idols in that nation ought not to be destroyed; but let the idols that are in them be destroyed." Bede, *A. E.*, i., 30.

⁵ *Reg. P. C.*, ii., p. 391.

In 1561 the Privy Council made an Act that all monuments of idolatry should be destroyed, and

The Cathedral of Glasgow is said to have been first used as a Presbyterian place of worship in 1572, during the ministry of Mr. David Weemes, the father-in-law of the well-known Peter Lowe, the father of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow. This is probably not quite accurate. David Weemes was the first fixed minister at Glasgow, but church services had been carried on from the time of the Reformation. John Willock was formally appointed Superintendent of the West in September, 1561, with his residence at Glasgow; but seems to have been resident there, and to have had a stipend from the revenues of the archbishopric from October, 1560. He was one of the authors of *The First Book of Discipline*, which (c. iii., Third Head) contemplates the use of cathedrals as parish churches, and it was no doubt in the Cathedral of Glasgow that he preached.

It was the choir that the Reformers occupied as a place of worship; the nave was used as a kind of public hall for meetings of the trade crafts and other similar purposes.¹ After some time a separate church was required for the landward part of the parish, and the Lower Church or crypt—the *bassa ecclesia*—was appropriated for this purpose under the name of the Laigh Kirk or Barony Kirk.² In 1648 the west end of the nave was fitted up as an additional place of worship, and was called the Outer High Kirk;³ the choir being distinguished as the Inner High—the *ecclesia superior* of old days.

The question of responsibility for the upkeep of the Cathedral soon arose. The fabric had been much injured by the removal of lead, slates, and other material, and repairs were urgently needed.⁴ The Town Council

certain Commissioners were appointed to carry out this in the West. Calderwood, *History of the Kirk of Scotland*, ii., p. 130; *The Works of John Knox*, ed. Laing, ii., pp. 161, 167. At a later period the canopy over the High Altar in Aberdeen Cathedral was thrown down "as smelling of idolatrie." Spalding, *History of the Troubles in Scotland and England*, ii., p. 57. Cf. p. 106.

¹ 26th December, 1602. "The Session refers it to the Presbitery to consider the Deacons of Craft their meetings with their Crafts in the Kirk, as they have done of a long time hitherto."

² Connald Strutheris "grantis he prayed in the lache Kirk and hiche Kirk." Presbytery Records, 6th February, 1592-3, *Miscellany of the Maitland Club*, i., p. 54.

³ Wodrow, *Collections*, ii., p. 9. The partition-wall in the nave was erected before the nave was used as a separate place of worship. See Brereton, *Travels (anno 1635)*, p. 115 (Chetham Society, 1844). In Brereton's time the choir only of Christ Church, Dublin, was used for worship. *Ib.*, p. 138. St. Patrick's Cathedral, like that of Glasgow, was used for two parish churches. *Ib.*

The wall in Glasgow Cathedral stood about the middle of the nave. The space to the east was not used for any purpose.

⁴ The churches generally seem to have fallen into disrepair at the Reformation, and their condition

endeavoured to induce the Crown to undertake the work, but failing in this, the Provost, on 21st August, 1574, convened a meeting at which not only the members of the Council, but also the deacons of the Crafts and other "honest men of the town," were present. While placing upon record that no obligation rested on them to make repairs, the meeting resolved to recommend an assessment of £200 upon the town and freemen "for helping to repair the said Kirk and holding of it wattirfast."¹ The Council at the same time resolved to make themselves comfortable, and (5th January, 157 $\frac{3}{4}$) paid "Williame Reid, for making ane dask in the Hie Kirk, xxxviij s." There was, however, no general seating. In 1578 £10 Scots was given by the Town Council to the minister "to furnis buirdis and furnis to the communion." In 1586 the Session, repeating an order of 1584, appointed the old pulpit stones to be removed with all expedition, and to be laid in ranks for the women to sit upon. This was but cold comfort, and, two years later, the same body directed that some ash trees "in the hie Kirk yard" should be cut down to make forms for the folk to sit on in the Kirk. Next year the Session ordained that no woman sit upon or occupy the forms men should sit on, but either "sit laigh" or else bring stools with them. The behaviour of women in church at this period was a general cause of complaint. Thus at St. Andrews (2nd August, 1598), it was resolved "that the haill saittis fixit within the Kirk be removit with expeditioun, for eschewing of trubill amangis wemen in Kirk." They were in the habit of wearing plaids, which they drew round their heads during sermon and went to sleep, while during prayer they lay upon their faces and did the same thing; conduct which sorely grieved the Session of Glasgow and many another.

and provision for their repair were frequently under the consideration of the Privy Council. See, for example, 13 September, 1563, *Register P. C.*, i., pp. 246, 247.

The General Assembly of 1573 recommended "Anent the sustaining and upholding of Cathedrall Kirks which are paroch Kirks, The same most be done as it had wont to be before, while a new and better order be taine thereanent by the Parliament." *The Booke of the Universall Kirk of Scotland*, i., p. 280. One of the complaints, in 1574, against James Boyd, Archbishop of Glasgow, was that a great number of the Kirks within his diocese were ruinous. He admitted that this was so, but explained that he had not the means of repairing them. *Ib.*, i., pp. 315, 348.

As to repairs on the churches of Glasgow, see Wodrow, *Collections*, ii., p. 11.

¹ *Burgh Records of Glasgow*, 21st August, 1574. This is no doubt the foundation of the absurd story set agoing by Archbishop Spottiswoode (*History of the Church of Scotland*, ii., p. 258), that Andrew Melville, in 1579, prevailed on the Magistrates to destroy the Cathedral, and that it was by the active interposition of the deacons and members of the incorporated trades. There is no trace of such an incident in James Melville's *Diary*, or in any contemporary record.

William Lithgow thus inveighs against them :

And I could wish that Edinburgh would mend
The shameless custome, which none can commend.
Should women walke lyke Spirits? Should women weare
Their wynding sheets alyve? Wrapt up I sweare
From head to foote in Plades, lyke Zimbrian ghostes.¹

In 1604 the Session intimates "that no women, married or unmarried, come within the Kirk doors to preachings or prayers, with their plaids about their heads, neither lie down in the Kirk on their faces in time of prayer, with certification their plaids shall be drawn down, or they raised by the beddal.² The Session considering that great disorder hath been in the Kirk by women's sitting with their heads covered in time of sermon, sleeping that way, ordains intimation to be made, that afterward none shall sit with their heads covered with plaids in time of sermon." The beadle, like the New England tything man, was provided with a staff "for keeping quietness in the Kirk and comely order."³

¹ *Scotland's Welcome to her Native Sonne and Sovereigne Lord, King Charles* (Edinburgh, n.d. [but 1633], 4to).

The Town Council of Edinburgh had passed an Act in 1631 forbidding all women to wear plaids over their heads or faces, under the penalty of £5 Scots and forfeiture of the plaid. This proved ineffectual, and another Act was passed in 1633 strictly enjoining all women, *of whatever quality*, not to wear a plaid under the pain of corporal punishment and forfeiture of the plaid. Still more stringent enactments were made in 1636 and 1648. Stevenson, *Annals of Edinburgh*, pp. 191, 193, 203 (Glasgow, 1845, 8vo). The Town Council of Dumbarton, in 1640, declared that it was "contrair to civilitie" for women to "cum to the Kirk and in the tyme of preiching and prayers keep their playdis about thair heids," and forbad the practice under penalties. The Pre-Reformation Parliament (1457, c. 13) had passed an Act to the same effect. *Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*, ii., p. 49. Dr. Charles Rogers has collected a number of other examples. *Social Life in Scotland*, ii., p. 220 ; iii., p. 399 (Edinburgh, 1884, 8vo).

² Kneeling at prayer was the posture in use in the Scottish Church for upwards of a century after the Reformation. "It was during the irreverent time of the Commonwealth that sitting became the fashion." After the Restoration the Episcopalians stood during prayer, and the Presbyterians sat. Sprott, *The Worship and Offices of the Church of Scotland*, p. 237.

³ Kirk Session Records, 28th June, 1593 (Wodrow, *Collections*, ii., p. 60). In 1663 "the Kirk bedelles being conveyed" before the Town Council "anent the neglect of their dewtie, ordains ilk ane of them to carie in their hands at all respective meetings of divyne service, ane whyt staff, as was in vse of old, not onlie for wakening those that sleeps in the Kirk, but also to walk to and fro from corner to corner in the Kirks, for removing of barnes and boyes out of the Kirks, who troubles the samyne by making of din in tyme of divyne service." Town Council Minutes, 14th November, 1663. In 1665, on the occasion of appointing a new beadle for the Tron Kirk, the Town Council again directed that the beadle "is to walk threw the Kirk in tyme of divyne service, with ane whyt staff in his hand, as wont to be of old, for the crubbing of bairnes and whirs that makes disturbance in the Kirk, and for impeiding of all abuses therein." Town Council Minutes, 25th March, 1665. In Perth the Session Officer carried a red staff for awakening sleepers. *The Chronicle of Perth*, p. 75 (Maitland Club).

In 1587 "the Session appoint that the Red Loft be repaired for the Grammar School bairns to sit in and for them only."¹

In 1591 the Kirk Session gave orders "that a commodious place should be looked out in the Quire of the Hie Kirk for the Grammar School bairns on Sunday,"² but how they were to dispose of themselves when there is not explained. In 1593 it was appointed that the Glasgow beadles were to ring the bell, "row up the knock, and set the formes in order" in the High Kirk and Blackfriars Kirk, and also in the New or Tron Kirk.³

In 1596-7, when the lower church was assigned to Mr. Alexander Rowat, it was ordered that "ane pulpit salbe erected to the said Mr. Alexander, furmes set to the said parochineris, and the Kirk foirsaid salbe maid windticht and watterticht."⁴ It would thus appear that there were no fixed seats in any of the Glasgow churches at this time, except those of the Town Council and perhaps of one or two other public bodies. With these exceptions there was and could be no allocation of seats. Galleries did not exist; but in 1591 the Session and the Trade Crafts had some communications as to their erection. The deacons of the Crafts stated that "none of them were willing to big lafts in the Quire of the Kirk"; and the Session thereupon protested that they were entitled to grant to any one who might apply for it "liberty to big lafts there." If a loft was too much for one Incorporation, the Wrights were anxious to have at least a seat, and in 1604 applied to the Session for authority to build one at their own expense. The claim and protest of the Session do not seem to have extended to the floor of the Choir, for they referred the claim of the Wrights to the Magistrates. Later in the same year the Session enacted that no persons having seats in the High Kirk remove or alter them without the Session's consent.

The Blackfriars Church seems to have fallen into a state of great disrepair shortly after the Reformation. The western gable was ruinous in 1574, but the fabric seems to have been patched up. Repairs were made in 1588 and 1589, and it was used regularly for week-day preaching in accordance with the practice recommended in *The First Book of Discipline*. In 1601 the week-day sermons were transferred from it to the High Church

¹Wodrow, *Collections*, ii., p. 77.

²See also Presbytery Records, 3rd and 17th January, 1597-8, *The Maitland Club Miscellany*, i., pp. 89, 90.

³Wodrow, *Collections*, ii., p. 60.

⁴See also Presbytery Records, 3rd and 17th January, 1597-8. *The Maitland Club Miscellany*, i., pp. 89, 90.

as it was being used for a school during the building of the Grammar School. Next year preaching was resumed in it, and cloth was provided for covering the pulpit. The Commissary of Glasgow, Mr. Robert Chirnesyde of Over Possil, was authorised by the Session to build a seat in it "in the place presently sighted and greed on."

In 1603 the area of the High Church was still occupied by forms.¹ In 1608 the whole question of seating appears to have been taken up by the Session, who nominated My Lord Bishop (*i.e.* Archbishop Spottiswood, who was in right of the See, although he had not yet been consecrated), the Provost, bailies, and others, "to see the whole seats in the Hie Kirk reformed." At the same time the Magistrates decided on building a seat for the college at the expense of the college; and to change the King's seat and the pulpit from the places they occupied; and instructed the Master of Works "to see a seat built to the Earle of Wigtown 7 foot long and 5 foot wide." These measurements give a pretty good idea of the dimensions, at that date, of a family or Corporation pew. The Council seat was also a subject of care, and on 17th August, 1610, they paid "to Patrik Maxwell, for grein silk fustean and vther furnesing furnist to the twa grein claithis to the counsall saitis in the kirkis heich and laich" £37 12s. 12d. Scots; and next year "to Walter Miller, Merchand, for nyne ellis of stemming to be twa coveris to the twa consalis satis" £24 Scots. The pulpit was also covered with green stemmyne (more properly stamming or stamin),²—a thin woollen or worsted fabric, sometimes known as taminy or tammy.

In 1613 Thomas Blakwood in Kirkclie—then a secluded farm, now a well-known district in the west-end of Glasgow—"for prophaning the Sabbothe daye in being ringleader to the matche played in shooting of gunes and other vaine games and pastymes" was enjoined by the Presbytery "to make his publike repentance *in his owne seat* within the Kirk of Govane on Sondaye next, and to pay 20 shillingis to the wse of the Kirk."³ This, however, probably does not refer to a pew, but to a seat in the body of the church as distinguished from the public seat for penitents in front of the pulpit and the more conspicuous pillar, the ordinary place of repentance.⁴

¹ Presbytery Records, *The Miscellany of the Maitland Club*, i., p. 402.

² Presbytery Records, *Miscellany of the Maitland Club*, i., p. 402; Wodrow, *Collections*, ii., pp. 11, 12.

³ Presbytery Records, *Miscellany of the Maitland Club*, i., p. 420.

⁴ Wodrow, *Collections*, ii., pp. 68, 73. In 1602 two men for libelling the minister "made their repentance in thair awn seattis" in the Church of Perth. *The Chronicle of Perth*, p. 9 (Maitland Club).

On 24th August, 1614, for fighting in the Church yard of Campsie on Sunday, Sir James Kincaide

Little more is heard of the seats until 1643, when it was enacted that none win into the Session loft till the Sessioners be placed, and also to raise out of the fore seats all that "weers bleu bonnets." At this period it was optional with the worshippers either to keep their hats on or to take them off during preaching, as they thought best;¹ but blue bonnets, the characteristic of rustics, was not considered becoming wear for a merchant or other well-to-do citizen, and the regulation had reference therefore to country men sitting in church with their blue bonnets on their heads.² This regulation was very much after the Puritan fashion which prevailed in New England, according to which the church seats were assigned according to birth, rank, and wealth.³

A similar feeling prevailed in Scotland. In 1656 the Town Council of Glasgow directed that the forms should be repaired "that they may be keepit for the vse of old and young men of quality, and not for evrie commounne mane as they are now."⁴ Shortly afterwards the Council "tacking

was ordered to make public repentance in linen clothes in the public place. *Miscellany of the Maitland Club*, ii., p. 422.

"The stool," says Sir William Brereton, writing in 1635, "is a public and eminent seat, erected towards the lower end of the Church (Greyfriars, Edinburgh), about two yards from the ground, either about some pillars, or in some such conspicuous place where the whole congregation may take notice of them; this seat is capable of holding about six or eight persons." *Travels*, p. 107.

The "form" was a less elevated seat than the "pillar," and was used for the punishment of minor offenders. Wodrow, *Collections*, ii., p. 24.

The Germans with logical exactness, range *Locus peccatorum* under the head "Public Seats" subdivision, "Common" section, "Communia proprie dicta." Philippi, *De Subselsiis Templorum*, p. 7.

¹ The preacher "falles to the preaching which some heare with their heads couered, some otherwise (in that you may doe as your health requires)." Cowper, *Seven Dayes Conference betweene a Catholicke Christian and a Catholicke Romane*, p. 219 (London, 1613, 8vo); *Works*, p. 682 (London, 1623, fol.).

² Thus the Dean of Guild and Gildry of Stirling, on 9th October, 1650, repeating an order of 1st December, 1623, ordained "that no geldbrether cum to the Kirk nather with blew nor black bonnetis, nor wear the same nather within nor without the toun in tyme cuming, nor cum to the Kirk with gray cloakes of cuntrey cloathe, and that under the paine of the soume of xiijs. iiijd. for ilk fault *toties quoties*. *Extracts from the Records of Stirling*, p. 390 (Glasgow, 1889, 4to). Cf. pp. 381, 386, 387.

³ This practice was, however, carried over from Old England. In 1577 the seating of parishioners according to degree was in use in England. Heales, *History and Law of Church Seats*, i., p. 110.

It is the duty of the churchwardens to place the parishioners according to their rank and station. *Pettman v. Bridger*, 1 Phillimore, Eccl. Rep., 323.

The practice is defended by the canonists, duly supported by authority. See Benedict Carpzov, *Jurisprudencia Ecclesiastica*, ii., 23, def. 369, p. 567 (Lipsiae, 1721, fol.). The more worthy, he says, are always to be preferred; nobility is not to be envied, but is acceptable to all men, and amongst nobles the better blood is to prevail.

On the other hand Barbier de Montault says, "In church all are equal before God; the rich has no precedence over the poor. The first comer is entitled to the first place whatever it may be. This rule is strictly observed at Rome, where there are no reserved seats, except those for sovereigns, governors, magistrates, and the like." *Traité de la construction des Églises*, i., p. 259, Paris, 1878.

⁴ Town Council Minute, 9th Feby., 1656.

to their consideratioune the great abuse laitlie begune and creipit in be the setting of so many chyris, stoolis and vther fixit saitis in all the churchis within this burgh be all maner of persounes promiscuislie without any warrand," resolved to cause the same to be removed, and forbade the erecting or placing of any seats in the churches "bot be speciall warrand of the magistratis and counsall."¹

By this time the whole area of the Cathedral—choir and nave and crypt—seems to have been seated mostly with forms and chairs, but there were also fixed seats appropriated to individuals. When Oliver Cromwell was in Glasgow in April, 1651,² he resided in the house of the Stewarts of Minto at the head of the Drygait, and on Sunday he went to the Inner High Church in the morning, where he "heard Mr. Robert Ramsay preach a very good honest sermon, pertinent for his case. In the afternoon, he come als unexpectedlie to the High Outer Kirk, where he heard Mr. John Carstairs lecture, and Mr. James Durhame preach graciouslie and weell to the times as could have been desyred."³ The first seat that he came to in the Outer High was that of the Provost, George Porterfield,⁴ in which Miss Porterfield was seated. Recognising him as an English officer, she was barely civil, as is too much the fashion nowadays when a stranger is modestly seeking for a resting-place in a fashionable church. Notwithstanding the lady's looks, Cromwell got in and sat down beside her. After the sermon was ended he asked the minister's name. "She sullenly enough told him, and desired to know wherefore he asked. He said because he perceived him to be a very great man, and in his opinion might be chaplain to any prince in Europe, though he had never seen nor heard of him before. She inquired about her questioner, and found it was Oliver Cromwell."⁵ It is possible that Cromwell knew something more of the preacher than his question might suggest, as Durham was, in fact, at the time chaplain to Charles II. The General Assembly "did, in the year 1650, and after mature deliberation, very unanimously pitch upon him, though then about eight and twenty years of

¹Town Council Minute, 22nd Nov., 1656. The chairs are again under consideration—23rd July, 1659.

²*The Regality Club*, iii., p. 39.

³Baillie, *Letters*, iii., p. 165; Letter, 22nd April, 1651, cf. i., p. cviii.

⁴There are many notices of Provost Porterfield in the *Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland*. See *Index*, s.v. The Porterfield Mansion was on the west side of the High Street, a little way off the street, and opposite the Grammar School. It was removed in 1870. Note by the late A. D. Robertson in *Glasghu Facies*, p. 1262.

⁵Wodrow, *Analecta*, iii., p. 292. See also Durham, *The Dying Man's Testament to the Church of Scotland*, p. xxvii. (Glasgow, 1740, 12mo). Robert Urie and Company.

age as amongst the ablest, sickereſt, and moſt accompliſhed miniſters therein, to attend the King's family; in which ſtation, though the times were moſt difficult, as abounding with tentations and ſnares, with jealousies, heart burnings, emulations and animosity, and flowing with high tides of many various and not a few contrary humours, he did ſo wiſely and faithfully behave and acquit himſelf, that there was a conviction thereof left upon the conſciences of all who obſerved him, and ſo as he had peace through Jeſus Chriſt as to that miniſtration."¹

By 1656 the accommodation in the High and Laigh Kirks was found to be too limited for the hearers. The Session brought the ſubject under the notice of the Magiſtrates and Council, who made an Act that the Kirks ſhould be enlarged by lofting and otherwiſe as ſhall be convenient,² which was duly carried out; and a few years afterwards (1667) it was reſolved "that the pews in the haill kirks of this burgh, be ſett out for mail to theis who pleiſes to tak them," and a committee was appointed "to viſit the haill ſeats and lay on the quantitie of mailles thairon." On 24th March, 1677, a committee was appointed "to ſight the Inner Hie Kirk and to cauſ mak and ſett in new pews in ſuch parts thereof as they think fitt." The pulpit of the Inner High Church at that time ſtood on the ſouth ſide of the choir—according to a not uncommon practice of the period—about midway between the ſcreen and the eaſtern ambulatory. Oppoſite to it on the north ſide was a gallery, in which was the King's ſeat. On the right of the latter was the Chancellor's ſeat, and on the left the Council Loft. There was another gallery at the weſt end beſide the ſcreen, which was in later years ſet aſide for the uſe of the Duke of Montroſe, as bailie of the Regality of Glaſgow.

Although, upon the whole, the Magiſtrates were careful of the fabric of the Cathedral, they were not above helping themſelves to ſome of the material. In 1663, being engaged in improving the quay at the Broomielaw, the Dean of Guild (John Barns) was ordained "to try for moir oakin timber in the Hie Kirk or bak galrie for facing thereof."³

¹ John Carſtairs, his colleague and brother-in-law (father of the celebrated Principal Carſtairs), in an Epistle to the Reader, dated 23rd September, 1658, prefixed to Durham, *Commentarie upon the Book of the Revelation*, Glaſgow, 1680, 4to; *The Dying Man's Teſtament*, p. xxiv., *ſupra*. See Wodrow, *Select Biographies*, i., p. 332.

² Town Council Minutes, 29th November, 1656; 14th, 18th, and 28th February, 13th November, 1657. The ſame thing happened in Aberdeen in 1642. Spalding, *History of the Troubles in Scotland and England*, ii., pp. 57, 106.

³ Town Council Minutes, 13th June, 1663.

In 1678 the Magistrates and Town Council granted liberty to Alexander Thom, "architector," to "exerce his imployment and calling in architectorie or in measonrie" within the city for a limited period. They likewise became his patrons, and employed him in 1684 in decorating and improving the King's seat. Under his supervision an ornamental canopy, supported on Corinthian columns, was thrown over the pew, while on its front were displayed the Royal Arms, with sundry thistles and crowns cut in wood by Thom himself. For his services he was paid £525 Scots.¹

The whole area of the choir was covered with pews, as it had been prior to the erection of the lofts. In M'Ure's time, and no doubt long before, they were forty-eight in number, with room for seven persons in each, taking one with another.²

In the Outer High Kirk the pulpit likewise stood upon the south side, about midway between the west end of the nave and the partition which closed in the east end of the church. The Council Loft was opposite the pulpit, while the masters of the Grammar School with their scholars sat in another loft on the right-hand side of the pulpit, at the east end of the church.³ The Outer High was always a cold church. Many complaints were made, and much money was spent in trying to heat it, but with very little success. The earth outside had accumulated to a height of several feet above the floor of the nave, so that constant dampness pervaded the building.

In 1658 the Town Council appointed "ane seat to be maid in the Laich Kirk (that is, the Tron Kirk)⁴ for Mr. Robert Baillie, Professor of Divinity in the University, and his wife"; and in 1660 they directed that the west end of the same Kirk "be pewed in ane comelie and decent forme, as wther Kirkis abroad, and that with the best convencie," and next year the pewing of the remainder was resolved on, and the Council seats were ordered to be lined "with hair and fries." The pews were let, and produced a rent in 1662 of £338 8s. Scots.⁵

When the Outer High was fitted up in 1648, Mr. Patrick Gillespie was appointed minister. He was an eminent and active man, a sturdy supporter

¹Town Council Minutes of this date; M'Ure, *A View of the City of Glasgow*, p. 173 (ed. Macvane); Brown, *History of Glasgow*, ii., p. 61; Denholm, *History of Glasgow*, p. 159 (ed. 1804).

²M'Ure, *A View of the City of Glasgow*, p. 174.

³M'Ure, *A View of the City of Glasgow*, p. 174.

⁴By Laigh Kirk, at this time, was meant the Tron Kirk. See Town Council Minutes, 16th August, 1656; 23rd August, 1661. "The neu Kirk . . . is that which is nou called the Laigh or Tron Kirk." Wodrow, *Collections upon the Lives of the Reformers*, ii., p. 5 (Maitland Club). Cf. p. 8.

⁵Town Council Minutes, 14th June, 1662.

of Cromwell, and the first in Scotland who publicly prayed for his welfare. He was deposed by the Assembly in 1651, but the sentence was reversed by the Synod of Glasgow; and in 1653 he was appointed Principal of the University of Glasgow by the English Sequestrators. The Town and the Principal were often at variance; and in 1659 a difficulty arose between the College and the Magistrates regarding the seating of the students in church. The students claimed right to seats in the Inner High, but the Magistrates declined to allow them to sit there, and set the town officers to keep the seats and door. The Principal thereupon resolved to preach to the students in the College Hall upon Sunday afternoons, and intimated this to the Session. The Session would not, however, listen to it, and maintained that as he was still minister of the Easter Quarter congregation he was bound to preach in the Outer High. At the same time they assigned the Western Loft in that church to the College, and if this was not acceptable they offered to the students any other seat, even the Session Loft. The Principal complained of the coldness of the church, and gave this as his reason for not preaching there, although finally he consented to do so. Next year Charles II. was restored, when the Committee of Estates had Principal Gillespie arrested, at the expense of the city, and laid him up in Stirling Castle. He was afterwards imprisoned in the Bass along with a number of other ministers for his hand in "The Western Remonstrance,"¹ and "The Causes of the Lord's Wrath,"² but through the influence of his friends—particularly Lord Sinclair—he was ultimately liberated.³

The dispute between the University authorities and the Town Council was ultimately arranged, and the students continued to occupy seats in the High Church. In 1695 their number had so much increased—being then

¹ Addressed to the Committee of Estates: "The humble Remonstrance of the Gentlemen, Commanders, and Ministers attending the forces in the West," 17 October, 1650. Balfour, *Historical Works*, iv., p. 1650 (Edinburgh, 1825); Peterkin, *Records of the Kirk of Scotland*, p. 604. A document drawn up after the battle of Dunbar, by those who distrusted the King, and hence were known as "Remonstrants" or "Protesters."

² *Causes of the Lord's wrath against Scotland, manifested in his sad late dispensations. Whereunto is added a paper, particularly holding forth the sins of the ministry.* 1653, 4to. For his part in this, and in the Remonstrance, James Guthrie, the minister of Stirling, was brought to trial after the Restoration, condemned, and beheaded. *Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*, vii., Appendix, p. 34 sqq.; Wodrow, *History of the Sufferings of the Church of Scotland*, i., p. 173 sqq. (Glasgow, 1829, 8vo). He pronounced sentence of excommunication against Middleton, which was only relaxed after penance, an insult which the Commissioner never forgave.

³ Wodrow, *Op. laud*, i., pp. 179, 204, 207; *Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*, vii., Appendix, p. 18. Charles said that if he had known they would spare Gillespie he would have spared Guthrie.

nearly 300—that the Town Council appointed the Dean of Guild to make up such additional accommodation for them as he could. When the College Church was built, the University obtained a large number of seats for the professors, students, and college servants. Of these they took possession on 18th January, 1702, and at the same time abandoned the Cathedral.

The diets of public worship were much longer in those days than now, and no shortening of the service was allowed. In 1651 Mr. Zachary Boyd, the minister of the Barony, seems to have attempted something of the kind; but the Presbytery had their eye upon him, and appointed a committee to speak to him “about the soon skailing of the Barrony Kirk on Sunday afternoon.” In the early part of the seventeenth century the service commenced at seven in the morning; the sermon was expected to last an hour, but not more, and to be finished by nine o’clock. The hour of meeting was made somewhat later as the century advanced. Mr. Charles Morthland, Professor of Oriental Languages, tells us that, in the beginning of the eighteenth century, morning service on Sundays began at ten o’clock and ended about a quarter-past twelve. Afternoon service commenced at two o’clock, and lasted about two hours.¹

Church attendance was not optional, and was no mere formality either with the Grammar School boys or the University students. “Every Lord’s day at nine of the clock in the morning, at the sound of the great bell, all the students meet in the Great Hall, when the Principal and other Professors being present, the names of the students are called over and the absents marked; some part of a Psalm is sung and prayers said by the Principal. After which he and the rest of the Masters in their gowns, with all the students in theirs, according to their several degrees, walk in good order to the Church, where there are convenient seats under the view of their Masters. The same order and method is preserved in the afternoon.”² When the whole public worship of the Lord’s day is over the Masters convene their respective scholars, and examine them of what they have heard of the sermons; after which, having sung part of a Psalm and prayed, they dismiss them.”³ The students then had supper and retired to their chambers in the College, so that, says one of them, “there is no room for vain ramblings and wicked prophanations of the day, if we were so disposed.”⁴

¹ *An Account of the Government of the Church of Scotland*, p. 14 (London, 1708, 4to).

² The service was somewhat longer in Edinburgh in 1635. Brereton, *Travels*, p. 109.

³ *An Account of the Government of the Church of Scotland*, p. 24 (London, 1708, 4to).

⁴ Josiah Chorley’s “Register” quoted *Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis*, Preface, p. xxv.; and VOL. IV., PT. II.

It was the practice for an elder to stand at the church door in charge of the plate, and to note the contributions of the people. The students were carefully watched, and their alms were found lacking; whereupon the Faculty resolved to make a special collection every Saturday in each class under the inspection of the Regents, who were to hand the amount to the collector at the church door next day. Towards the end of the century the University set up a chapel of its own, and the seats in the College Church being no longer required were let by auction to the highest bidder.¹ The auction took place in the church itself.

At what date the Procurators, who practised in the Commissariat Courts of Glasgow, acquired right to a special seat in the Cathedral does not appear; although it is probable that they did so about the same time and in the same manner as the College, the Grammar School, and other public bodies. But be this as it may, they were in possession shortly before the Revolution, and the pew is often referred to in the Faculty records.

When Alexander Thom, the architect, was engaged upon the King's seat in the High Church in 1683 and 1684, the Faculty seem to have employed him in refitting and decorating the Consistory Court-house, for which they paid him £229 6s. 8d. The church seat was likewise put in order, as we learn from the accounts of William Bryce,² who was Collector from 1683 to 1688:

It. to the wrightts at repairing the dask be verball ord.,	-	-	-	-	-	£00.06.0
It. for greane searge 2 elne and 3 quarters,	-	-	-	-	-	03.08.0
It. for silke freinge, lynng, naills, worsit, and macking conforme to ane compt,						12.11.4
* * * * *						
It. to Rot. Telpher for mending the locke in the Kirke,	-	-	-	-	-	00.08.0
It. for ane Key to the outer door,	-	-	-	-	-	02.00.0
It. for ane Key to the inner door,	-	-	-	-	-	00.16.0

The keys, however, perhaps belonged to the Consistory Court-house.

The pew was on the floor of the Choir or Inner High Kirk, and was,

in Innes, *Sketches of Early Scotch History*, p. 233. As to an earlier period, see James Melville's *Diary*, pp. 43, 53.

In 1704, out of some 200 to 300 students, 40 were in residence within the College. *North of England and Scotland in 1704*, p. 49 (Edinburgh, 1818, 12mo).

¹ Advertisement in *The Glasgow Chronicle*, 25 April, 1776. The auction of the seats in certain churches in England is authorised by Statute, 58 Geo. III., c. 45, sec. 79; 59 Geo. III., c. 134, sec. 32. In Scotland it was the practice to lease the pews in the common loft to the highest bidder. Rogers, *Social Life in Scotland*, iii., p. 386.

² William Bryce was owner of a property on the south side of the Gallowgate. M'Ure, *A View of the City of Glasgow*, p. 125 (ed. Macvean).

as we see, covered with green serge fringed with silk, and was furnished with a lock in accordance with the fashion of the day.

At this date the Society consisted of the Commissaries of Glasgow, Sir William Fleming of Farme and his son, Archibald Fleming, their Commissary Depute; and the Commissary of Hamilton and Campsie, Thomas Lockhart; the Clerks of the two Commissariots; the Procurator-Fiscal of the Commissariot of Glasgow, and twenty-eight ordinary members, two of the most prominent of whom were John Graham of Dougalston and John Crawford of Milton. Dougalston was born in 1638, and was an active member of the Merchants' House, to which he bequeathed £2000 Scots on his death in 1700. He had an excellent law practice, and acted for the city in the purchase of the land they acquired in 1668 from Sir Patrick Maxwell of Newark, for the purpose of forming Port-Glasgow.

John Crawford of Milton—born in 1631, died in 1706—had likewise a good business, and had the University amongst his clients. Like Dougalston, he left a legacy to the Merchants' House. The garrulous John M'Ure, the historian of Glasgow, in the course of narrating the proceedings at the infestment of the Duke of Hamilton as Bailie of the Regality of Glasgow in 1673, mentions that His Grace "was infest in the fore-tower of the castle of Glasgow, by delivery of earth and stone of the said tower, and a broad sword of justice and other symbols used in the like cases; whereupon Mr. Johnston, (*i.e.* James Johnston of Straiton, Writer to the Signet), the attorney, took instrument by a broad piece of gold in the clerk's hand, John Crawford of Milton, Writer in Glasgow. And I, his apprentice, were both witnesses to that important infestment."¹

William Bryce was succeeded as Collector by William Anderson, who held office from June, 1688, till November, 1692. The seat reappears in the accounts of 1692.

It. to John Kinge, Kirke Officer, by warrand, - - - - -	£0002.18.00
It. for silke and workmanship to mend the cloath on the church seat, -	0001.15.00

This repair sufficed for several years, nothing further having been expended until the Collectorship of John Bryson, 1696 to 1698, when he credits himself—

It. to John Mitchell for the sett keeping, - - - - -	£00.14.06
* * * * *	
It. to John Mitchell for dressing of the Green cloth, - - - - -	00.06.00

¹ M'Ure, *A View of the City of Glasgow*, p. 81 (ed. Macvewan).

A similar entry occurs in the accounts of Thomas Orr, Collector for the years 1698 to 1701 :

To John Mitchell for mending the cloth in the Kirk, furnishing taggs and silk theretoo, - - - - - £00.06.00

Thomas Orr was a brother of John Orr, senior, of Barrowfield, and was for many years Burgh Fiscal and Bailie Substitute of the Regality. He died on 17th December, 1735, at the age of 67, and bequeathed 100 merks to the poor of the Faculty. He was owner, at the time of his death, of "a great and stately lodging" on the north side of the Gallowgate, "of pure ashler fine work, and new buildings on both sides of the closs, with a fine garden at the head thereof, and a well in the close very useful to the tenants and neighbourhood."¹

During the three years, 1706-1709, that James Alexander was Collector, there was expended—

For dressing the seat in the Kirk and for cloath for covering the clerks table conform to his warrand and discharge,	-	-	-	-	-	-	£007.07.00
For leather and naills to said table and for workmanship,	-	-	-	-	-	-	001.17.00
* * * * *							
Item for stemging to the bench cloath,	-	-	-	-	-	-	000.04.04

The upkeep of the Bench of the Court, the Bar, the Procurators' seat in Court—which was also covered with green cloth—the Clerk's table, and other parts of the Consistory Court-house fell upon the Faculty, and payments for these are frequently recorded.

An entry occurs in the Corporation accounts at this time in connection with the Church seats, which indicates the existence of an unlooked-for custom :

"To flowers yearly to Counsell-hous and seats in the churches £12" Scots.

This is from a statement prepared in 1701 to show the whole annual expenditure of the town. In 1683 the treasurer was authorised "to pay to George Duncan twenty-four pounds for service done be him in furnishing of roses and flowers to the Counsellhou and Kirks to the magistrates and counsell."² The use of flowers in church on certain festivals is very ancient.³ Their indiscriminate use at all time, and as mere decorations not as symbolical

¹ M'Ure, *A View of the City of Glasgow*, p. 124 ; *Glasgow Past and Present*, ii., p. 458.

² *Memorabilia of the City of Glasgow*, pp. 242, 296.

³ Riddle, *Manual of Christian Antiquity*, p. 706 (London, 1839, 8vo) ; Walcott, *Sacred Archaeology*, s.v. "Flowers."

4 to Lt. 1785 John by warrant - - - - - 0002: 13: 00
 4 to Major Hester by warrant - - - - - 0002: 18: 00
 4 to John Hester & John Lewis sold by warrant - - 0006: 00: 00

Exp. fee in the company and — 0201: 18: 00

[illegible]

Alkivil comissa ligat as
~~Præmilla comissa~~
 Præmilla comissa

W. F. Zimmermann

Lominy Comiff

1880

7a 111 12

William Byrd

Linderson

Wm. Bryson

Charles Stuart

Walter Bryce

Thomas err

Bill and son



of any sacred truth, is supposed to be modern and American, but was apparently a custom in Scotland two hundred years ago.¹

"This loyal city," we are told, "was amongst the first of the kingdom who proclaim'd with great solemnity his illustrious highness, the Duke of Brunswick and Lunnenburgh, King of Great Britain, upon the first notice of the decease of Queen Anne, and every other thing necessary for the public place." The city's loyalty to the House of Hanover was stedfast and unwavering, and was shared in by the Faculty; for when George I. died in June, 1727, Cuthbert Stewart, the Collector, is credited,

By James Wardrop, mert., for black cloath at King George's death, to cover
the Kirk seat, - - - - - £3 0 0

And again :

By Alexr. Smellie, Taylor, for making the new and mending the old cover-
ings for the seats and table, - - - - - £1 10 0

By Thomas Cullen, for keeping the seat, - - - - - 3 0 0

Alexander Wotherspoon, Collector, 1733 to 1736, made several disbursements for the seat :

By cash given a wright for mending the seatt in the High Church, - - - - - £0 12 0
* * * * *

By cash given Mr. Harberson, mercht., for cloath and gallowns to cover the
bench in the Commissar Court, p. acct. and receipt, - - - - - 19 4 0

By cash given a Taylor, for making a cover to the Bench and for mend-
ing the cloath in the Church Seatt and furnishing silk thereto, - - - - - 3 12 0

Harberson was in favour with the Faculty, for they lent to him, William Robb and John Graham, merchants, on 17th February, 1735, out of the Faculty funds, £333 6s. 8d. Scots, or £27 15s. 6½d. stg. Transactions such as this, and they are very numerous, show how small were the resources of the Glasgow trader of the day. At the same time the Faculty lent £466 13s. 4d. Scots, or £38 17s. 8½d. stg., to Hugh Cathcart, merchant in Glasgow, and Thomas Wardrop, maltman, on their joint bond. A loan of £240 Scots, or £20 stg., required the joint security of John Bryson of Neilsland, William Spens, writer in Ruglen, and John Todd, younger, of Haghill, maltman in Glasgow. Loans to a single debtor seldom exceeded £20 to £30 Scots, i.e. £1 13s. 4d. to £2 10s. stg., except in the case of substantial landed

¹ On the use of flowers on the altar and as a general decoration of the church, see Heales, *The Archaeology of the Christian Altar*, p. 74 (London, 1881, 8vo); Ernest Geldart, *The Art of Garnishing Churches at Christmas and other Times* (London, 1884, 8vo, 2nd ed., originally by E. Y. Cox); W. A. Barrett, *Flowers and Festivals* (London, 1868, 16mo); Jakob, *Die Künste im Dienste der Kirche*, p. 69; Arnold Rutter, *Die Pflanzenwelt in Dienste der Kirche* (Regensburg, 1886-95, 8vo).

proprietors. The laird of Jordanhill was debtor to the Faculty for 500 merks or £333 6s. 8d. Scots, *i.e.* £27 15s. 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ d. stg., which he secured by a long list of cautioners, who gave considerable trouble before they paid the debt.

To set up the Bleachfield Company and Manufactory of Dalquhurn, in 1727, required the united efforts of twenty-nine of the best citizens of Glasgow, including merchants, physicians, surgeons, and landed proprietors, and the Rector of the Grammar School, to raise a capital of £540 sterling. In addition they had a premium of £600 sterling from the Trustees for improving fisheries and manufactories in Scotland.

The Faculty was again in mourning in 1737 or 1738; the exact time is not recorded:

By cash paid for black cloath to cover the Comissr. Court Bench, Clerk's
table and seat in the Kirk, and to the Taylor for making thereof per
receipts, - - - - - £16 4 0

The records do not disclose the occasion of this mourning. It is possible that it was out of respect for Sir Archibald Fleming, who died in August, 1738. He and his father, Sir William Fleming, and his grandfather, Sir Archibald Fleming, had all been Commissaries of Glasgow; Sir William died in 1706, and Sir Archibald had resigned in favour of Sir John Houston of that Ilk many years before his death. The family property was much encumbered by Sir Archibald during the later years of his father's life, and fell into the hands of the Earl of Selkirk, as heritable creditor, in 1711. At his death Sir Archibald seems to have been possessed of nothing. For many years the Faculty allowed £24 Scots a year to his sister, Miss Helen Fleming, daughter of Sir William Fleming of Farme. The inventory of his estate consists of but one item:

"ane sun Dyall standing presently in a yeard in Nook of Kilbride possessed by John Fleeming of Nook estimate and valued at £25 4s. Scots money."

His executrix was his daughter, Janet Fleming, wife of William Bogle, Writer in Hamilton.

The black cover soon disappeared, and next year Collector John Marshall pays:

Cash for a new green cloath for the seat in the Kirk per receipt, - - £2 14 0
Cash paid for making thereof per do., - - - - - 2 14 0

In February, 1751, during the Collectorship of John Buchanan, junior (1749 to 1752), the Commissary of Glasgow, Mr. Charles Maitland of Pittrichie, Advocate, the Commissary, died. On this occasion there was

Paid Finlay Lang for putting the bench and Kirk seat in mourning at	
Petrickie's death, - - - - -	£17 8 0
By cash paid for a Lock to the Kirk seat, - - - - -	1 8 0
By cash paid for mending the Lock, - - - - -	0 8 0
By cash paid for repairing the seats in the Court per receipt, - - - - -	2 8 0
	<hr/>
	£21 12 0

Pittrichie succeeded John Porterfield of Fulwood as Commissary in 1734, when he contributed a Jacobus of gold, equal to £15 Scots, to the Faculty funds. The old custom that the Commissaries made annual contributions like other members had gone out of fashion, and it had become the practice, when they accepted office and thereby became members of Faculty, that they should make a gift to the Faculty. Thus, William Weir, on his appointment about the same time as Commissary of Hamilton and Campsie, paid a guinea of gold, equal to £12 12s. Scots. He was a member of the Glasgow bar, had been apprenticed in 1720 to Cuthbert Stewart, and was admitted procurator and member of Faculty in 1724, and as Commissary he was its official head for many years. He was also clerk to the Incorporation of Fleshers, and is described by M'Ure as "a person of good integrity."

Three years later the seat required further care. On 3rd April, 1755, the Collector, William Graham,

Paid Robert Mathie for righting the Writer's seat, mending the Bench, and making M'Ure's Broad, - - - - -	£4 16s. Scots.
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This may refer to the seat in Court, but more probably it is the church seat. "M'Ure's Broad" is the usual "Donation Board" commemorating a gift.¹ The donor was John M'Ure, "Clerk to the registration of Seisins and other evidents for the district of Glasgow," as he styles himself upon the title-page of his very quaint *View of the City of Glasgow*. He died on 4th June, 1747, and bequeathed to the poor of the Faculty 200 merks, or £133 6s. 8d. Scots, owing to him by his wife's kinsman, James Stirling of Craigbarnet. The laird was "out" in the risings of 1715 and 1745, and his estates forfeited.² The Faculty had some difficulty in recovering the money; and it was not until April, 1756, that they received payment, along with £14 12s. 1d. of interest.

¹ The Board is still preserved in the Faculty's Rooms. It was painted by John Balmano, painter, who had £8 Scots for his pains.

² *The Stirlings of Craigbarnet and Law*, p. 12 (Edinburgh, 1883, 4to); M'Ure, *A View of the City of Glasgow*, p. 211 (ed. Macvean).

In 1761 the Faculty commenced a new Minute Book, which opens with a resolution for the correction of certain abuses which had grown up in reference to the admission of procurators and apprentices. In this they put on record part of their own history, which is not without interest.

“Which day (23rd March, 1761) the Faculty of Writers in Glasgow being convened, and taking into their consideration that the said Faculty,—consisting of the Commissaries of Glasgow and Hamilton and Campsie, the Dean of Faculty, Clerks of the Commissariot Courts, Procurator-Fiscals and Procurators, acting in the different Courts in Glasgow, who have been regularly admitted by the said Commissaries and Faculty, and who have paid their respective freedom fynes or entry monies,—Is, and for time immemorial past has been, a legal subsisting Society and Corporation, So they have from time to time made acts and regulations for the orderly conducting of their affairs and businesses, and for the relief of their poor; And the procurators and members so admitted had and have the sole priviledge of solliciting and acting as procurators before every Court in Glasgow, and also a right to act in all the other Courts held within the Commissariots of Glasgow, Hamilton and Campsie.”

In the same connection may be read a Minute two years later (14th April, 1763).

“The which day Conveened Mr. John Wardrop, Dean, and a considerable number of the other members of the Faculty of Procurators in Glasgow, when Charles Selkrig, merchant in Glasgow, in consideration that his ancestors were members of Faculty for about one hundred and fifty years past, gave the sum of Ten pounds sterling into the hands of the Collector for the use of the Faculty’s poor; and for which donation the Faculty confer upon and admit him to the degree of an honorary member of the Faculty with all priviledges.” This is probably the only case of honorary membership in the whole history of the Faculty.

Under the new regime inaugurated in 1761 the seat does not seem to have been an object of so much interest as before, or it may be that the Collector having more work on hand did not give it so prominent a place in his accounts. It appears, however, occasionally; and the disbursements are now stated in Sterling instead of Scots money. James Clark, Collector, 1758-61, paid in the latter year—

For making a Key to the seat in the Church, and mending the lock of the
Court House, - - - - - £0 1s. 8d. stg.

Glasgow 7th June 1748

The Comm. pass & Faculty ordain John McCull
 the present Collector to uplift all of money owing
 to the Faculty and the sum of Meritorious first to
 come in & that he get any bills that are present
 as to his diligence & reward payable and
 the first of Nov. next and that he make
 report hereof to the Faculty and if said sum
 of Meritorious

John Wilson
 Hugh Crawford

William Byrne &
 John McCull

William Weir
 Alex Stevenson
 Robert Lockhead

John Marshall
 John Buchanan Junr
 Thomas Weir
 John Wardrop

Glasgow 7th Decr 1748

Which Day John Wardrop wryter for the Glasgow
 was elected Dean of Faculty in place of
 Hugh Crawford Senr deceased

Alex Wetherpoon &

Alex Stevenson

John Wilson

John Syme &

John McCull
 John Buchanan Junr

Thomas Weir

In 1772 the seat was covered with black cloth at an expense of 8s. 7½d. stg., as George Thomson, the Collector, records. This was no doubt on account of the death of the Dean.

John Wardrop was bound apprentice to Hugh Crawford in August, 1722, and admitted a member of Faculty on 3rd June, 1725. On 7th December, 1748, he was elected Dean in room of his old master, so that he held office for 24 years. He had an excellent general business. He was clerk to three of the incorporated Trades—the Coopers, the Masons, and the Barbers—and was one of the founders of the Glasgow Arms Bank. He was a nephew of John Woddrop, Bailie of Glasgow, in 1697, and also of Robert Sanders of Auldhouse, the founder of the benefaction still managed by the Merchants' House under the name of the Auldhouse Mortification, a title which, in this case at least, possesses a *double entendre*, as Wodrow mentions that "Robert Sanders was exceedingly disobliged by his relations, and so put all he had by them." This is not literally true, as he left John Wardrop 1000 merks Scots. There was also vested in him, along with other relatives, the right of presentation to the bursaries and apprenticeship founded under the Mortifications, which only lapsed on his death in 1772. John Wardrop was Depute Admiral of the Clyde in 1763 and Burgh Fiscal in 1764, and was the last who held the office of Bailie Substitute of the Regality of Glasgow.¹

He was succeeded as Dean by William Somervell, who had also been an apprentice of Hugh Crawford. He was elected upon 23rd July, 1772, and died in 1777. It is not recorded whether the Faculty paid the usual token of respect to his memory by draping the church seat; but Joseph Crombie, the Collector, takes credit as follows:

26th June, 1777.

Paid Archd. Mair for Kirk Seat, - - - -	£16	4	7
Out of which he deducted - - - -	0	7	0
	<hr/> £15 17 7 stg.		

This sum represents a very considerable amount of work and fittings, and, judging from the date, it probably included a payment for mourning. Mr. Somervell was survived by a daughter, Margaret, who was decerned his

¹There was a case in 1742, Marion Tennant or Millar *v.* John Dunning and John Wardrop, which gives some curious particulars of the conduct of Wardrop as a judge. Papers in *Kilkerran Collection*, No. 166. *Supra*, vol. iii., p. 84.

executrix and next-of-kin, 7th August, 1777; her cautioner was George Riddoch, Writer.

On 3rd July, 1777, Alexander Wotherspoon was elected Dean in room of William Somervell. He served at the bar as apprentice to John Sym—the great-great-grandfather on the mother's side of Professor John Wilson (Christopher North)—and was admitted a member of Faculty on 9th June, 1724, and held the office of Collector for the three years, 1733 to 1736. It is somewhat curious that when he presented his accounts for examination at the end of his term, they were remitted for audit to Hugh Crawford, John Wardrop, and William Somervell, and that all four became Deans, and in the order named. In 1754 Mr. Wotherspoon acquired the lands of Kelvingrove from Mr. Campbell of Blythswood,¹ and built the original mansion-house, which was subsequently acquired and enlarged by Provost Patrick Colquhoun, and is now the repository of the Municipal Museum.² He was clerk to the Incorporation of Tailors and to the Incorporation of Skinners, and was likewise for many years Preceptor of St. Nicholas Hospital.³ In his younger days he had been a partner in and the treasurer of the unfortunate "Glasgow Cattle Slaughtering Company," commemorated by "Senex."

At the time of Mr. Wotherspoon's election the war with the American Colonies was going on; and as it seriously affected the commercial interests of Glasgow, the Magistrates resolved to promote a public subscription for raising the funds necessary to equip a regiment of foot to assist in bringing hostilities to an end. The subscription was commenced early in January, 1778, was enthusiastically taken up, and by the end of the month amounted to over £10,000, a very large sum, when it is remembered that the population of Glasgow was only 38,000, or about that of Govan at the present day. The Town subscribed £1000, and the Trades House £500. The individual Trades gave from £400 to £100 each, while the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons and the Faculty of Procurators, with due regard to etiquette, made their contribution in guineas, and gave one hundred each. To the Procurators' subscription individual members added

¹ Sasine recorded *P.R.* Regality of Glasgow, 30th December, 1756. The original Feu Contract, dated 18th May, 1754, was recorded in the Commissary Court Books of Glasgow, 9th November, 1780.

² Since the above was written Kelvingrove House has disappeared, having been removed to make way for the buildings of the Glasgow Exhibition of 1901.

³ See Town Council Minutes, October, 1779. The books of the Factor for the University show that he was Preceptor in 1748. He retained the office till his death in 1779.

one hundred and fifty guineas.¹ In the Faculty minutes it is expressed to be "towards the expense of raising a Battalion of men for His Majesty's service in the present situation of affairs in America." What the situation was in the opinion of the citizens of Glasgow is clearly expressed in a loyal Address by the Magistrates to the King: "The constitutional liberty and the rights of mankind being still trampled upon," say they, "by your rebellious subjects in America, we beg leave in the most humble manner to represent to your Majesty, that we think vigorous and speedy efforts ought to be made in order to restore peace to your American colonies."

Mr. Wotherspoon held the office of Dean for only three years. He died on 17th August, 1779,² and on the 27th the Collector credits himself:

Paid Humphray Ewing and Company³ for mournings on the death of Mr.

Wotherspoon to cover Kirk seat, - - - - - £1 8 2

On 31st August, 1779, John Buchanan, or, as he was better known, John Buchanan Junior, was elected Dean in Mr. Wotherspoon's place;⁴ but his term, like that of his predecessor, was brief, as he died in 1781.⁵ He was an able conveyancer in large practice; a friend and one of the executors of Professor Robert Simson; and was secretary to the Buchanan Society from 1745 till his death, a period of thirty-five years.⁶ His office was in Buchanan Court—which was built by and named after him—on the north side of Trongate, immediately west of the Tontine. He collected a considerable library, which was sold in the beginning of the year 1782. He was twice married: first to Margaret Graham, and next to Jean Wallace, daughter of Alexander Wallace, Sheriff-Clerk of Renfrewshire.

¹ *The Glasgow Mercury*, 15th January, 1778. The Magistrates, with concurrence of the Merchants' House and the Trades House, further offered that, in addition to the Bounty, all recruits who enlisted in the Glasgow Regiment before 1st May "shall be admitted and received Burgesses and Gild Brethren of the City of Glasgow, and intitled to all the privileges of the City, and their wives and children, after their death, will be intitled to all the privileges of the widows and children of Burgesses and Gild Brethren of the City." *Ib.*, 5th February, 1778.

² "On Tuesday last (*i.e.* 17th August, 1779), died about the 75th year of his age, Mr. Alexander Wotherspoon, Writer and Dean of the Faculty of Procurators, belonging to the Commissariat of Glasgow." *The Glasgow Mercury*, 19th August, 1779.

³ In *Bailey's Northern Directory* for 1781, Humphray Ewing appears as a woollen draper. He was father of Walter Ewing Maclae of Cathkin, and grandfather of James Ewing of Strathleven.

⁴ "On Tuesday last (*i.e.* 31st August, 1779) Mr. John Buchanan was elected Dean of the Faculty of Writers and Procurators in Glasgow." *The Glasgow Mercury*, 2nd September, 1779.

⁵ "Thursday last (*i.e.* 12th July, 1781), died Mr. John Buchanan, Writer in the City." *The Glasgow Mercury*, July, 1781. He bequeathed £5 to the Faculty and £5 to the Merchants' House.

⁶ He was admitted a member of the Highland Society in 1744.

During Mr. Buchanan's term two small sums were paid in connection with the seat by John Wilson, junior, the Collector, 1779-1781 :

Sept. 1780. Paid William M'Feat, Bar-Officer, for a lock to the seat in the church belonging to the Faculty, paid by him to Ninian Glen, p. acct.,	£0 2 6
Oct. 17 (1780). Paid Archd. Mair for Brass hooks to the seat in the church belonging to the Faculty furnished in September, 1777, p. receipt, - - - - -	o 8 9

On 2nd December, 1780, there was also paid £2 7s. 9½d. for carpeting and matting to the Commissary and Sheriff Court-houses.

On 30th August, 1781, the well-known John Orr of Barrowfield was elected Dean.¹ On 20th June he had been appointed Town Clerk in room of Archibald M'Gilchrist. He was admitted a member of the Faculty of Procurators on 24th July of the same year, having been held sufficiently qualified as being a member of the Faculty of Advocates. He held office as Dean until his death on 16th December, 1803.

On Tuesday, the 12th of March of next year, the Clyde rose to a greater height than the oldest people in the city remembered. The lower part of the town had often been overflowed, but upon this occasion the water rose about 20 feet of perpendicular height above its usual level. The result was disastrous. There was some loss of life, quantities of goods were destroyed, and many poor families in the Briggait and in Gorbals lost all their household stuff. A subscription for their relief was set afoot, towards which the Faculty of Procurators contributed ten guineas.

On 13th August, 1783, Robert M'Aulay, Collector, paid Reid and Montgomerie for black cloth for the seat in the church £4 3s. 2d. The occasion is not recorded, but it was probably on account of the death of Alexander Stevenson, the Commissary Clerk, who died on 16th April, 1783, in the seventieth year of his age and the forty-seventh of his Clerkship, and left £10 to the poor of the Faculty. Another benefactor, Robert Barclay of Capelrig, died on 4th December, 1783. He was an apprentice with William Somervell, and was admitted Procurator on 3rd July, 1739.

The seat was again draped in mourning in October, 1785, no doubt out of respect for the memory of Mr. John Marshall, a member of Faculty, who held the office of Commissary Substitute from 22nd February, 1774, until his

¹ "Thursday last, the 30th ulto. (*i.e.* August, 1781), John Orr, Esq. of Barrowfield, Advocate, one of the town clerks of this city, was unanimously chosen Dean of the Faculty of Procurators here, in place of Mr. John Buchanan, deceased." *The Glasgow Mercury*, 6th September, 1781.

death on 8th October, 1785. He bequeathed £10 sterling to the Faculty as recorded on his Donation Board.

In 1798 the Faculty funds were again laid under contribution. The fear of a French invasion was very great. It was proposed to contribute two hundred guineas to assist the Government. Considerable discussion ensued as to the legality of the payment. One member, Alexander Campbell,¹ a great authority on the law of Bankruptcy, compared the case to that of Guardian and Ward, and argued "that if Buonaparte should land upon our coast and lay the city under a levy, the plea of our Faculty's funds being all for *charitable* and not for fighting purposes, would go no length with him." "This doctrine," he adds, "so fully convinced the majority of the meeting of the necessity and propriety of the above contribution that it was at last granted almost unanimously."²

As years advanced, the seat became an object of less importance. In 1804, during the deanship of Claud Marshall, the whole of the pews and galleries in the Inner High Church were removed, and new fittings substituted in accordance with the plans of William Stark,³ the architect of the

¹ Alexander Campbell was admitted a member of Faculty, 18th February, 1790, as a stranger, that is, he had not been apprenticed to a member of Faculty. He carried on business in partnership with Duncan Campbell, who was a relative. Duncan was a brother of Daniel Campbell, of Alexander and Duncan Campbell, Virginia Traders. This last-mentioned Alexander married Margaret Campbell, a sister of Daniel and Duncan. Their eleventh and youngest child was Thomas Campbell, the poet (1777-1844). In 1793 Thomas entered Alexander Campbell's office with a view to becoming a lawyer, but after a few weeks' experience he found that law was not to his mind, and left. He, however, attended Professor John Millar's lectures on Civil Law.

² *Letter to the Representatives of the different public Bodies in the City of Glasgow on the Tenth rejected edition and previous editions of the Bankruptcy Bill*, p. 8. (Glasgow, 1839, 8vo).

He mentions (*Ib.*) that the Merchants' House voted James Ewing seventy guineas, with seven years' interest, for writing his *View of the History, Constitution, and Funds* of that body. (Glasgow, 1817, 8vo.) This was based on *Abstract of the Constitution, Rules, and Regulations of the Merchants' House of Glasgow*. Glasgow, 1795, 8vo, prepared by a Committee of the House.

James Ewing drew up an interesting Report by the Town Council on the Burgess Oath. Glasgow, 1819, 8vo.

Mr. Campbell adds to his *Letter* a Bibliography extending to ten pages of his writings on Bankruptcy and Bankrupt Bills. See also Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, s.v. Campbell.

³ Sir Walter Scott, writing to Miss Baillie on 20th October, 1813, says, "This brings me to the loss of poor Stark, with whom more genius has died than is left behind among the collected universality of Scottish architects."

"At Drumsheugh, near Edinburgh, William Stark, Esq., architect; whose many virtues and amiable disposition endeared him to his family and friends, and whose professional talents were acknowledged to be of the highest order. The noble buildings with which he has adorned Glasgow, and other parts of the Kingdom, will bear lasting testimony to the originality of his genius, the solidity of his judgment, and the purity of his taste. His reputation, deservedly high in Scotland, was extending so rapidly in England, that his death may justly be considered a severe loss to the architecture of Britain." *The Glasgow Monthly Repository*, October, 1813, p. 300.

Court Houses at the foot of the Saltmarket, the Hunterian Museum on the College Green, and St. George's Church. The pulpit was removed from the south side to nearly the east end, so as to face the west, and new galleries were constructed. The one in front of the Rood Screen was curved, and in the middle was placed the King's seat with proper emblematic devices. This pew was occupied by the judges when they attended divine service.

Before the alterations the Faculty seat was on the floor of the church, close to the west end (*i.e.* the west end of the choir). This they relinquished when alterations were made, and in lieu of it had allocated to them "the seat in the front of the loft numbered 106 and situated immediately to the left of the King's seat." For equality of exchange they paid the Corporation £40, for which the Faculty Collector received a formal receipt from James Spreull, the City Chamberlain, on 15th May, 1806. The Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, it is said, had a pew on the other side of the King's seat and opposite that of the Procurators.¹

At the service in the High Church before the laying of the foundation stone of Nelson's monument on 1st August, 1806, the anniversary of the battle of Aboukir, the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council occupied the King's seat and the seats behind it, while the Dean of Guild, the members of the Merchants' House, and others occupied the Faculty of Procurators' pew and those behind it. In the procession the Procurators followed the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, and preceded the other public and corporate bodies.²

In the early part of the present century the business of the Commissary Court began to decline. The sittings of the Court had been transferred to the Ordinary Court Hall—"the Laigh Council Chamber" as it was termed—in the Tolbooth at the Cross, and after 1815 in the new building at the Green. Only the first and last meetings of the Session were held in the Consistory House at the Cathedral. The principal business at these sittings was the admission of Procurators, the current opinion being that they could be validly admitted only in the Consistory House.³ Some of the business of

¹ *Northern Notes and Queries*, p. 99.

² The same order was observed at the laying of the foundation stone of the Glasgow Asylum for Lunatics on 2nd August, 1810.

³ Peter Miller in his attack on the Faculty, which he refers to as "the Corporation," after describing the private examination of candidates says: "The public examination is contemptible. Four of the last admitted members, the youngest and least experienced of the Corporation, meet in the Commissary Court, the smallest in town, and each puts three questions of the most trivial nature to the applicant, a list of which is often previously furnished to him. In whatever way they are answered,

the Commissary Court found its way to the Sheriff; much of it to the Burgh Court, which, after the appointment of Mr. James Reddie as Town Clerk in 1804, became the favourite judicatory in the city. In 1826 the Commissary Court itself was abolished, and the jurisdiction of the Commissary was transferred to the Sheriff.

Originally the Faculty met for transacting business in the Consistory House; but after the Commissary began to sit in the Tolbooth, meetings of Faculty were occasionally held there. Thus we find a meeting held on 16th November, 1779, "in the Consistorial Hall in the Tolbooth," and another on 29th March, 1781, "in the Consistorial Court House within the Cathedral Church." When the latter began to be neglected, the interest of the Procurators in the Cathedral slackened; and as the town expanded, members of Faculty moved their residences further and further from the Rottenrow and Drygait, the High Street and Saltmarket, and there were very few who could attend service conveniently in the Cathedral. The Faculty thus gradually ceased to occupy their pew officially, and latterly no members even did so in their private capacity. Finding the pew empty, the City Chamberlain resolved to make something by it, and let the sittings. This practice seems to have gone on for some time unobserved, but attention having been directed to it the Faculty resolved to vindicate its rights. On 16th May, 1851, the annual meeting for the election of office-bearers was held, and on Sunday following—18th May—the Dean and Council and Clerk (Alexander Morrison, Dean; Alexander MacDonald, Andrew Bannatyne, Robert Lamond, William Steele, and Adam Paterson, members of Council, with Robert Jameson, Clerk) attended service in the Cathedral in the Faculty pew. "The assistant minister officiated, and whether he meant it specially for the Faculty, we know not," says a contemporary Journalist, "but he read the 23rd chapter of Matthew, which is occupied with denunciations against the scribes and lawyers. When he came to the verse, 'The scribes and Pharisees sit in Moses' seat,' he seemed to cast his eyes on the Faculty and some of their number were seen to blush deeply." "It is to be hoped," adds the writer, "that the Faculty will be none the worse of the hints given them by Mr. Colville."¹ However this might be, the official visit gave much satis-

he is admitted; and the party, according to immemorial usage, pass straight on to enjoy the afternoon at the inn." *Observations on the validity and policy of the Charter erecting an exclusive Corporation of Writers in Glasgow*, p. 26 (Glasgow, 1822, 8vo).

¹ *The Glasgow Examiner*, 24th May, 1851.

faction to the Faculty as being an assertion of their ancient rights. "It is to be hoped," says one of their number, "the Procurators will *often* countenance with their presence an edifice with which their early history is so much associated, and testify their attachment to the good old maxim—'Fear God and honour the civil magistrate.'"¹ With this object the Clerk addressed a letter to the City Chamberlain, requesting that the pew should not be let in future. Very shortly after this a movement was set on foot for the restoration of the Cathedral, and amongst other improvements the galleries erected by Stark in 1804 and the whole of the pews were swept away, and the area repewed in 1855. The Faculty applied to the Magistrates to allot them a pew in place of that which had been removed, but no attention was given to the application. They then presented a memorial to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, under whose authority the Magistrates had acted, requesting them to instruct their architect to provide them with a pew. The Commissioners forwarded the memorial to the Lord Provost. On 6th April, 1859, it was brought before the Town Council and remitted to the Magistrates with powers, but they delayed its consideration and nothing has yet been done.

The last occasion on which the Faculty was present at divine service in the Cathedral was on Sunday, 20th June, 1897, when the Dean, Council, and Clerk attended along with the other public bodies and took part in the service on the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of Her Majesty's accession.²

¹ John Buchanan writing under "Z" in *The Reformers' Gazette*, 31st May, 1851; *Northern Notes and Queries*, p. 99.

² After the above was written the Faculty attended along with the other public bodies at the service held in the Cathedral on 28th May, 1898, in connection with the funeral of the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone; and again on 2nd February, 1901, on the occasion of the death of Queen Victoria.

DAVID DALE'S HOUSE IN CHARLOTTE STREET.

To the present generation David Dale is only a name. The eighth edition of the *Tour through the Island of Great Britain, divided into Circuits or Journeys* (1778) which was begun by Daniel Defoe, in its account of Glasgow,—“one of the cleanliest, most beautiful and best built cities in Great Britain”—gives an account of the origin of Glasgow's foreign trade and of Walter Gibson who founded that trade,—“yet,” says the writer reproachfully, “I find no statue, no grateful inscription to preserve the memory of Walter Gibson!” And what is true of Walter Gibson, the great Glasgow merchant of the seventeenth century, is true also of David Dale who, as certainly, was the great Glasgow merchant and philanthropist of the eighteenth century. There are excellent biographies of David Dale in the Notes to Introduction to *One Hundred Glasgow Men*, the *Dictionary of National Biography*, etc. For our present purpose it is only necessary to recall a few facts. He was a herd-boy at Stewarton, and an apprentice weaver at Paisley.¹ After serving a term in a Glasgow shop, he started for himself in Hopkirk's land, a few doors north of the Cross in High Street, in a modest office of £5 rental; one half of it he sublet to a working watchmaker. From small beginnings he developed a large trade as a yarn importer. He was, however, engaged in many trades, and had many partners. Nothing came

¹From information contained in a portfolio of family papers, to which I have been permitted access by Mr. J. B. Greenshields of Kerse, I believe him to have been the son of William Dale, Stewarton, *b.* 1708, *d.* August 21, 1796, by his second wife, Martha Dunlop, *b.* 1719, *d.* May 22, 1796. The father of William Dale was Hugh Dale of Staklyhill, near Stewarton, whose wife's maiden name was Jane Anderson.

amiss to him if it was honest. His was first the capable brain, and in later years the ready capital, which go far to make sure of the success of such ventures as less able men hesitate to enter upon.

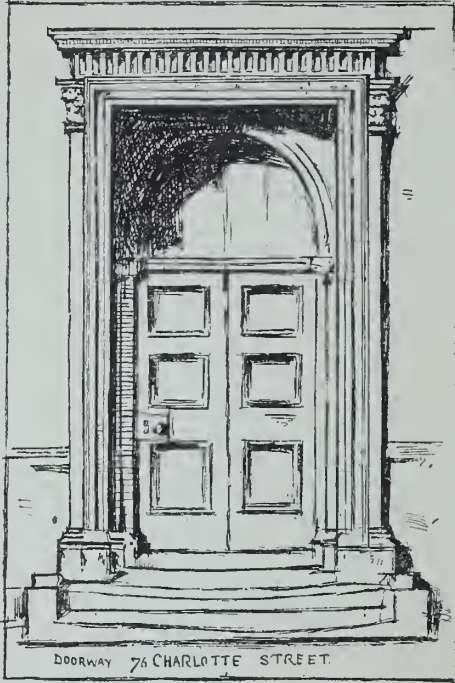
"He was the father of the cotton trade of Glasgow, we may say Scotland," says Dr. J. O. Mitchell. "His works at New Lanark, founded, with Arkwright's co-operation, in 1783, were the first of any importance in Scotland, and, with 1334 hands, were at one time the largest in Great Britain. He was also a partner in the original mills at Blantyre and at Catrine (each the nucleus of a great work), and in those persistently unlucky works at Stanley. He was one of the benevolent copartners (George Macintosh, William Gillespie, George Dempster of Dunnichen, and others), that built Spinningdale on the Dornoch Firth, and across the island, in the parish of Kilmore, near where Oban now stands, he had a small cotton work of his own. And cotton was only one of his trades. In company with Robert Tennent and David Todd, he was deep in a disastrous attempt at coal-mining in Barrowfield (the grave of more than one Glasgow fortune): and in 1783, besides founding New Lanark, he founded (in company with George Macintosh) Barrowfield, the first Turkey-red work in Great Britain, and he opened a branch of the Royal Bank, the first permanent establishment in Glasgow of any of the great Scotch banks. All this, somehow, left him plenty of time for other work. In the same year, 1783 (a lively year even for him) he took an active part in forming the Chamber of Commerce; he was one of its first directors, and was twice chosen as chairman: he was in the Town Council, and was twice chosen a magistrate; and he was always ready to lend a hand to public interest. But, after all, the business of his life was philanthropy and religion. To make men happier and better he gave his money (as it was said) 'by sho'ls fu,' and he gave time and trouble with as little stint. His givings were ceaseless, and sometimes could not be hid. In the terrible years between 1782 and 1799, when meal rose to 21s. 4d. a boll, he chartered ships and imported great quantities of grain, to be sold cheap to the poor people. He always tried to make business yield something better than profit. The Dornoch and the Oban factories were opened expressly as a means of giving work to the starving Highlanders; and at New Lanark, long before such things were the fashion, he set himself to provide his workpeople with good houses, good sanitation, and good schooling—intellectual, moral, and religious. Outside of these connections of his own, he was a friend

to every good cause. He was a warm supporter of missions: he visited Bridewell to preach to the prisoners: he helped to found here the earliest Auxiliary of the Bible Society, and to his death acted as the Society's treasurer for Glasgow and the West of Scotland. Originally a member of the Church of Scotland, he became a founder of the 'Old Scotch Independents': he travelled all about to counsel and comfort their scattered congregations: to his own congregation in Greyfriars' Wynd he had at his death acted for 37 years as pastor, preaching regularly on Sundays, and occasionally on other days, and, to help his pulpit work, he had taught himself to read the Scriptures in the original Hebrew and Greek. Withal, he was a genial, humorous man, he was given to hospitality, and he would sing an old Scotch song with such feeling as to bring tears to the eyes."

Dale was forty-one years of age when he determined in his rising prosperity to build himself a stately new mansion in the new street which the enterprise of his partner Robert Paterson had planned on part of the old Eaglesham's croft. If we look at the map of Glasgow appended to Macgeorge's *Old Glasgow*, where Dr. Macgeorge imposed in red ink on a map of 1888 the extent of Glasgow in 1773, we see that Glasgow was even then merely a winding street running from the Cathedral to East Clyde Street. The area between Trongate and the Clyde was densely populated; and the west side of Stockwell Street, the south side of Argyll Street, and Jamaica Street formed a hollow square. The north side of Argyle Street extended to what is now Hope Street, but behind the fringing tenements there were only green fields. Of the High Street on the east side the same might be said, except where the Gallowgate projected a straggling arm. The Ramshorn Church in the north of Glasgow, as it then was, stood far in the country; St. Andrew's Church was on the east surrounded by green fields, beyond it there were crofts and the great sweep of Glasgow Green, upon which as yet the economical Town Council had not resolved to build Great Hamilton Street or Monteith Row. The tendency of the time when Dale was a prosperous merchant was to build eastward.

The area on which Paterson resolved to build Charlotte Street as an abode for merchant princes was originally part of Eaglesham's Croft. This ground formed, according to Mr. Renwick, Town Clerk Depute, our most learned authority on Glasgow land history, the north-west corner of what is supposed to have been Conclud, a 12th century possession of the see of Glasgow. It is conjectured that the croft may have been an endowment of

the rector of Eaglesome in Renfrewshire, when about 1430 Sir Alexander Montgomery consented to the Eaglesham church being erected by Bishop



Cameron into a prebend for a canon of Glasgow Cathedral. If the croft were really assigned to the parson of Eaglesham, he appears to have feued it to the advantage of the cure, the duties or annual rents forming an endowment. Martin Wan, Chancellor of the Cathedral in 1496, must have held part of it, for along with his other endowments of the Chaplaincy for the altar of St. James in the Cathedral, he gave—"Item, unam acram jacentem prope civitatem Glasguensem in crofta que vulgariter nuncupatur Eglisamezcroft, inter terras Thome Mentheith ex parte occidentali et terras Johannes Mitsell ex parte orientali."¹ This appears to be the "aiker land pertening sumtym to Thomas Scott baxter," from which Glasgow College, subsequent to the Reformation, drew 40s.

yearly as part of the rental of "St. James Chaplanrie" (*Munimenta*, i. p. 170).

On the ground facing Gallowgate, houses were erected, and behind a row of houses was a strip of ground called Ghostyard. Between Ghostyard and the walk that ran by the Green side was the orchard known as Merkdaily. According to "a plan of Merkdaily Yard taken by John McArthur, 1771," described by "J. B.," it measured four acres, two roods, and seven ells, and was covered with trees.

It reached from the Green as far north as the point where the north side of the modern London Street crosses; its east boundary was the old thoroughfare marked on the map as Burnt Barn Street [now St. Mungo's Lane]; and its westmost, three small properties belonging respectively to Mr. Moodie,

¹ *Registrum*, p. 493. See also *The Old Arrangements of the Glasgow Cathedral*, by the Most Rev. Archbishop Eyre, D.D., *Trans. of the Glasgow Archaeological Society*, New Series, i., p. 480. Another portion was included in 1548 in James Houston's endowment of the collegiate church of St. Mary and St. Anne, now the Tron (Renwick's *Protocols*, vol. 7, p. 90). Parts of Eaglesham's Croft are frequently mentioned in the *Protocols*. Senex (vol. ii., 465) says the croft extended "from the Saltmarket eastward to Burnt Barns, and from the Gallowgate south to the Green, including, of course, the area of what is now St. Andrew's Square.

Miss Wallace, and Mr. Hutchison, all lying at the back of what was then St. Andrew's Kirkyard. A substantial stone wall enclosed the orchard on the east and south; but on the west and north, hedges separated it from several small adjoining subjects. One of the properties bounding Merkdaily on the north was the back yard of the Easter Sugarhouse; another, the garden behind the tenement of Mr. Peter, of Crossbasket, which faced Gallowgait, and had a large brass knocker on the street door; and a third was the green at the back of the town house of Mr. Aitchison of Roughsolloch. What is now called Green Street was then an old lone running outside the orchard dyke, and is marked on the map as "the back of the dykes' road."¹

Some time previous to Paterson's purchase, attempts had been made, according to "J. B.," "to open up a street from the Gallowgate to the Green by agreement among the smaller proprietors on the north side of Merkdaily as well as the owners of that orchard, that each should contribute a certain breadth of ground for the purpose." It was intended to have formed a square on Merkdaily, with a street to it from the Gallowgate. The former was to have been named "St. James's Square," after the royal palace in London. The plan of this projected improvement is shown on the old map appended to Gibson's *History of Glasgow*. But the scheme was not successful. Some of the parties, indeed, went the length of commencing to build houses at certain points on the line, but had to abandon them from pecuniary difficulties and otherwise. This is partly seen from an advertisement in the *Glasgow Journal* of 23rd December, 1773, which offers for sale, by public auction, "these 4 acres, 2 roods, and 5 falls of ground, lying in the territory of the burgh of Glasgow, called Merkdaily, with the begun buildings and stones, and other materials for building, lying thereupon," and they are recommended in the following terms: "The above grounds have an entry from the south side of the Gallowgate, of thirty-eight feet broad [Ghost yard], and are well situated for building upon, having a fine south exposure, and commanding a view of the Green of Glasgow, the River Clyde, and country adjacent."²

Merkdaily came into the market again in the year 1777.

"*Glasgow Journal*, 14th August, 1777. Merkdaily Yard building ground.—To be sold, in lots, for house steadings, the ground lying on the south side of the Gallowgate of Glasgow, known by the name of Merkdaily. As this

¹ *Glasgow Past and Present*, iii. (1856), 670-1. Robertson's reprint, 1884, ii., 464.

² *Ibid.* (1884 ed.), pp. 465-6.

ground fronts the Green, and lyes so near the Cross of Glasgow, it is a most convenient as well as pleasant situation for houses. The purchase money will be converted into a ground annual rent, if any of the purchasers find it inconvenient to pay the price. For further particulars apply to Patrick Robertson, Writer in Glasgow."¹

According to Senex it was again advertised in 1780: "*Glasgow Mercury*, 17th February, 1780.—Ground for building to be sold,—That, upon Wednesday, 1st of March 1780, there is to be sold by public roup, within the house of Mr. Buchanan, Vintner, Saracen's Head, Glasgow, that piece of ground in Merkdaily, in the Gallowgate of Glasgow, which belonged to the deceased Robert Cullen, Esq., of Parkhead, and now to William Cullen, Esq., his son. The progress of Writs and conditions of sale will be seen in the hand of Thomas Buchanan of Boquhan, Writer in Glasgow."²

We gather from Senex that it was the lands so advertised that Paterson bought, but I cannot think the lands Paterson purchased ever belonged to persons named Cullen. Such a name does not occur in the inventory of titles, and Paterson, in his disposition to Dale, expressly says that he has lately purchased "from John Clerk Merchant in Glasgow the following subjects vizt.: All and Whole that large garden or yard commonly called Merkdaily as the same was sometime possessed by William Hallridge, Gardener." Cullen's land is said to be "in the Gallowgate of Glasgow,"—the true Merkdaily never touched the Gallowgate but was separated, as we have seen, by Ghost Yard and Leper's Land.³

What the writer has been able to ascertain regarding the site of Charlotte Street has been derived from (1) the titles of David Dale's house, (2) an Inventory dated 1780 of older writs, delivered to him at the time of his purchase, and (3) information most courteously furnished by Mr. Renwick.

John Luke of Claythorne, merchant in Glasgow, as eldest son and nearest heir of John Luke of Claythorne, merchant there on the 26th March, 1702, was infeft in certain portions of Eaglesham's croft.

The Lukes were an old Glasgow family who had been Goldsmiths for generations and owned the lands of Claythorn, and Bailie John Luke, usually known as John Luke, younger, of Claythorn, was a partner in the

¹ *Glasgow Past and Present*, (1884), iii., 177.

² *Ibid.*, p. 177.

³ Leper's Land had no connexion with lepers. It was really Leiper's Land.

Easter Sugar Work. Merkdaily is not mentioned by name in the deed from which I have quoted,¹ but when John Luke executed his Disposition and Settlement in 1726 part of his lands consisted of a large garden or yard commonly called *Merkdaylie*. This is the first mention of the name. An Inventory of the Writs of Charlotte Street, dated 1780, gives us the following links in the title. The instrument of sasine in favour of John Luke of Claythorn forms No. 1, and is said to be "of certain pieces of land of which Merkdaily now consists, and of several other subjects therein mentioned." A Disposition of the "foresaid lands" (*i.e.* Merkdaily) was executed by John Luke in favour of Martha Miller, his wife, on 22nd October, 1706. Sasine thereon was dated and recorded 27th May, 1748. John Luke died 22nd March, 1731, in the 67th year of his age. He left to the poor of the Merchants' House 4000 merks Scots, the interest to be given to a decayed merchant yearly. His widow died 1762, aged 86. She was a daughter of Matthew Miller of Glenlee. John Luke's portrait hangs in the Merchants' House. It was No. 35 in the catalogue of the Old Glasgow Exhibition of 1894.

Janet Luke, a daughter of the marriage of John Luke and Martha Miller, married John Graham of Dugalstone.² Agnes Luke, the other daughter of John Luke, married Joseph Williamson, Advocate, and on 15th

¹(1) A tenement of land, with close, small and great yards *lie* Summerhouse built on the south-west angle ["angulum"] of the said great yard; also 6 roods of arable land, or thereby, lying contigue, at the back of the said tenement, all lying within the burgh on the south side of Gallowgate; bounded between the lands of John Whyte, tailor, Thomas Scott and _____ respectively, on the west, the lands of John Hepburne and the lands of the heirs of the late Robert Findlay on the east, and the common lone at the end of the said arable land on the south, and the common street with the lands of the said James Hepburne and other lands of the said John Luke on the north. (2) Also an acre of land or thereby having a yard at the head thereof, lying within the territory of the burgh in that part called Eglishames Croft, bounded between the lands sometime belonging to Michael Baird, thereafter to John Luke of Claythorn, on the west, the lands of the said John Luke and the lands or yard of John Luke, senior, "viatoris," on the east, the common lone on the south, and the yard sometime belonging to Matthew Park, afterwards to the said John Luke "viatoris" on the north. (3) Also 3 roods of arable land, or thereby, extending to 4 rigs of land lying within the territory of the burgh in that part called Eglishames Croft, bounded between the lands of the said John Luke of Claythorne on the east, the lands of George Muirhead on the west, the yard of James Duncan sometime of Barrowfield, with the yard of the heirs of the late John Nisbet on the north, and the common lone on the south. (4) An annual rent of 30s. Scots payable furth of the foresaid yard sometime belonging to the said James Duncan. (5) Also 2½ acres of land commonly called Claythorne, lying contigue within the Territory of the Burgh, without and near [extra et prope] the port called the Gallowgate Port in the "moore" called Gallownmuir, bounded between the lands of William Gemmill on the east and the common streets or lones on the west, south and north.

²According to Mr. James Graham (*Glasg. Arch. Soc. Trans.*, New Series, i., 386), the last John Graham of Dugalston married Miss Campbell of Shirvan, 1747; he sold Dugalston, and all his children took the name of Campbell. I can only suggest that he may have by second marriage married Janet Luke, but it is difficult to see how their son could have described himself as of Dugalston.

March, 1771, John Graham of Dugaldstone, son of the elder daughter, and John Williamson, Younger, of Clerkinglen, eldest son of the second daughter, were served heirs portioners of Mrs. Martha Miller or Luke, their grandmother, before the Bailies of Glasgow. Sasine was given on 2nd May, 1771. In the same year Mr. Graham and Mr. Williamson sold the lands of Merkdaily to James Simson, a Merchant in Glasgow, to the extent of two thirds, and the remaining one third to James M'Call, Merchant there. The Disposition is dated 29th October and 12th November, 1771, and was recorded in the Sheriff Court Books of Lanarkshire on 6th July, 1775. Sasine in favour of Messrs. Simson & M'Call was registered on 31st January, 1772. There seems to have been something remarkable about this sale, as the next title is a principal Disposition by William Muir of Caldwell, one of the Barons of Exchequer, John Baird of Craigton, and John M'Gowan, Writer in Glasgow, who narrate that the above John Graham of Dugaldstone had conveyed to them his half of the lands of Merkdaily by Disposition dated 20th June, 1771, (that is, four months before he signed the Disposition in favour of Messrs. Simson & M'Call), and that although by it he had conveyed the lands to Messrs. Simson & M'Call, yet they declared that they had received from "the Pursuers" Dugaldstone half of the price, and therefore they ratified and approved the Disposition made by him to Simson & M'Call. This Disposition by Muir of Caldwell, which must evidently have resulted from an action in Court, is dated 17th and 22nd January, 1772.

As to the origin of the name, Merkdaily, Senex observes¹ that the garden was leased in 1760 at the rent of 365 marks Scots (£20 5s. 5d. sterling); "hence arose the name of Merkdaily." This is an excellent example of popular etymology, as Mr. Renwick has pointed out. The name Merkdaily occurs, as we have seen, in John Luke's will of 1726, thirty-four years earlier than 1760. The fact is that Senex's suggestion is only interesting as a warning to students of local history. We arrive at the probably true solution by closer study of the political and religious history of Glasgow, the clue to which is afforded by a passage in the *Life of James Woodrow, A.M.*, Professor of Divinity in the University of Glasgow from 1692 to 1707, written by his son, Robert Woodrow, the church historian, where it is stated: "His ordination was gone about, if I remember, in the South Meeting House, called Merkdaily Meeting House. On the back of his Call I find written with his own hand, 'Ordained August

¹ 1884 ed., iii., p. 177.

21st, 1688—Mr. Rogers preaching and presiding in the action with the Presbytery and the Committee of the Synod.’” (*Life*, 1828, p. 84.) This passage, of course, does not of itself necessarily prove that a part of Glasgow was known as Merkdailly in 1688, although it may have been known by that name when Woodrow the historian wrote his father's life.¹ The further and conclusive evidence of the use of the name in 1688 or earlier is afforded by two entries in the *MS. Council Records* in the following terms:

“27 September, 1690, James Sloss gave in an Account of . . . £86:7:10 received frae Baillie Gibsone that was resting of the money collected for building the two meeting houses” (vol. xiii., p. 107).

“Receaved frae John Gibsone £51 6s. as the ballance of his accompt of the rent of the seats in *merk daylies* meeting house the tyme he was collector therof” (City's Accounts for year 1690, *Council Records*, xiii., p. 360).

The Town Council Minutes of 29th September, 1690, bear: “The said day the saids Magistrats and Toun Counsell taking to their consideration that there is no necessitie for keeping up the South Meeting

¹It may be mentioned that Professor Woodrow was curiously connected alike with Eaglesham and the Lukes who owned Merkdailly. He was born in the Hill of Eglishame (Eaglesham) on January 2nd, 1637, and his ancestor was undoubtedly Mr. Patrick Woodrow, “a Popish priest,” Vicar of Eaglesham, who, after the Reformation, married “Agnes Hamilton, daughter to a brother of the house of Abercorn” (*Life*, p. 7). They and their family are buried in the churchyard of Eaglesham. Woodrow the historian says, speaking of his ancestors, “I have heard my father notice that they did possess the Hill of Eglishame or other lands there without interruption for more than three hundred years before his birth” (*Life*, p. 6). Professor Woodrow, as his second wife, married in September, 1692, Janet Luke, eldest daughter of John Luke, merchant in Glasgow. Her stepson, the historian, says of her, “She is yet alive, and her modesty and self-denial do not permit me to speak much of her, and I shall only say she is a religious, virtuous, grave, and worthy person, and he lived with her till death separated them, in the greatest amity and affection and comfort; and she was very useful and affectionate to my brother and me, and a blessing to us. Her relations were of good reputation, and of the oldest standing in trade and business of many in Glasgow, and by blood and affinity related to most people of any fashion and continuance in that place—the Andersons, Grahames, Gibsons, Campbells, Crosses, etc. Her grandfather, George Luke, was a person of great substance and trade, and much solid piety, as was also his wife. Her father, John Luke, was among the first that brought the sugar manufactory there to a bearing and head. The Lord . . . blessed him very much in his substance and family. He had, I think, eighteen children, all of whom who are dead, at their departure, and most of them through life, have given plain evidences of real and solid religion, and their well-grounded expectations of heaven; and those that remain, I do not question, are in the way of it. . . . Mr. Luke favoured, supported, and stuck by Presbyterians in their sufferings, and suffered by impositions and finings very much. He was modest, private, and reserved in religious matters, almost to a fault; but in his last sickness, and for some weeks before his death (1686), as his daughter, my mother-in-law, who waited mostly on him, tells me, his temper was changed as it were, his tongue was loosed in public commending of religion and in the high praises of his God, and speaking particularly to the various circumstances of those who came to visit him; in short, he died in the most pleasant and triumphant manner one could have wished for” (*Life*, pp. 120, 121).

house for preaching, Therefor they nominat and appoint Baillie Nisbet and Mathew Cuming, elder, to cause take doune the samen, and to sell and dispose of the timber, ston pillars therof, and others therto belonging, to the best avall they can, and to dispose of what shall be gottine therefor to the poor, be advyce of the Magistrats and Toune Counsell, after the two barnes of which the said Meeting house was composed and made up are put in the samen condition they were in before they were turned in the said Meeting house" (vol. xiii., p. 110).

The history of the matter we learn from a passage in M'Ure's *History of Glasgow*, 1830 edition, p. 60: "No sooner had King James the VII. in the year 1687 granted an indulgence . . . to use the free and undisturbed exercise of their own way of worship, but the very far greater part of the inhabitants left the church and flocked to the indulged ministers; but the churches being still in the possession of the established clergy, the people of the Presbyterian way, by large and vast contributions, built publick meeting houses, vastly large, one betwixt the Old Wynd and the New, and another great house without the Gallowgate Port, and had two ministers for preaching there every Lord's day,¹ which continued so till the revolution that Episcopacy was abolished by Act of Parliament, and Presbytery settled in its place . . ."

The king's indulgence was partly with a view to the liberty of Roman Catholics, but it was freely taken advantage of by the Presbyterians. The churches, however, remained in the possession of the Episcopalians, and the Town Council therefore, with the view of obtaining accommodation for the Presbyterians, took steps for setting apart two Presbyterian meeting houses. The South Meeting house was evidently made out of two barns which it may be suggested stood each on its own "daill" of ground and abutted on each other. It is, therefore, on the "merk daills" or "merk daillies," as the City Account Book puts it, that the chapel stood. "Daill," signifying a portion of land, occurs in the *Protocols* (see Nos. 2065, 2466, 2889). One of the daills mentioned in No. 2466 contained about $\frac{1}{2}$ acre. From the daill mentioned in No. 2065 an annual rent of 13s. was payable. A merk daill would signify a portion of land from which a feu-duty or annual rent of a merk or 13s. 4d. would be payable. In Eaglesham croft there were probably two or more of such portions yielding a merk

¹The Editor of the 1830 edition, not recognising the Gallowgate Port Meeting House as that of Merkdailly, which it really was, adds, in a foot-note, that there was a third meeting house, and quotes the passage from *Life of James Woodrow* regarding the ordination at Merk-daily on 21st August, 1688.

each, and hence called merk daills. The final syllable in Merkdailly would thus be introduced. Had the name occurred in *writing* from the first, it would probably have retained the form of merk-daillis. But it was used colloquially long before appearing in a title-deed. By that time the origin of the name was forgotten. When in 1726 the name first appears in a title-deed, the several "daillis" were merged in one holding and the plural form was dropped, making Merkdailly.

This ingenious derivation of the name Merkdailly, which I owe to the learning of Mr. Renwick, explains why Merkdailly was sometimes seemingly used as the name of a small district, and sometimes as that of an orchard. As a place name it was only important when the South Meeting house stood there; when the Meeting house was removed, the land was used for gardens or orchards, but the name slowly passed into title-deeds as a place name for a small district of larger area, however, than the plots where the Meeting house had stood.

We have now to trace the history of the plot acquired to afford an access to Merkdailly from Gallowgate, and of the united plot which Paterson purchased in 1780.

In May, 1685, John Leiper, Traveller in Glasgow, purchased from Andrew Gibson, Merchant in Glasgow, a plot of land. John Leiper, his eldest son, was served heir to his father in September, 1691, and he sold the ground to Walter Boyd, Merchant in Glasgow, on 25th March, 1697. Walter Boyd in his turn disposed the ground to Margaret Boyd, his daughter, and Mr. Andrew Boyd, Minister at Tynholm, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, her husband, in 1724.

Mr. and Mrs. Boyd conveyed the subjects to Charles Paterson, Merchant in Glasgow, in April, 1749, and in the same year Paterson conveyed them to Janet Carse, his wife. James Simson and James M'Call, at the same time they bought the lands of Merkdailly from John Graham of Dugaldstone and John Williamson, obtained a Disposition from Mrs. Janet Carse or Paterson, with consent of her brother-in-law, Robert Paterson, who had been served as nearest and lawful heir of her husband, Charles Paterson, his brother german, on 7th October, 1771; James Simson acquired two thirds and James M'Call one third "of the tenement and yard in Gallowgate therein mentioned."

Messrs. Simson & M'Call then entered into a Contract with John Wilson, Writer in Glasgow "with regard to the foresaid street of communication," whereby certain small parcels of their respective grounds were exchanged.

This Contract was executed on 2nd January, 1772, and a plan was prudently subscribed by the parties. But Mr. Simson's affairs appear rapidly to have become involved, because in November of the same year we find that James Simson executed a Disposition in favour of John Clerk as Trustee for the Creditors of Messrs. Simson, Baird & Co., and as Trustee for his private Creditors "of the foresaid two thirds of Merkdaily which he (Mr. Simson) held for behoof of himself and his other partners of the Company." This Disposition is dated 5th November, 1772, and Sasine followed on 25th December, 1772. The property was then exposed to public sale by the Trustees and M'Call, and was sold to Alexander Houston of Jordanhill, Merchant in Glasgow, in 1774. Houston reconveyed the lands to Mr. John Clerk in the same year, one month after he had purchased them, and on 17th March, 1780, John Clerk sold to Archibald Paterson the said lands. Archibald Paterson described the subjects as follows, in the Disposition to David Dale, and states the conditions upon which he is feuing out the new Street :

"KNOW ALL MEN by these presents THAT I ARCHIBALD PATERSON, Merchant in Glasgow considering that I lately purchased from John Clerk Merchant in Glasgow the following subjects vizt: All and Whole that large garden or yard commonly called Merkdaily as the same was sometime possessed by William Hallridge Gardner lying within the Burgh of Glasgow and bounded by the road or street leading from the Gallowgate Port down by the side of the Town Green towards Camlachie Burn on the East and South by the yards belonging to the successors of the deceased John Moodie, Thomas Smith and Andrew Craig on the west and by the Gallowgate or Easter Sugar House yard or buildings and the yard belonging to John Wilson Wright on the North parts Item All and Whole the said area upon which a house and Barn formerly stood and yard at the back thereof near the Gallowgate Port on the south side of the street bounded by the King's high street on the north by the lands of the heirs and successors of Andrew Gray land labourer on the east by the lands of William Lang and John Young Merchants on the west and by the said Garden called Merkdaily on the south parts And also from John Williamson Esqr. of Claythorn the ground annual of nine pounds nine shillings sterling yearly payable to him his heirs or assignees forth of the foresaid lands Item from the foresaid John Clerk All and Whole the area of a Tenement and of the houses and office houses which belonged thereto with the yard thereto belonging lying

on the south side of the Gallowgate of Glasgow commonly called Lepers land bounded by the lands of the deceased John Luke alias Bristol John on the East, by the lands of John Wilson on the west, by the foresaid lands of Merkdaily on the south, and by the King's High Street on the north parts and also the ground lying betwixt the foresaid lands of Merkdaily and the area and yard of the foresaid tenement being thirty eight feet broad or thereby from east to west disposed by the said John Wilson Wright in Glasgow for the purpose of a road or street of communication between the Gallowgate of Glasgow and the foresaid Lands of Merkdaily but excepting from the yard of the foresaid Tenement these twenty two yards or thereby of the westmost side of the said yard conveyed to the said John Wilson in lieu of ground given off by him for compleating the foresaid street of communication IN WHICH subjects purchased from the foresaid John Clerk I stand infest and seised conform to instrument of Seisin in my favour recorded in the register of seisins for the Burgh of Glasgow In which register also the renunciation of ground annual reserved by the foresaid John Williamson is recorded AND THAT I have resolved to lay off and accordingly have laid off and appropriated the greatest part of the foresaid grounds for the purposes of a regular street to be named Charlotte¹ Street running from north to south with plots or steadings for building and garden ground on each side thereof with a lane ten feet wide running eastward from the street and communicating with the road which bounds the said grounds on the east and another lane of equal breadth running westward from the street which lane is to be continued no further than fifty five feet from the Casway'd part of the street unless I find it necessary and the Casway'd part of the said street being thirty eight feet and one half in wideness from east to west and also the lane running eastward are to be paved with common or unwrought whin stones and a palisade is to be made at the south end of the street with a cart entry in the middle thereof and a gate or half gate thereto and also a turnstile at the east end of the lane all at my own expense AND SEEING that David Dale Merchant in Glasgow hath now made payment to me of the sum of two hundred and twenty three pounds Sixteen shillings Sterling as the agreed price and value of the plot or steading after disposed whereof I grant the receipt renouncing all objections in the contrary Therefore I the said Archibald Paterson do hereby sell dispone and make over from me to

¹ There is a larger space left in the deed than was needed for "Charlotte," and it would seem there was some doubt at first as to what the name of the street was to be.

and in favor of the said David Dale his heirs or assignees whomsoever under the restrictions, conditions and regulations aftermentioned heritably and irredeemably All and Whole that plot or steading of ground lying within the territory of the Burgh of Glasgow on the west side of the foresaid new Street marked Number eight in the ground plan thereof and bounded by the said new street on the east, by lands belonging to the successors of John Moodie Gardner on the West, by the common road along the green dike and the burn on the south, and by the steading marked number nine on the said ground plan on the north parts as the same is now marked and staked off being part and portion of the foresaid grounds called Merkdaily and others lying and bounded in manner before mentioned together with all right title and interest whatsoever which I had have or can claim to the steading before disposed or any part thereof: But declaring as it is hereby provided and declared that for the utility and ornament of the said street the following restrictions conditions and regulations are concerted stipulated and agreed to which shall be binding on and performed and observed by all concerned *Primo* That the ground at the north end of the said street shall be squared by the two northmost steadings one on each side of the same marked number first and fourteenth in the ground plan betwixt which steadings the street shall be thirty eight feet and a half wide betwixt wall and wall caswayed in manner before mentioned and after the street passes these two steadings the same shall be extended in width ten feet nine inches on each side which ten feet nine inches on each side of the street opposite to the respective steadings shall be paved with flagstones properly dressed and laid in the regular slop of the street excepting the passages into the back ground of each steading opposite to the two leaved gate after mentioned which may be paved with square whinstones and the proprietors of the steadings shall be bound to make the said pavement each opposite to his own steading respectively and maintain the same in all time to come at their own expense *Secundo* That the purchaser of each of the said two northmost steadings shall be bound within three years after the time of his getting possession to build on his own steading a stone house or tenement consisting of three square flats or stories above ground with garrets and no more and the front walls thereof are to be placed so as to line the street and the south gables so as to line the foresaid lanes and both front walls and south gavel are to be ashler work having a pediment or the appearance thereof

on the front with three vases viz. One placed at the top of the pediment or appearance thereof and one on each corner of the house conform to the plan and elevation of the buildings on the east side of the said street, and having five windows in the front and one window in the Gavel of each flat the centre of which gavel windows is to be five feet from the front and no more and having their entries from the foresaid lanes

Tertio that the purchaser of each of the steadings lying to the south of the said lanes being six in number on each side of the street shall be bound within three years after the time of his getting possession to build on his own steading a stone house or tenement covered with slate the north walls of which Tenements are to be placed at the distance of twenty four feet from the north boundary and the south gavels at the distance of nine feet from the south boundary of their respective steadings so as that the building may measure forty five feet in length from north to south exclusive of any ornaments that may be reversed and each building shall consist of two square flats or stories above ground with garrets and no more The front wall of which Tenement are to be of good ashler work and placed so as the naked wall may line the street having a pediment or the appearance thereof on the front with three vases one on the top of the pediment or appearance thereof and one on each corner of the house conform to the plan and elevation of the buildings on the east side of the street having a door in the centre of the front wall the threshold of which is to be raised three steps above the line of the pavement and of which steps two feet and two inches including the Bottom of the first step shall be upon the street and no more and having two windows on each side of the door in the front of the ground flat and five windows in the front of the second flat

Quarto That the purchaser of each steading situated to the south of the foresaid lanes shall likewise be bound within three years after his getting possession to build a wing of stone covered with slate the north wall of which is to be placed on the north extremity of the steading and the south wall at such a distance southward as that the wing may measure fifteen feet in breadth from north to south over walls and to have nine feet betwixt the naked wall thereof and the naked wall of the principal house and the front wall or gavel thereof is to be of good stript ashler work and placed in a direct line with the front wall of the principal house and which front or gavel is to measure twelve and a half feet in height at the middle thereof from the pavement to the under-part of the cornice or height of the side wall having a window therein with

a single architrave round the same and having a plain Tuscan cornice with an ox eye above the window and a vase on the Top and that the vase on the Top and the ornament about the ox eye as also the height of the base and the size and situation of the window shall be similar in every respect to those of the front of the first wing built in the said street conform to the wing drawn in the Garden ground of the steading marked number fourth in the plan and elevation of the buildings on the east side of the street declaring that the base and fillets of the wings may be reversed on the adjacent steadings or on the lanes And besides such north wings the purchaser of each of the two southmost steadings shall be bound within the time foresaid to build another wing of the same dimensions and description the north wall of which shall be placed at the distance of nine feet from the naked wall of the south gavel of the principal house *Quinto* That the space to the north of the principal fore house and betwixt it and the wing in each steading situated to the south of the lanes is to be used as an entry or passage to the back grounds and to be fitted up with a neat two leaved gate and the space of nine feet betwixt the south gavel of each of these principal houses and the neighbouring steading on the south wing in so far as concerns the two southmost steadings is to be fitted up with a neat ashler stone wall at the same distance from the line of the street with the two leaved gate having a door therein for persons on foot with a Cornice over the wall of the same height from the line of the pavement with the lintel of the two leaved gate *Sexto* Each proprietor of steadings situated to the south of the said lanes shall have power and liberty to occupy for the purposes of the front buildings Wings Back Courts and offices to the extent of seventy feet backwards from the line of the street and the whole Breadth of their steadings provided always that the side walls and roofs of the offices or Buildings in the Court shall never exceed the height of the side walls and roofs of the foresaid wings And that the ground of these steadings beyond the said space of seventy feet from the line of the street shall be kept as garden ground allenarly and for no other purpose in all time to come *Septimo* Each proprietor of steadings situated to the south of the said Lanes shall be bound to build and maintain in all time to come a good Brick wall not under seven nor above nine feet in height along the north boundary of his property for enclosing the same from the wing backwards and the drop both of the wings and these walls shall fall northward and be received on the neighbouring steadings or on the lanes but it shall not be lawfull to make any windows

or openings in the walls or roofs of the said wings or of any other buildings in the Court so as to look directly into the adjacent proprietors ground

Octavo That it shall not be lawfull to nor in the power of any of the proprietors of steadings in the said street to make projecting windows in the roofs of their tenements towards the street nor to sell set or otherwise dispose of the offices or other buildings in their back courts to be inhabited by any other persons but the possessors of the principal houses or their servants allenarly nor to carry on any business of brewing, distilling, Tanning leather, making soap or candle, casting or founding metal, Glass work or any other business which may be naseous or disagreeable to the other inhabitants of the street

Nono That it shall be lawful to and in the power of me the said Archibald Paterson to put down a public well and erect a pump for the use of the said street in any part thereof which I shall think proper and that all and each of the proprietors of the said street shall be bound to bear a share of the expense of putting down the Well erecting the Pump and repairing the well and pump and of repairing the Casway of the street and of the lane leading eastward and maintaining the palisade and gate or half gate at the south end of the street and the stile at the east end of the said lane and also of lighting the street in such manner as the proprietors or the majority of them shall think proper while it remains a private street

Decimo That in case it be found necessary or thought proper to take down and rebuild any or either of the foresaid buildings then the same restrictions conditions and regulations shall take place and be observed with respect to such rebuildings as with respect to the original buildings." The disposition is dated 23rd June, 1780.

When Dale resolved to build a house for himself in the new and fashionable Charlotte Street, he was determined to have room enough and to spare. It was in 1780 he acquired his title to the plot on which the house which is the subject of this paper was built, but in 1784 he acquired two additional plots. John Bryce and others sold in 1779 a plot of ground, part of Willowacre (which was part of the old possessions of St. Nicholas Hospital), to James Findlay, weaver, and on 10th February, 1784, Findlay sold to David Dale. In December of the same year Dale acquired 1254 square yards, part of Eaglesham croft, from James and John Craig, ironmongers. The trustees of Dale acquired 444 square yards somewhere near the graveyard of St. Andrews, which he may have leased in life, and the general result was that David Dale's grounds extended not only for a consider-

able space along where Green Street now is, but along the back of all the gardens of his neighbours to the head of the street in an oblong enclosure.

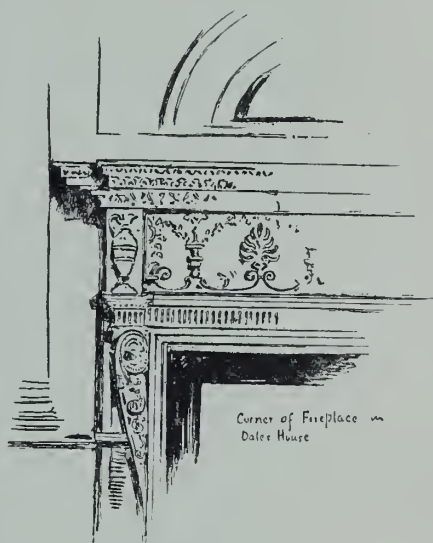
As yet Monteith Row, the Park Lane of the grandfathers of this generation, was not. Its site was the High or Calton Green. In 1793 the Council obtained an Act which authorised them to sell the ground for building lots. The feuing of Great Hamilton Street did not begin at any rate before 1812, for it was then Mr. Hamilton's plan for the "elegant row of houses" which the Town Council desiderated, was passed. The first time the name appears in the burgh register is in 1816. In 1818 the Town Council approved of the elevation of houses to be built in Monteith Row, the ground to be feued at 23s. per square yard.

According to Dr. Strang, Dale built his house in 1783; if so it was three years building. He says it cost £6000. It was a noble mansion. Mr. A. N. Paterson, architect, has been good enough to favour me with the following detailed description :

"From the irrefragable evidence of the buildings themselves as they exist to this day (those on the west side of the street are little changed externally at least), Mr. Paterson must have done more than merely provide stringent regulations as to the size of the houses in Charlotte Street and their external ornament, for, in the matter of design there can be no doubt that all the buildings from end to end of the street (the flatted tenements between the Gallowgate and Great Hamilton Street not less than the mansions in the more southern portion of it) are the work of one man. With almost equal assurance it may asseverated that this was Robert Adam, the most celebrated architect of his day. Though at this time resident in London, Adam, himself a Scot, was carrying on extensive works throughout Scotland, where, in consequence, his fame was widespread. In Edinburgh he designed the façade of the University, the Register House, and Charlotte Square; in Glasgow, the Assembly Rooms (afterwards the Athenaeum and now the side wings to Ingram Street of the Post-Office), the Royal Infirmary, and the mansion of Kelvingrove, so recently and so ruthlessly destroyed. The first of those was built in 1790, the second designed in conjunction with James Adam, the brother of the more celebrated Robert, in 1792, the year of the latter's death. It is therefore extremely likely that Mr. Paterson, from all contemporary accounts a man who cared little for the financial return of his project, compared with its being carried out in the most worthy

and complete manner, should have secured the best talent obtainable at the time, particularly when, as already stated, the work was of the magnitude involved in laying out and designing a whole street. The internal evidence is equally strong. In every detail, both of the exterior, and still more notably of the internal finishings, David Dale's house is eminently characteristic of the refined and thoughtful architecture of the master in question. This 'Adam' style was a refinement, in some respects an over-refinement, of the sturdier English Renaissance of Owen Jones and Wren which had preceded, the latter being itself the indigenous rendering of the later Renaissance in Italy, as shown in the work of Vignola and Palladio, and hence called 'Palladian.' A special characteristic of Adam's work was the care he bestowed upon, and the grace with which he invested, the internal finishings of his work — the chimney pieces, wainscoting, plaster ceilings, and even the door handles and shutter knobs, and of this an excellent example is furnished in the two chimney pieces and the staircase ceiling of David Dale's house (illustrated). Of the house itself, the plan and the general view give a good idea of its general disposition, except that the one-story wing to the south, which previously balanced that to the north, has been partially removed to make way for the addition carried out some years since by the Glasgow

Eye Infirmary. While to the street front only two stories are shown, to the back there are four, a basement containing a large kitchen and other offices at the lower level of a half sunk area between the house and garden, and a complete attic with bedrooms and a delightful octagonal private room (Dale's study) being added to the two principal floors. On these last, and facing the street, are four large rooms, each about 24 feet by 16, which would probably serve as dining-room, library or parlour, and two drawing-rooms, with smaller rooms occupied as bed-rooms (in addition to those in the attic) behind. In the centre to the back is a charmingly designed and beautifully executed wheeling stone stair, over which, on the upper floor, is the ceiling already referred to. On either side of the main building are the one-story



Corner of Fireplace in
Dale House

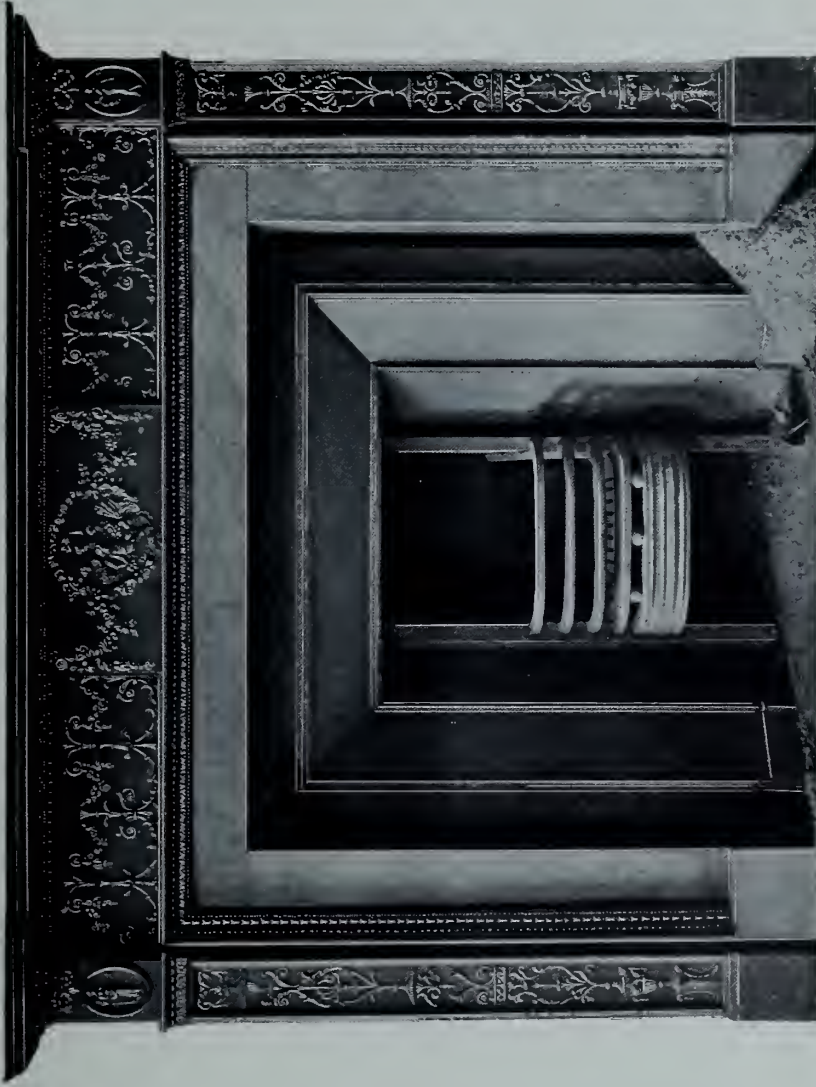
wings previously mentioned with separate entrances (through little forecourts) from the street, and communicating at once with the main house on the same



level, and by separate stair with the basement. Of these, one of the main rooms—it is impossible now to determine the exact distinction in the days of its original occupant, but one, for such an extraordinarily busy man as was its owner—may well have served as a sort of business adjunct to the dwelling house, the other as a continuation of the servants' offices and apartments to the ground floor and the street. Of the two chimney pieces illustrated, one is from the principal room (drawing room?) in the south-east angle of the first floor, the other from the octagonal room in the top floor."

However well designed Dale's house was, one cannot but think the foundations were not as good as they might have been. Of course damp-proof courses as yet were not, but Dale and Paterson must both have known

of the burn which ran by Eaglesham's Croft. Certain precautions for warmth were taken; notably there was a fireplace in every room, and even one in the wine cellar. Yet when the Clyde was in spate, the burn water rose through the kitchen floor. On one occasion when Dale had arranged to entertain the directors of the Royal Bank who were coming to Glasgow for the day in coaches, the water most unfortunately rose rapidly so that the kitchen was flooded, and cooking was impossible. Dale was not to be daunted in small matters or great, so he promptly requisitioned the kitchens of such of his neighbours in the street as were dry. But while the mere food might well come from his friends' fires, it was too much to think that the bank directors should only have the wine from their cellars, and be disappointed of the anticipated bottle from their host's famous bins. Accordingly a "sea-



FIREPLACE (BY ADAM) IN DAVID DALE'S HOUSE.

faring man" was brought in; Miss Carolina Dale mounted on his shoulders, and they descended to the wine cellar, where the young lady selected the proper vintages, and she and the "sea-faring man" brought them safely from the depths to grace the hospitable table of the first Glasgow agent of the bank.

Robert Owen recounts with some amusement not only his courtship of Miss Carolina, but his marriage. Owen expected that his future father-in-law, as pastor of the old Independents, would have performed the ceremony himself, but in place of doing so he invited the Rev. Mr. Balfour, a minister of the Church of Scotland, to officiate. The wedding guests met in the house in Charlotte Street. Mr. Balfour looked at Miss Dale and Mr. Owen, and asked if they took each other as man and wife; they nodded, and the clergyman said they were now married. Owen, with all his liberal opinions, was a good deal taken aback when his own nuptials were treated with so little ceremony, and he inquired of Mr. Balfour if this very brief proceeding was the usual marriage ceremony in Scotland? The clergyman replied no,—he usually gave the parties an address, "but" said he "in the case of a young lady so admirably brought up as Miss Dale, this was quite unnecessary." Here, as in so many other cases, it seems, "nice customs curtesy to great kings."

To comprehend aright the exceeding grandeur of Charlotte Street in those days, we have to remember that then the chief people, alike in Edinburgh and Glasgow, lived in small flats, and were content with the simplest ways of life. There was much hospitality and conviviality, but they were limited by circumstances. In Dale's house a modern large dinner party might be given with ease, with any number of courses custom might ordain, but in the ordinary abode of the citizens, it was convenient as well as usual, in his period, to set everything on the table at once. The first dinner of two courses is said to have been given in 1786 by Mrs. Andrew Stirling of Drumpellier, and she excused herself by the remark that after all she gave no more dishes than other hostesses, but merely divided them into two courses. The dinner began about three o'clock, but it was well ladies should be home betimes, for until 1780 there were no street lamps in Glasgow; in that year the magistrates resolved to put up nine on the south side of Trongate. Nor were there any regular police until 1788, and as in the following year the total cost of the police establishment was £135, it cannot have been very large. In 1800 Dale purchased Rosebank near Cambuslang,

and there he died, on 7th March, 1806, and was buried in the Ramshorn Churchyard; but except a stone let into the east wall with the inscription "This burying ground is the property of David Dale, Merchant in Glasgow, 1780," he has no monument. His funeral procession was however a great and notable one, for all ranks and classes thronged the streets to pay respects "in decent mourning" to "the benevolent magistrate," as he was called throughout the west country. In the same year he bought the site of his mansion house, it will be noticed he had purchased his last resting-place. He left no public bequests, but he is computed to have given away during his life more than £52,000 in charity.

By his wife Ann Campbell, daughter of Colin Campbell, Esq., of the Citadel,—a friend of the notable Lady Glenorchy, he had six children, a son who died in 1789, aged seven years, and five daughters who survived him, viz.: Anne Carolina, Jean Maxwell, Mary, Margaret, and Julia Johnston. The eldest married Robert Owen in her father's lifetime; Mary married the Rev. James Haldane Stewart.

His portrait is preserved for us in Kay's *Morning Walk* (reproduced in Stuart). The Corporation of Glasgow own a portrait of Dale by an unknown artist which was exhibited at the Old Glasgow Exhibition of 1894, (catalogue number 163) and at that Exhibition a beautiful medallion by Tassie was also shown (the property of Major Allan. Catalogue No. 519). It is reproduced in the Memorial Catalogue facing p. 174. Dale has a frank open, pleasant face: there is none sweeter or more benevolent in the book. The medallion is dated 1791, when Dale was about fifty years of age. He occupied as offices and warehouses the two southmost blocks on the east side of St. Andrew's Square (two slabs on the verge of the pavement mark where the sentry-boxes stood before the bank), and the tenement, pierced by an arched pen, was long occupied as an office by Sir Michael Connal.

His Will is recorded in the Commissary Court Books of Lanarkshire. It is dated 10th November, 1804, and is in simple terms. He appointed as his Trustees Claud Alexander, Esq., of Ballochmyle; Arch. Campbell, Esq., of Jura; Walter Ewing Maclae of Cathkin; his two brothers-in-law, John Campbell, W.S., and Brigadier-General Colin Campbell; Robert Gray, Jeweller, Glasgow; John More, Banker, Glasgow, and his son-in-law, Robert Owen, in whose arms he died. He directed his Trustees to pay to each of his two younger daughters, Jean Maxwell and Julia Johnston, at the expiry of two years from his death, a sum of £3000 to equalize their share with

Mrs. Owen, who received that sum on her marriage; at the expiry of three years, the Trustees were directed to pay £2000 to each of the five daughters, who were to receive interest on the bequests till payment; the residue of his estate was to be held by his Trustees for his daughters in liferent and their children in fee. The Inventory of the estate given up for confirmation consists of only two items, viz. : Twenty-five shares of the Forth and Clyde Navigation Company of £230 each and £5683 and nine pence, being his share of the capital stock of the Royal Bank of Scotland. The affidavit is made by Mr. More on 25th July, 1806, and bears "that from the state of the defunct's affairs at his death, the sums given up in the Inventory subscribed by the Deponent of this date as relative hereto, are those parts of the said estate which the deponent can with precision condescend upon at present, and he will condescend upon the amount of the remaining parts thereof so soon as he is able to do so with precision, and will give up an Inventory thereof and add and eik the same to the said Inventory and the sums now condescended upon are above the value of £10,000 and under the value of £12,000." That Dale was a very rich man is beyond question. It is, however, doubtful whether it reached his daughters in the ample way his friends expected. The biographer of the Rev. James Haldane Stewart, who married Miss Mary Dale, says: "The person who had been entrusted with the care of his wife's ample fortune so mismanaged Mr. Dale's property that it was in great measure destroyed" (*Memoirs*, by the Rev. David Dale Stewart, 1856, p. 73). The heritable property seems to have been but slowly realized, for David Dale's heirs appear from David Smith's plan of Glasgow of 1821 to have then owned an unbuilt plot of ground covered with trees on the west side of Risk Street. At that time the proprietors of the Charlotte Street mansions were, counting from the north end of the street on the east, Messrs. Wm. Urquhart, Andrew Ballantine, D. Mathie, Dr. Black, and Jas. Lockhart, D.D.; on the west they were Messrs. Davidson, Burnhill, Campbell, Davidson, A. White, and at the corner "the heirs of David Dale."

Dale's unmarried daughters resided after his death at his country house, Rosebank, Cambuslang, and at Braxfield.

The subsequent history of the house was as follows: Mrs. Ann Carolina Dale or Owen, spouse of Robert Owen, Esquire, of New Lanark, and Robert Owen for his interest, and her sisters, Mrs. Jane Maxwell Dale; Mrs. Mary Dale or Stewart, spouse of the Rev. James Haldane Stewart, of Percy Chapel, London; and the Rev. J. H. Stewart for his interest, and Miss Julia Johnston

Dale, nearest and lawful heirs portioners, duly served to their father, the late David Dale, conformable to service expedite before the Bailies of Glasgow, upon the 4th day of July, 1806, sold the subjects for £2200 to Moses M'Culloch, Merchant. It is described as "That dwelling-house in Charlotte Street with the two wings thereto, belonging as lately possessed by Messrs. How and by Mrs. Wardrop."

The Disposition is dated 5th, 12th, and 16th July, 1823. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart and Robert Owen signed at London before three witnesses, viz.: William Glegg, Owen's clerk, and David Dale Owen and Richard Owen, sons; Mrs. Owen signed at Seafeld Baths, near Leith, before an Edinburgh coach-hirer, and William Owen of New Lanark Mills, and Miss Jane Maxwell Dale and Miss Julia Johnston Dale signed at Rosebank. Mrs. Stewart attended at the Police Office, Hatton Garden, London, on 8th July, to make the declaration that she was noways co-acted, compelled, or seduced to concur in the disposition "whereupon John Stewart Kipling, of Furnival's Inn, London, Gentleman," as procurator for the purchaser, M'Culloch, asked and took instruments in the hands of James Aspinall, Notary Public. Mrs. Stewart was evidently attended to the Police Office by her brother-in-law's servant, for "James Malcolm, of New Lanark, in Scotland, servant to Robert Owen of New Lanark aforesaid," is one of the witnesses. In the like manner Mrs. Owen attended before a Justice of Peace at Seafeld Baths,¹ and made the same declaration, whereupon "Henry Thomson, servant to Robert Owen, Esq., of New Lanark Cotton Mills," took instruments as procurator for M'Culloch.

Moses M'Culloch, who subsequently became "of Balgray," made his Settlement on 3rd May, 1827, with Codicils, dated 26th February, 1829, and 15th March, 1830, and all recorded 7th February, 1833. Of all the Trustees he appointed, only his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Newham or M'Culloch, remained in 1852 to be vested in the property. She sold it in the same year, with

¹ Seafeld Baths, Leith. See Stark's *Picture of Edinburgh*, 1820, p. 369; Campbell Irons' *Leith and its Antiquities*, 1897, vol. ii., p. 312; Grant's *Old and New Edinburgh*, vol. iii., p. 266. Sir Arthur Mitchell, K.C.B., has been good enough to show me a plan from which it appears the building was built from designs by J. Paterson, Architect. It contained a plunge bath, 34 by 20, and vapour and other baths, kitchen, stable, etc. The second floor contained five bedrooms and a parlour, a circular "proprietor's reading-room," 22 feet in diameter, and an adjoining "proprietor's room," 18 by 32, keeper's rooms, etc. The building is still (February, 1901) standing, to all appearance as it was originally erected. It is now unoccupied, with the exception of a shop at the north-west corner occupied as a public-house. The buildings appear to be in a very dilapidated condition, as all the windows on the two sides facing the street, except those of the shop, are boarded up.

consent of Robert M'Culloch, her only son, for £2800, paid by "John Crum, Merchant in Glasgow, Treasurer and one of the Directors of the Glasgow Eye Infirmary, on behalf of himself and the other Directors and the subscribers to the funds of the said institution," and she disposed the subjects to Mr. Crum, James Dale, Merchant in Glasgow, Hugh Tennent of Wellpark, Matthew P. Bell, Potter in Glasgow, Morris Pollock, Manufacturer there, John Jameson, Merchant there, and George Black, Writer there, and to the survivors and survivor, etc., as Trustees for the Eye Infirmary.

It was on 10th February, 1824, at a public meeting convened by the Lord Provost, Mr. William Smith of Carbeth Guthrie, it was resolved to establish an Eye Infirmary. The estimate of expenses was modest, for we find it stated that "in all probability the whole design may be accomplished so as to relieve every case of eye disease occurring among the poor of this city by an annual expenditure of £150 to £200. The motion for the establishment of the institution was made by Mr. Henry Monteith, M.P., seconded by Mr. James Ewing. The Infirmary began its work in the Old Inkle Factory Lane merely as a consulting institution without resident patients; it was removed in 1833 to Wilson the type-founder's house, College Street. David Dale's house was purchased in 1852. Here during the whole of his eminent career, Dr. M'Kenzie, the most famous oculist of his time, ministered to the poor of Glasgow. Dale's octagonal library, with the domed roof, was the operating room. For many years, however, the accommodation was quite inadequate, and in 1874 the Infirmary was removed to Berkeley Street; the Charlotte Street house was, however, retained as a dispensary until 1894, when the Directors found it necessary to provide dispensary accommodation of a more modern kind than was possible in the old house. The south wing was removed, and on its site, and covering also a strip of unbuilt ground by the green, an entirely modern dispensary, from the plans of Mr. Alex. N. Paterson, was erected. The old house still remains the property of the Infirmary, and should it be necessary at any time again to erect buildings where patients may reside while under treatment, the Directors have the best site possible. But this, of course, implies, if not the complete destruction, at least the transmogrification beyond recognition of the old house where David Dale planned his generous deeds, wrote his sermons, sang his Scotch songs and generously entertained his friends as a great citizen should.

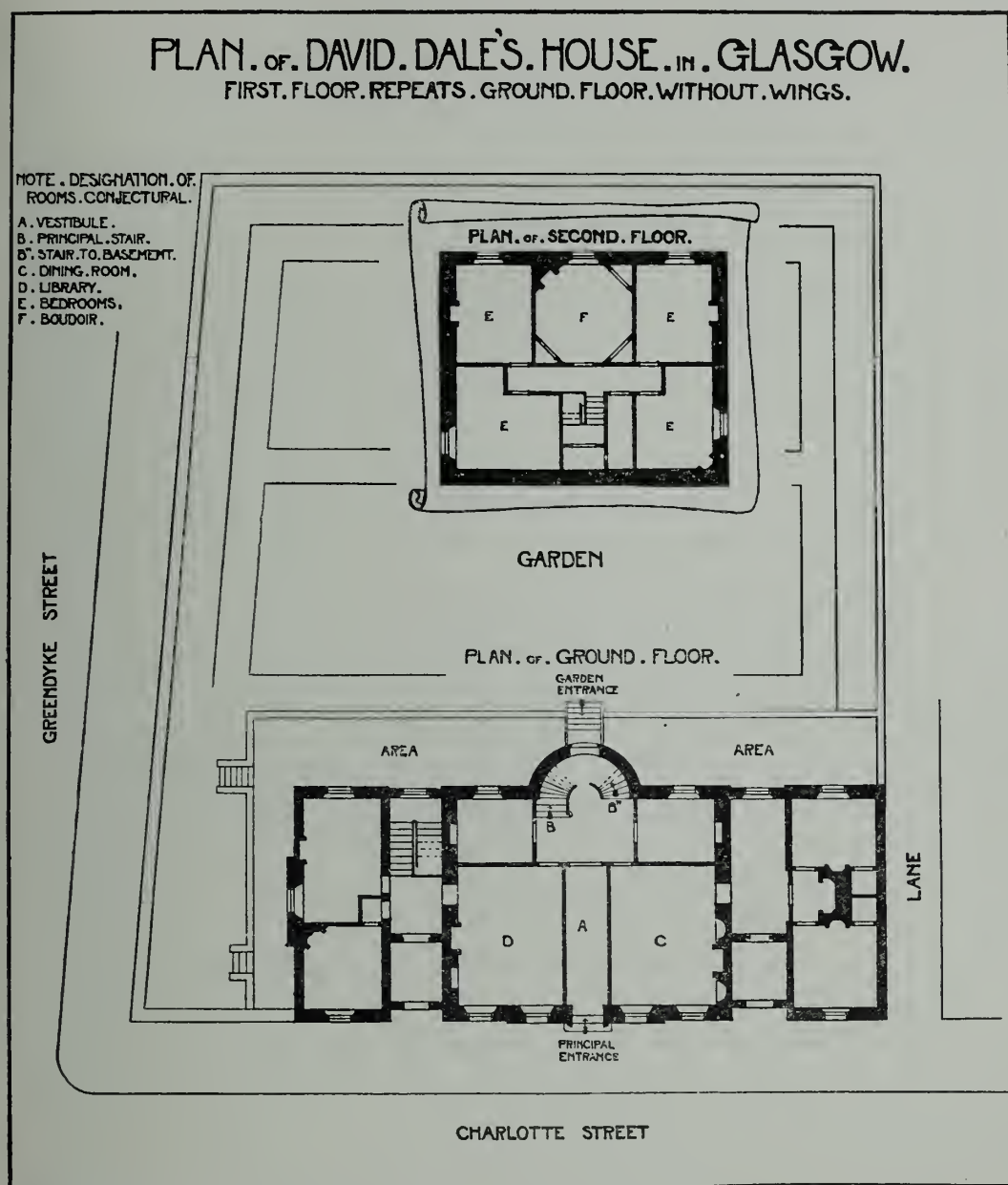
Of David Dale's family and descendants I have a few notes. Anne Carolina married Robert Owen on 30th September, 1799, and on 1st January,

1800, Owen began his management of New Lanark Mills. He died 17th November, 1858.

In the *Dictionary of National Biography* (xlii., p. 451) Owen is said to have had three sons, Robert Dale, Daniel Dale, and David Dale; but as one of the witnesses to Robert Owen's signature to the conveyance of the Charlotte Street house to Moses M'Culloch was "Richard Owen, son of the said Robert Owen," there must have been at least one other. Robert Dale Owen, the eldest son, was born at Glasgow on 9th November, 1801, probably in his grandfather's house,¹ for the Owens lived much with Dale. He died 17th June, 1877, at Lake George. He was a noted spiritualist. He wrote *Threading my Way*, published in 1874. His daughter, Rosamund Dale Owen, married, as his second wife, Laurence Oliphant, the novelist and essayist: he died 23rd December, 1888. She subsequently married James Templeton, who is also dead. Daniel Dale Owen and David Dale Owen are said by the *Dictionary of National Biography* to have become professors in American colleges. Mary married, 20th August, 1816, the Rev. James Haldane Stewart, son of Duncan Stewart of Ardsheal, Collector of H.M. Customs at New London, America, by his marriage with Ann Erving, daughter of the Hon. John Erving, a member of the Council at Boston. James Haldane Stewart was born at Boston on 23rd December, 1776. His father in 1777 returned from America, and died in 1793. He was educated at Dr. Valpy's Academy at Reading and at Eton. He was brought up as a solicitor, and was a member of a debating club of which Lord Brougham and Mr. Copley, afterwards Lord Lyndhurst, were members, and when he started in business he gave Copley—a brother American—his first brief. He officiated as croupier at the dinner which followed Copley's call to the bar; and had the honour of proposing his health, and upheld with the toast the wish that Copley might live to be Lord Chancellor. Stewart felt called to the Church, and matriculated at Exeter College, Oxford, in 1803, and was admitted to deacon's orders on 20th December, 1806. Mr. Stewart was first curate of Basildon in Berkshire, having the hamlet of Ashampstead, with its own church under his charge (Ashampstead was subsequently made into a separate parish). In 1811 his father's friend, Lord Bute, procured for him the honorary appointment of Chaplain to his grandson, Lord Dumfries; in 1812 he

¹ For the plan of David Dale's house on the opposite page, the Regality Club is indebted to Mr. A. N. Paterson. With regard to his conjectural designation of the rooms, the tradition has always been that the room marked F was David Dale's study.

became incumbent of Percy Chapel, Charlotte Street, in the parish of St. Pancras. In 1816, his old friend and second mother, Mrs. Cadogan, introduced



him to the daughters of David Dale. "Mrs. Cadogan had been brought to a saving knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus by the mother of these young ladies, a daughter of Colin Campbell, Esq., of the Citadel, whom

she had met, before her marriage, in the house of their mutual acquaintance, Lady Glenorchy; and naturally taking an interest in the children of her old friend, when deprived of both their parents, she had invited them, during their temporary residence in England, to visit her at a cottage in which she then resided near Henley-on-Thames" (*Memoir of Rev. James Haldane Stewart*, p. 72.) Mr. Stewart and Miss Mary Dale were married at Rosebank, near Glasgow, where the Miss Dales then resided, on 20th August, 1816. He died 22nd October, 1854, aged 78, and his wife survived him. His son, David Dale Stewart, married, 1854, the daughter of Chancellor Raikes, and published a memoir of his father in 1856, when the author was incumbent of Maidstone. He had also a son, James, and a daughter.

James Dale, brother of David, was born August 21, 1753. He married June 10, 1793, Marion Haddow (born at Lanark, September 18, 1767, died at Somerset Place, Glasgow, January, 19, 1849, buried in the Necropolis, Glasgow). He died at Rosebank, Glasgow, August 30, 1819, and was buried in the Ramshorn churchyard. The children of the marriage were:

(1) William, born at New Lanark, May 19, 1794, died January 17, 1827, unmarried.

(2) David, born at New Lanark, November 29, 1795, sometime Political Resident at the Court of the Nawaub of Moorshedabad, in the Civil Service of the East India Company, married at Calcutta, September 17, 1819, Ann Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. George Douglas of Aberdeen, born at Ramsey, Isle of Man, September 17, 1802. David Dale died, June 23, 1830, at sea on his voyage from India on board the "Providence." Of his marriage there were born (a) James Douglas Dale, of the East India Company, on the Madras Establishment, born Nov. 27, 1820, married at Leamington, Warwickshire, on July 6, 1848, Williamina, daughter of David Snodgrass Buchanan of Cunninghead, Ayrshire; there were four children of the marriage. (b) Mary Christina, the only daughter of David Dale of Moorshedabad, was born at Calcutta, June 15, 1823, married October 5, 1869, at Island Orleans, near Quebec, J. W. Leaycraft of Island Orleans, died at Hamilton, Upper Ontario, June 1884—no issue. (c) The third child, now Sir David Dale, Bart., was born at Berhampoor, Bengal, Dec. 11, 1829. He married (1) at The Friends' Meeting House, Darlington, January 27, 1853, Annie Backhouse, only child of Edward Robson of Darlington, and widow of Henry Ashetwell of Kendal, died September 14, 1886; (2) on August 2, 1888, Alice Frederica, daughter of Sir Frederick A. Milbank, Bart., of Thorp Perran

and Barningham Park; he is a partner of Pease & Partners, and has issue. He received a baronetcy in 1895.

(3) Margaret Inglis, born at New Lanark on July 25, 1797, married at Glasgow, August 19, 1817, John Greenshields of Kerse, Deputy Lieutenant of Lanarkshire (born February 9, 1785, died at Kerse, January 3, 1869). Mrs. Greenshields died October 23, 1824, survived by John Blackwood Greenshields of Kerse, Advocate, and three other children, Marion, James, and Isabella, who all died unmarried.

(4) John Dale, born at New Lanark, June 9, 1799, married June 9, 1836, Emma Rose, widow of Charles Strachan. He died Oct. 10, 1864, and is buried at Highgate Cemetery; she died March 16, 1869, leaving surviving issue.

(5) Martha Isabella, died an infant.

(6) James, merchant and banker, Glasgow, born December 1, 1803, died at Glasgow, February 2, 1871, unmarried.

(7) Jane Maxwell, born June 29, 1805, died December 26, 1858.

(8) Isabella Inglis, born October 1, 1807, died October 27, 1868.

LIST OF TOASTS AT
MR. BROUGHAM'S DINNER, 11TH SEPTEMBER, 1823.

THE accompanying toast-list of a public dinner given in honour of Mr. (afterwards Lord) Brougham at Glasgow in 1823, is printed from a contemporary manuscript, for which, as for so much else of interest and value, the Regality Club is indebted to its founder, the late Mr. Colin Dunlop Donald. The banquet took place in the Assembly Rooms, Ingram Street, the scene of many a joyous gathering in the past, and was attended by about three hundred gentlemen belonging principally to our city and Lanarkshire. In addition to these there were present many outstanding representatives from neighbouring shires, together with others drawn from localities further afield. On the afternoon of Thursday, 11th September, at 5.30 by the clock, the distinguished company met, and in due course entered upon the joys of the feast. Lord Archibald Hamilton occupied the chair, and the duties of croupier were discharged by Mr. Oswald of Auchincruive.

From a contemporary source we learn that the dinner "did credit to the taste and skill of Mr. Burn." The purveyor whose culinary triumph is thus acknowledged, was Mr. George Burn, the lessee at this date of a leading Glasgow Hotel, familiarly known as the "Bull Inn,"¹ 640 Argyll Street, and formerly tenanted by Mr. George Durie, who could claim Robert Burns among his many distinguished patrons. It was from this hostelry that the chairman's party, which of course included Mr. Brougham, proceeded to the scene of the dinner.

¹ Although altered in various ways to meet the demands of modern commerce, parts of the original fabric, more especially its second and third storeys, remain intact to-day, and constitute a portion of the warehouse of Messrs. Mann, Byars & Co.

The toast-list throws interesting side-lights on the political history of the period. Its varied items were accompanied by appropriate strains of music discoursed by a competent band of instrumentalists. Immediately on the toast of the king (George IV.) being given, the familiar regal anthem was patriotically played. Toast No. 2 naturally elicited the "Duke of York's March," while No. 3 was followed by "Rule Britannia." No. 8, "A speedy and substantial Reform in the Representation of the People," was musically backed by "The Mucking of Geordie's Byre." To No. 15, "The Man who dares be honest in the worst of times," was appropriately tagged "A man's a man for a' that." Toast No. 16, "Mr. Hume, and a speedy termination to all wasteful Expenditure of Public Money," was nicely fitted by the soothing air, "Money in both pockets." At No. 17, the noble chairman in replying to the toast of his health, after making a few short and happy remarks on the subject in hand, and looking apprehensively ahead, wisely informed his hearers that he felt unwilling "to trespass longer on their time."

Most bravely did this enthusiastic political dinner party do their best to work through their interminable programme, leaving sad yet unavoidable gaps in their prescribed course. As a comforting closure the chairman at midnight drank to the health of the company, and cordially wished one and all a good night, in which Mr. Brougham begged to be allowed to join.

When after this official and effective 'deoch an dorus' the chairman with the distinguished members of his party left the meeting, he was followed very shortly thereafter, we are told, by *nearly* the whole company. From reliable sources we gather that some who were debarred by the limited six-and-a-half hours at the disposal of the meeting, from airing the speeches they had carefully prepared, gave voice to their pent-up eloquence at various after-meetings in the early morning hours of the succeeding day.

TOASTS.

No.

1. The King.
2. The Duke of York and the Army.
3. The Duke of Clarence and the Navy.
4. The Duke of Sussex and the rest of the Royal Family, and may the House of Hanover never forget the principles which seated them on the Throne.
5. The cause of Liberty all over the World.
6. Henry Brougham.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| | No. |
| | 7. The Rights of the People. |
| Professor Mylne. ¹ | 8. A speedy and substantial Reform in the Representation of the People. |
| | 9. The Memory of Mr. Fox. |
| | 10. The speedy abolition of those laws against Liberty which were unknown to our Ancestors. |
| | 11. A cordial union and co-operation of all the Friends of Freedom in the cause of Parliamentary Reform. |
| Lord Belhaven. ² | 12. The Duke of Hamilton. ³ |
| | 13. The Trial by Jury. |
| | 14. The Liberty of the Press. |
| | 15. The Man who dares be honest in the worst of times. |
| Mr. Wallace. ⁴ | 16. Mr. Hume, ⁵ and a speedy termination to all wasteful Expenditure of the Public Money. |
| Mr. Maxwell. ⁶ | 17. The Chairman. |
| Mr. Kennedy. ⁷ | 18. Admiral Fleming and the Independent Freeholders of Lanarkshire. |
| Honble. Adl. Fleming. ⁸ | 19. The revival of the ancient character of Britain as the Protector of Nations against foreign oppression. |
| Lord Kinnaird. ⁹ | 20. The cause of Spain. |
| The Croupier. | 21. The revival of the Subverted Liberties of Italy and Portugal. |

¹ Rev. James Mylne, Professor of Moral Philosophy, Glasgow, 1797-1839; born about 1756, died 1839.

² Robert Montgomerie Hamilton, 8th Lord Belhaven and Stenton, 1st Lord Hamilton of Wishaw, Lord-Lieutenant of Lanarkshire; born 1793, died 1868. Noted as a judge of Claret.

³ Alexander, 11th Duke. Builder of the Palace and Mausoleum; son-in-law of Bedford, author of *Vathek*.

⁴ Robert Wallace of Kelly, M.P. for Greenock 1833-1845. Did good service in the introduction of the Penny Post. Died 1855. (See Toasts 16, 50.)

⁵ Joseph Hume, M.P. for Montrose Burghs, etc.

⁶ John Maxwell, younger, of Pollok, M.P. Renfrewshire 1818-1830; contested Lanarkshire, 1831; M.P. Lanarkshire 1833-1837. Succeeded as 8th Baronet 1844. (See Toasts 17, 23, and 30.)

⁷ Right Hon. Thomas Francis Kennedy of Dunure, M.P. Ayr Burghs 1818-1834; born 1788, died 1879. Sometime Commissioner of Woods and Forests; an honest and able politician. Married Sophia, only daughter of Sir Samuel Romilly.

⁸ Vice-Admiral the Hon. Charles Elphinstone-Fleeming of Biggar and Cumbernauld, M.P. Stirlingshire 1802-1812, 1832-1835, assumed the name of Fleeming 1799; born 1774, died 1840. Second son of John, 11th, and father of John Elphinstone, 14th Baron Elphinstone.

⁹ Lord Kinnaird, Charles, 8th Baron; born 1780, died 1826. Had been M.P. for Leominster. Married Lady Olivia Fitzgerald, daughter of Duke of Leinster. (See Toast 35.)

22. The Croupier.
23. Mr. Maxwell⁶ and the Independent Freeholders of Renfrewshire. Honble.
24. The cause for which Hampden bled in the field and Sidney on the scaffold. Adl. Fleming.⁸
25. The British Constitution in its original purity, and may it never be suspended by means of spies and informers.
26. Mr. Denman.¹⁰
27. The Downfall of that monopoly of political privileges in Ireland which converts Religion into an Engine of Oppression.
28. W. C. C. Grahame¹¹ and the Independent Freeholders of Dum-bartonshire.
29. The City of Glasgow.
30. May the revival of freedom among the Greeks restore the virtues and the glory of their ancestors. Mr. Maxwell.⁶
31. The universal abolition of the slave trade. Mr. R. Grahame.¹²
32. A speedy dissolution of that conspiracy against the Liberties of Europe miscalled the Holy Alliance.
33. Lord Belhaven.
34. Earl Grey and the Whigs of England.
35. Duke of Lie'nster and the Whigs of Ireland.
36. Earl Fitzwilliam, the intrepid assertor of constitutional enquiry.
37. The Independence of the Scottish Bar.
38. Lord Archibald Hamilton,¹⁴ and a speedy Reform of the Scottish Burghs. Mr. Douglas.¹³
39. T. F. Kennedy,¹⁵ and success to his Bill for finding Juries Independent.

¹⁰ The first Lord Denman; born 1799, died 1854. A well-known lawyer and Whig. (See Toasts 26 and 43.)

¹¹ W. C. C. Grahame of Gartmore.

¹² Robert Grahame of Whitehill, Provost, of Glasgow in 1833. Both toasts (Nos. 31 and 45) were set down for Whitehill, who was interested in both subjects. He was a keen anti-slavery man (he used honey in his tea rather than encourage slave-grown sugar), and he was a great admirer of America. Brother of James Grahame, author of *The Sabbath*, the "Sepulchral Grahame" of English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

¹³ John Douglas of Barloch, Writer, Glasgow, afterwards Clerk of the Peace; born 1772, died 1850. An active politician. Stood as an advanced Whig for Glasgow in 1832. Was the "Goose of the West" of the *Noctes*.

¹⁴ Lord Archibald Hamilton, brother of Alexander, 11th Duke of Hamilton. M.P. for Lanarkshire.

¹⁵ T. F. Kennedy of Dunure.

- Mr. P. Spears.¹⁶ 40. Mr. Gibson Craig,¹⁷ and the Independent Freeholders of the County of Edinburgh.
41. May a pretended regard for Religion never be made a cloak to political persecution.
- The Croupier. 42. Sir Francis Burdett and the Independent Electors of Westminster.
- Mr. Denman.¹⁰ 43. The memory of Sir Samuel Romilly.
44. Lord Holland.¹⁸
- Mr. R. Grahame.¹² 45. The memory of Franklin and Washington and the other Founders of American Independence.
46. The University of Edinburgh.
47. The University of Glasgow.
- Professor Pillans.¹⁹ 48. The Education of the People.
49. Sir James MacIntosh, and the Reform of the Criminal Code.
- Mr. Wallace.⁴ 50. Sir Robert Wilson,²⁰ and may his exertions be as beneficial to Spain as they are honourable to himself.
51. The Honourable James Abercromby,²¹ the temperate and firm advocate of the liberty of the subject.

¹⁶ Peter Speirs of Culcreuch, second son of Alexander Speirs, first of Elderslie. Some-time M.P. for Paisley.

¹⁷ Afterwards Sir James Gibson Craig, Bart., of Riccartoun, W.S. Long head of the Edinburgh Whigs.

¹⁸ Best known as nephew of Fox and husband of Lady Holland. Allen's Lady Holland. (See Macaulay's well-known Essay on "The Hollands and Holland House.")

¹⁹ James Pillans, LL.D., Professor of Humanity, Edinburgh; born 1778, died 1864.

²⁰ Sir Robert Wilson, a distinguished soldier and writer on military subjects ("The French Invasion of Russia," etc.).

²¹ Afterwards Speaker and Lord Dunfermline. M.P. for Southwark. An active politician and independent, *very*. Married 1816. Nearly dismissed the service for assisting the escape of Count Lavalette from Paris, who had been condemned to death. In 1821 dismissed for his Queen Caroline sympathies. In 1830, on accession of William IV., reinstated.

GLASGOW IN 1781 AND 1833.

NOTES AS TO VARIOUS FINANCIAL PARTICULARS.

A THIN quarto volume, discovered in the archives of the City of Glasgow, contains in eighteen closely-written pages a large amount of information as to the financial position of Glasgow in January, 1781, and brings prominently into view the remarkable progress made by the City during the last one hundred and twenty years. The special object for which the book was prepared is, however, not known.

The general condition of the city at that time is indicated in a recent volume titled "The Water Supply of Glasgow from the earliest period of record, with notes on various developments of the City till the close of 1900."¹ Here, therefore, it may suffice to mention that the population of the city and its suburbs in 1780 was 42,832, an increase during the preceding seventeen years of 14,532. A commencement had been made in laying foot-pavements opposite houses in some of the more important of the then existing streets. Nine lamps had also been placed in the south side of the Trongate from the Laigh Kirk steeple to Stockwell Street, and the town council had offered to extend these westward if the proprietors there would form foot-pavements. The revenue of the Clyde Trust amounted to £1515 8s. 4d., as against £1044 10s. nine years previously. The postal revenue of the city was £4341, and the number of the postal staff seven years later was only five.

The extent of Glasgow as it existed in 1773 is shown in Ross' Map of the Shire of Lanark, which is easily accessible.

¹ Prepared for the Corporation by Sir James D. Marwick, and issued in 1901.

In 1781 the seven city ministers each received a salary from the corporation of £138 17s. 10d., and the incumbents were Doctor John Cross of the South-West (Tron) Parish, Doctor William Craig of the Mid (St. Andrew's) Parish, Doctor John Gillies of the South (Blackfriars') Parish, Doctor Robert Finlay of the North-West (Ramshorn) Parish, Mr. William Porteous of the West (Wynd, afterwards St. George's) Parish, Mr. Robert Balfour of the East (Outer High, afterwards St. Paul's) Parish, and Mr. William Taylor of the North (Inner High or Cathedral) Parish. The total charge to the city of these seven ministers was £972 4s. 10d., and Mr. John Burns minister of the Barony Parish was paid from the teinds £111 2s. 3d., making in all £1083 7s. 1d. The total produce of the teinds was 4000 merks (£222 4s. 6d. Stg.), so that the net expenditure under this head was £861 2s. 7d.

Five precentors each received £5, and a precentor for week-day sermons was paid £1 2s. 2d. The total cost of these was thus £26 2s. 2d. The Barony officer received 3s. 4d., making in all £26 5s. 6d.

The rector of the Grammar School (James Barr), had a salary of £55. Each of three ushers had £20. An English teacher and a teacher of church music had each £20, and a writing master had £25. The schoolmaster of Anderston had an annual allowance of 1s. 4d. The total of this branch of expenditure was £180 1s. 4d.

The town's surgeon (James Parlane), and the superintendent of clocks (Bailie Napier), had each a salary of £20. The town surveyor (James Barry) received £25, the performer on the music bells, £30, and the town chamberlain (Andrew Buchanan), £100. The total of this branch of expenditure was £195.

The master of works (John Brown) had a salary as such of £80; as collector of teinds, £41; as collector of statute labour money, £23 19s. 6d.; and as collector of the Barony, £21. In all £165 19s. 6d. Another official (Robert Philipshill) had a salary as collector of church rents, £15; as collector of poors' money, £10; as inspector of markets, £15; and an allowance for "Cumbray Coals" of £10 10s. In all £50 10s.

The quarter master (J. Campbell) had a salary of £25.

Another branch of expenditure set forth the salaries of the officer of police (Peter M'Farlane), £26; of the keeper of the chambers, £26; the wages of sixteen town officers at 10s. each, £8; of two town drummers (extra) £4 8s. 10d.; of the council officer, £1; of the water officer, at 5s.

per week, £13; the cost of clothes for the officers about £50; allowance to officers for extra services, £5; and disbursements on the order of the master of works, £30. The total of these items was £159 8s. 10d.

The emoluments of the principal town clerks as drawn from the town was estimated at £472 1s.; of the depute clerk and fiscal, £65; of the three clerks in the town clerk's office, £17. In all £554 1s.

The average emoluments of the town's solicitor in London, and of the solicitor in Edinburgh, were stated each at £30.

The annual allowance to the lord provost was £40, and he also received at Michaelmas £3 6s. 8d. The three bailies received at Michaelmas £5. The Gorbals magistrate had £10 10s. The treasurer and master of works had at Michaelmas £1 17s. 6d., and the Gorbals fiscal had £1 13s. 4d. In all £62 7s. 6d.

A Miss Stark had a pension from the town of £10.

The collectors of rates, etc., had as follows:—of multures (William Steel) £30, of impost (Alexander Stewart) about £150, of dock dues (James Knox) £40, of Port-Glasgow feu duties (James Barr) £2 13s. 1d. In all £222 13s. 1d.

The collector of window tax (John Carlisle) had a commission of 3d. per pound on his collections, £3 15s.; of £5 8s. 9d. on his collections of house duty, and of 16s. on his collections of servants' duty. In all £9 19s. 9d.

The collector of cess (John Carlisle) had a salary and allowances of £108 15s. 11d., made up as follows:—salary, £50; allowance for books, £5; for office rent, £5; for coals and candles, £3; for clerk's man, 19s. 4d.; for an assistant and man, £10 5s.; and an allowance to make good deficiencies, £34 11s. 7d.

The emoluments of the following officials were estimated as under:—the bailie of the High Church Yard (Matthew Gilmour) £75, of the North-West Church Yard (George Black) £50, the keeper of the tolbooth (John Lawson) £75, the three searchers of tallow, £25 each, £75. Total £275.

The allowances to the following officers amounted to £89 8s. 4d., as undernoted: the "manufacturer" at the Work House (John M'Cail) £20; the keeper of the Correction House (Robert M'Symmon) £18 8s.; the public executioner 3s. 6d. per week, and clothes, equal to £15; the cleaner of the exchange £6; four care-takers of the engines, £2 2s. each, £8 8s.; the care-taker of the Green and hedges, £3. The caretakers of the Trongate bell,

£2 3s. 4d. ; of the High Church, £3 6s. 8d. ; of St. Andrew's Church, North-West Church, and Blackfriars Church, each £1 6s. 8d. ; of the Tron Church, 13s. 4d. ; of Bridgegate, 10s. ; of six officers for keeping six churches, 6s. 8d. each, £2 ; the Gorbals officer 13s. 4d. ; for recording bills of mortality, £3 ; for cleaning the guard, £1 16s. 8d.

The total of the above stipends, salaries, wages and payments was £3277 17s. 10d.

The salaries to officers of the Town's Hospital are stated as follows :—to the matron (Mrs. Sinclair) £20, to the clerk (John Adam) £25, to the schoolmaster (Thomas Kennedy) £25, to the overseer of manufactures (Thomas M'Coul) £3, and to the surgeon (James Parlane) £20. In all £93.

The salaries, etc., to officers of the Merchants' House, etc., are stated as follows :—to James Hill, clerk to Hutchesons' Hospital and collector of public rents, £40, and collector of Merchants' House, £25 ; James Crawford, clerk to Merchants' House, £15 ; to the officer of the House, salary £8 6s. 8d., and allowance for a coat, £3 6s. 8d. In all £91 13s. 4d.

The salary of the keeper of the library in the University (Archibald Arthur) was £20. This officer was appointed by the University and by the Magistrates alternately each four years.

The revenue of the city as at Martinmas, 1780, was as follows :

The impost on ale and beer brewed in Glasgow and its vicinity, (called the two pennies in the pint) was £1602 3s. 2d. The impost on porter was £5 13s. 4d. In all £1607 16s. 6d.

The town dues on grain, meal, etc., known as "Ladles," was farmed for £388 17s. 9d. The multures for crop 1779 produced £561 15s. 1d. ; and for crop 1780 was estimated at £300. The anchorage dues levied at the Broomielaw were farmed for £190. The burgess and freedom fines were estimated at £106 11s. 6d. In all £985 9s. 3d.

The market dues, etc., amounted to £620 16s. 7d. These were all farmed out, and produced as under : beef and mutton market, £280 ; potato and fish markets, £25 ; green market, £35 ; butter milk and egg market, £26 ; the tron and weigh house dues, £111 2s. 2d. ; the washing house dues, £112 4s. 5d. ; the graneries, £15, and the salmon fishings, £16 10s.

The revenue from the town's heritable property in the city produced £1040 13s. 3½d. as under : the rents of 19 houses and

shops collected by the chamberlain, £319 10s.; the rents of houses collected by the master of works, £104 18s. 4d.; the rents of Ramshorn lands also collected by him, £139 17s. 7d.; the feus of Germiston and Butterbiggins collected by him, £23 8s. 2½d.; ground annuals collected by him, £13 9s.; the feu duties of lands collected by the chamberlain, £101 19s. 2d.; the town's mill and farm rents collected by him, £170 10s.; the Green Yards parks rents collected by him, £157 1s.; and Clyde Street, on both sides, £10.

The town's heritable property in Gorbals produced £423 18s. 9½d. as under: the lordship on coal, £25; the entry money of vassals, £191 11s. 7d.; a year's rent of the barony, £207 7s. 2½d.

The town's property at Greenock and Port Glasgow produced £476 17s. 5d. as under: the Royal Close property at Greenock, £4 8s. 10½d. Port Glasgow: the dues of the dry-dock, £96 11s. 8d.; feu duties, £53 2s. 6½d.; shore dues, £20; entry money of vassals, £59 16s. 4d.; rents of houses, £77 18s.; rents of cellars, £165.

The pew rents of the city churches amounted to £725 11s. 7d.

The total revenue of the city was thus estimated to amount to £5681 3s. 5d.

For the year 1780 the arrears of teinds, feu duties, and cess were stated at £250 19s. 6d.; the deficiency in mortifications, £150; the gratuity to the town's hospital, £220; the interest of money paid by the town in excess of what was received, £732 8s. 5d.; the interest on £1800, part of expenditure in building a church, £90;¹ and of insuring town's property against fire, £5 19s. 9d. The aggregate of these was £1449 7s. 8d.

Under the head "uncertain expenditure" were classed the following: town's entertainments and tavern bills, £250; entertainment at the hall on the King's birthday, £50; and on other occasions, £10; chaise hires and expenses of magistrates at burgh meetings, £57 10s. In all £367 10s.

Subscriptions for public improvements, average £50; magistrates' precepts to the poor, and for sending travellers out of town, £30; magistrates' precepts for mort coffins, £16 19s. 6d. In all £96 19s. 6d.

Town clerk's chamber. Coals, £10 10s.; candles, £7; vellum and stationery, £38; cleaning windows, 5s. In all £55 5s.

¹ Probably St. Enoch's Church which was commenced in 1780, and opened for public worship in 1782.

Town guard. Repairs, £5; coals, £6; candles, £3 8s.; cleaning, £1 16s. 8d. In all £16 4s. 8d.

Police expenses, etc. Lighting lamps per contract, £235; paving streets previous year £320, off statute money £205, balance £115; repairing wells, £50; cleaning streets, £30; carting rubbish, etc., £15; taking care of fire engines, £8 8s; expenses at fires—average one half, £5 5s; expenses taking up beggars, £15. Total, £373 13s.

Police expenses farther: expenses in correction house, salary, straw, etc., £30; expenses in workhouse (including a salary of £20), £25; expenses on prisoners, £5; public advertisements, £15; newspapers, £1 6s. 4d; votes of the House of Commons, £2 12s. 6d.; repairing clocks, £5; ringing bells, 6s.; timekeepers, £13 10s.; cleaning the Exchange, £6. Total, £103 8s. 10d.

Expenses on the Green, for trees and care, £10; removing soldiers' baggage, £25; chamberlain's expenses for books and papers, £5 5s.; postages to the town, £5; town officers' clothes and hats, £50; repairing town's buildings, public markets, town's houses and workhouses, £100. Total £195 5s.

Expenses on the city churches. Keeping six churches in repair, £20 each, £120. Keeping High Church in repair (average £70, less allowed from teinds, £50), £20; repairing church windows per contract, £25; candles, 17s. 7d.; cleaning churches, £5 10s., together, £6 7s. 7d.; washing church linen, 16s. 8d; brandy for Sacrament, 15s. 2d.; wine for do., 168 gallons, £55; bread for do., £12 18s; setting tables, 5s. Together £69 14s. 2d. Wine to the clergy, 2 dozen per annum to each, 12 dozen, £12 12s.; church officers, £3 13s. 6d. Total, £257 7s. 3d.

Bills of Mortality, £3; Grammar school, small expenses, £1 10s.; books to boys, £18 10s. Total, £23.

Law expenses, etc. Agent in Edinburgh for himself, about £30; other expenses, £70. Agent in London for public business, £40. Law expenses in Glasgow, £20. Total, £160. Public expenses, £10.

The total estimated annual expenditure of the city was	-	-	-	-	-	£4718	2	6
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The total estimated revenue was	-	-	-	-	-	5681	3	5
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The surplus estimated revenue was thus	-	-	-	-	-	£963	0	11
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But from this fell to be deducted—

Annual loss on the new bridge,	-	-	-	-	-	£150		
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And on Port Glasgow Dock	-	-	-	-	-	110		
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						260	0	0
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The net estimated revenue was thus	-	-	-	-	-	£703	0	11
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The rental of heritable property belonging to the city, exclusive of the Town Hall, was stated as follows: At the Exchange, one shop, £40; one shop, £33; four shops at £21; one at £16; one at £10; one at £6 10s. Total, £189 10s.

Two houses at the head of Gallowgate, one at £43, and one at £14 3s. 4d. Total, £57 3s. 4d.

Shop at Tron Steeple and weigh-house, £21; Weigh-house loft, £10; house in Gibson's Wynd, £15. Total, £46.

Houses above the Cross: two at £24, one at £22, and one at £5. Total, £75.

Houses at Port Glasgow: one at £45; one at £14; one at £12 12s., and cellars, £140. Total, £211 12s.

The aggregate rental of these subjects was £579 5s. 4d.

The following public burdens and taxes were paid to the crown by the citizens in 1781. The land tax or cess payable into Exchequer was £1528, and the cost of collection was: collector's salary, £50; allowance for books, £5; allowance for an office, £5; for coals and candles, £3; for clerk's man, 19s. 6d.; to officer, 5s.; additional allowance for assistant, £10; allowance to meet deficiencies, £34 15s. Total, £1636 15s. 11d. Of this sum £406 8s. Stg., were levied from trade, and £1232 7s. 11d. Stg. from the owners of house property.

Besides the land tax or cess the following taxes were levied and paid to the crown; window tax, £507 2s. 10d.; house tax (levied on houses rented at £5 and under £20 at 6d. per £; £20 and under £40 at 9d. per £; £40 and upwards at 1s. per £) £475 12s. 11d.; servants' tax, £64 1s. Total, £2683 12s. 8d.

The poors money levied on the inhabitants produced £985.

The revenues of the undermentioned charitable institutions in the city are stated as follows: the Town's Hospital about £2000; Hutchesons' Hospital about £900; the Merchants' House about £600; the Trades House about £300; the fourteen incorporations about £1368; the General Session about £700; St. Nicholas Hospital, £10 8s; Mitchell's Charity, £125; Wilson's Charity, £130; Buchanan's Society, £180; Highland Society, £140; sundry other societies (including journeymen mechanics to the number of 50) £400; grants by the magistrates of the city to the poor, £50; by Physicians and Surgeons, £60; by Procurators, £50; by Tobacconists, £25; by Horse Setters, £40; by Porters, £15; by Carters, £5. Total, £7098.

The following is a statement as at Whitsunday, 1780, of the gross seat rents of the city churches; of the rents paid to the city treasurer; and of those unlet :

	Rents.	Paid.	Unlet.
Laigh Kirk (Tron), - - -	£101 9 8	£57 12 3	£43 17 5
St. Andrew's, - - -	159 13 11	113 0 8	46 13 3
North West (Ramshorn), - -	181 3 5½	167 17 7	13 5 10½
Inner High, - - -	117 17 1½	115 13 7½	2 3 6
Outer High, - - -	96 6 7	94 13 4	1 13 3
Blackfriars, - - -	30 5 0	27 2 8	3 2 4
Wynd, - - -	150 2 0	147 6 9	2 15 3
	£836 17 9	£723 6 10½	£113 10 10½

The following is a state of the funds of the Merchants' House as at the annual balance on 2nd February, 1781. The charge consisted of rents and feu duties, £166; interest of £11,110 at 5% £555 10s., and of £100 at 4% £4. Total, £725 10s. The discharge included pensions, £390. Govan's when full, £31 2s. 2¾d.; Donald's, £10; Sprewll's, £5; Moll's, £3; Town's Hospital, £110; annuities and small pensions, £80; Aird's Mortification, £25; Auldhouse Mortification, £69 8s. 10d; balance available for precepts, £1 18s. 11½d. Total, £725 10s.

The above figures give an insight into Glasgow and its property in 1781. It is interesting to be able to compare these statistics with those of 1833, as given by the Commissioners on Municipal Corporations in 1835.

In 1829 the *heritable property* of the burgh, converted into capital, was valued by persons of skill as follows:—

1. The lands in the Barony of Gorbals were rented under £340, but were valued as feuing subjects at £46,404 17s. 6d.

The Lower Windmill Croft was rented at £96 5s., and the Meadow Flat lands at £85. The estimated capitalised value of these subjects is not stated.

2. The mills, with the lands annexed to them, were valued at £8,975 18s. 4d. The mills were Provan Mill, Subdean Mill, Town Mill, and File Mill, and were let to tenants at an aggregate rent of £592 17s.

3. The feu-duties and ground annuals were valued at £79,386 11s. The aggregate amount of feu-duties was £4,446 os. 1d.

4. Building ground situated in various places was valued at £17,535 14s. 8d.

5. Houses, shops, and warehouses were valued at £15,496 11s. 10d. In 1835, however, the Commissioners on Municipal Corporations considered that from 15 to 20 per cent, should be deducted from that estimate.

6. The burial grounds were valued at £994 10s. 3d.

7. The quarries and salmon fishery (the latter rented at £5), were valued at £450.

The aggregate value of the *heritable property* was stated to be £169,064 3s. 7d. But in 1835 the Municipal Corporation Commissioners were of opinion that it could not be rendered available to that amount.

The *moveable property* of the burgh consisted in 1829 :

(1) Of shares in the Glasgow Water Company, the Forth and Clyde Navigation, the Gas Company, and the London Street Joint Company, valued in the aggregate at £9,450 ;

(2) Of debts owing by sundry trusts, £28,061 7s. 6d ;

(3) Of debts due by sundry individuals, £5,566 6s. 3d. ; and

(4) Of cash in the hands of the Chamberlain, £4 18s. 11d.

The total value of the *moveable property* in 1833, was thus stated to be £43,082 12s. 8d.

The aggregate value of the town's property, converted into capital on 30th September, 1833, was heritable, £169,064 3s. 7d. ; moveable, £43,082 12s. 8d. Total, £212,146 16s. 3d.

The property of the burgh productive of revenue, but not converted into capital, consisted :

(1) Of property in which capital had been sunk for the convenience of the public, and consisting principally of markets.

(2) Of property in which capital had been sunk, but subject to a public servitude, and consisting of the public green and washing house.

(3) Of property in which no capital was invested, consisting of ladle and multure dues, burgess entries and freedom fines, and impost on ale and beer.

The property of the burgh in which capital had been sunk for the benefit of the public consisted of :

(1) That from which revenue was derived, viz. :—the city churches.

(2) That from which no revenue was derived, viz.:—the court house, the public offices and gaol, gaol cells in Bridewell acquired in consideration of the conveyance of the Old Bridewell and adjoining ground to the Commissioners of Bridewell, the grammar school and play ground, the town hall and exchange keeper's office, and the court house in Gorbals.

In 1833 the revenue and expenditure of the Corporation was represented to the Municipal Corporations Commissioners to be as follows:—

REVENUE.

Feu-duties and Ground Annuals,	- - - - -	£4,446	0	1
Feudal casualties,	- - - - -	149	19	3
Rent of seats in the Established Churches (St. Andrew's Church not let),	-	4,484	7	6
Rents of lands,	- - - - -	386	5	10
„ houses, shops, and warehouses,	- - - - -	865	11	6
„ mills and lands annexed,	- - - - -	592	17	0
„ salmon fishings,	- - - - -	5	0	0
Dues of market and slaughterhouse,	- - - - -	957	18	0
„ washing house,	- - - - -	161	0	0
Dues for pasturage in the Green, &c., £209 1s. 6d.; show stations at the Fair, £64 17s. 6d.,	- - - - -	273	19	0
„ shore at Port-Glasgow commuted at	- - - - -	20	0	0
„ of ladles and multures,	- - - - -	1,668	0	0
Net proceeds of impost on ale and beer,	- - - - -	860	10	4
Proportion of burgess entries,	- - - - -	141	15	3
Dividends on stocks in the Forth and Clyde Navigation, 10 shares,	-	250	0	0
„ of Glasgow Water Company, 20 shares,	- - - - -	15	0	0
„ of Glasgow Gas Light Company, 25 shares,	- - - - -	62	10	0
		<u>£15,340</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>9</u>

EXPENDITURE.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Stipend to nine city clergymen at £425 each,	- - - - -	£3,400	0	0
Other expenses connected with churches,	- - - - -	1,848	2	2
		<u>£5,248</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

Allowance to Lord Provost,	- - - - -	£40	0	0
Salary to chamberlain and clerk,	- - - - -	200	0	0
Carry forward,	- - - - -	<u>£240</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
		<u>£5,248</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

Brought forward, - - -	£240 0 0	£5,248 2 2
Salary to superintendent of public works and clerk £325, and foreman, £77 - - - - -	402 0 0	
Salary to superintendent of streets and buildings, - -	50 0 0	
„ extractor of court and clerk, - - - - -	13 0 0	
„ council officers £60, chamber keeper, £30, -	90 0 0	
„ player of music bells, - - - - -	30 0 0	
„ town, Gorbals, and burgh court officers, - -	104 17 6	
Clothing for officers, £46 2s.; pension to superannuated officer, £10, - - - - -	56 2 0	
Contribution to town's hospital, £220: lying-in hospital, £20, - - - - -	240 0 0	
Funeral expenses of patients sent to the infirmary by the magistrates, - - - - -	2 0 0	
Law business in Edinburgh, - - - - -	32 15 10	
Conveyancing and miscellaneous business, - - -	94 17 2	
Works at public offices, insurance, repairs, furnishings, coal and candles, books and stationery, printing, &c., insurance repairs, water rent, &c., - - - - -	1,205 15 1	
Feus, teinds, cess, stent, &c., - - - - -	513 8 8	
Missive dues imposed by the Convention of Burghs, -	136 5 0	
Expenses of commissioner and assessor attending the Convention, - - - - -	61 19 0	
* Entertainments, - - - - -	397 7 11	
Auctioneering, stamps, postages, etc., - - - - -	195 6 11	
Contribution towards expense of improvements, - -	50 0 0	
Expense of copying old records, etc., - - - - -	61 10 0	
* Proportion of expenses of police, preserving order during election of members of Parliament, - - - - -	251 6 4	
Expense of returns to House of Commons, - - -	52 11 0	
* Expense of deputations to London, solicitors' accounts and other charges connected with the passing of the Burgh Reform Bill, including expenses in co-operating with the Trades' House, - - - - -	677 19 7	
	<hr/>	4,959 2 9

ESTABLISHMENT FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Salaries to the masters of the Grammar School, prizes, wages, insurance, repairs and furnishings, - - - - -	308 16 8
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MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Salary to billet master, £35; stationery, 4s. 6d., - - - - -	35 4 6
Carry forward, - - - - -	<hr/> £10,551 5 4

REGALITY CLUB.

Brought forward, - - - - - £10,551 5 4

POLICE ESTABLISHMENT.

Contribution by corporation for general purposes, - - - - - 800 0 0

GAOL AND CRIMINAL DEPARTMENTS.

Police Court, etc., - - - - -	£338 15 2	
Criminal Court, - - - - -	288 4 4	
Expenses with Justiciary Courts at circuits, - - -	149 6 5	
Expense of executions, £55 12s. 5d.; public executioner, £52 12s. 6d., - - - - -	108 4 11	
Public offices, coal and candles, £27 6s. 1d.; stationery, £10 9s. 11d., - - - - -	37 16 0	
Insurance repairs, etc., - - - - -	41 4 3	
Gaol—net expense, - - - - -	834 0 0	
	<hr/>	1,797 11 1

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Interest on debts due by the corporation, - - -	£2,472 8 11	
Deduct interest on debts owing to corporation, -	785 13 7	
	<hr/>	£1,686 15 4
Annuities on money sunk on lives in hands of corporation,	10 0 0	
Mortifications, interest on sums bequeathed by individuals for special charitable purposes, bursaries, etc., - -	271 14 5	
	<hr/>	1,968 9 9
Total Expenditure, - - - - -	£15,117 6 2	
Revenue for year ending 30th September, 1833, - - -	£15,340 13 9	
Expenditure for same period, - - - - -	15,117 6 2	
	<hr/>	£223 7 7

With reference to the three items marked *, the Municipal Commissioners observed “that *first*, it may well be doubted whether the expenses incurred for the entertainment at the election of magistrates, at the fair of Glasgow, at meetings of committees, and on entertaining ‘distinguished strangers’ are not absolutely superfluous, or might not be diminished in

amount; *secondly*, the payment by the city to the Police establishment of a proportion of the expenses for preservation of the peace during the election of members of Parliament appears to be a questionable *item*, because it must be deemed incumbent on the police establishment to provide the means of protecting the peace of the city upon emergencies, as well as on ordinary occasions; and *thirdly*, the expenses of deputations to London and other charges connected with the passing of the Burgh Reform Bill, amounting to £677 19s. 7d., do not seem to be justifiable."

THE ARCHIEPISCOPAL TEMPORALITIES IN THE REGALITY OF GLASGOW.

It has been estimated that the ecclesiastical organizations which existed in Scotland previous to the Reformation possessed among them one-fourth of the whole land in the country, while the teinds, consisting of the tenth part of the annual crops and farm produce, were about equal in value to another fourth; and it was in accordance with this apportionment that national taxations were sometimes imposed in the ratio of one-half on the clergy and the other half on the laity. Treating of church benefices, lands are known as Temporalities and Teinds as Spiritualities; but though, after their exaction in this country became general, teinds were regarded as the peculiar patrimony of the church, possession of the land itself must have been chiefly depended on for the maintenance of the early priesthood. According to the traditional account of the church of Glasgow such acquisitions were begun in the fourth century, and the cemetery which St. Ninian then consecrated was taken possession of by St. Kentigern about 200 years later. No particulars regarding the possessions of Kentigern and his successors are extant till the beginning of the twelfth century, when David, Prince of Cumbria, caused an inquiry to be made concerning the lands pertaining to the church in each of the provinces of that part of Cumbria which was under his rule.¹ Owing to changes in nomenclature most of the lands in the vicinity of Glasgow which were at that time ascertained to be church property can only be conjecturally identified. There seems to be no doubt regarding "Pathelanerhc," the original name of Provan; and Conclud, or

¹ *Reg. Episc. Glasg.*, No. I. See also Translation and Notes in *Scots Lore*, pp. 36-46.

Conclut, which is recognized in the modern Kinclaith, part of Glasgow Green, apparently took its name from the river along the north bank of which the lands probably extended a considerable distance. Perhaps the portion of Conclut referred to in the inquest did not include much more than the old Green, and the remainder may have been that which was conveyed by King Malcolm IV. to Bishop Engelram and his successors to compensate for the king's transgression against the church in granting certain lands to his barons and knights without sufficiently securing the clergy in their dues.¹ But identification is more difficult in other cases, and it is consequently impossible to determine the precise limits of church territory in and around Glasgow before King David and his successors extended the boundaries by making new grants. On the west, and situated on each side of the River Kelvin, lay the royal domain of Perdeyc, or Partick, of which the king bestowed on the church one portion at the dedication of the new building and the remainder at a subsequent period.² Govan, mainly if not entirely on the opposite side of the Clyde, and bounded on the west and south by the estates of Renfrew, Polloc, and Kerkert, which were bestowed on Walter the Steward, and on the east by the territory of the royal burgh of Rutherglen, was another of King David's gifts.³ On the north side of the river the eastward extensions included King Malcolm's grant of "Conclud" already referred to, together with Cader and Badermonoc, lands which comprised the parish of Cadder and part of the parish of Old Monkland, granted by Malcolm and confirmed by William the Lion.⁴ The latter king, in recompense for excesses committed by him against the church of St. Kentigern, granted to Bishop Joceline and his successors the lands of Balain,⁵ a place which appears to be identified with that now known as Bedlay; and this completes the list, so far as known, of grants to the church of St. Kentigern of lands within the area of Glasgow regality. The Monklands, as the name indicates, mainly consisted of the Clydesdale territory which Malcolm IV. bestowed on the monks of Newbotle; and it appears that Bishop Herbert of Glasgow (1147-64) gave to the monks the adjoining lands of Kermyle, or Carmyle, but these were reacquired previous to 1268, and after being for some time applied towards the sustenance of three chaplains who were appointed to celebrate certain divine services in the cathedral, they were again united

¹ *Reg. Episc. Glasg.*, No. 15.

⁴ *Ib.*, No. 29.

² *Ib.*, Nos. 3, 7.

⁵ *Ib.*, No. 39.

³ *Ib.*, No. 6.

to the bishopric.¹ These and other regality lands in the vicinity are situated in Monkland parish, the western boundary of which was probably defined during the time the abbey of Newbotle was in possession of Carmyle.

On account of the want of contemporary documents we have little definite knowledge regarding the inhabitants within the Bishop's territory in the 12th century, but from what is known about the occupation of church lands in other districts it may be assumed that most of the soil was parcelled out for cultivation or pasture and distributed among primitive rentallers over whose conduct and affairs the bishops must from early times have exercised some degree of jurisdiction. Besides those settlers who were engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits, a trading and industrial community was growing up on the banks of the river near the cathedral, and there, for the farther development of native resources, a weekly market was established, and the freedoms and privileges appertaining to burghs under royal protection were conferred on those who dwelt and traded in the town possessed by Bishop Joceline. While there are several early charters dealing with the organization of the burgh, the landward district was not overlooked. In 1241 King Alexander II. confirmed to Bishop William and his successors the lands of Conclud, Schedinstun, Ballayn, Badermonoc, Possele, Kenmore, Garvach, Newtun, Leys, Rammishoren, with the land of the burgh, and all the other land belonging to the manor of Glasgow, to be held in free forest, a term which implied something equivalent to regal jurisdiction, and all persons were forbidden to cut wood or hunt on the lands without license of the bishops.² This charter, it will be observed, does not apply to lands south of the Clyde, perhaps because Govan, the possession of an ancient monastery, had then a separate organization of its own. As early as the reign of the first Alexander, churchmen, exempt from extraneous interference, were accustomed to hold courts within their own lands; and it is probable that the grant of free forest, as well as that of free regality which was formulated in a charter by King James II. to Bishop Turnbull on 20th April, 1450,³ indicated not so much concession of new authority as confirmation of existing privileges. The grants of his predecessors were ratified by James III. in 1476 by a charter in which the powers of the bishops are more fully detailed.⁴ Authority to elect a

¹ *Reg. de Newbotle*, pp. 91, 123, 191; *Reg. Episc. Glasg.*, No. 218; *Glasg. Protocols*, No. 1934.

² *Reg. Episc. Glasg.*, No. 180.

³ *Glasg. Chart.*, Part II. pp. 28-31.

⁴ *Ib.*, pp. 60-65.

provost of the burgh is for the first time expressed, though in reality that office had existed for upwards of twenty years. For executing their mandates throughout the regality, the bishops were authorised to appoint a sergeant or officer "who shall carry a silver mace or wand, with our royal arms on the upper end and the arms of the bishop and prelate of the said church on the lower end," but this functionary, like the provost, had probably been in evidence before the date of the charter. A bailie of the regality, as the executive officer of the bishops, must likewise have been almost indispensable from the beginning. By the time when the bailiary came into prominent notice in the 16th century, the office was a hereditary possession of the Earls of Lennox. On the forfeiture of the earl who held office in 1545, the Earl of Arran took his place; and before the restoration of Lennox in 1564 the Reformation had passed through its earlier stages, leaving the archbishopric in a precarious condition and the possession of the temporalities anything but secure.

At an early date the bishops began to assign portions of their estate to cathedral dignitaries as provision for their maintenance. Thus the "Pathelanerhc" of Earl David's Inquisition was, previous to 1172, given in augmentation of the prebend of Cadiho or Hamilton, and latterly the same lands, known as the barony of Provand, were possessed by one of the canons as an independent prebend. The lands of Provanside in the vicinity of Ratounraw, together with those of Wester Craigs, contributed to the endowment of the subdeanery. Easter Craigs pertained to the cathedral treasurer; Blythwood to the parson of Erskine. The parsons of Glasgow and Eaglesham held various crofts in and about the city; and Cranstonhill, at Stobcross, was in the possession of the parson of Renfrew. Besides these lands, allocated to churchmen, a large territory was in the possession of the burgesses of Glasgow, as sites for their dwellings, crofts for raising crops, and commons used for pasturage and supply of fuel. Subject to such exceptions, and a few others, such as donations to St. Nicholas' Hospital, the whole lands within the regality, both north and south of the Clyde, were in the possession of the bishops' feuars or rentallers. A rental book, published by the Grampian Club as part of the Diocesan Registers, contains a record of transfers of rental rights, admitted by the archbishops, between 1509 and 1570. In this book an entry was made only on the occasion of one rentaller being substituted for another, such as an heir taking up a succession, or a purchaser being accepted in room of a seller; and as the rents payable for the

holdings are not specified, the information supplied is far from complete. A full list of rentallers, showing the rents payable by them, is not known to be extant of an earlier date than that of which an abstract is appended to this paper. The precise date of this rental is not known, though it appears to have been compiled within a few years after the passing of the Annexation Act of 1587, the events leading up to which, so far as bearing on the archiepiscopal temporalities within Glasgow regality, may now be briefly noticed.

For several years after leaving Glasgow, which he did in July, 1560, Archbishop Beaton drew the revenues of the archbishopric, but on 16th August, 1568, the Privy Council denounced him a rebel for not appearing before them in answer to a charge, and all his movable goods were declared to be "escheit" or forfeited to the Crown.¹ Three months previous to this the keeping of the castle of Glasgow had been committed by Regent Moray to Sir John Stewart of Mynto, then provost of the burgh and bailie of the regality, and for his services as keeper there were assigned to him 5 chalders of malt, 5 chalders of meal, 2 chalders of horse corn, and 200 merks money, all of the first and readiest fruits of the bishopric, after the thirds payable to the ministers and others had been appropriated.² The remaining revenues were now at the Regent's disposal, and they were assigned to the Earl of Glencairn. Writing to the archbishop on 6th April, 1569, William Walcar, his trusty servant,—on whom the troubles of the time were manifested "be the changeing of the coloures of my hair, quhilk was blak, and now is quhyte,"—says that "my lord of Glencarne got fra my Lord Regent your lordshippis escheit," and he adds that the archbishop's chamberlain had compounded with the earl and paid the price agreed on.³ Farther explanations about this transaction are given in letters which the chamberlain himself, "Mr. Thomas Archibald, rector of Cardross," also addressed to the archbishop. In his letter dated 18th April, 1569, referring to previous communications which the archbishop had not answered, Archibald says:

"I wreit at lenthe to your L. (*i.e.* lordship) quhow that I aggreit wyth my Lord of Glencarne for your L. (*i.e.* lordshippis) eschait; bot as to Mynto I cowlde get na aggrement, bot he hes tain up all conforme to my Lord Regentis precept and ordenans, and gif I had faillit to do as I haif writting, thai had enterit thair awin chalmerlans, as thai did or I componit wyth my lord of Glencarne for the 1568 yeiris crop, and for the restis of the 1567 yeris, and siclyk for all your L. movabillis in Scotland. And this day my lord Regent send for me, and I comperit

¹ *Privy Council Reg.*, I. p. 638.

² *Ib.*, II. pp. 301-2.

³ Miscellaneous Papers, principally illustrative of events in the reigns of Queen Mary and King James VI. (*Maitland Club*), p. 24. This letter and others to be quoted were supplied by Bishop Kyle from a collection of papers formerly deposited in the Scots College at Paris.

befor his L., quhais L. sperit at me: I mervel that your maister, my Lord of Glasgow, suittis and requiris nocht his awin leving again at me, and to be restorit to it again. I ansurit I was bot ane servand, and had nocht resavit ane letter fra your L. sen July last, as it is of trewth. Than said his L. to me, I will nocht remuif you fra that office, bot ye sall remain in it yeit as befor, bot I command you to ansuir to my lord of Glencairn and to Mynto as of befor to the tym ye get ane new charge of me again of the 1569 yeris maillis and fruttis. I ansuir that all byganis wes payit to tham and thar was na payment to Lammis of malis, and as to the victuallis, to the tym it cam of the grownd. And his lordship said to me, I will nocht caus yow ansuir ony thinge befor hand, bot I will charge yow be letteris to ansuir tham of the dewetyis of the 1569 yeris to tham or ellis put you out of that office, quhilk I am leithe to do, and to put in an uther in your rowm. Heirfoir I pray your L. of your L. gud mynd and consall quhat I sall do heiranentis. Forther my lord of Glencarne hes schawin me gif your lordship lyis at the horn yeir and day, that my lord Regent wald dispoyn your L. benefice away for ever. The first day of your L. hornying was on the xx day of August last, and my lord Regent mervelit that your lordship nevir suttit your awin levin nevir again nother be word, nor yeit be writ, nor yeit be [moving of court?], and swa I remit this to your L. awin wisdom and jugement. Bot yeit of the byganis I intend, God willing, to mak your L. ane resonabill sowm of the 1568 yeiris, albeit I haif pait to my lord Glencairn £800, by xij chalders victuallis meil and malt and 200 markis money to the Lard of Mynto. . . . I pray your lordship to tak the best of this my writting concerning the regenttis part towarttis your L. leving, for his L. puttis the haill wite to your L. that suttis nocht your L. awin, nother be writ nor yeit be moving of court; and as I haif writting, his L. hes givin it this yeir to cum as his L. did the yeir bygain, bot or thar be ony malis to tak up, gif your L. pleis, your L. may haif your L. mynd heir to quhom your L. pleis write it so gif your L. cumis nocht haym. Bot I refer that to your L. awin jugement and wisdom, prayand your L. to send me haym the copeis of the last rentallis I send to your L. and I sall send the copie of the compttis of 1567 yeiris again with the copeis of the rentallis of 1567.”¹

In a postscript Archibald says that “Lord Heryis,” who had promised to procure the archbishop’s “relaxatioun af hornying and restorens bayth of place and leving,” had been put in “ward,” thus cutting off hope of assistance from that quarter. In the next letter, dated 16th July, 1569, which is mainly taken up with other topics, the writer, again alluding to the Regent’s remarks, says that he was “weil myndit” towards the archbishop, but seeing the latter had neither taken nor sanctioned an application for restoration of his benefice, “his lordship hes dispoynit this 1569 yeiris, as his lordship did abefor in the 1568 yeiris, to my lord of Glencarne and to the lard of Mynto, and presantly is to nominat and to dispoyn on your L. leving for evir at the xxv day of this instant, at ane conventioun in Sant Jonstoun, to your L. sister,² maister David Cunyngham, the lard of Cunynghammeddis

¹ Miscellaneous Papers, *ut supra*, I. pp. 25-8.

² There is some ambiguity here, perhaps through the omission of “or” or “and.” A sister of the archbishop was married to Robert Lundy of Condlane, in Fifeshire (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, IV., No. 1851). In the letter of 6th April, 1569, already quoted, William Walcar wrote the archbishop: “It will pleis your L. to understand that youre L. sister is to be mareit sone efter Pace upone ane sowne of the larde of Balgonies,

soun, and this be my Lord of Glencarn his doyngis and laboris, and this I am suirly advertist of is to be doin on the forsaid day be your L. gud frendis.”¹ No bestowal of the benefice had apparently taken effect up till 30th October, 1569, when Archibald, alluding to the archbishop having been summoned to appear in Glasgow on 4th January, wrote to him: “I can persaif na uther thyng bot the dispositioun of your L. benefice to be gevin to Mr. David Cuningham, son to the lard of Cunninghamheid. . . . I wreit to your L. divers tymis abefor quhow that my Lord had disponit this present yeir as he did the yeir abefor, and now thai ar takand the fermis of the 1570 yeiris, and intendis at the day of this sumondis to ordain maister David Cunnigam superintendand, and thareftir to sett all the landis in feu ferm to sik men as thai thynk expedient. God provid for ramaid to the puir, as I trest He sall do at the lencht, bot *interim patitur justus*.”² Cunningham subsequently got the subdeanery of Glasgow, and later on the bishopric of Aberdeen, but so far as can be ascertained he never intromitted with the archbishopric of Glasgow. The death of Regent Moray in January, 1569-70, may have interrupted such negotiations, if they were in progress, but there is little definite information on the subject during the next four years. In a letter from Queen Elizabeth to Regent Mar, dated 24th November, 1571, after referring to arrangements consequent on the death of Regent Lennox on 4th September, the Queen expresses the desire “that the intention of the late Regent might be fullfyllid in the bestowing of the bysshoprike of Glasgow towards the redemption of the landis of the erlddom of Lennox which were morgaged by the said erle by occasion of his service in that realm.”³ By this time the bishopric had been at least nominally filled up, as in a parliament held at Stirling on 7th September, 1571, John Porterfield, minister of Kilmaronock, in Dumbartonshire, attended as archbishop of Glasgow, and on the 20th of the following month he, in that capacity, consented to a conveyance of lands belonging to the parsonage of Glasgow.⁴ In

laird of Conlem, quha is ane weill favorit gentillman, quhais contrake of mariage is finallie endit and concludit mekle better than your L. brother, John Betoun, contractit it or at the leist left it; swa I houp that all sall cum to the pleasour of God and to the honoure of the world” (Miscellaneous Papers, *ut supra*, p. 24).

¹ *Ib.*, p. 31.

² *Ib.*, pp. 37, 38.

³ *Historical MSS. Commission Report on MSS. of Earl of Mar and Kellie* (1904), p. 27. In the *Calendar of Scottish Papers*, Vol. IV. p. 698, No. 36, published since the foregoing was put in type, there is noticed a letter from the Countess of Lennox to Regent Mar, dated 20th November, 1571, in which she desires him to take such order for the present that the bishopric of Glasgow be employed in the redeeming of the earldom of Lennox “healalie out of wed sett.”

⁴ *Glasg. Protocols*, Nos. 1734, 2015.

a somewhat ambiguous memorandum (c. 1591) by Captain Thomas Crawford of Jordanhill, it is stated that he obtained a feu of Partick mill "from Mr. John Porterfield, formerly appointed bishop of Glasgow," at the command of the Earl of Lennox.¹ On 9th April, 1574, Porterfield is styled "servitor to Alexander earl of Glencairn,"² and it may have been either through his connection with that earl, to whom the benefice had been for successive seasons assigned, or through some arrangement with Lennox of the nature indicated in Queen Elizabeth's letter, that he became connected with the see. But his tenure seems to have been of short duration. At a church convention held in January, 1571-2, the maintenance of the titles of archbishops and bishops and of the existing boundaries of dioceses was agreed to, and by a precept, under the privy seal, on the 8th of the following month the dean and chapter of Glasgow were authorised to elect an archbishop, the office having become vacant, not on account of Porterfield leaving, but in consequence of decree of the lords of council and session against Archbishop Beaton.³ But so far as can be ascertained, more than two years elapsed before an archbishop was appointed. On 30th September, 1573, Regent Morton issued a licence to the dean and chapter of Glasgow authorising the election of an archbishop, again on the ground of the vacancy caused by Beaton's forfeiture;⁴ in the following month James Boyd, of Trochrig, was chosen archbishop, and on 9th November a writ was issued for putting him into possession of the temporal estates of the see.⁵ In his oath, given on the same day in presence of the Regent and privy council, Boyd acknowledged that he held the archbishopric and its possessions of the king, and renounced all foreign jurisdictions and authorities.⁶

Sir John Stewart was now relieved of his charge of the castle and of the office of bailiary,⁷ which latter was conferred on Lord Boyd, the archbishop's cousin. Though Stewart's demission, as narrated in the privy council register on 9th November, 1573, has the appearance of an amicable arrangement, and though the new grant of bailiary was confirmed by crown charter, yet when, five years later, Lord Boyd had to relinquish the bailiary to the king, on whom the earldom had devolved, his lordship's exercise of office for the intermediate

¹ *Historical MSS. Commission Report*, III. (*Monuments of the Duke of Montrose*), p. 395, No. 180.

² Scott's *Fasti Ecclesie Scoticanæ*, II. p. 357.

³ Chalmers, *Caledonia*, III. p. 624, citing *Privy Seal Reg.*, XL. 68.

⁴ *Caledonia*, III. p. 625, citing *Privy Seal Reg.*, XLI. p. 110.

⁵ *Ib.*, XLI. p. 125.

⁶ *Privy Council Reg.*, II. p. 301.

⁷ *Ib.*, pp. 301-2.

period was treated as unjustifiable intrusion.¹ The proceedings whereby the king was found entitled to the bailiary took place before the privy council on 14th May, 1578, and a month later both earldom and bailiary were bestowed on Robert Stuart, second son of the third earl.

One of Archbishop Boyd's contemporaries, James Melville, who, as a keen supporter of the presbyterian form of church government, could see little or no good in episcopacy or in those connected with it, makes the following remark: "This Mr. James Boid was a gentle man of the Lord Boid's kin, a guid man, and lover of lerning and lernd men, inducit be his cheiff to tak the bishoprie, the gift wharof the said Lord Boid, being a grait counsallour to the Regent, haid purchassit for his commoditie; bot within a yeir or twa, when he fand nocht his Bischope plyable to his purpose, he caust his sone, the maister of Boid, tak the Castell, and intromeat with all thairin, keip it, and gather upe the rents of the bischoprik to intertein the saming; and this was done *impune*, nochtwithstanding the Regent's streat justice, becaus the Tulchain causit nocht the kow giff milk aneuche to my Lord."² As bailie of the regality and provost of the burgh, Lord Boyd, like his predecessor, Sir John Stewart of Mynto, had doubtless an allowance out of the archbishopric; but so far as the local or national records show, the intercourse between the two cousins continued harmonious during the time Lord Boyd held the bailiary. The nickname "Tulchan" goes a long way in attaching opprobrium to the post-Reformation prelates, though the assignment to others of a share in the fruits of a benefice was not necessarily discreditable. One of the first acts of Archbishop Boyd, after his appointment, was the bestowal by him, with consent of the dean and chapter, of a yearly pension of £200 on "Maister Peter Young" in acknowledgment of his "lang and faithfull service" as the King's "pedagoge," tending to his "Majesteis education in virtew and lettres."³ During Archbishop Boyd's management of the temporalities many of the rental rights were converted into feu holdings. An entry in the town council record likewise discloses the interesting fact that the archbishop in 1578 set the coals and coal pits within the barony, on a lease for the space of three years, at a money rent of £40, with 270 loads of coals yearly. The lessee thereafter assigned his right to a sub-tacksman who, in addition to the original tack-duty, undertook to pay £20 and deliver 30 loads of coals yearly.⁴

¹ *Privy Council Reg.*, II. pp. 697-8. ² *Autobiography and Diary of James Melville* (Wodrow Society), pp. 47, 48.

³ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, IV., No. 2416.

⁴ *Glasg. Rec.*, I. p. 70.

The manor of Lochwood, which is more than once referred to in the letters written to the archbishop, was situated about six miles east of the cathedral, and was an ancient country residence of the bishops and archbishops. An entry in the rental book states that on 21st October, 1558, the archbishop's brother, "David Betoun, appeirand air to Jhone Betoun of Awchmwithy, is rentellit in the xl s. land of the Lochwod, reservand to ws and our successouris, the dwelling place, and that we cum thair to remaine schort or lang, and all the tymmer of baitht the woddis; payand yeirly thairfor ten lib. in the yeir, at Witsunday and Mertymes, with uther service use and wont."¹ David Betoun died shortly afterwards, and on 3rd November, 1559, his brother, "Jhone Betone of Awchmowchty," was entered in his stead, Andro Beton, another brother, being entitled to succeed him.² Going back a few years, it is found that on 20th September, 1535, Archbishop Dunbar had granted to Stevyn Cwik, in Shettleston, a tack of the six merk land of Lochwood, lochs and fishing therein; but in the month of March, 1537, Archibald Dunbar of Baldoon, the archbishop's brother, had forcibly ejected him from the lands. In consequence of this ejection Cook had certain claims which, on 22nd February, 1549-50, he assigned to "William Boyd of Badinhaicht,"³ who had three years previously acquired from the abbot and convent of Newbotle various adjoining lands lying in the barony of Monkland.⁴ The assignation of 1549-50 is the first transaction in which a laird of Badenhaith is mentioned in connection with Lochwood. On 4th March, 1572-3, Regent Morton granted to Robert Boyd of Badinheath the keeping of the house and fortalice of Lochwood, the property of the archbishop of Glasgow, then in the king's hands through the vacancy of the see on account of the decree against Archbishop Beaton.⁵

From proceedings which took place before the privy council on 23rd February, 1578-9, it appears that, for some reason or other which is not disclosed, Robert Boyd had resolved on the demolition of the building thus

¹ *Diocesan Reg.* (Grampian Club), I. p. 169.

² *Ib.*, p. 173-4.

³ *Glasgow Protocols*, No. 22. The lands of Badynache (or Badenhaith) in the parish of Kirkintilloch and shire of Dumbarton were granted by Malcolm Fleming, knight, lord of Biggar, to William of Boyde (second son of Sir Thomas Boyde of Kilmarnock) conform to an undated charter which was confirmed by King Robert III. on 7th July, 1395 (*Historical MSS. Commission, Report X., Appendix I.* p. 8; *Douglas' Peerage* (1764), p. 374).

⁴ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, IV., No. 31.

⁵ *Privy Seal Reg.*, XLI. p. 58; cited in Chalmers' *Caledonia*, III. p. 639. This Robert Boyd was a son of Lord Boyd. On 8th September, 1571, Robert lord Boyd, and Thomas, master of Boyd, and Robert Boyd of Baddinhath, his sons, had a remission, under the great seal, for their fighting against the King at Langside, and for all other crimes (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, IV., No. 1969).

put under his charge. A complaint by the archbishop sets forth that Robert Boyd of Badenheath and several others, including a slater, four wrights, two masons, a quarrier, and a barrowman, all acting on his instructions, came on 10th January "to the castell and fortalice of Lochwod, perteining to the said archibischop as ane manse and propir part of his said bishoprik, and maisterfullie, without ony feir or aw of his Hienes, enterit in the said hous, tuke down the syleringis of the same, being of fyne Eistland wod, properlie mullerit and schorne in fair and curious work, and thairefter tuke down the sklait ruife, tymmer, laith, and uther tymmer and yron work of the said hous; and be assistance of the haill tennentis of the landis pertening to the said laird of Badinheth, and utheris of the barony of Monkland, cariit away the saidis haill tymmer, sklait, yronwerk, and all uther lowse werk that they could find in the said place, sic as buirdis, furmis, and sic uther work, to the place of Badinheth, quhair the same wes resavet be the said lard." The demolition of the house itself was then proceeded with, and in the end of January the depredators "maist unordourlie, in weirlyke maner, dimolischit the said haill hous, be underpropping it with tymmer, and thairefter fyiring the same proppis, quhairthrow the maist part of the said haill hous is utterlie cassin down to the ground." On Monday, 2nd February, the archbishop, accompanied by two of the burgh bailies, visited the place, "quhair he fand the ane half of the said hous alreddy fallin to the ground, and the uther half standand upoun ellevin trie proppis, reddy to be fyirit and dimolischit, like as," the complaint lodged on 23rd February proceeds, "it is alreddy dimolischit, as is reportit be him, in hie and manifest contemptioun of his Majestie and his auctoritie, hurt of the patronage of the said bishoprik of Glasgow and owirthraw of the policy of the cuntrie."¹ The privy council continued the case for further consideration, but ordered the work of destruction to cease; and in the meantime the laird and his accomplices were not to be molested for what they had done. Writing to the archbishop, when the dismantling was in progress, his chamberlain says that "xvi ky, wyth sum beir and aittis," belonging to his lordship, remained in the tenants' hands, and asked instructions about their disposal. He then adds: "The laird of Mynto intronettis wyth the proffett thair of fra 1567 yeiris to 1572 yeiris, and ay sen syn the laird of Badnehet, my lord Boidis son, and now presently the said laird hes tain down the haill new place and hes tain it to his place of Badnehet."² Boyd eventually secured the lands

¹ *Privy Council Reg.*, III. pp. 99.

² *Miscellaneous Papers*, *ut supra*, p. 40.

of Lochwood, as is shown by a Crown charter dated 22nd October, 1598, whereby King James granted in feu farm to "Robert Boyd of Badinhaith, and his heirs, the £4 land of Lochwode, with the lochs and fishings, and the mansion and manor place," for the yearly payment of £10, with 10s. of augmentation.¹

Archbishop Boyd performed the duties of his office with great assiduity, but the prevailing opinions in the church courts were getting more and more opposed to prelacy, and latterly he was kept in a state of continuous trouble and anxiety. Impaired in health by these conflicts the archbishop died in 1581, and was succeeded by Robert Montgomery, whose battle with the presbyterian party lasted till 1585,² when, under some arrangement the particulars of which are not known, he surrendered the temporalities to William Erskine, a layman. Erskine got a charter under the great seal authorising him to draw the revenues, beginning with crop 1585; but in this charter no reference is made to Montgomery, and it is even said that the office had become vacant through the decease of Archbishop Boyd or the forfeiture of Archbishop Beaton.³ About this time the king, meaning to employ Archbishop Beaton in his service, resolved to restore him to all his lands and possessions, but by an Act of privy council dated 17th March, 1586-7, it was declared that Erskine should be entitled to the revenues till the restoration was fully sanctioned by Parliament.⁴ This scheme, however, was interrupted in consequence of the comprehensive act of Parliament passed on 29th July, 1587, whereby all temporalities of church benefices were annexed to the Crown, and the subsequent transfer by the King to Walter Stewart, prior or commendator of Blantyre, of all the church lands within the regality of Glasgow.⁵ Stewart was also entrusted with the office of bailiary, and he had special authority to set the lands in feu farm to the old rentallers. The system of converting the rental rights into feu holdings, already in operation, was now accelerated, and before long most of the land throughout the regality was held by feudal tenure, the feu duties coming in place of the former rents. Under the commendator's charter he was liable in payment to the Crown of an over feu duty of £500, but he was allowed £200 for exercising the office of bailiary and justiciary. The arrangement, however, seems to have been designed for the benefit of Ludovick, earl of Lennox, who was

¹ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, VI., No. 782.

² *Glasg. Chart.*, I. pp. cxx.-v.; *Abstract*, pp. 29-32.

³ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, V., No. 903 (21st December, 1585).

⁴ *Privy Council Reg.*, IV. p. 154.

⁵ *Glasgow Chart.*, II. pp. 192-207, 215-25.

then a youth of about thirteen years of age. Some information on the subject is contained in the following extracts from a long letter written to Archbishop Beaton by one of his adherents, under a feigned name, on 7th March 1587-8:

"Suirly the nobillman quha is maid your party hes na wyt of your hard handling, for being ane bairn¹ and subject to the counsell of otheris, and he quha is his tutour, to wit the Priour of Blantyr, has said very honestly that he sall be your freind, but stikkis alwayis at ane ground; sa dois the rest of my Lord Duikis freindis, to wit quha hes the power quhilc dittis our mouthis bot ony fortheir, and treuly I wonder that ye heav sittin sa far in your awin licht as never to heav send haim sa meikill as ane procuratioun or factory, it being ane yeir now sins first I wryt unto you for it, and althocht we haid gotten it of befor I am persuadit we suld not heav found so great favour as is promisit, yit at the leist that schift wald nocht heav haldin us abak. Efter that I haid causit serv inhibitiouns at all the kirkis, I raisit very ampill letteris at your instance, conforme to the act of parliament, commanding the hail tennentis to ansur and obey you, your factouris and chamberlainis, of all deutes appertaining to your living, quhilkis efter I haid causit Archibald Heigat put in executioun, they were very extraordinairly suspendit, and very suin thereafter the heall temporal landis of your livin givin unto the Priour of Blantyr, and he infetit and ceasit therein, to the end he may disapon them to the tennentis and apply the silver gottin for the feuis to my lord Duikis utilitie, and the heall feuis disaponit that the Priour sall renunce the superioritie in favour of my lord Duik in his Majesties handis; and all this is foundit upon the leat act of parliament callit the act of the annexatioun of the heall temporall landis unto the crown, and althocht quhan this was in doing I foryet nocht to suit sum pairt of the temporall landis to be usit at your pleasur and applyit to your utilitie, nocht that ever I thocht ye suld mak your prouffit be sik ane mean, bot only that, be your guid exempill in weil using of the tenentis of that mein portion quhilc I suittit for you, the rest nicht heav bein the better handlit of my lord duikis doaris. Bot all this I socht in vain, becaus na consideratioun was haid unto you, yae nocht sa mekill as in reserving your meidow or park unto you; and quhat sall becum of the Lochwood God knawis, for the laird of Banheith and the guidman of Orbestoun² ar contendand for it, althocht the best richt be youris. Indeed baith your breithren heaving bein rentallit into it, the laird of Melgound³ has haldin Banhethis feu abak, sinss my nocht being at court, and hes willit me to wryt to you in his favour; he sayis quhatsoever he obtenis sall be usit as it sall pleis you to command; do in that as your wisdom sall find meitest. . . . Mr. William Erskyn, persoun of Campsie, persuis the tenentis for the half fermes of this yeir, in respect of ane act of counsell maid in his favour that nochtwithstanding your restitution he suld heav the Witsonday mailis, quhilc be my lord chancellairis advys, becaus your restitution at the beginning was difficil to be obtainit, as ye knaw, we gainstuid nocht, untill ye suld heav gottin your restitution ratefeit in parliament; sa now I heav gottin William Hegait and his soune (quha baith laikis na affectioun to do you service) defend that actioun befor the commissair of Glasgow, and, except we get wrang, ye can resaiv na skaith that way, for in cais the tennentis nicht be movit at the persuasioun of sum of

¹ Ludovic, second duke of Lennox, born 29th September, 1574.

² Orbestoun, an estate near Bothwellhaugh, in Lanarkshire, belonging to a member of the Hamilton family.

³ Melgound, or Melgum, was an estate in Forfarshire which belonged to the archbishop's uncle, Cardinal Beaton, whose descendants possessed it for some time. (See *Glasgow Protocols*, No. 1384; *The Laing Charters*, Nos. 512, 1410, 1705, 1905.) James Betoun was the laird in 1600.

your onfreindis and evillwillairis (of quhom ye heav syndry, althocht nain be your deserving) to mak payment to Mr. William Erskyn, yit it can nocht stand of the law, and ye getting justice they will be decernit to pay it over again."¹

In accordance with the view that the Duke of Lennox had the main beneficial interest in the temporalities, an act of Parliament passed on 21st July, 1593, gave him right to the feu duties during his lifetime.² Several charters granted by King James in 1595-6 narrate the resignation by the commendator of Blantyre and the Duke of Lennox of the temporalities, and it is not unlikely that the rental of which an abstract is appended to this paper was made up about that time, as it may be supposed that the Crown officials were then collecting the revenues.³ Before the end of 1597 such collection probably ceased, as by an act of Parliament passed on 16th December the Duke of Lennox again got right to the superiority with power to enter feuars and tenants and apply the profits to his own use.⁴ This act refers to the inability of many of the feuars to bear the expense of entering with the superior,⁵ and to the patrimony being heavily exhausted by tacks, pensions, and other dispositions, so that little remained except the superiority and the corresponding casualties. Only six months had elapsed after the duke had got this renewed grant when the long anticipated restitution of Archbishop Beaton was accomplished. An act of the convention of estates passed on 29th June, 1598, narrates that the archbishop had rendered valuable services to Queen Mary and King James, that he bore great love to his native country, and that the King had employed and was to employ him as ambassador for treating of weighty affairs with foreign kings and princes, which would put him to great expense; and therefore, in respect of these and other onerous considerations, he was restored to all his former heritages and benefices, subject to a few necessary

¹ Miscellaneous Papers, *ut supra*, pp. 43-4, 48.

² 1593, c. 55; Vol. IV. p. 38.

³ Sir George Elphinstone, whose name appears in Nos. 326-8, was knighted on the occasion of the baptism of Prince Henry in 1594.

⁴ 1597, c. 49.

⁵ From the following statement, written at the end of the 17th century Rental, after referred to, it will be observed that the entry money was no slight exaction: "All the former towns and lands payit not only of auld, before the late fewing thereof, the particular dewties in silver, victual and customes yeirly above before specified, but also paid the grasssums following vizt. for ilk merk land, 100 merks; for ilk pound land £100, at the making or renewing of ilk lyverent or nineteen year tack of the said merk or pound land; and for less or mair for ane merk or pound land, or for shorter or longer tacks nor ane liverent and nineteine year tack, payit less or more *pro tanto*, and payit the duplication not only of the silver duty, but of the haill former dewties both silver, victual and customes, at the entry of every heir, as also payit daily service usit and wont." (Copy rental in volume of *Reports*, etc., in Town Clerk's Office, 1794-1813, pp. 66-108.)

exceptions, such as the custody of the castle of Glasgow, the right of choosing the magistrates, and so much of the benefice as had been set aside as provision for ministers' stipends.¹ The archbishop enjoyed the restored revenues till his death in 1603, when the Duke of Lennox again entered into possession under a Crown charter dated 7th April of that year. For the lands in the regality of Glasgow the duke had to render yearly to the Crown £304 8s. 4d. in money, 36 chalders 4 bolls of meal, 31 chalders 5 bolls of barley, 13 chalders 4 bolls of oats, 49 dozen capons, 31 dozen poultry, and 14 dozen salmon. These must have practically exhausted the ordinary annual revenues, but perhaps entry money of vassals and other exactions produced something substantial. Three years afterwards, on the restoration of episcopacy, Archbishop Spottiswood acquired right to Glasgow temporalities, and the act bearing on the subject states that Parliament, "having considerit the fewaris of the baronie of Glasgow to be mony in number, and the povertie of the maist pairt of thame to be suche as they are nocht abill to furnesche the ordinary charges for renewing their infestmentis," the renewal of feus was dispensed with in those cases where they had been taken without diminution of rental, or conversion of victual and other duties into money, provided such feuars obtained satisfaction from the archbishop within a limited time.² Between 1639 and 1661, when there were no bishops, the episcopal revenues were again at the disposal of the Crown, and in 1641 James, Duke of Lennox and Richmond, got a grant of the Glasgow temporalities, the feu-duty payable to the Crown being only 200 merks yearly. The archbishops again had their turn between 1661 and 1689, but since the final abolition of episcopacy in the latter year the archiepiscopal revenues in the regality of Glasgow have been regarded as the property of the Crown.

The rental, of which an abstract is appended, is not divided into wards, though these existed before its date.³ In the undated rental already referred to, supposed to belong to the latter half of the 17th century,⁴ the following is the classification, and it is probably one which was adopted at an earlier period :

[Battermonoche

¹ 1598, c. 14 ; 1600, c. 57 ; *Glasg. Chart.*, Part II. p. 250.

² *Glasg. Chart.*, Part II. p. 277.

³ See *Glasgow Protocols*, Nos. 2015 and 3327.

⁴ Copy in Volume of *Reports*, etc., in Town Clerk's Office, 1794-1813, pp. 66-108.

BATTERMONOCHE WAIRDE.

	Old Extent.		
Auchnairne, - - - -	£4 6 8	Gartforvie, - - - -	2 6 8
Robrestowne, - - - -	4 6 8	Crystowne, - - - -	4 13 4
Cardaroche, - - - -	4 0 0	Drumcaville, - - - -	0 13 4
Coshnockehill, - - - -	[1 3 0]	Garnequheine, - - - -	4 0 0
Lumloche, - - - -	5 0 0	Do. Muir, - - - -	0 16 8
Calder, - - - -	20 0 0	Johnestowne, - - - -	2 3 4
Achinloche, - - - -	4 13 4	Gartcoshe and Gartloche, - - - -	2 0 0
Davidstowne, - - - -	5 0 0	Garnekirk, - - - -	4 6 8
Waster Muckcroft, - - - -	1 6 8	Bedlaw and Moleness, - - - -	7 13 4
Easter Muckcroft, - - - -	1 0 0		
Auchingeiche, - - - -	1 6 8		<u>£80 16 4</u>

CUIKIS WAIRD.

Auchinloneinge, - - - -	£0 12 6	Easter and Wester Dalbeths, - - - -	6 0 0
Guilhill, - - - -	1 6 8	East and West Thorns, - - - -	2 4 6
Bartownshill, - - - -	1 6 8	Towcorse, - - - -	4 0 0
Over Balgadie, - - - -	2 2 0	Wester Shettleston, - - - -	6 13 4
Nather Do., - - - -	1 16 0	Middlequarter of Shettleston, - - - -	6 13 4
Luggiehill, - - - -	0 13 4	Sandiehills, - - - -	6 13 4
Braidiesholm, - - - -	0 18 0	Bartebeithe, - - - -	1 3 4
Blackyards, - - - -	1 6 8	Conflattis, - - - -	7 15 0
Mainhill, - - - -	1 16 6	Halhill, - - - -	3 0 0
Windiage, - - - -	1 3 4	Lochwoods, - - - -	4 0 0
Bruntbrume, - - - -	0 15 0	Barachnie, - - - -	3 6 8
Waster Daldowie, - - - -	6 13 4	Easter Daldowie, - - - -	5 6 8
Kenmuir, - - - -	5 13 4		
Over Carmyle, - - - -	5 6 8		<u>£93 12 10</u>
Nather Do., - - - -	5 6 8		

GOVAN WAIRDE.

Little Govan, - - - -	4 0 0	Gartnavill, - - - -	1 0 8
Meikle Govan, - - - -	30 0 0	Balgray, - - - -	3 13 4
Gorbals, - - - -	6 0 0	Balshagrie, - - - -	1 5 0
Titwood and Schiells, - - - -	4 13 4	Hyndland, - - - -	0 13 4
West Schiells, - - - -	6 0 0		
Barschagrie, - - - -	6 13 4		<u>£63 19 0</u>

PARTICK WAIRDE.

		Old Extent.							
The Towne of Particke,	-	-	£	10	13	4	Haghill,	-	£2 16 8
Nather Newton,	-	-		2	13	4	Over Carntyne,	-	3 6 8
Over	„	-		2	0	0	Nether „	-	2 16 8
Stobcorse,	-	-		2	0	0	Dalmarnocke,	-	4 0 0
Meikle Cowcaddens,	-	-		0	13	4	Burrowfield and Nicholhouse,	-	6 0 0
Little	„	-		0	6	8	Brumehill,	-	1 13 4
Kirklie,	-	-		1	0	0	Carsoune,	-	0 5 0
Woodsydis,	-	-		3	6	8	Lynagehache, 12 aikers of land.		
Garroche,	-	-		4	6	8	Whyt Inch Meadow.		
Garbrade,	-	-		5	0	0	Particke Mylne.		
Lambhill,	-	-		1	6	8	Particke Mylne land (4 acres) house		
Ruchehill,	-	-		1	6	8	and yard.		
Capoche,	-	-		4	6	8	Towne Mylne on Kelvin.		
Nether Possil,	-	-		4	6	8	The Wheit Mylne on Kelvin.		
Over	„	-		2	3	4	Ramshorn and Meadowflat,	-	1 13 4
Kenmuir,	-	-		2	3	4	Walk Milne on Kelvin.		
Cautstone (blank).									
Kendiehill,	-	-		3	0	0			<u>£73 5 0</u>

Amount of "Old extent," so far as stated, £311 13s. 2d.

The opportunity has been taken of giving in Appendix II. rentals of some temporalities in the shires of Lanark and Renfrew, though mainly unconnected with the archbishopric, in the hope that the information they contain may be of interest to the members of the Regality Club.

APPENDIX.

I. THE ARCHIEPISCOPAL TEMPORALITIES WITHIN THE REGALITY OF GLASGOW.

ABSTRACT OF RENTS AND FEU-DUTIES, compiled from "Rentals of the Temporality of Kirklands," preserved in the General Register House, Edinburgh.

	OLD EXTENT.		LANDS.	RENTALLERS OR FEUERS.	MONEY, including Augmentation.		MALT OR BEIR.			HORSE CORN.			OATMEAL.			SALMON.	CAPONS.	POULTRY.
	ℓ	s. d.			ℓ	s. d.	B.	F.	P. L.	B.	F.	P. L.	B.	F.	P. L.			
1	4	13 4	Haggis, Govanescheillis and Titwod, with castell, toure, fortalice and maner place of Haggis, yairdis, orcheardis and cottages	John Maxwell of Nether Pollok	4	15 4	3	2					7	2				
2	0	13 4	Merkland pertaining sumtyme to the toun of Govane Garbraid	Do.	0	14 0	3	3		3	2	1				2	2½	
3	4	13 4	Garbraid	Mr. Andro Hay and Jonet Wallace his spouse	4	9 4	4			4							12	6
4	4	0 0	Garrocht	Do.	3	16 0	4			4							12	8
5	5	6 8	Eister Daldowry with maner place houssis, biggings, yairdis, orcheardis, milne, multuris, sequelis and profitesthairof, in the parochin of Monkland.	Sir Mathew Stewart of Mynto knight	6	0 0												
6			4 aikeris in Leneghauch	Margaret Dunlope and Archibald Lyon	1	5 0												
7	3	6 8	Wester Daldowie	James Stewart of Allantoun	3	0 0							4	2			3	2
8	2	3 0	Garbraid	Mr. Andro Hay, person of Renfrew and Jonet Wallace, his spouse	1	17 6	2	0	2	1	2	2					5	2
9	1	1 8	Garroch	Do.	0	19 10	2										3	2
10	1	3 0	Ane pece land callit Coshnocthill	Robert Skaillis, servitor to Hew erle of Eglington	1	6 8												

No. 1.—John Maxwell of Pollok got a feu charter from Archbishop Boyd on 8th June, 1581; confirmed by crown charter, 28th Oct., 1583 (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, V., No. 616).
 No. 2.—Malt, 2 fr.; hors come, 2 fr.; 2 p. fr.; mell, 1 b.; malt, 1 fr.; gule come 1 fr. Nos. 1 and 2 are combined in a charter by King James VI. to John Maxwell of Nether Pollok, dated 5th November, 1596 (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, VI., No. 486).
 No. 3 seems to include Nos. 8 and 274-5; and No. 4 to include Nos. 9, 272-3 and 321. If so, the later entries supersede Nos. 3 and 4.
 No. 8.—Gersum malt, 6 firlots, 2 pecks; milt, malt, 2 firlots.
 No. 9.—Gersum malt, 1 boll; miltar malt, 1 boll. Nos. 8 and 9 were confirmed to Andrew Hay and spouse by crown charter dated 23rd March, 1587-8 (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, V., No. 1504).

[illegible]

	OLD EXTENT.	LANDS.	RENTALLERS OR FEUARS.	MONEY, including Augmentation.	MALT OR BEIR.		HORSE CORN.		OATMEAL.		SALMON.	CAPONS.	POULTRY.
					£	s.	d.	B.	F.	P.	L.		
126					0	9	2						
127	1 2 3	Crumlandhill and Calfward, 3 acres	George Gray	1 8 11	1	2	3½	1	1	3	2	2	2
128	0 11 2	Eisthorne and part of Wau- sonishill	George Louk	0 9 6	3	1	0½					1½	2
129	1 6 8	do.	Alexander Wodrop	1 2 8	2	1	3	0½	2	3	0½	4	2
130	1 6 8	Towcours	George Gray	1 2 8	2	1	3	0½	1	3	1½	4	2
131	1 6 8	Do.	William Gray	1 2 6	2	1	3	0½	1	3	1½	4	2
132	1 1 8	Do.	James Corbert	0 17 8	1	2	6	0½	1	3	1½	4	2
133	0 5 4	Wester Quarter of Zetilstoun	Alexander Wodrop	0 4 6	1	2	1	2	1	1	0½	3	2
134	0 10 8	do.	George Winzet	0 8 2½	3	0	3½	3	1	1	1½	1½	1
135	0 2 8	Do.	William Baird	0 2 2½	3	0	3½	3	2	2	3½	1½	2
136	0 5 4	Do.	John Robesoun	0 4 6	1	2	1	2	1	1	1½	3	1
137	0 5 4	Do.	John Louk	0 4 6	1	2	1	2	1	1	1½	3	1
138	0 5 4	Do.	David Govane	0 4 6	1	2	1	2	1	1	1½	3	1
139	0 5 4	Do.	Andrew Craig	0 4 6	1	2	1	2	1	1	1½	3	1
140	0 16 0	Do.	John Brachein	0 13 9	1	0	3	2	3	1	1½	2	2
141	0 13 4	Do.	William Muir	0 11 0	1	0	1	2	1	3	1	2	2
142	0 2 8	Do.	George Louk	0 2 2	1	1	1½	3	1	0	2	2	2
143	0 18 8	Do.	David Govane	0 15 6	1	1	1½	3	1	1	1½	1½	2
144	1 1 4	Do.	Thomas Pettigrew	0 17 6	1	2	1	2	3	1	1½	4½	2
			Issobell Ritchie in liverent and John Scot, hir son, heretable										
145	1 1 8	do.	John Tennent	1 9 1½	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	2
146	0 12 6	Sandehillis	Issobell Rankane in liverent and John Selkirk, hir son, heretable	0 8 6	3	0	2½	1	1	3	3½	1½	2
147	0 16 0	Do.	John Allane	0 18 6	1	3	0	2	1	0	2	1½	2
148	0 5 10	Wyndeage	John Cuik	0 17 2½	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2
149	1 6 8	Do.	Jonet Cuik and Mathew Fis- cher, her spouse	1 2 2	2	1	3	1	1	1	3	3	2
150	0 18 9	Sandhillis	William Mathie	0 16 0	1	1	2	2½	3	1	2	2½	2
151	1 5 0	Do.	John Bogle	1 1 2	1	3	2	2	1	0	2	3	2
152	0 6 3	Do.	John Allane	0 5 6	1	3	2½	1	1	2	1	3	1
153	0 6 3	Do.	Walter Corsbie	0 5 6	1	3	2½	1	1	0	2	2	1
154	0 9 4½	Glendufhill	John Pitcairne	0 8 1½	2	3	1½	1	1	2	3	1½	1
155	1 13 4	Piece land callit Pay and Blackcroft	David Newlands	1 8 7	2	2	1	1	2	0	2	4	2
156			William Mathie and John Bogle	0 10 0	1	1			2	0	2		

No. 131—Malt and Meal "sauld at 6s. 8d. the boll; hors corne, 5s. the boll; caponis, 6d. the peice; pultrre, 4d. the peice. Inde, 3 li. 6d."

	OLD EXTENT.	LANDS.	RENTALERS OR FEUERS.	MONEY, including Augmentation.	MALT OR BEIR.	HORSE CORN.	OATMEAL.	SALMON.	CAPONS.	POULTRY.
189	℥ s. d. 0 6 3	Meikle Govan	Thomas Cliddisdail in liferent and George Cliddisdail, heretable	℥ s. d. 0 5 4	B. F. P. L. I	B. F. P. L. I	B. F. P. L.	I	1	I
190	0 6 3	Do.	Andro Watson	0 6 4	I	I		I	1	I
191	0 18 9	Do.	James Rolland	0 16 5	3	3		3	2	2
192	0 13 6	Do.	James Sellar	0 10 10	2	2		2	2	2
193	0 6 3	Do.	John Andersoun <i>alias</i> Maych	0 5 4	I	I		I	1	I
194	1 5 0	Do.	Thomas Hill	1 2 0	I 2	I 2		3	3	2
195	0 18 9	Do.	William Hill	0 16 9	3 1 2	3 1 2		2	2	2
196	0 12 6	Do.	James Anderson	0 10 10	2	2		2	2	2
197	1 11 3	Do.	John Hill	1 8 0	I	I		3	3	2
198	0 18 9	Do.	Margaret Gibbsoun in liferent and Jonet Rolland, her daughtier, heretable	0 16 9	3 1 2	3 1 2		2	2	2
199	0 6 3	Do.	John Rolland	0 5 4	I	I		I	1	1
200	1 5 0	Do.	Andro Hill	1 1 6	I	I		3	3	2
201	{0 18 9}	Do.	Thomas M'Nair	1 11 11	I 1	I 1		8	4½	2
202	1 5 0	Do.	Thos. M'Nair, elder, in live- rent and James M'Nair, his son, heretable	1 1 8	I 0 0 2	I 0 0 2		3	3	2
203	1 5 0	Do.	John Rolland	1 1 8	I 0 0 2	I 0 0 2		3	3	2
204		3 acres mill land in eist end of Meikle Govan	Do.	0 0 4			3			
205	0 6 3	Meikle Govan	Robert Andersoun <i>alias</i> Cus- line	0 5 4	I	I		I	1	I
206	0 12 6	Do.	Andrew Paterson <i>alias</i> Planct	0 10 10½	2 1	2 1		2	1½	2
207	1 17 6	Do.	James Rolland, younger	1 11 6	I 2	I 2		2½	4½	1
208	0 6 4	Do.	Do.	0 6 3	I	I		1½	3	1
209	0 6 3	Do.	John Patersoun	0 5 3	I 0 2	I 0 2		I	1	1
210	0 12 6	Do.	Patrick Johnnestoun	0 10 10	2 1	2 1		2	1½	2
211	0 16 9	Do.	Stevin Rolland	0 16 3	3 1 2	3 1 2		2½	2½	2
212	0 12 6	Do.	Jonet Hill in liferent and Thomas Gibbsoun, her son, heretable	0 11 0	2 1	2 1		2	1½	2
213	0 6 3	Do.	James Rankine	0 5 4	I	I		I	1	1
214	3 15 0	Do.	John Rolland <i>alias</i> Greinheid	3 4 0	3 1 2	3 1 2		10½	9	2
215	{0 6 3}	In eist part of quarter of Meikle Govan								
	{0 6 3}	In Ballahoustoun quarter of Meikle Govan	Mathew Hamiltoun	0 15 4	2 1½	2 1½		1½	1½	2

No. 215—A subsequent entry runs thus : "The 6s. 3d. land in the eist quarter of Meikle Govan and 6s. 3d. land in Ballahoustoun quarter, Meikle Govan, lyand in the lordship of Glasgow, set in feu to Mathew Hamiltoun, extending yeirle in money to 13s. 4d. ; quieit 94 pecks ; horscorne, 9½ pecks ; capons, 14 ; salmon, 14 ; putrie, 2 ; augmentation, 2s."

	216	0 12	6	Ferreboit 3 acres milland Land there		0 10	6	2	2	2	1 1/2	2	1 1/2	2
	217	0 6	3	Do.	John M'Nair in Ferreboit	0 0	6							
	218	0 6	3	Do.	Do.	0 0	6							
	219	0 12	6	Do.	John Cuthbert	0 5	4	1	1					1
	220	0 12	6	Do.	George Andersoun	0 10	10	2	2					2
	221	1 13	0	Westschellis	Jonet Love and Daniel M'Nair, her spouse	0 10	10	2	2					2
	222	0 8	8	Balschagrie	Michael Hutchesoun in West- schellis	1 14	0	1 1	1 0 1/2	1 1	1 1	0 1/2	3 3 1/2	3
	223	1 10	0	Westschellis	Do.	0 7	5	2		2			1 1/2	2
	224	1 1	8	Do.	Issobell Snodgers in liverent and John Scheillis, her son, heretablie	1 6	6	1 0	2	1 0	2		3	2
	225	0 15	0	Do.	Andro Patersoun, elder, in liverent and John Patersoun, his oy, heretablie	0 19	2	3		3			2	2
	226	0 13	4	Do.	Marion Scott in liverent and William Elphingstoun, hir son, heretablie	0 13	6	1 0	1	1 0	1		1 1/2	2
	227	0 8	9	Balschagrie	John Hutchesoun	0 10	10	3		3			1 1/2	2
	228	0 4	4	Do.	Marcus Millar in Balschagrie	0 7	2	2		2			1 1/2	2
	229	0 13	4	Do.	Patrick Brounside	0 3	8			1			1 1/2	1
	230	0 15	8	Do.	Walter M'Nair	0 10	8	3		3			1 1/2	2
	231	0 4	4	Do.	Mathew Montgomerie	0 13	8	3 3		3 3			2 1/2	2
	232	0 4	4	Do.	Patrick Mathew in liverent and John Stewart of Ros- land, heretablie	0 3	9 1/2	1		1			1 1/2	1
	233	0 8	8	Do.	John Stewart of Rosland	0 3	9 1/2	1		1			1 1/2	2
	234	0 4	4	Do.	Do.	0 7	8	2		2			1 1/2	1
	235	0 4	4	Do.	William Alexander	0 3	9 1/2	1		1			1 1/2	1
	236	0 8	11	Garnavill	John Rolland	0 3	9 1/2	1		1			1 1/2	2
	237	0 8	11	Do.	John Reid and Robert Hut- chesoun in Garnavill	0 8	1	2		2			1	2
	238	0 8	11	Do.	William Andersoun	0 7	4	2		2			1	2
	239	0 12	6	Balgray	John Schankis	0 10	4	2 2	2	2	2		1 1/2	1
	240	0 12	6	Do.	James Gibbsoun	0 10	3	2 2	2	2	2		1 1/2	1
	241	0 12	6	Do.	John Duncan and Bartilmo Duncan	0 10	4	2 2	2	2	2		1 1/2	1
	242	0 12	6	Do.	Robert Hutchesoun	0 10	4	2 2	2	2	2		1 1/2	1
	243	0 5	0	Hyndland	Mr. Harie Gibbsoun	0 10	4	2 2	2	2	2		1 1/2	1
	244	0 13	4	Partik	Agnes Gibbsoun in Hyndland in liverent and Nimian Den- nistoun, her son, heretablie	0 0	2	2						2 2
	245	0 6	8	Do.	John Schelis and William Robesoun in Partik	0 0	2	2						9
					Robert Allansoun	0 0	2	1						4 2

No. 217—In the 17th century rental the 3 acres are described as lying "in Kelvinhaugh."
Nos. 224-6 are supposed, from the description, to be "Westschellis," though not so marked on the margin. "Balschagrie" is written on the margin at the top of the page.

	OLD EXTENT.	LANDS.	RENTALLERS OR FEUERS.	MONEY, including Augmentation.	MALT OR BEER.			HORSE CORN.			OATMEAL.			SALMON.	CAPONS.	POULTRY.
					£	s.	d.	B.	F.	P.	L.	B.	F.	P.	L.	
246	1 0 0	Partik	William Schankis	0 0 6								13	2			
247	0 6 8	Do.	John Allan	0 0 4				3				4	2			
248	0 6 8	Do.	Walter Craig	0 0 6				1	0			4	2			
249	{0 13 4} {0 6 8}	Do.	Thomas Schankis	0 0 8				3				13	2			
250	0 6 8	Do.	Issobell Allane	0 0 2				1				4	2			
251	0 6 8	Do.	John Alexander	0 0 2				1				4	2			
252	0 6 8	Do.	John Craufurd	0 0 2				1				4	2			
253	0 6 8	Do.	John Reid in Partik	0 0 6								5				
254	0 6 8	Do.	William Younger	0 0 6								5				
255	1 6 8	Do.	Do.									20				
256		Orchard callit the Bischopis	Do.	2 0 0												
257	0 6 8	Orchard	Do.	0 6 8												
258		Brewland, with privilege of brewing, usit and wount Thre alkers mill land with the fisching in Kelving water	Do.	0 0 8								3				
259	1 0 0	Bynis of Partik	John Cummyng	0 1 0								15				
260	0 6 8	Do.	Andro Younger	0 0 2								5				
261	{0 6 8} {0 6 8}	Do.	Do.	0 0 6								10				
262	1 0 0	Over Newtown	Andro Younger	0 0 4				6				6				
263	0 13 4	Partik	John Will	0 0 4				2				9	2			
264	0 9 0	Over Newtown	Issobell Mitchell in liverent and John Gilsoun, her son, heritable	0 0 4				6				6				
265	1 0 0	Nether Newtown	John Craig in Nether Newtown	0 0 4								6				
266	0 13 4	Do.	John Stewart of Rosland	0 0 4				4				4				
267	0 6 8	Walkmiln, "land there"	John Andersoun, son to um- quhile John Andersoun in Walkmilne	0 0 4				2				2				
268	2 0 0	Stobcoirs	William Andersoun of Stob- cros	0 0 4				12				12				
269	0 13 4	Mekle Cowcadanes	Archibald Hegait	0 0 4				4								
270	0 6 8	Little Cowcadanes	John Wat, smith, Burgess of Edinburgh	0 8 0												
271	1 13 4	Wodsyde	Ninian Andersoun in Wodsyde	1 13 10				1	2							
272	0 13 4	Garroch	Issobell Drew and Katherine Drew in Garroch	0 12 0				2	2			1	2			2 ½
273	0 8 4	Do.	Mr. Henrie Gilsoun	0 0 2				1	2							2
274	2 1 6	Garbraid	John Hutchesoun in Garbraid	1 17 0				1	2			1	2			1
275	0 16 8	Do.	John Duncan	0 14 4				2	2			2	2			2
276	0 13 4	Rouchhill	Ninian Andersoun	0 11 0 ½				3				3				2

277	0 13 4	Roughhill	Michell Baird	0 11 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
278	2 3 4	Nether Possill with the loch and fishing thereof	Robert Craufurd	1 18 8	2	2	6	2
279	0 5 5	Nether Possill	James Baxter	0 4 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	0 4 7$\frac{1}{2}$	2
280	0 5 5	Do.	George Sym	0 4 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	0 4 7$\frac{1}{2}$	2
281	0 5 5	Do.	John Wilsoun, <i>alias</i> Mitchell	0 4 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	0 4 7$\frac{1}{2}$	2
282	0 5 5	Do.	Robert Tempill	0 4 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	0 4 7$\frac{1}{2}$	2
283	0 10 10	Do.	John Tempill	0 9 3	2	2	0 9 3	1
284	0 10 10	Do.	Mr. Henrie Gibsoun	0 9 3	2	2	0 9 3	1
285	1 6 8	Lamhill with lochis and fishingis thereof	George Hutchesoun	1 2 1	1 2	1 2	1 2 1	1
286	2 3 4	Kennure and loch thereof	John Hutchesoun	1 17 0	2	2	6	2
287	1 1 8	Cottistoun	John Otterburne	0 18 10	1	1	3	2
288	1 1 8	Do.	Robert Otterburne, messenger	0 18 10	1	1	3	2
289	1 10 0	Kendihill	Walter Wodrope in Dalmemok	1 5 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	3	2
290	1 10 0	Do.	James Kilhagie	1 6 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	3	2
291	0 14 2	Haghill	James Gray, elder	0 12 6	2 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 12 6	1
292	0 14 2	Do.	James Gray, younger	0 12 6	2 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 12 6	1
293	0 14 2	Do.	Isobell Andersoun in liverent and James Louk, her son, heretablie	0 12 6	2 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 12 6	1
294	0 14 2	Do.	Mr. Henrie Gibsoun	0 12 6	2 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 12 6	1
295	0 16 8	Over Carnetayne	John Cliddisdail in Over Carnetayne	0 14 6	2 3	2 3	0 14 6	2
296	1 5 0	Cartayne	Alexander Wodrop in Dal- memok	1 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 3 2	1 0 0 3	3	2
297	0 8 4	Do.	John Wodrop	0 7 4	1 1 2	1 1 2	0 7 4	1
298	0 16 8	Do.	Katherine Clidesdail in live- rent and (blank) Kilhagie, her son, heretablie	0 14 6	2 3	2 3	0 14 6	2
299	0 7 1	Nether Carnetayne	Lyoun Menteith	0 6 3	1 0 2	1 0 2	0 6 3	2
300	0 7 1	Do.	John Andersoun, elder	0 6 3	1 0 2	1 0 2	0 6 3	2
301	0 7 1	Do.	Archibald Eglington, notar	0 6 3	1 0 2	1 0 2	0 6 3	2
302	0 7 1	Do.	Marion Andersoun	0 6 3	1 0 2	1 0 2	0 6 3	2
303	0 14 2	Do.	William Gray	0 12 4	2 1	2 1	0 12 4	2
304	0 14 2	Do.	James McCullocht	0 12 4	2 1	2 1	0 12 4	2
305	1 0 0	Burrowfield	John Lokhart in liverent and Arthour Colquhoun and Katherine Lokhart, his spouse, heretablie, now to Mr. John Hay, persone of Renfrew	1 1 0	2 1	2 1	1 1 0	2
306	1 0 0	Do.	Mr. Robert Wilkie, minister	1 1 0				
307	2 0 0	Burrowfield	Jene Cunyngbame in liverent and James Forret, her son, heretablie	4 2 0				
	2 0 0	Nicholhous						

No. 289—Malt convertible at 16s. 8d. the boll; horse corn, 8s. 4d. the boll; capons, 12d. each. Inde, £3 os. 2½d.

	OLD EXTENT.	LANDS.	RENTALLERS OR FEUERS.	MONEY, including Augmentation.		MALT OR BEIR.		HORSE CORN.		OATMEAL.		SALMON.	CAPONS.	POULTRY.
				£	s. d.	B.	F. P. L.	B.	F. P. L.	B.	F. P. L.			
308	1 0 0	Dalmernok	Richard Wodrop in Dalmernok	0	0 4	8				8		6		
309	1 0 0	Do.	William Wodrop	0	0 4	8				8		6		
310	1 0 0	Do.	Alexander Wodrop	0	0 4	8				8		6		
311	1 0 0	Do.	Walter Wodrop	0	0 4	8				8		6		
312	0 5 0	Gersumland	Robert Reid	0	6 0							6		
313		of Kingishauch	Michael Mayne	1	5 0									
314		of do.	John Lawsoun	0	16 4									
315		of do.	George Lioun	1	5 0									
316		of do.	Mr. John Gibbsoun	0	16 4									
317		Milne of Partik	Captane Thomas Craufurd of Jordanhill	100	3 4									
318		Quheit Miln upon Kelving Water	John Scot, George Young, David Landels, Robert Young, James Auldcorne, Alexander Scot, William Glen, Thomas Glen, Thomas Cliddisdail, Mathew Young, John Young, James Hucheson, George Robisoun, William Hereot, Thomas Fawside, Jene Hucheson, George Cliddisdail and John Auldcorne, baxteris, burgesses of Glasgow	20	1 0									
319		Miln callit Archie Lyonis Miln	The provest, baillies consall of Glasgow	2	14 4									
320	3 6 8	Keppoch	communitie and tounschip	3	12 8	4								
321	2 3 4	Garroch	John Wylie	1	16 4	2				4				
322	1 0 0	Kirkkie	Do.	0	2 0					2			12	
		Do.	The tenants of the eist side of Partik	1	1 4								6	2
323		Quhitinchmedow ¹	John Stewart of Rosland	4	0 0									

No. 311.—Malt and meal convertible at 16s. 8d. the boll; salmon at 3s. 4d. each. Inde, £14 6s. 8d.

No. 317.—On 16th February, 1573-4, Archbishop Boyd, at the desire of Regent Morton, granted to Captain Thomas Crawford of Jurdanehill (in reward for his services in capturing Dumbarton Castle) the mill of Partik, miller's house, and mill lands, with the astricted miltures of that part of Glasgow barony called Govanewarde and Partik-warde. The duties payable by Crawford consisted of 7 chalders oat meal and 7 chalders oat meal and 8 bolls of malt in augmentation of rental; total 15 chalders of oat meal and 8 bolls of malt in augmentation of rental; total 15 chalders of oat meal and 8 bolls of malt in augmentation of rental. The duties were converted into money at 10 merks for each chaldar. The grant was confirmed by crown charter on 10th March, 1573-4 (*Keg. Mag. Sig.*, IV., No. 2199). In the above rental the converted money rent of £100, is augmented by 3s. 4d.

¹ Besides money rent No. 323 was also liable for "60 threvis of stray and 100 stanis of hay." The entry is repeated in another part of the rental where the description is "the lands of Quhitinchmedow, togidder with the merkland of auld extent, with the pertinents of the New town of Partik with the office of the forrestant of the new wod callit the New Park of Partik, set in few to John Stewart of Rosland." See the Merkland of Newton *in/ra*, No. 343, which appears to be a repetition of No. 266.

324	2	3	0	Over Possill	Robert Chirneside	1	17	4	2	2	3	1	3	3	2	$\frac{1}{2}$
325	0	5	5	Auchnarne	Do.	0	4	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1						$\frac{3}{4}$	
326	3	0	0	Blythiswood	Sir George Elphinstoun	3	10	0								
327	6	0	0	Gorbells and Brigend	Do.	6	0	0						8		
328	1	13	4	$\frac{1}{2}$ of 5 merk land of Wodsyde	Do.	0	4	4	1	2						
329	6	13	4	Bedlay and Mollanis	Thomas lord Boyd	6	13	4								
330				ane peice land callit Provestis hauch	Do.											
				4 aikeris of land callit Cunyng-law		1	0	8								
331	0	6	8	Eist side of Partik callit the Byres	William Mureheid	0	0	4								
332	1	13	4	Bromehill	John Wallace, younger, of Carvell	1	18	4	1	2						
333	0	13	4	Lugihill	Alexander Hamiltoun of Haggis	0	11	0	1	0	2	1	0	2	2	2
334	0	6	3	Eist end quarter of Mekle Govan	Robert Craufurde of Nethir Possill	0	15	4	2	1 $\frac{1}{3}$					1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
335	0	6	3	Bellahoustoun quarter do.	Mr. David Cunnyngname, bishop of Aberdene ¹	0	7	1	2	2					1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
336	0	8	8	Do.	Do.	0	7	1	2	2						
337	0	16	0	Do.	Do.	0	14	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1							
338	0	11	0	Do.	Do.	0	9	4	2	2	2	2	2	2		
339	0	4	0	Do.	Do.	0	3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$						1		
340	0	8	0	Hyndland	Do.	1	4	6	1	1	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	1	1	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	4	
341	1	4	0	Balgray	Do.	0	8	0	3			1	2			
342	0	9	0	Carnyle	John Smyth											
343	0	13	4	Merkland of Partick	John Steward of Rosland				4						4	
<hr/>																
						$\pounds 398$ 3 3 358 1 1 3 214 3 1 1 440 3 3 3 161 545 362 ²										

No. 326—Blythiswood belonged to the parsonage of Erskine and seems to be out of place in this rental (See *Glas. Prot.*, No. 1513).

Nos. 329-31—Robert Boyd (afterwards fourth Lord Boyd) was rented in these lands on 14th November, 1535, "be the consent of George Colquhoun, last possessor of the sammyne" (*Diocesan Reg.*, I. p. 197); and on 2nd September, 1580, he got from Archbishop Boyd a feu charter which was confirmed by King James VI. on 10th February, 1582-3 (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, V., No. 509). Thomas, fifth Lord Boyd, succeeded his father in 1589.

1A subsequent entry runs thus:—"The few dewtie of the landis of Balschagrie, the 8s. 8d. land suntyne pertaining to unquiblie Finlay Gairdner; the 16s. land suntyne pertaining to James Montgomerie; the 11s. land suntyne pertaining to Patrick Mathew; the 18s. land suntyne pertaining to Gavin Hamiltoun of the Hill; all lyand in the parochin of Glasgow within the parochin of Govan, set in feu to Mr. David Cunnyngname, bischop of Aberdene, extending yethir in money to $\pounds 75$. 8d.; malt, 4 bolis; mell 2 bolis 1 friot; horse corne 4 bolis 1 friot." See farther as to the Balschagrie rentals, article by Dr. J. O. Mitchell, in *Regality Club*, and series, pp. 95-126.

2 There is no summation in the original rental; and this product of the printed figures cannot be accepted as showing the precise amount exigible from the tenants and feuders. There may be occasional repetitions as indicated in the note to Nos. 3 and 4, and there may likewise be slight omissions. Leaving out fractions, the printed totals give 22 chalders 6 bolis malt, 13 chalders 6 bolis horse corn, and 27 chalders 9 bolis oatmeal. Including the $\pounds 100$ 3s. 4d. payable for Partick Mill (*ante* No. 317) the money rent is $\pounds 398$ 3s. 3d., and the other items consist of 13 dozen and 5 salmon, 45 dozen and 5 capons, and 30 poultry. In the 17th century rental (where Partick Mill, then in possession of "the town of Glasgow," is debited not with money but with 50 bolis ground malt, the "summa of the hall 4 wards" is given as follows: " $\pounds 305$ 6s. of silver mail; 13 chalders 12 bolis lordship malt, alias callit ferm malt and bear; 14 chalders 14 bolis 2 friots multer malt; 16 chalders 2 bolis ferm mell; 23 chalders 3 friots 2 pecks multer mell; 13 chalders 1 boll corn; 14 dozen salmon; 41 dozen and 13 capons; and 30 dozen and 6 poultry." The multeres of Govan and Partick Wards, included in the 17th century rental, are absent from the rental here given in Abstract, their value as let being embraced in the money rent of $\pounds 100$ 3s. 4d., payable under No. 317.

No. 343—See footnote to No. 323.

II.

EXCERPTS FROM RENTALS OF OTHER TEMPORALITIES
OF KIRK LANDS IN THE SHIRES OF LANARK AND
RENFREW.¹

(I.) BELONGING TO THE ARCHBISHOPRIC.

(1) INGLISTOUN, IN RENFREWSHIRE.

IMPRIMIS, the Comptar charges him with the fewferme of the five merkland of Inglistoun, with the milne and pertinentes of the samyne, liand in the baronie of Renfrew, schirefdome of the samyne, set in few to Robert lord Ros of Haiket, extending yeirlie to iiij li. Inde the yeir comptit - - - - - iiij li.

(2) BARONY OF CARSTAIRS, IN LANARKSHIRE.

And with the few maillis of the landis and barony of Carstairs, extending to xlvij li. land of auld extent, with the milne thairof with the patronage of the kirkis thairof and bailliarie of the saidis landis and baronie, liand within the said shirefdome, set in few to Sir James Hamiltoun of Silvertoun, extending yeirlie the saidis landis in money to - - - - - xlviii li.
And for the said milne - - - - - xxvj li. xij s. iiij d.
Aittis, xxxj bollis. Caponis, xv dosane.
Augmentatioun baith of the saidis landis, baronie and milne, yeirlie - - - - - xls.
Inde, the yeir comptit in money, lxxij li. Aittis, xxxj bollis. Caponis, xv dosane.

(II.) BELONGING TO THE DEANERY OF GLASGOW.

Item, the Comptar charges him with the feuferme of the Kirklandis, houssis and yaird perteing therto, liand in the burgh of Hamiltoun, sumtyme inhabite be umquhile John Walker *alias* Rammage, thereafter be James Litoljohnne and Johne Pollok, set in few to Archibald Robertsoun in Stanehill and Elizabeth Baillie, his spous, extending yeirlie to ijs. iiij d., with iiij d. in augmentatioun. Inde the yeir comptit - - - - - ijs. vj d.
And with the feuferme of tua tenementis of land, with houssis and yairdis therof, liand within the toun of Hamiltoun, set in few to Robert Robertoun, sone to John Robertoun, burges of Hamiltoun, extending yeirlie to xxxvjs. viij d., with viij d. in augmentatioun. Inde the yeir comptit - - - - - xxxvij s. iiij d.
And with the feuferme of ane tenement of land liand in the toun of Hamiltoun, callit the turnpike, extending yeirlie to xx s.; and of tua tenementis adjacent therto, extending yeirlie to xvij s.; And of the tenement occupeit be Andro Johnstoun, extending yeirlie to ijs. iiij d.; And of the tenement sumtyme occupeit be umquhile William Forrest to ijs. iiij d., set in few to John Hamiltoun of Uddistoun. Inde the yeir comptit, with the augmentatioun, extending to xij d. - - - - - xlijs. vj d.

¹It may be explained that the excerpts printed in this appendix do not exhaust the information contained in the MS. rentals regarding the prebendal temporalities. The subject is worthy of fuller treatment in a separate article.

And with the few deutie of tua burrow ruidis in the heid with the taill of the Kirklandis perteing to the said Deanrie, lyand on the south syde of the burgh of Hammiltoun, set in few to Williame Myller, extending yeirlie to - - - - - xiijs. iiij d.

And with the few deutie of ane iiij pairt of ane aiker conteneand four ruidis in heid and taill of the gleib of the kirk of Hamiltoun, on the south syde of the toun therof, set in few to William Naismyth, burges of Hammiltoun, extending yeirlie to - - - - - xiijs. iiij d.

And with the few deutie of fyve burrow ruidis in the heid and taill, with the vennell for outganging, tendand fra the heid of the deanis yaird on the South syde of the said burgh, set in few to Thomas Litoljohne, extending yeirlie to - - - - - xvij s.

And with the few deutie of ane tenement of land in the burght of Hammiltoun, set in few to John Johnstoun, prebendar of the Colledge Kirk therof, extending yeirlie to - - - - - ijs.

(III.) BELONGING TO THE PARSONAGE OF GLASGOW PRIMO.

[The Comptar charges him] with the feuferme of the landis callit Brwmelandis, and teindshevis thairof, liand in the baronie of Glasgow and shirefdome foirsaid, set in few to Umphra Cunynghame in Glasgow, extending yeirlie to xxvijs. iiij d.

Inde the yeir comptit - - - - - xxvijs. iiij d.

And of the feuferme of ane pece land callit Craignaucht, extending to ane aiker of land, or thairby, liand in the baronie of Glasgow, set in few to Williame Hegait and Jonet Grahame, his spous, extending yeirlie to xij s. with xvj d. of augmentatioun. Inde the yeir comptit - - - - - xij s. iiij d.

Item, the Comptar chargis him with the feuferme of xiiij aikeris of land callit the Personis Croft, the landis liand beside the Brumelaw, and landis callit Personishauch, liand in the baronie of Glasgow, set in few to John Andro, writar, and Jonet Miller, his spous, extending yeirlie xxli. Inde the yeir comptit - - - - - xxli.

And with the few deutie of the landis callit the Personis landis besyde the Brumelandis, set in few to Archibald Lyoun, burges of Glasgow, extending yeirlie in money to xxiijs., ait meill, j boll or xiijs. iiij d. thairfoir; augmentatioun, xij d. Inde the yeir comptit to - - - - - xxvijs. iiij d.

(IV.) BELONGING TO THE PERSONAGE OF RENFREW.

[The Comptar charges him] with the few deutie of the iiij merk land callit the Kirkland of Renfrew, and of iij aikeris of kirkland lyand besyde the kirkyaird thairof, and of ane peice land callit Cranstoun, lyand in the baronie of Glasgow, set in few to James Hill, extending yeirlie to - - - - - vj li. ix s.

And with the few deutie of ane waist and ruynous tenement callit the maynis of Renfrew, with yaird, closs and pertinentis, lyand within the citie of Glasgow, set in few to John Rankine, maisoun, citiner, thair,¹ extending yeirlie the yeir comptit to - - - - - iiij li. xiijs. iiij d.

(V.) BELONGING TO THE PERSONAGE OF CARDROSS.

Item, the Comptar chargis him with the few deutie of ane peice of waist land never biggit, with yaird and pertinentis, lyand in the territorie of the citie of Glasgow, set in few [to] George Huchesone, extending yeirlie and the year comptit to - - - - - xiiij. s. iiij d.

¹The feu charter was granted by Mr. John Hay, parson of Renfrew, on 20th May, 1590, and confirmed by Crown charter on 4th November, 1598 (*Reg. Mag. Sig.* VI., No. 795).

(VI.) BELONGING TO VICAR PENSIONER OF GLASGOW.

And [the Comptar charges him] with the feuferme of ane orchard, tenementis and housis contiguous adjacent thairto, liand [in the Stablegreen¹] as set in few to Johnne Andro, writer, and Jonet Miller, his spous, extending yeirlie to - - - - - xlijs. x d.

(VII.) BELONGING TO THE PREBENDARIE OF KIRKBRYDE AND CHANTORIE OF GLASGOW.

The Kirklands of the Kirktown of Kirkbryde, extending to viij merk half merkland; togidder with the commoun of the saidis landis and previllege thereof; togidder also with the houssis upon the said commoun, lyand in the parish of Kirkbryde, sett in few to James Hamiltoun of Kirktown. Extending to - - - - - v li. xvij s. viij d.

(VIII.) BELONGING TO THE THESAURARIE OF GLASGOW.

And with the few deutie of the landis callit Eister Craigis, pertaining to the said Thesaurarie, lyand in the barony of Glasgow, set in few to Johne Levingstone, extending yeirlie and the year comptit to - - - - - xiiij li.

(IX.) BELONGING TO THE ARCHDENERIE OF GLASGOW.

Item, the Comptar chargis him with the feu ferme of ane tenement of land callit the Archdenis Mans, with clois and yard lyand in the citie of Glasgow, sett in few to Sir Mathew Stewart of Minto, knicht, extending yeirlie to xliij s. iiij d. Inde the year comptit - xliij s. iiij d.

(X.) BELONGING TO THE MAISTERIS AND REGENTIS OF GLASGOW.

[The Comptar charges him] with the few deutie of ane tenement of land with houssis and yairdis adiacent, lyand on the north syde of the Rattounraw, besyde the said citie; and of ane tenement and yaird adjacent, lyand on the south of Rattounraw; with ane annual rent of xxxvj s. viij d. out of wmqhile William Chalmeris tenement in Rattounraw; and of nyne aikeris of outfeild land, with ane peice land callit the Holme in Provansyde, besyde the said citie, set in few to Mr. Harie Gibsoun, citiner of Glasgow, to the chaiplanis of St. Michael - - - - - xxij li.
To the said Colledge, annual rent, - - - - - vj s. viij d.
To the Subdeane of Glasgow, annual rent, - - - - - xx s.

(XI.) BELONGING TO THE CHANONRIE OF GLASGOW.

Item, the comptar charges him with the feuferme of the landis called Baillie landis, the landis of Harplais, Ryleis, Kilburne, Tourhill, Hourettis, Forrestsyde and Campbellis, with all and sindrie thair housis, biggingis, woddis, etc., liand. . . .²
And with the few deutie of ane orchard or yaird lyand in the citie of Glasgow in the gait callit the Tronegait, set in few to Mr. Harie Gibsoun, extending yeirlie to - - - - - xxvij s.³

¹See *Glasg. Protocols*, No. 1318; *Glasg. Charters*, I., Abstract, p. 73, No. 529.

²The pen is drawn through this entry, which is not complete. Most, if not all, of the lands here enumerated, lying in the bailiary of Cunningham and shire of Ayr, are included in the charter by the canons of Glasgow to Mr. William Baillie, dated 16th October, 1565. See *Glasg. Protocols*, No. 599.

³This entry is misplaced. The orchard belonged to the "New Kirk," and is noticed *infra* (XVI.) (2). Feued to William Cruikis in 1591, it came into Gibson's possession in the following year. See *Glasg. Charters*, I., Abstract, p. 35, Nos. 393 and 396; *Reg. Mag. Sig.* V., Nos. 1856 and 2088.

(XII.) BELONGING TO THE PERSONAGE OF MARBOTLE.

Item, the comptar charges him with the fewferme of ane tenement of land within the citie of Glasgow called Marbotlis mans, set in few to Alexander Stewart, sone to Malcolme Stewart, burges of Glasgow, extending yeirlie to vs., with xxd. of augmentatioun. Inde the yeir comptit - - - - - vj s. viij d

(XIII.) BELONGING TO THE LADY ALTARAGE IN ST. MONGOIS KIRK OF GLASGOW.

[The Comptar charges him] with the feuferme of ane aiker of land liand in the Kirktown of Calder, pertaining to the said Altarage, liand in the parochin and baronie of Calder, set in few to Sir Andrew Stirling of Keir, knicht, extending yeirlie to vj s. viij d., with iij s. iiij d. of augmentation. Inde the yeir comptit - - - - - x s.

(XIV.) BELONGING TO THE CHAIPLANRIE OF SANCT MICHAELL IN GLASGOW.

Mr. Harie Gibsoun payis for twa tenements in Rattounraw ane annual rent, and nyne aikeris of outfeild, with the holme in Provandsyde, to the saidis chaiplanes, yeirly, the soume of xxij li.¹

(XV.) BELONGING TO THE PERSONAGE OF ERSKIN.

Item, the comptar charges him with the feuferme of the tenement of land with the kitching and yaird adjacent thairto callit the persoun of Erskine tenement, liand within the citie of Glasgow, set in feu to James Forret and Jene Ogilvy, his spous, extending yeirlie to xij s. iiij d. Inde, the yeir comptit - - - - - xij s. iiij d.

(XVI.) BELONGING TO THE NEW KIRK OR KIRK OF ST. MARIE IN GLASGOW.

(1) TENEMENT AT NEW KIRK.

Item, the Comptar chargis him with the fewferme of ane tenement of land liand in the citie of Glasgow, quhilk pertenit of befor to the Provist and Prebenders of the New Kirk of Glasgow, set in few to Archibald Eglingtoun, notar, extending yeirlie to x s. Inde the yeir comptit - - - - - x s.

(2) ORCHARD OR YAIRD.

And with the feuferme of ane orchard or yaird liand at the nethermost pairt of the Kirk of Sanct Marie in Glasgow, set in few to Williame Cruikis, extending yeirlie to xxvj s. viij d., with iiij d. in augmentatioun. Inde the year comptit - - - - - xxvij s.²

¹See No. (X.) *supra*.²See No. (XI.) *supra*, footnote 3.

(3) CHAIPLANRIE OF SAINT MARIE THERE.

And with the fewdeutie of the Kirklandis of the said Chaipplanrie, with houssis, yairdis, chapell, place, pasturage of cattell, and preveledge of few, all on the lands of Gauroch, lyand in the lordschip and baronie of Glasgow, sett in few to Mr. Harie Gibsoun, citiner of Glasgow, extending yeirlie to - - - - - xiiij s.

(XVII.) BELONGING TO THE CHAIPLANRIE OF HALYCROCE IN GLASGOW.

Item, the Comptar charges him with the fewdeutie of ane tenement now demolischit, with ane yaird upon the southsyde of the Drygait in Glasgow, extending to xxvj s. and viij d., payit to the chaipplane and to the B.¹ xiiij s. iiij d.; and of ane uther tenement ruynous in Rattounraw, extending to xls., and of ane aiker of land in Provandsyde, extending to xxvi s. viij d. Augmentatioun of the haill vjs. viij d. Set to James Law in Glasgow. Inde the yeir comptit to (*blank*).

(XVIII.) BELONGING TO THE SUBDENRIE OF GLASGOW.

Item, the Comptar charges him with the fewferme of ane tenement of land with the yaird and pertinentis liand in the territorie of Glasgow callit the Rattounraw, sett in few to Johne Ottirburne, calsaymaker, citiner of Glasgow, extending yeirlie to xxxiiij s. viij d. of auld maill, with xvj d. of augmentation. Inde the year comptit - - - - - xxxv s.

And with the few deutie of the landis callit Wester Craigis, besyde Glasgow, with myln, kill, and all their pertinents, pertening to the said Subdeanrie; set in few to Alexander Stewart, tutour of Castelmilk; extending yeirlie and the year comptit to - - - - - xx li. iij s., iiij d.

Mr. Harie Gibsoun payis out of his twa tenementis in Rattounraw and certain otheris lands ane annual rent of - - - - - xx s.²

(XIX.) BELONGING TO THE SUBCHANTORIE OF GLASGOW.

And with the few deutie of ane croft containand four aikeris of arrable land callit the Subchantoris Croft, with mans of the said Subchantorie, now rwinous, and with the yairdis adiacent and anext to the said mans; set in few to Mr. Archibald Colquhoun,³ extending yeirlie to - - - - - liij s. iiij d.

(XX.) BELONGING TO THE PREBENDRE OF BALLANERK.

Item, the comptar charges him with the feuferme of the landis sumtyme pertening to the prebendrie of Ballanerk, situat in the parochie kirke of Glasgow, extending to ane sex pund land of auld extent, liand in the baronie of Glasgow and sheref dome foresaid, set in few to Ludovick duke

¹ "B.," supposed to indicate "Bishop."

² See No. (X.) *supra*.

³ See *Glasg. Protocols*, Nos. 965-7; also *Glasg. Charters*, I., Abstract, p. 42, No. 425.

of Lennox, extending yeirlie in money to lxxxxv li. vijs.; horscorne, xxxij bollis ; pultre, viij dosane. Inde the yeir comptit, in money - - lxxxxv li. vij s.

Horscorne, - - - - - xxxij bollis, or v s. the boll.

Pultre, - - - - - viij dosane, or vj d. the pece.

Augmentatioun, - - - - - xl s.

The infetment renewit agane to Thomas Baillie of Raviniscraig specifeing the conversioun forsaid, thair being na mentioun of the conversioun in the Dukes infetment.

Inde, the samyn being convertit in money j^c vij li xv s., now set to Sir Robert Hammiltoun of Goslington, knicht, his spous and sons.

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PLAN OF THE BARONY AND REGALITY OF GLASGOW, 1773.

REPRODUCED FOR THE REGALITY CLUB, WITH ADDITIONS.



OFFICE OF PUBLIC WORKS,
GLASGOW, April 1905.

M. S. McDaniels.

Map of the State of New York



H. M. Brown.

THE OLD BARONY PULPIT.

THIS old relic of Glasgow is happily—unlike many others noticed in the Publications of the Club—in no danger of immediate destruction. It has, indeed, recently renewed its youth—risen again from its long sojourn in the City Poorhouse into the purer air and more honourable position which it now occupies in the venerable minster for which we believe it was originally intended, and where, in all human probability, it may be preserved to carry down its story other three, or even six hundred years. And what a strange and interesting story it is. It is difficult for the mind to realise the momentous changes affecting ourselves which occurred during the last three centuries. When this pulpit was erected for the use* of the Barony Kirk, Scotland was an independent Kingdom under James VI.; the British Empire, of which we are so justly proud, had not even been conceived; there was not a single British colony in either America, Africa, or Asia; the passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope had just been discovered, but the East India Company had not received their first charter; New Zealand had not been discovered, and where the enormous city of New York now stands, with its teeming population, its great public buildings, its millionaire hotels, and many miles of streets, not one habitation could be seen except, perchance, on the skirts of the primeval forest here and there the Red Indian's humble wigwam. When we think of these things we can only, like Dominie Sampson of old, lift up our arms and exclaim: "Prodigious!"

It was in 1595 that the Synod decreed that the Barony should be disjoined from the High Church and have a separate place of worship;

and the Crypt—or Under Church, as Archbishop Eyre taught us to call it—was assigned to the new congregation, which continued to worship there till the New Church was erected in Cathedral Square at the close of the eighteenth century.

It is curious to notice that there is no record of the Barony Parish being formally constituted a civil parish *quoad omnia*. It seems to have owed its institution to the fiat of the Synod alone.

Perhaps the most notable men who occupied this pulpit while it stood in the Crypt were Dr. Zacharius Boyd (who composed the Metrical Version of the Bible) and his immediate successor Donald Cargill, whose extraordinary adventures and hairbreadth escapes from the hands of his persecutors are recorded in great detail in Howie's *Scots Worthies*. After all, he was captured at last, and his devoted life ended on the scaffold. The names of the two last ministers of the Barony who preached in the Crypt are very familiar to Glasgow ears—the one Mr. Laurence Hill and the other the venerable Dr. Burns, the grandfather of the first Lord Inverclyde. It was during Dr. Burns' incumbency that the quaint old church was erected on the Cathedral Square, with which the names of Dr. Black and Dr. Norman Macleod must always be associated; while to Dr. Marshall Lang, now Principal of Aberdeen University, we must assign the credit of bringing to a successful issue the erection of the handsome new church where the congregation now worships under the Rev. Dr. Martin.

When the congregation left the Crypt they seem to have been rather at a loss what to do with their old pulpit, when the happy idea occurred to them that they might give it to the Town Council to put into the Hall of their new Town's Hospital in Clyde Street—a building which was greatly admired in its day and which is described by M'Ure in grandiloquent terms. To this miserable little place it was transferred, but to adapt it to its new place and purpose it was sadly mutilated. Its lofty canopy was cut away, and also its handsome pedestal, for which a low and mean basement of painted deal was substituted. In this forlorn condition it remained among the poor and wretched outcasts of the city—the blind, the maimed, the deformed in mind and body—till, the custody of all such having been transferred to the Parochial Board, the pulpit was removed to the spacious premises in the Parliamentary Road which the Board had acquired. But its vicissitudes were not yet at an end. The Caledonian Railway Company having purchased the Board's property, it was necessary that the



THE OLD BARONY PULPIT
(Restored).



BACK OF PORTERFIELD CHAIR
(Showing Monogram).

buildings should be vacated last year (1905), and the shabby old pulpit was not thought worthy of a place in the palatial new buildings which had been erected by the Parish Council; and remembering where the pulpit had originally come from, they offered its mangled remains to the Kirk Session of the High Church. The Kirk Session, having been advised by me that the body of the pulpit was a piece of genuine old work well worth preserving, accepted the gift, but nothing further was done till a generous member of the Session, Mr. James Macfarlane, Ex-Deacon Convener of the Trades' House, offered to pay the cost of restoring the pulpit so far as was now practicable, and the work was finished as it now stands before the close of the year. The following inscription appears in raised letters on the panels at the back of the pulpit: "This Pulpit, used in the Cathedral circa 1596, was restored by an Ex-Deacon Convener of the Trades of Glasgow to mark the [end of the] first decade of the Ministry of the Rev. Pearson M'Adam Muir, B.D. 1906." The pedestal is new, also the cope and the back panels. The carving was almost lost under innumerable coats of varnish and paint, but this having been skilfully removed under the direction of Mr. Alston (of Messrs. Cumming & Smith, Ltd.), the fine old oak of which the pulpit is built was revealed in its original beauty, and the new work has been slightly toned down to match it as nearly as possible.

I thought it likely that the Minutes of the Barony Kirk Session during the last half of the eighteenth century would have some reference to the old pulpit, but Mr. P. Galbraith, Treasurer of the congregation (to whom I am much indebted for information on the subject), assures me that in these Minutes not only is the old pulpit ignored, but also the New Church! They are chiefly occupied by the details of cases of discipline, and contain no reference to matters bearing on the history of the congregation. It is curious that not even the date when the new church was first occupied is recorded.

From the following Minute:

BARONY KIRK, 17th June, 1791. Arrangements made,

To Collect.

Fast Day. Mr. Cuthbertson and William Park at the Barony Kirk, James Stark and Daniel Kennedy at the High Kirk.

Saturday. James Menzies and John Wright at the big gate, James Kirkwood at the little gate.

Sabbath. Mr. Govan and Robert Pinkerton at the big Gate.

James Gardner at the little Gate from 7 to 9 o'clock, relieved at 9 by James Menzies and James Kirkwood at the big Gate, and Andrew Fawns at the little Gate. John Moffat at the big Gate at 2 o'clock.

Monday. Andrew Fawns and James Miller at the big Gate, Thomas Reid at the little Gate.

and similar entries down to 1802, it might be inferred that the congregation continued to use their old place of worship for some time after they had got possession of their new church; but the true explanation seems to be that even after they had taken possession of the new church, they continued to take their share in the duty of collecting at the Cathedral during Communion seasons along with the elders of the Inner and Outer High Church. That these collections were worth looking after may be inferred from a Minute dated 20th August, 1794, which runs as follows:

"A letter from James Hopkirk, Esq., of Dalbeath, was laid before the Session requesting them in terms of an Act of the Heritors of date 14th August, 1793, to lend to the Committee of the Heritors £220 Stg. of the Poor Funds to pay for the ground lately bought for building a new Church."

(This was agreed to upon getting security for payment of principal and interest.)

Although this Minute does not throw any light on the history of the pulpit, I trust members of the Regality Club will pardon the slight digression, as the Minute is very interesting locally in other ways. It seems to indicate a condition of impecuniosity among the Heritors of the Barony Parish which we were hardly prepared to expect. It appears that in order to enable them to purchase a site for their new church, they found it necessary to borrow this considerable sum of money from the fund collected for the relief of the poor! With this fact before us, we are less disposed to wonder at the extraordinary device which they adopted for recouping their outlay on the new church—namely, carting thousands of cubic yards of earth into their old church and converting it into a burying ground, where for a time "lairs" were in great demand. It is curious to think that such profanation was perpetrated in the beginning of the last century. In the circumstances it is rather surprising that the old pulpit was not sold to the highest bidder. It had then been in use two hundred years—nearly twice as long as any pulpit since constructed—and as no doubt fashion in art had changed and it bore many traces of old age, the Poorhouse was thought a good enough place for it.

There is one dramatic incident recorded which brings the history of

our old pulpit into touch with that of the nation at an eventful period. When Cromwell approached Glasgow with his victorious army after the battle of Dunbar, it is said that the ministers left the city with the exception of Dr. Zacharias Boyd, the minister of the Barony. He, no doubt, rightly calculating that Cromwell was not likely to neglect to attend church on Sunday, resolved to give him a bit of his mind. Accordingly, with the great general before him, he (standing in this pulpit) fulfilled his intention by, as Baillie tells us, railing on Cromwell and his followers to their faces. So far this narrative seems authentic, but there is a popular tradition that some of Cromwell's followers who were present were disposed to resent the insult to their leader, and we are told that "his Secretary, Thurlow, who sat near him, whispered him for leave 'to Pistol the Scoundrel.' 'No, no,' says the general, 'we will manage him in another way.'"¹

Pinkerton's version of this is as follows :

"Next Sunday, said Danziel, Cromwell went to the Inner Church in Glasgow, St. Mungo's, and placed himself in the King's seat, which was always unoccupied except by strangers.

"The minister of the church was Mr. Durham, the author of some religious works still very popular. He was a great Presbyterian and as great an enemy to Cromwell, because he thought and early said that Cromwell and his friends would be forced by the convulsion of parties to erect an absolute government, the very evil they meant to remedy.

"The text was taken from Jeremiah, and the commentary upon it by allusions was an invective against Cromwell and his friends under scriptural language and history.

"During this satire they saw a young man, one of Cromwell's attendants, step to the back of his chair, and with an angry face whisper something to him, which after some words was answered by a frown, and the young man retired behind the chair seemingly much disconcerted. The cause of this was unknown to the congregation. It was supposed to be owing to some intelligence of importance which had been just then received, but it was afterwards known and generally known that the following words had passed between them: 'Shall I shoot the fellow?' 'What fellow?' 'The parson!' 'What parson?' 'That parson!' 'Begone, sir, he is one fool and you are another!'"

"Danziel added that Cromwell sent for Mr. Durham in the very next morning, and asked him why he was such an enemy to him and his friends—declared that they were not enemies to Mr. Durham—drank his health in a glass of wine, and afterwards, it was said, prayed with him for the guidance of the Lord in all their doings."²

The story was told to Mr. Pinkerton by Mr. J. Anderson of the Stockwell Sugar House, who heard it from Mr. Danziel, merchant in Glasgow, who died in the beginning of the eighteenth century. It is, however, evidently a garbled narrative. Pinkerton's informant seems to have confused and mixed up incidents which occurred during Cromwell's first visit with

¹ *Glasgow, Ancient and Modern.* By Dr. Gordon. Div. I., p. 164.

² *The Literary Correspondence of Robert Pinkerton.* Vol. I., p. 190.

others which occurred on his second visit. On his first visit the only minister he could hear was Boyd, as the others and the magistrates had fled from Glasgow, and it was Boyd who railed against him, not Durham, to whom he listened on his second visit and greatly praised. He was no fool in Cromwell's eyes, and though Boyd may have been, Cromwell no doubt kept the thought to himself. The pistol story does not tell well, and on the whole we may regard it as one of those recorded by Pinkerton, which Carlyle says should be relegated to the nursery. Here is Carlyle's account of Cromwell's second visit, which is quite explicit:

"'About three in the afternoon' all is on march towards Hamilton; quarters 'mostly in the field there.' Where the Lord General himself arrives, on Friday night late; and on the morrow afternoon we see Glasgow again.

"Concerning which here are two notices from opposite points of the compass, curiously corroborative of one another; which we must not withhold. Face-to-face glimpses into the old dead actualities; worth rescuing with a Cromwell in the centre of them.

"The first is from Baillie; shows us a glance of our old friend Carstairs withal. Read this fraction of a Letter: 'Reverend and dear brother,—For preventing of mistakes,' lest you should think us looselaced, Remonstrant, sectarian individuals, 'we have thought meet to advertise you that Cromwell having come to Hamilton on Friday late, and to Glasgow on Saturday with a body of his Army, sooner than we could well with safety have retired ourselves,'—there was nothing for it but to stay and abide him here! 'On Sunday forenoon he came unexpectedly to the High Inner Kirk, where quietly he heard Mr. Robert Ramsay, unknown to common readers, 'preach a very honest sermon, pertinent to his' Cromwell's 'case. In the afternoon he came, as unexpectedly, to the High Outer Kirk; where he heard Mr. John Carstairs,' our old friend, 'lecture, and' a 'Mr. James Durham preach,—*graciously, and weel to the times as could have been desired.*'"¹

Although Pinkerton mentions it in a wrong connection, it is quite possible that in the course of the service in the Crypt a trooper may have entered and whispered some message to the General and then been told to sit down. Cromwell expected a message, and this may have been the one which determined him to leave Glasgow next morning. The sudden appearance of the man and his being ordered to sit down may have been misunderstood, and the original misconception passed on with various embellishments from one generation to another.

About sixty years after this (if we are to believe Sir Walter Scott), in the same place, another dramatic incident occurred when Rob Roy managed to convey to Frank Osbaldistone a different sort of message. The incident, as recorded by Osbaldistone himself, was that, after hearing

¹ Carlyle's *Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches*, Letter CL.

a mysterious warning, he was endeavouring to fix his attention on the preacher when the same voice whispered :

“‘Listen, but do not look back. You are in danger in this place; so am I—meet me to-night on the Brigg, at twelve preceesely—keep at home till the gloaming, and avoid observation.’

“Here the voice ceased, and I instantly turned my head. But the speaker had, with still greater promptitude, glided behind the pillar, and escaped my observation. I was determined to catch a sight of him, if possible, and, extricating myself from the outer circle of hearers, I also stepped behind the column. All there was empty; and I could only see a figure wrapped in a mantle, whether a Lowland cloak, or Highland plaid, I could not distinguish, which traversed, like a phantom, the dreary vacuity of vaults which I have described.”

It is a curious reflection that while thousands of visitors to Glasgow Cathedral ask to be shown the spot where an imaginary hero of fiction lingered on an imaginary occasion, not one in a thousand asks to be shown the spot where the greatest man England ever produced sat patiently listening to the invective of the irascible perfervid Scotch Divine.

JOHN HONEYMAN.

THE PORTERFIELD CHAIR.

Along with the remains of the old pulpit the City Parish Council handed over to the High Church Kirk Session an ancient chair which had been associated with the Pulpit as precentor's seat during its whole sojourn in the poors-houses. This chair seems worthy of a brief notice here, not only from its intrinsic merits as an example of Glasgow craftsmanship in the sixteenth century, but also from its connection with one of the most important old Glasgow mansions which survived till 1872, when the City Improvement Commissioners swept it away.

This was Porterfield Mansion, which stood on ground formerly occupied by a monastery of Grey Friars a little north of Greyfriars Wynd. In a note in Dr. Gordon's *Glasgow Ancient and Modern* (p. 1262), Mr. A. D. Robertson describes the house, and says that it was erected about the middle of the sixteenth century by Alexander Porterfield of that ilk, whose arms were carved on the club-skew of the south-east gable, viz.: “A bendlet with a stag's head erased in chief and a hunting horn in base,” and at either side of the shield were the letters “A. P.” I believe in this Mr. Robertson was substantially correct, with the possible exception that the builder of the house was more probably Allan Porterfield, the second son of Robert Porterfield, as Alexander Porterfield (Allan's eldest brother) died without issue and the property does not appear to have come into the possession of the family till it was bought by the then head of the house (John Porterfield), who was the first to acquire the estate of Duchal.¹ It seems quite likely that John, who had acquired the estate of Duchal in 1554, should have transferred this small bit of property in Glasgow to his brother Alexander, and that the latter should have thereafter erected the mansion on it. But it is also possible that Allan Porterfield, who had lent his brother John money to enable him to purchase Duchal, may have got this property from his brother

¹ See a Protocol of the Glasgow Town Council, dated 1553, quoted by Mr. Thomas Lugton in his *Old Ludgings of Glasgow*, p. 45.

in part repayment and built the Glasgow mansion. In any case, the initials "A. P." would be appropriate, and these facts so far seem to prove the correctness of Mr. Robertson's statement that the house was erected about the middle of the sixteenth century. The corbie steps do not give us any indication of age after 1500. They are not uncommon on ecclesiastical buildings.

It is probable that after the acquisition of Duchal the successive heads of the house resided there, and the Glasgow branch continued to occupy the old ludging. It is interesting to note that a member of this family was Provost of the city when Cromwell visited it in 1650. Like the other officials, he seems to have run away, and, according to Woodrow, when Cromwell occupied the Provost's pew on that occasion the only other occupant of the pew was Miss Porterfield, who was barely civil to the intruder.

Keeping this incident and all other circumstances which have come to my knowledge in view, I have come to the conclusion that this chair was made for Allan Porterfield, and that it may either have been kept in use in the house till the establishment was broken up in the eighteenth century, or that, when the laird erected a pew for himself in the Cathedral, he placed some of his old chairs there after the manner of lairds, which, when the Porterfields lost their local status, became practically no man's chairs, and—when alterations were made in the church—any man's. It is thus quite possible that, as the poor-house tradition asserts, this chair was sent to the Town's Hospital along with the old pulpit and used as the precentor's chair while there.

After weighing many probabilities, I have little doubt that this old chair formed part of the furniture of the Porterfield mansion. Its style is very similar to that of the pulpit, and quite characteristic of sixteenth century work in the latter half of the century, corresponding in this respect with the pulpit; and although its original effect has been marred by some modern upholstery, the graceful curve of its arms may still be traced, and its general air of refinement shows that it was made for a family of distinction, and the monogram on the back seems to give us the clue to its original owner. It has seen much service, and has been badly used, but the letters on the back are still legible and are certainly original. They appear to be of boxwood inlaid on a small panel of dark wood—probably laburnum, if not ebony.

J. H.

BURGHs OF BARONY OF CALTON AND ANDERSTON.

THOUGH the original burgh lands of Glasgow were fairly extensive, the area suitable for dwellings and places of business was contracted within narrow limits. On the east the lands of Barrowfield, belonging to bishops' rentallers, were only about the third of a mile from Glasgow Cross. On the west Parsonshaugh or Rankinshaugh, belonging to the parson of Glasgow, adjoined the Broomielaw on the south side of Anderston Road, now Argyle Street, and a few paces to the west of what is now M'Alpine Street. To the west of Parsonshaugh lay the lands of Stobcross in the possession of rentallers. On the north Ramshorn and Meadowflat, belonging to rentallers, marched with the burgh roods somewhat in the line of the present Ingram Street, and extended westward to St. Enoch's burn, on the other side of which, and on the north side of Anderston Road, were the lands of Blythwood, belonging to the parson of Erskine. These lands of rentallers and churchmen were the first to be occupied by the overflow population of the burgh, or by settlers who came from the country, and villages here and there sprang up beyond the burgh boundaries. Such settlements were discouraged both by statute law and by the local magistracy.

An old act of parliament narrates that the exercise of craftsmen in the suburbs of free burghs was not only hurtful to the lieges, through insufficiency of work, but also gave occasion to prentices and servants in free burghs to leave their masters and abide in the suburbs, thereby withdrawing themselves from the jurisdiction of the magistrates of the burghs, and the resident free craftsmen were greatly injured, seeing they bore a great part of the charges of the burgh, while the advantage of the work which should relieve them

was drawn away to the suburbs. Parliament therefore declared that there should be no exercise of crafts in suburbs adjacent to free burghs, and that it should be lawful to the magistrates and their officers to forfeit the articles wrought in contravention of the act, and to apply them to the common work of the nearest burgh.¹ But this law was not always literally enforced to the full extent, and its operation was perhaps confined to the prevention of traffic between the burgesses and outsiders except on special conditions, such as those arranged between the weavers and cordiners of Glasgow and those of Calton in 1725. In the village of Anderston a society of weavers was instituted in 1738, but no arrangement between that body and the weavers of Glasgow has been discovered.

When the lands of Ramshorn and Meadowflat, lying contiguous to the burgh, came into the market in 1694, the town council took the opportunity of acquiring them, chiefly with the view of preventing any person from purchasing and improving them "to the prejudice of this burgh";² and when, two years thereafter, the property was transferred to Hutchesons' Hospital, it was specially stipulated that no dwelling houses or buildings should be erected thereon without the consent of the magistrates and council, and that all houses or other buildings should be possessed by burgesses and freemen of Glasgow only, who should bear scot and lot and other burdens with the burgh, and pay stents or taxations with the rest of the inhabitants.³ At a later period, when George Square was formed on the lands, and building lots were disposed of, the individual purchasers came under similar obligations, and it was further agreed that if the magistrates and council should apply to parliament for having the feued lands annexed to the royalty, the owners should consent to the application and annexation. The contemplated annexation was carried into effect in 1800, the first extension of the municipal boundaries by statute.⁴ Annexation of Provanside lands, bounding Ramshorn on the north, had been secured in 1613 by royal charter.⁵

Actuated by motives similar to those which induced the town council to purchase Ramshorn and Meadowflat, their successors purchased the lands of Barrowfield in 1723. As set forth in the minutes "a great part of the saids lands do ly contiguous and in part surrounded with the burrow aikers, and likewayes a part of the saids lands already built upon where several tradesmen

¹ *Ancient Laws and Customs* (*Scottish Burgh Records Society*), ii. p. 117 (1592 c. 76).

² *Glasg. Rec.* iv. pp. 121-3.

³ *Ib.* p. 214.

⁴ 39 and 40 Geo. III. c. 88.

⁵ *Glasg. Charters*, I. pt. ii. p. 288.

are set up, and that if the saids lands do fall into the hands of others the same may prove prejudicial to the town."¹

Towards the end of the eighteenth century the claims of the increased population of the suburban areas for efficient regulation in police and sanitary concerns were to some extent met by voluntary organization; but in those days, long anterior to the era of general police acts, effective authority could only be secured, apart from annexation to the city, by the formation of a burgh of barony, with its chartered powers supplemented by special legislation. A proposal made in 1775 for extending the municipal area over parts of the adjoining lands of Barrowfield and Blythswood does not seem to have commended itself to the respective landowners,² and with the exception of what was accomplished by the limited municipal extension of 1800 it was not till well on in the nineteenth century that anything like adequate supervision was secured for the eastern and western suburbs of the city, by the establishment of the burghs of barony of Calton and Anderston.

BURGH OF CALTON.

The name Calton, as applied to this district, does not seem to be of ancient origin, as it has not been traced in writings of an earlier date than the beginning of the eighteenth century. Forming part of lands latterly known by the name of Barrowfield,³ the possession of the area over which the burgh extended can be traced in the rentals of the bishops of Glasgow and sub-

¹ *Glasg. Rec.* v. p. 177.

² On 9th November, 1775, the magistrates and council appointed a committee to consider the propriety of applying to parliament for extension of the city boundaries, and for making provision towards lighting and paving the streets, bringing good water into the city, and any other matters that might tend to the utility and convenience of the community. This committee directed two of their number to wait on Mr. Orr of Barrowfield and Mr. Campbell of Blythswood, and to learn from them if they would agree to the extension over their grounds in the contiguity of the city, or if they would not oppose the application for the extension. But these interviews did not produce any practical result, and no extension of boundaries over either Barrowfield or Blythswood lands was effected till near the middle of the next century.

³ Barrowfield, with its several variations, such as Borrowfield and Burrelfield, is a designation frequently met with in various districts throughout the country, and is supposed to denote arable land laid out for cultivation in "burrel" or barrel-shaped ridges.

sequent records throughout a period of close upon four centuries. Under the date 22nd June, 1513, Archbishop James Beaton noted in his rental book that Elizabeth Elphinstoun and Peter Colquhoun, her son, were rentalled in the 40s. land of "Bowrrowfield";¹ and seven years later Thome Forrat was rentalled in another 40s. land of "Borrfeld" as well as in a 40s. land of "Nycolleys." These two portions of lands apparently adjoined each other, and as they were long possessed by Forrat's successors under one series of titles, the boundary line between them cannot be distinguished. From the entry in the rental book it is ascertained that the lands came to the Forrats or Forrets by marriage, the entry in the bishop's register bearing that the rental right had belonged to a widow named Agnes Suistar, and that Thome Forrat was rentalled therein "of her consent, becaus he maryt the widow."² A 40s. land is usually estimated to contain about 104 acres, so that the combined lands of Barrowfield and Nicolleys probably exceeded 300 acres in extent.

Elizabeth Elphinstoun's portion of Barrowfield got split into two divisions, a 20s. land or one half being, in the year 1535, transferred to James Weddrope "be consent of Petyr Colquheyne," who was then apparently the surviving rentaller.³ In 1542, "be consent of James Wedderhop," this half was again vested in "Petyr Colquhown" who thereupon transferred two thirds of it, a 13s. 4d. land, to Mychell Lyndsay.⁴ In 1545 both of these rentallers consented to their joint holding, a 20s. land, being vested in "Mathow Campbell, burges of Glasgw, and Margret Steward his spowse."⁵

The other half of Elizabeth Elphinstoun's lands was, in 1539, adjudged to belong to "Patrick Colquhounn,"⁶ and on 26th April, 1541, "Thomas Stewart of Gaston is rentalit in 20s. land in the Borowfeyld quhilkis Patrik Colquhoun was rentalit in of befor, be consent of the said Patrik, as testyfit ane wryttyn, daitit at Edinburgh" the 27th day of March, under his seal and subscribed with his hand and the hands of two notaries public. On the occasion of the purchase and sale of a rental right, it appears to have been the practice for the parties to appear before the archbishop or his representative and give authority for the transfer. In the present case, however, writing was resorted to "because the said Patrik for caus passit in France, and mycht nocht compeyre, because he was oblist til leif the realme within xx days."⁷ Twelve years later Stewart's son and heir sold the rental

¹ *Diocesan Registers*, i. p. 48.

⁵ *Ib.* p. 128.

² *Ib.* p. 78.

⁶ *Ib.* p. 115.

³ *Ib.* p. 106.

⁷ *Ib.* p. 118.

⁴ *Ib.* p. 120.

right of this 20s. land to "John Lokkart, brother to John Lokart of the Bar," and the purchaser's name was duly entered in the rental book.¹ Lokhart likewise acquired the other £1 land, as is shown by a protocol dated 30th October, 1575, wherein it is narrated that "John Lokhart, in Threipwode," bound himself to Robert Campbell for observance of tacks granted by him to six tacksmen of the lands of Burrowfeild, sometime belonging to Campbell and then conveyed by him to Lokhart.² But these two portions did not long remain in one holding. On 13th March, 1580, Archbishop Boyd granted to Robert Wilkie, minister of Kilmarnock, the 20s. land of Burrowfield, which, it is stated, he and his predecessors had in rental, for the yearly payment, as formerly, of 1 boll, 3 firlots and 2 pecks of multure meal to the mill of Patrick, 20s. of money and services used and wont, with 6d. of augmentation.³ Wilkie's first wife was named Helen Lokhart,⁴ perhaps a daughter of John Lokart, through marriage with whom he may have secured the rental right, but on this point definite information has not been obtained.

Subsequent to the annexation of temporalities to the Crown in 1587 a rent roll was made up for the use of the Crown collectors, and in this list a £1 land is entered as belonging to John Lokhart in liferent and Arthur Colquhoun and Katherine Lokhart, his spouse, probably another daughter of John Lokhart, heritably. Robert Wilkie, minister, possessed the 20s. land already referred to; and the £2 land of Barrowfield and £2 land of Nicholhouse were still in the possession of the Forret family, being held by Jane Cunynghame in liferent and by James Forret, her son, heritably.⁵ Wilkie transferred his portion to John Hay, parson of Renfrew, and Margaret Hammiltoun, his spouse, to whom a Crown charter was granted on 22nd August, 1601;⁶ and on 3rd November, 1602, Hay acquired the other 20s. land from Arthur Colquhoun with consent of Catherine Lokhart his spouse.⁷ The charter of 1601 contains a grant of the fishing on Clyde so far as belonging to the lands, from which it may be inferred that the portion of Barrowfield thereby conveyed bordered on the river.

¹ *Diocesan Registers*, i. p. 151, 19th October, 1553.

² *Glasg. Protocols*, No. 1048.

³ *Crown Charter of Confirmation*, 15th January, 1583-4, *Reg. Mag. Sig.* v. No. 657.

⁴ *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanæ*, vol. ii. p. 172. Wilkie also got a charter from Walter, commendator of Blantyre, on 20th February, 1591-2, at which time the commendator held the temporalities of the archbishopric (*Glasgow Protocols*, No. 3321).

⁵ *Regality Club, antea*, p. 167, No. 305-7.

⁶ *Reg. Mag. Sig.* vi. No. 1234.

⁷ Archibald Heggate's *MS. Protocols*, iii. p. 129.

It is said that Barrowfield was at one time the property of George Huchesone, one of the founders of Huchesones' Hospital,¹ and this statement is probably correct, as Huchesone had at one time a tack of the teinds of the lands,² but the period of his possession has not been ascertained. By a series of transmissions, the particulars of which have not been traced, the bulk of the estate came into the possession of "George Duncane of Borrowfeild," who, on 26th August, 1643, "out of the goodwill, love and affectione he hes to this burgh," gave 600 merks towards the purchase of a bell to be hung in the steeple of the Blackfriar Kirk.³ James Duncan next succeeded, and his name appears in an undated rental which from internal evidence appears to belong to the beginning of the latter half of the seventeenth century.

John Walkinshaw, a Glasgow merchant, became proprietor, subsequent, it is believed, to the date of his acquiring the adjoining lands of Camlachie in 1669, and twenty years later he was succeeded by his son, also named John. John Walkinshaw the third next held the lands,⁴ and it was he who began to feu that part of the lands of Barrowfield which adjoined the city of Glasgow. The earliest feus are described as parts of Blackfauld, but in 1722 the alternative name of Calton was introduced, and that practice has been continued in title deeds till the present day. "Fauld" was a common designation for a piece of land, and the prefix "Black" may have been descriptive of the appearance of this particular fauld on account of coal workings having at one time been carried on there by the primitive method of opening the surface. The feued area was bounded on the north by a lane at one time called Beggar Row, but now and for a long time past known as King Street.

The third and last John Walkinshaw was rather unsuccessful in his coal-working operations, and, what was worse, he became entangled in the disastrous political troubles of his day. A hereditary Jacobite, his leanings in that direction were strengthened by his marriage with a sister of Sir Hugh Paterson of Bannockburn. The two brothers-in-law were implicated in the rising of 1715, and their estates were consequently forfeited; but the Crown

¹ *Glasgow Past and Present*, iii. p. 715.

² *Glasgow Charters*, II. p. 315, No. 651.

³ *Glasg. Rec.* ii. p. 60.

⁴ John Walkinshaw of Barrowfield was served heir to his father, of the same name and designation, on 10th March, 1693 (*Retours of Services*), and it is supposed that this heir was the son of John Walkinshaw who succeeded to the estate in 1689.

eventually relinquished Barrowfield to a trustee for behoof of Walkinshaw's wife and family. The property came into the market in 1723, and, as already mentioned, was purchased by Glasgow Town Council, mainly with the view of protecting the trading privileges of the citizens. The Merchants' House and the Trades' House were consulted as to the purchase, and a share offered to each, but only the latter house accepted the offer, and the lands were held for its behoof to the extent of one fourth. The price as finally adjusted amounted to £10,928 6s. 1½d. sterling, and the coal workings over the greater part of the lands were reserved to the sellers for a period of thirty years.¹

By this time the Blackfauld or Calton suburb had gathered a considerable population, and the craftsmen there were apparently competing with the privileged incorporations of the city. With the view of regulating this condition of affairs according to the prevailing notions of that period, the weavers and cordiners of Glasgow, in 1725, entered into agreements with those of Calton, whereby it was anticipated that efficient workmanship would be secured and the craftsmen of the city protected against any undue infringement of their rights. In these agreements no fewer than fifty-two weavers and nine cordiners are named as carrying on their trades in Calton; but it is probable that other crafts were not represented to a corresponding extent, as no other agreement of a similar nature is heard of. The Calton people were not unanimous in accepting the new arrangement, one of the feuars, on behalf of himself and the other feuars and heritors, having lodged with the weavers a protest against their making any "bargain and agreement" with the city incorporation, "whereby they have brought themselves under a groundless servitude and imposition, not only to their own present loss and prejudice, but also to the loss and disadvantage of the saids heritors and feuars, who together with their tennents are independent of the town of Glasgow and of the severall trades and incorporations there and are free from their servitudes and impositions."²

It had been arranged with the weavers that any differences arising between the parties should be settled by the magistrates and council of Glasgow, or by the bailies of the lands of Calton and Blackfauld if they should be erected into a barony, but in their ratification of both agreements the magistrates

¹ *Glasg. Rec.* iv. pp. 177-81, 187-90.

² The Protest and likewise a preliminary Agreement are intended to be printed as an appendix to vol. vii. of *Glasgow Records*.

and council reserved the sole right to determine any dispute, and also to make such alterations as they might deem expedient. They likewise declared that nothing contained in the agreements, or in the similar agreements which had been formerly entered into with the weavers and cordiners of Gorbals, should furnish the weavers and cordiners of Glasgow with any argument or claim for an "equivalent" in the event of the lands of Gorbals and Blackfauld being thereafter annexed to the royalty, and the city craftsmen being thereby deprived of the dues stipulated for in the agreements.¹

The lands purchased from Walkinshaw are described as the £4 land of Burrowfield, with manor place, etc., $33\frac{1}{2}$ acres as part of another forty shilling land of Burrowfield, and 11 acres as part of the lands of Burrowfield acquired from John Murdoch, merchant, 14 acres of the lands of Camlachy acquired from the representatives of Mr. William Wilkie, $10\frac{1}{2}$ acres in Over and Nether Gallowmuir within burgh territory, 3 acres acquired from James Robertson, half an acre in Garngad, and 4 acres in Rutherglen.² Parts of the Camlachie lands were reconveyed to trustees for behoof of Mrs. Walkinshaw and her children, and the Rutherglen acres were sold to the Earl of Selkirk for £1000 Scots.³ After holding the remaining lands for seven years, the town council and Trades' House sold them to John Orr, merchant in Glasgow, at the price of £10,000 sterling, so that there was apparently some little financial loss in the transaction, but there were compensating advantages. By one of the conditions of sale it was stipulated that Orr should homologate the agreements made by any of the city incorporations with those of their trade in Calton, already approved of by the town council, and also such future agreements as might be made by any of the other city trades with those in Calton, and that he should do no deed in prejudice of the agreements made or to be made.⁴ Some degree of security against infringement of trading privileges was thus guaranteed, and this was one of the chief purposes which the magistrates and council had in view when purchasing the lands.

The new laird of Barrowfield resumed feuing operations in the Calton district, and in 1735 his lands were erected by King George II. into a free barony, to be called the Barony of Barrowfield.⁵ The civil and criminal juris-

¹ *Glasg. Rec.* iv. pp. 212-7, 237-42.

² *Ib.* v. pp. 177-81.

³ *Ib.* pp. 188-9.

⁴ *Ib.* p. 341.

⁵ The superiority of the greater part of Barrowfield now belongs to Lord Newlands, whose agents, Messrs. A. J. & A. Graham, obligingly showed this Crown charter, which is dated 15th September, 1735, and they as well as Messrs. Jameson, MacLae & Baird, agents for the superiors of New Calton, also gave other useful information regarding the eighteenth century owners of the lands and barony.

diction consequent on this grant could be exercised either personally or through a bailie, and must have been of great service for the keeping of order in the rising community. And as the system of giving off their lands in building lots was continued by Orr's son and grandson, William Orr, who succeeded to the barony in 1744, and John Orr, who took it up in 1755, the population was always on the increase. In his *History of Glasgow*, published in 1797, Andrew Brown says that the village of Calton had been made a burgh of barony, but this was only a natural misconception of the baronial powers conferred by the charter of 1735; and he adds that the lord of the barony erected a prison in Calton,¹ which, however, was not of long standing, as "it was found acting as an engine of malice to any citizen against a neighbour who had disoblged him."² In addition to such control as might fall within the province of the baron, it appears that some sort of supervision over common affairs was exercised among the villagers themselves. A document which the late Sir Michael Connal gave to St. James's Free Church, and which has been lately reproduced in facsimile and in print, consists of an agreement, dated March 28, 1771, whereby eighty feuars of Calton undertook not to set their houses to any persons whose good character and reputation was not sufficiently vouched, and also to prosecute such measures as should be judged expedient by the "managers for the feuars in the village." Infringement of these obligations rendered the offender liable in penalties, which were "recoverable at the instance of the preses and managers for the feuars." This organisation of managers was probably similar to that

¹ This old "jail" is said to have stood on the north side of New Street and west side of Main Street, near what is traditionally called Calton Cross. On this and other local subjects the writer of this paper has pleasure in acknowledging the valuable information freely given by Mr. John Ord, superintendent of police in the Southern District, and by Mr. Thomas Lugton, curator of the People's Palace.

² *History*, vol. ii. pp. 103-4. Brown says that the prison was "one of the best built houses in the old feu of Caltoun, and in this age acquired the name of the Caltoun meal market. Indeed it came to be the corn exchange of Glasgow for Paisley and towns adjacent, in consequence of the ladles exacted on every sack of victual brought into the city." This seems to be an allusion to evasion of market dues, which could scarcely have been successful to any considerable extent, as may be gathered from a minute of the town council of Glasgow dated 24th November, 1767. On that date it was reported that "Messrs. Bogle and Barton had erected a meall mercat in Calton which, if tolerated, would be highly prejudicial to the revenue of the town, and that the magistrates had taken the advice of his Majesty's advocate how far such a mercat, newly erected in the contiguity of the city of Glasgow, could be supported by law, notwithstanding of the grant by the crown in favours of the city to hold weekly mercats; and that the lord advocate had given a signed response that such new mercat could not be supported by law and that upon application to the court of session it would be so found." The town council remitted to the magistrates, dean of guild and convener to take all such steps as they should judge necessary for stopping Messrs. Bogle and Barton from using their new market (*MS. Council Record* 28, pp. 533-4).

which existed in the village of Gorbals at that time. The feuars of Gorbals owned heritable property, including burying ground and a chapel. In Calton, however, the burying ground was vested not in the feuars but in the Society known by the name of the Old Weaver Trade. In 1787 the weavers acquired a little over half an acre of ground on the east side of "Cross Street," afterwards called Clyde Street and now Abercromby Street, to be used as a burying place for the inhabitants of Calton and the neighbourhood. This ground, with an adjoining half acre acquired by the Society in 1822 for the same purpose, was transferred to the corporation of Glasgow in 1885, and is now kept up by the Parks department as an open space. A little to the east of the burying ground, and entering from Tobago Street, stands the parish church of Calton, which originated as a chapel of ease in 1793.¹

In 1788 John Orr, who was then one of the town clerks of Glasgow, sold to James Dunlop of Garnkirk and Robert Scott of Meikle Aitkenhead his lands of Barrowfield, but reserving the superiority of the portions known as Old and New Calton, covering an area of about 67 acres imperial measure, and all of which had by that time been given off in building lots to feuars. The population of Old and New Calton in 1791 has been estimated at 6695. On 23rd November, 1790, John Orr conveyed the remainder of his estates to Alexander Robertson, writer in Glasgow, as trustee for behoof of his creditors, and in the following year the superiority of Old Calton was purchased at a public roup² by Esther Orr and Martha Orr, daughters of the late William Orr of Barrowfield, at the price of £500 sterling. In the disposition by the trustee to Misses Orr, which is dated 16th August, 1792, their purchase is described as

"these parts of the lands and barony of Barrowfield called East Blackfauld, whereon the old village of Calton or Blackfauld is built, contiguous to the feus of New Calton, purchased by me [Alexander Robertson], extending, the said Old Calton to 12 acres 1 rood or thereby, which were feued out by the said John Orr, and his authors and predecessors, to sundry persons for payment of certain yearly feuduties, amounting in whole to £37 15s. 5½d. sterling . . . and which subjects lye within the barony parish of Glasgow and shire of Lanark and are bounded by the said new feus of Calton granted by the said John Orr, or his predecessors to the following persons and their predecessors or authors, vizt, David Dale, Robert Jardine, James Moffat and Thomas Paterson, on the east; by Robert Struthers' ground and the lane leading from the New Street in Calton to the Gallowgate Street in Glasgow on the west; by King Street or Beggar Row on the north; and by the road leading to Barrowfield on the south parts; with the whole roads and ways to which the vassals have right by their feu rights; also the whole coal contained in the said lands and the benefit of a tack of the

¹ Calton was constituted a *quoad sacra* parish in 1834, and a parish *quoad omnia* in 1849. (*Fasts Ecclesiae Scoticae*, ii. p. 41).

² The Articles of Roup were dated 1st and 2nd March and 4th and 18th May, 1791.

teinds of the barony of Barrowfield, &c., obtained by the magistrates and town council of Glasgow from the Crown in so far as respects the subjects hereby disposed; and all room and seat in the church and church yard of the barony parish of Glasgow effeiring to these lands . . . together with the haill yearly feuduties above mentioned and other duties, casualties of superiority and prestations exigible from the said vassals by their feu rights."

The whole lands of Barrowfield were valued in the cess books of the shire at £975 Scots, and paid cess and other burdens in proportion thereto. The lands conveyed to James Dunlop and Robert Scott in 1788 had been separately valued at £746 19s. 11d., and the remainder of the lands, whereon the villages of Old and New Calton were built, were valued in three portions, viz. Broomward, £37 8s.; Blackfauld (Eastfield and Westfield) and feus thereof called Calton, £158 4s. 1d.; Burn-nuick, £37 8s., amounting in whole to £233 os. 1d. As it was not clear what part of the old and new feus of Calton were included in these different subdivisions, owing to the alterations of marches since the ground was feued, it had been stipulated in the articles of roup that the old and new feus should pay cess and other public burdens in proportion to the annual feu-duties, and on that basis the proportion falling to Old Calton was £25 and to New Calton £208 os. 1d.

From references in the foregoing description it is seen that Robertson himself acquired the superiority of New Calton. After other transmissions this superiority came into the possession of Robert and William Pollok of Crossbank, under a disposition by Archibald Douglas, merchant in Glasgow, and others in their favour, dated 12th June, 1811, and a crown charter following thereon dated 3rd and sealed 16th July in the same year. Six years after this, as the result doubtless of a joint movement on the part of superiors, feuars, and inhabitants, the villages of Old and New Calton were erected into a Burgh of Barony, conform to a charter granted by King George the Third, dated 18th and sealed 30th August, 1817. By this charter the King, with consent of the lords of exchequer, confirmed (1) to Misses Esther and Martha Orr the lands on which the old village was built as above described, and (2) to Robert and William Pollok

"the following lands, being parts and portions of the lands and barony of Barrowfield, lying within the barony parish of Glasgow and sheriffdom of Lanark, and parts of the lands of Broomward and Blackfauld, with the teinds of Broomward included, and never used to be separated therefrom,¹ lying

¹ The magistrates and council leased the teinds of the barony parish from the crown, and communicated the benefit of the lease to the heritors upon payment of a share of the tack duty proportionate to the valued rent of their lands. In levying the tack duty the sum of £210 was deducted from the total valuation of Barrowfield, in respect of Broomward, for which no teind duty was payable, and this shows that the latter portion of the lands was regarded as of considerable extent, though on account of the enclosing and subdividing which had taken place the precise boundaries could not be ascertained.

within the parish and sherifffdom foresaid, viz., these lands upon which the new village of Calton is built, lying contiguous to Old Calton, extending to 41 acres 1 rood or thereby, which were feued by the said John Orr or his predecessors to the following persons or vassals and others, or their predecessors, viz., Thomas Paterson, John M'Farlane, James Moffat, Andrew Hay, Mrs. Rodger, Robert Jardine, John Reekie, Robert Crocket, James Walker, David Dale, John Walker, William Clugstone, William Cross, Michael Bogle, John Carmichael, Andrew Rennie, Charles Paterson, William Green-shields, William M'Come, John Fisher, Robert Adam, Matthew Bell, Gavin Mason, David Crosbie, Alexander M'Dicken, James Lilburn, Robert Moffat, John Brock, John Hamilton, William Smith, Michael Bogle, Andrew M'Neil, James and John Craig, Matthew Bell, Charles Wood, William Goudielock, James Barr, Robert Meikle, Hugh Marr, William Marr, William Mackie, John Bartholomew, John Ferguson, Andrew Ure, James Gibson and David M'Quater, John Clyde, John Clark, Alexander M'Laurin, John Henderson, James Reid, William Leslie, George Leslie, James Montgomerie, Alexander Norris, James Richardson, Joseph Crombie, Doctor Thomas Reid, Doctor Patrick Carmichael and Charles Paterson; together with the whole roads and ways to which the vassals have right by the feu rights in their favour; a part of which 41 acres 1 rood, extending to 3 acres 1 rood 28 falls of ground, or thereby, lies to the west of that street in Calton called Green Street, which street runs from north to south and terminates at the north-east corner of the Calton Green . . . and the remainder, extending to 37 acres 1 rood 12 falls of ground, or thereby, lies to the east of Green Street, and is bounded, first, by the said street on the west, by the street called King Street or Beggar-row on the north, on the east by a street or lane running southward from the east end of King Street or Beggar-row till it joins the foot road leading from Calton to Crownpoint, on the north by the said foot road, and thereafter the said 37 acres 1 rood 12 falls are bounded by and separated from the parts of the lands which were sold to James Dunlop and Robert Scott, first, by a straight line formed by the west side of the park called Stabtree, sometime possessed by Andrew Dougal and Charles Paterson, and now laid off in lots for building the village of Mile-end, and next by the burn called Barrowfield or Camlachie Burn."

The charter then narrates that it would tend much to the increase and encouragement of commerce, manufactures, and industry in the villages of Old and New Calton if the same, in so far as already built or about to be built within the bounds before specified, were erected into a free and independent burgh of barony, and therefore the King disjoined the villages of Old and New Calton, comprehending the areas above described, from all baronies or regalities of which they were formerly a part, and created, united, erected, and incorporated the same, as bounded on the north and west sides by the royalty of the city of Glasgow, on the south partly by the royalty and partly by Camlachie Burn, and on the east partly by that burn and partly by the village of Mile-end, into a free and independent burgh of barony to be called the Burgh of Barony of Calton; with all powers, liberties, privileges, and jurisdictions belonging to any free and independent burgh of barony erected in Scotland subsequent to the date of the act of parliament 20 George II.,

entitled "An act for taking away and abolishing the heritable jurisdictions in that part of Great Britain called Scotland." Full power was given to the burgesses to elect their own magistrates and councillors for the exercise of such jurisdiction as was competent to them by law, and also for the due and regular administration of such common good as might belong to the community. The magistracy was to consist of a provost and three bailies, possessing the usual jurisdiction, and along with them, in the administration of common affairs, were to be eleven councillors and a treasurer, any six of their whole number to be a quorum. The magistrates and council were authorised to make such bye-laws and regulations as should be consistent with the public law of the realm and conducive to the establishment and preservation of good order and the advancement and prosperity of the burgh. For the space of twenty years after the date of the first election of magistrates all the male inhabitants who were feuars or heritable proprietors rated in at least £20 sterling of yearly rent, or who should possess either as tenants or proprietors a dwelling-house within the burgh rated in at least £10 of yearly rent, and who should be admitted burgesses, were to be held as qualified for election to the offices of magistrates, councillors, and treasurer. But after the twenty years were past no person should hold that qualification excepting such burgesses as should be feuars and proprietors of heritable subjects in the burgh of the yearly rent of £30 at least, or who should be tenants or occupiers of a dwelling-house within the burgh of the yearly rent of £15 at least. No person, however, was entitled to be chosen to the office of bailie, treasurer, or councillor unless he had resided within burgh territory from the term of Whitsunday previous to the election, but any burgess might be elected to the office of provost although he did not reside in the burgh, and did not possess the property qualification, provided he was a justice of peace or commissioner of supply of the county of Lanark. Power was given to the magistrates and council to create burgesses who, whether resident or not, should be entitled to vote at the elections. The first election was to take place on the first Tuesday of September, 1817, and each subsequent election was to take place on the first Tuesday of September yearly, at eleven o'clock forenoon. At the first election the bailie whose name should be placed first on the list was to be eldest bailie and was to continue in office for two years. At each subsequent election two bailies only were to be chosen, the one standing first on the list being always to continue in office for two years and to be eldest bailie during the second year of his magistracy. The three bailies and treasurer were to

be elected from the council and magistrates of the preceding year only, but the provost might be chosen from the resident burgesses possessing the qualification before specified, and in every case the election was to be determined by a majority of votes of the burgesses present. The provost, or in his absence the eldest bailie of the preceding year, was to be chairman at the election meeting, and in case of an equality of votes he was to have the casting vote. At the first election meeting the constituent members were to consist of those inhabitants who should have subscribed and paid not less than £2 2s. towards the expense of constituting the burgh. To Misses Orr and the Pollocks, as superiors, was reserved the right of nominating the clerk at the annual election of the magistrates, under conditions intended to secure efficiency. A weekly market on Saturday was authorised, with power to levy tolls and customs and to apply the same towards the expense of maintaining the peace and order of the market, or otherwise for the benefit of the community.

The first entry in the minute books of the burgh¹ sets forth that on 2nd September, 1817, "at the burgh of Calton, and within the chapel there," a meeting was held by William Pollok of Crossbank and eighty other persons, all of whom produced receipts, showing that each of them had paid a sum of not less than £2 2s. "towards the expense of the erection of the villages of New and Old Calton into a burgh of barony, and who are therefore in virtue of the charter entitled to vote in the election of provost, bailies, treasurer and councillors for the said burgh." The charter having been produced, the election was proceeded with, and the following members were elected: Robert Struthers, brewer, provost; James Parker, manufacturer, first or eldest bailie; James Kerr, accountant, second bailie; and John Clark, cotton spinner, third bailie; Robert Shaw, merchant, treasurer; John Bartholomew, John Tossach, John Hutchison, John Cassils, David Smith, senior, James Carruth, John Kirkwood, John Stewart, John Little, Archibald Gardner, and Peter M'Phunn, "counsellors and birleymen." To the preses of the meeting, John Toshach, a vote of thanks was passed "for his zeal, activity and perseverance as convener of the committee for obtaining the charter and for his conduct in the chair during the meeting."

On the following day the magistrates and council met in the "chapel session house," a plan of the burgh, showing its outlines, streets, lanes, and

¹(1) From 2nd September, 1817, to 30th August, 1842; (2) from 6th September, 1842, to 30th October, 1846.

closes, was ordered, and the clerk was instructed to advertise in the *Chronicle* and *Courier* for four persons as officers. For one month burgesses were to be admitted on payment of two guineas each, but thereafter the charge was to be three guineas. A committee was appointed to look out a proper site for a court-house and get plans of the building prepared. An ordinary court was appointed to be held each Thursday at six o'clock in the evening, and "the place of meeting in the meantime shall be the Lancasterian School house in Green Street. William Morrison, to act as officer of court." On 11th September the provost and bailies resolved that the burgh should be divided into twelve districts, "as was formerly done by the fewars for the night parole"; that twelve constables under the superintendence of a councillor should be appointed for each ward, for the purpose of establishing a general and effective police, and that the treasurer should for this purpose act as a councillor. A survey of the burgh was appointed to be made, and instructions were given for compiling a list of the inhabitants, describing their occupations, and the number of persons in each family, distinguishing children below ten years of age and lodgers, with the number of public-houses "and their characters so far as can be ascertained." On 16th September the magistrates took the oaths required by law, and on the same day they recommended the appointment of four officers with yearly salaries of £2 2s. each, "besides a complete suit of blue cloathes yearly." Mr. Brown, the clerk, was directed to find security in terms of the charter, and he was also instructed to prepare for approval a proclamation "prohibiting abuses and threatening to punish the aggressors." The town council, on 18th September, appointed only two officers, but approved of the recommendation as to pay and dress, "with this addition that their coats which shall be blue shall have a moveable collar of red."¹ It was agreed that the magistrates and council should meet on Tuesday once a fortnight, and that the magistrates should meet on Friday weekly.² Six of the councillors were appointed "to act as birleymen";³ and the opinion of counsel was appointed to be taken on the power of the magistrates to compel burgesses to enter, the extent of the jurisdiction, the powers

¹ On 28th October it was agreed that the bellman should be furnished with a suit of clothes such as that given to the officers, and he was created one of the ordinary officers of court, but with no salary.

² On 28th October the magistrates and council fixed seven o'clock in the evening as their hour of meeting.

³ On 9th December it was directed that thereafter the convener of the "birley court" should assume the title of dean of guild.

and duties of birleymen appointed by the charter, and any other point on which information might be considered necessary.

From the following proclamation, which the clerk had been instructed to prepare, and which was approved of and ordered to be printed and published, some information will be gathered as to the proceedings of the new authority in the government of the burgh:

“PROCLAMATION by the Provost and Magistrates of Calton. Whereas the public streets and lanes have been greatly obstructed, and passengers much impeded and endangered by persons wheeling barrows on the foot paths, laying down nuisances, setting up stalls, playing at games, riding on their carts without bits and double reins to their horses, leaving horses and carts without keepers and throwing water over windows and stairs,—the magistrates hereby strictly prohibit and discharge all persons from committing these or similar offences on any of the streets or lanes of Calton for the future and declare that all persons found guilty will be punished with the utmost rigour of law.

“On Sundays passengers have likewise been incommoded by groups of idle and disorderly persons assembling and standing on the streets and at corners of streets. All persons are warned to abstain from such improper behaviour hereafter, and the officers and constables are instructed to lodge information against those who may still persist in such unseemly conduct.

“The provost and magistrates hereby recommend to all spirit dealers and public house keepers to shut their shops and houses every night at twelve o'clock and to keep them shut on Sunday during the time of divine worship, and intimate to those who disregard this recommendation that means will be adopted to deprive them of their licenses for the next year.

“The provost and magistrates hereby farther declare that they are determined to protect and support, to the utmost of their power, the patrol which has been appointed to watch the Calton, and that all persons who obstruct them in the discharge of their duty shall be punished.

“The weekly market on Saturday will, in the meantime, be held in Cross-loan Street,¹ from its west extremity to where it crosses Tobago Street.²

“A court for the determination of claims not exceeding £2 will be held in the south wing of the Lancasterian School,³ Green Street, on Thursday the 2nd of October next at 6 o'clock P.M.

“The town officers, William Morrison, Calton Cross, and John Adam, Curries land, Barrow-field Road, will summon debtors.

“Calton 19th September 1817.”

¹ Now Stevenson Street.

² On 13th November intimation was made to the inhabitants, by tuck of drum, that they might expose their wares and merchandise on the footpaths and opposite to their respective houses, on Saturday, the public market day, but so as to obstruct the streets as little as possible and to leave room for passengers on the footpaths, betwixt the articles exposed and the houses of the sellers.

³ In 1810 a Lancasterian School Society was formed in Glasgow for the purpose of providing education for the poorer children of the city and suburbs, on the mutual instruction system adopted by Joseph Lancaster. Three schools were erected, that in Calton above mentioned, another in Anderston Walk, and the third in Gorbals. The Calton school, of which a view is here given, is now occupied as an Industrial School.



DAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, 107 GREEN STREET, FORMERLY OCCUPIED
AS LANCASTERIAN SCHOOL, CALTON.

(From Photograph by William Graham, January, 1912.)

The following regulations for the conduct of "a patrol of the inhabitants, established under the authority of his Majesty's Justices of the peace," were approved of on 28th October :

"After a word and counter word has been fixed upon by the captain each night, the captain is to divide the whole into parties of 6, 7 or 8, as will seem to him best. Over each party he is to appoint a sergeant by whom they are to be directed when out. Each party when patrolling the streets are to divide themselves into two and two, keeping at a little distance from each other, walking as quietly as possible, looking in occasionally to closes and lanes. Persons found standing in such places or on the street should, by the sergeant, be in a quiet manner advised to repair without delay to their respective places of abode, and the sergeant to report every occurrence, each time they return, to the captain.

"Persons carrying bundles, furniture, &c., to be stopped and carried to the watch house and detained till farther enquiry.

"Names of persons keeping irregular houses to be reported to the captain who shall enter the same in the minute book, and public house people who keep persons in their houses until an improper hour should also be noticed and advised to dismiss them.

"Personal security for future appearance, if necessary, as the cases may seem to require, may be taken.

"Any person appearing at patrol intoxicated, or using insulting and abusive language either to the captain, sergeants, or one or other, shall be dismissed as unworthy of the situation and shall be fined, in a sum not exceeding five shillings, by the magistrates.

"The captain will be furnished with a list of the persons summoned by the officers and should any of these be absent or not send a substitute for the night he shall be fined five shillings by the magistrates.

"The captain shall write in a book, to be kept for the purpose, the names of the persons out and for what ward, the mode of division and sergeants names, together with every occurrence of moment, particularly every person's name and residence whom it may be necessary to call upon as evidence against any person who may be brought in and afterwards prosecuted. The book to be handed from one captain to another in rotation.

"No more than a glass of spirits to be allowed each man when on duty, and the captain is prohibited from allowing any more to be brought into the room.¹

"Six pair of handcuffs, of figure 8, are directed to be got for the use of the patrol."²

It was at this meeting resolved that a procurator-fiscal should be appointed, and William Copland, writer in Glasgow, was authorised to act in that capacity for the remainder of the year then current.

At the meeting on 6th November Bailie Kerr mentioned that he had ordered bibles for the magistrates, which would be ready by Sunday first, and it was

¹ By a subsequent arrangement the patrol was allowed "five shillings each night for spirits."

² On 13th November the provost was authorised to obtain from Birmingham twelve pairs of handcuffs of various sizes.

resolved that on that day the magistrates, treasurer, president of the birleymen, clerk and fiscal, should walk in procession and attend public worship in Calton chapel. On 13th November it was agreed that two seats in front of the chapel gallery should be purchased for behoof of the community, and also that two bags should be procured to hold the magistrates' bibles and the green cloth cover of the seat.

On 24th March, 1818, it was intimated that if the proprietors of the chapel would agree to allow the patronage to be vested in the magistrates and council, without their being subject to the burden of maintaining the poor of the chapel, the burgh of Calton should be erected into a parish; but the scheme was not further proceeded with, and the parish was not formed till a later date.

On 20th January, 1818, the patrol was appointed to meet thereafter in the south wing of the Lancasterian school room; and the small closet in the outer room of the upper apartment was to be converted into a lock-up room by building up the window in it with brick and having the door properly secured. In the following June it was resolved that the burden of supplying the patrol should be laid more equally on the community, the burgh being gone over regularly from one end to the other, and that instead of dismissing at three o'clock as formerly the patrol should continue on duty till five o'clock on Sunday morning.

Previous to 1820 the annual elections of the magistrates and council and office-bearers took place in "the chapel," but on 5th September of that year "the magistrates, councillors, and a number of the burgesses, the whole having been warned to attend by proclamation from the pulpit," met in "the town hall of the burgh." Subsequently the "council chamber," and more frequently the "burgh court hall," are set down as the meeting-place, both for elections and for the transaction of ordinary council business; but, in the absence of any information to the contrary, it may be assumed that all these designations were applied promiscuously to the same apartment in the burgh buildings, situated at the corner of Stevenson Street (north side) and Struthers Street (east side).

Provost Struthers, "considering existing circumstances," which, he said, rendered his services to the burgh totally useless, resigned office in June, 1819, but a successor was not appointed till election time in September, when Nathaniel Stevenson was chosen. Provost Stevenson was annually re-elected till September, 1839, when he intimated that, on account of the distance of his residence and other circumstances, he could not allow himself to be again nominated for the office. Robert Bartholomew was thereupon elected provost,

and was yearly continued in office till 1844. In the latter year, and also at the closing election in 1845, William Bankier was chosen provost.

In terms of the charter, the superiors of the burgh had the nomination of the town clerk, and though William Brown, writer, Glasgow, had hitherto been occupying that office, no reference to his appointment occurs in the minutes till 5th September, 1826, when it is recorded that "Mr. William Brown is appointed clerk." Thereafter it is annually minuted that he was "continued clerk," till September, 1838 inclusive. On 7th February, 1839, his resignation was intimated, and at same time Mr. George Strang, writer, Glasgow, produced a commission by George Pollok of Rhindmuir and William Pollok of Rhinds, superiors of Calton, in his favour as town clerk of the burgh, and he was duly admitted by the magistrates and council. Similarly, Mr. John Marshall Hill, writer, Glasgow, succeeded to the clerkship upon the resignation of Mr. Strang on 9th November, 1841, and he continued in office so long as the burgh lasted.

The death of the Princess Charlotte, only daughter of the Regent, and wife of Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, was looked upon as a national calamity, and, following the example of other public bodies, the magistrates and council of Calton, in December, 1817, forwarded to the Prince Regent a loyal address of condolence. In the opening passages of this address they say :

"Your royal highness having recently conferred the honour and privileges of a burgh on the populous community over which we preside, we hoped that our first approach to your royal highness would have been with our joyful congratulations on an event which we had fondly anticipated, and which would have given us a suitable occasion of expressing our dutiful acknowledgment on our share of that paternal care with which you watch over the best interests of every denomination of his Majesty's subjects. But alas ! our feelings of private gratitude must now give place to those of the deepest regret and to our most sincere sympathy with your royal highness for the loss of that exalted pattern of every youthful virtue, so well cultivated to impress its blessed influence upon the national character and to open up to us the brightest prospects of national prosperity and happiness."

Intelligence of the death of Queen Charlotte, on 17th November, 1818, appears to have reached Glasgow by the 24th of that month, as on the latter day black cloth was ordered for the magistrates' seat in the chapel. A fortnight thereafter a committee was appointed to prepare an address to the Prince Regent on the Queen's death ; and the address was approved of and entered in the minutes on 4th January. In another loyal address to the Regent, in November, 1819, at a time when the agitation for electoral reform was causing uneasiness in official circles, the "increase of infidelity and of a spirit of insubordination and disaffection" was deplored. Three years afterwards, when the Prince, then King George IV., made his famous visit to Edinburgh, the

magistrates attended with a congratulatory address, concurring in the satisfaction which was felt by the Scottish people in seeing their Sovereign amongst them "within the ancient palace of their Kings."

Arrangements were made for the adjustment of weights and measures in the burgh, and on 12th December, 1817, a proclamation by the magistrates and dean of guild required shopkeepers and other persons who used these for the sale of commodities to bring their beams, scales, weights and measures to the south wing of the Lancasterian School in Green Street, where one of the birleymen would attend every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday for three weeks, to have them adjusted and stamped as conformable to the legal standard.

The pugnacity of Calton juveniles was exemplified in a strange fashion. The minutes of 7th April, 1818, bear that "as the magistrates have been informed that it has become a frequent practice for boys to fight stone battles in the Green on Sundays, and that one is fixed to be fought on Thursday, being Glasgow fast, a proclamation is prepared and approved of recommending parents and guardians to keep in their children on that day, and intimating that those who are found transgressing will be severely punished." This proclamation was appointed to be "promulgated to-morrow by a tuck of drum." Another proclamation was issued on 17th November prohibiting boys from playing shinty on the streets.

As a precaution against the spread of disease, and as it was feared that, "in consequence of the measures taken by the magistrates of Glasgow against the common beggars, a great influx of beggars are likely to resort to Calton, carrying along with them the seeds of infection and spreading the typhus fever through the burgh," the magistrates of Calton, on 28th April, 1818, issued a proclamation recommending all householders to discharge beggars from travelling in the burgh by refusing to give them charity in all cases. A week later, "in order to prevent beggars, particularly Irish and other disorderly persons from going about," the magistrates and council authorised stocks to be erected on the ground purchased for a jail, or on any other place to be approved of by the provost and bailies. On 11th May the council were of opinion that the "Irish beggars and vagrants" should be sent home, and that a subscription should be set on foot to raise money for the purpose.

On 7th December, 1818, a committee was appointed to look out for a site "for the jail and bridewell," as it was considered that the ground purchased from Mr. Ralston was unsuitable for the purpose. In January, 1819, the



BUILDING AT CORNER OF STEVENSON STREET AND STRUTHERS STREET,
FORMERLY OCCUPIED AS CALTON BURGH BUILDINGS.

(From Photograph by William Graham, January, 1912.)

committee accepted the offer of a piece of ground at the head of Cumberland Street and Catherine Street, the price being £620 10s., convertible into a ground annual at £32 per annum, and it was resolved that the ground in Crossloan Street (now Stevenson Street) should be disposed of. A board was to be painted and set up, and an advertisement put in the *Courier*, *Chronicle*, and *Herald*. But this ground, which appears to have been the portion acquired from Mr. Ralston, was eventually transferred to the police commissioners of the burgh, who erected upon it the burgh buildings, jail and bridewell.

The lighting of the streets with gas was begun by the Glasgow Gas Lighting Company about the year 1817, and when pipes were being laid in Calton district some questions arose as to the breaking up of the streets. On 6th October, 1818, the gas company was asked to erect lights at their operations in M'Kechnie Street, and to leave one half of the street clear for passage within twenty-four hours, "under pain of prosecution." On 17th November the company was again to be communicated with respecting M'Kechnie Street and the other streets cut up and injured by their operations, and a week later instructions were given to prosecute the company or their manager before the sheriff to get M'Kechnie Street and the footpath in Barrowfield Road put into a state of repair.

At the meeting of the town council held on 30th September, 1817, it was reported that, on a memorial submitted to him, Mr. Reddie, town clerk of Glasgow, had expressed the opinion that the powers of the magistrates are so much limited in criminal matters that it would be necessary to obtain from parliament an act giving authority to establish an effectual police in the burgh. A committee was accordingly appointed to prepare the draft of a police bill, and this subject in its various details is occasionally referred to in the minutes, though the prevalence of a virulent fever engaged the chief attention of the council for a considerable time. On 28th October another committee was instructed to communicate with the principal inhabitants of Bridgeton, Anderston, and Blythswood, and ascertain if they would concur in the application for a police act for these districts in conjunction with the burgh of Calton. Subsequently the superiors and feuars of Bridgeton and Mile-end were unsuccessfully approached with the same object, and on 25th November the magistrates and council of Calton resolved to apply for an act applicable to that burgh alone. But the Mile-end feuars latterly changed their views, and that district was included in the scheme. Anderston feuars also seem to have been disposed to join in the application to parliament, but in answer to an inquiry on 13th January,

1818, the town council of Calton decided that it would be impolitic to include Anderston in the act. The petition for the police act was prepared in December, 1818, and sealed with the provost's seal, which was appointed to be used as the seal of the burgh till one should be got.¹

The act thus applied for was passed into law on 23rd March, 1819. Its preamble set forth that from the great increase of inhabitants within the burgh of Calton and the village and lands of Mile-end, and from their vicinity to the city of Glasgow, it had become necessary to provide for a regular administration of internal government; that it would tend much to the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants were proper regulations established for apprehending and punishing disorderly persons, suppressing of common beggars, removing nuisances, paving, cleansing, and lighting the streets and passages, and in general for the preservation of peace and good order within the district; and that the erection of a court-house and jail and of a bridewell or workhouse for confining and punishing offenders might tend to the suppression of early vice and immorality. The act accordingly provided for the establishment of a general system of police over the district comprehending the burgh of Calton and lands and village of Mile-end; the area was divided into nine wards, and a resident commissioner appointed over each ward. These first commissioners were to be elected on the third Monday after the passing of the act, and thereafter the elections of three commissioners in room of those who went out of office yearly were to take place on the first Monday of each October, such elections being always effected by a majority of the votes of the occupiers of dwelling houses, shops, warehouses, or other premises in the burgh. The provost, bailies, and dean of guild of the burgh of Calton were to be commissioners of the police burgh *ex-officiis*.

On 12th July the magistrates and council resolved to transfer the ground purchased from Mr. Ralston to the police commissioners on condition that they should indemnify the burgh of all their expenses and outlays in connection with the ground; and on 28th September it was agreed that the debt and funds of the burgh should likewise be transferred to the police establishment. On 4th June, 1820, the formal conveyance of the jail site was subscribed by the magistrates and council.

After the police commissioners were constituted the more active share in the government of the burgh devolved on them, and the minutes of the

¹On 17th December two designs of a seal for the burgh were produced, and one of them was adopted and the seal ordered to be made immediately.

magistrates and council are chiefly of a routine character, dealing with such subjects as the annual elections, the admission of burgesses, the imposition and collection of statute labour money for keeping up the streets and roads, and regulations regarding weights and measures. Occasionally, however, references to matters of general interest occur, and some of these may be briefly referred to :

1820, Sept. 5. The magistrates, councillors, and burgesses approved of the transference of the property and debt of the burgh to the police establishment, as detailed in the minutes.

1821, Sept. 4. Appointed a committee to get the charter translated into English, and with power also to have it printed if they thought proper.¹

1824, August 10. Thanks awarded to the provost for his continued and successful exertions for the burgh and in obtaining it to be finally exempted from the county Bridewell tax.

1827, April 26. The provost intimated that a bill was before parliament for the construction of a railway from Monkland to Glasgow for the conveyance of coal; and the magistrates and council, considering that it was of great importance to this manufacturing district that there should be an abundant and cheap supply of that article, resolved to give the measure every support in their power and to petition both houses of parliament in support of it.

1827, Sept. 4. A suitable gold chain to be procured for the chief magistrate, and a committee appointed to obtain the same.

1830, March 12. Resolved to petition parliament to have the trade to India and China thrown open.

1831, March 8. A petition to be presented to both houses of parliament and an address to be transmitted to the King in support of the projected alteration of the representation of the House of Commons, brought forward under the auspices of his Majesty's ministers.

1833, August 29. The chairman of the meeting requested to call on the Rev. Mr. Graham "for the usual sermon previous to the election on Tuesday first." The magistrates and council to meet at half-past nine, the election being at eleven.

September 13. Intimation made of a bequest by Miss Hood of £500 for the encouragement of education in the burgh, and which sum had been placed under the management of the magistrates in conjunction with the minister of Calton chapel.

Nov. 6. A joint meeting of the magistrates and council and the commissioners of police was held in consequence of the parliamentary burgh commissioners of enquiry then sitting in Glasgow having expressed a wish to learn the sentiments of the district on a proposal for uniting it to the city of Glasgow. After full consideration the meeting was unanimously of opinion that it would be greatly better for the district to continue to have a distinct and substantive magistracy and police establishment for itself than to be absorbed into the magistracy and police of the city. In the course of a statement of the considerations leading to this conclusion, it is mentioned that "in this district there are no corporations or corporate privileges. Every tradesman, in all lines of business, who thinks himself qualified to practice his trade or

¹ A copy of the charter, with translation, printed in 1822, is included in the rich collection of local books and pamphlets possessed by Dr. William H. Hill, who kindly lent the print of the charter for use in the preparation of the present paper.

profession, and who can find people to employ him, is at liberty to carry on business without any obstruction. In Glasgow, however, the case is widely different. In that ancient burgh there are no less than fourteen corporations, which have existed from a very remote period," and the exclusive privileges possessed by the freemen of these corporations give them in a great measure a monopoly of trade within the city boundary.

1834, March 20. Resolved to present a petition to parliament calling attention to the continued and very general distress of the hand-loom weavers, and praying the house of commons to inquire into the cause of the "distress of that useful class of persons" and to provide a remedy for the evil by the establishment of a general board of trade or of local boards of trade to regulate wages, or by the adoption of such other practicable and beneficial measures as to the house should seem proper.

1834, April 11. In a petition to parliament against a church bill it is mentioned that, according to the census taken in 1831, the population of the Calton and Mile-end district was 20,613.

1834, Sept. 12. Resolved to present an address of congratulation to Earl Grey on the occasion of his visit to Edinburgh.

From the Report of the Commissioners on Municipal Corporations in Scotland, presented to parliament in 1835, it is gathered that there were then 181 burgesses in the burgh of Calton, and it is stated that they had no privilege other than the right of electing the magistrates and council. The number of persons resident within the proper bounds of the burgh whose rents in property or tenancy amounted to £10 and upwards was 264, of whom 55 were resident burgesses. The number of those whose rents amounted to £5 and upwards but not to £10 was 714, of whom 8 were resident burgesses. The burgh had no property, no debt and no revenue, the only property which it ever possessed having been transferred to the police commissioners. The only property belonging to the latter were the court-house, jail, bridewell, and furniture, etc., and the magistrates' seats in the Calton chapel. The magistrates were in the practice of granting licences to exercise the trade of brokers or dealers in second-hand articles within the burgh under the powers contained in the police statute. The jurisdiction of the magistrates extended in civil causes over the territory of the burgh, and in criminal cases over the police bounds, which included both the burgh territory and the village of Mile-end. A small-debt court for cases not exceeding 40s. was held as often as occasion required. The number of such cases on an average of 14 years was about 15 per annum. A police court was held by the magistrates. The number of cases brought before the sitting magistrates during 13 years, beginning with 909 cases in 1820 and ending with 2637 in 1832, averaged 2857 yearly.

Of the entries in the minute book subsequent to 1835, the following are noticed :

1839, April 11. Petitions presented to parliament in favor of the adoption of a uniform rate of postage, according to the plan of Mr. Rowland Hill.

1839, Dec. 30. Petitions to be presented to both houses of parliament in favor of a repeal of the existing corn laws.

1840, Jan. 15. Agreed to the insertion in the new police bill for the burgh, which was then before parliament, of a clause transferring to the commissioners of police the whole powers then vested in the magistrates and council for assessing and recovering the statute labour conversion rates of the burgh.

March 19. A society had been formed in Calton, consisting of about 100 families who were desirous of emigrating to Canada. The individuals composing this society were weavers earning from 6s. to 9s. weekly. They were married men with families, and most of them had gained some experience in field labour and were likely to prove a valuable class of emigrants. The magistrates and council resolved to forward the scheme by every means in their power; and on 9th February in the following year they subscribed £10 to the funds.

1840, March 26. Loyal and dutiful addresses presented to her Majesty Queen Victoria and Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg Gotha on the occasion of their auspicious marriage.

June 19. Loyal and dutiful addresses to the Queen and Prince "on their providential escape from the late atrocious attempt upon their lives."

June 30. Having considered a memorial of the directors of the Glasgow Society for redressing juvenile delinquency, and being of opinion that the establishment of the House of Refuge had been productive of the most beneficial consequences, and that the Institution should be upheld, the magistrates and council agreed to the obtaining of a measure for its support by assessment on the city of Glasgow and burghs of Calton, Anderston, and Gorbals and other suburban districts.

December 8. Loyal and dutiful addresses presented to the Queen and Prince Albert congratulating her Majesty and his Royal Highness on the birth of the Princess Royal.

1841, January 18. Out of the charitable fund at their disposal the magistrates and council gave £20 as the commencement of a subscription to be expended in coals and blankets among the destitute poor of Calton, "who must be, during the present inclement weather, in a state of more than usual suffering."

Feb. 9. Petition to the House of Commons referring to the injustice and impolicy of the custom of import duties then existing, and entreating parliament to legislate in the interests of free trade.

Nov. 9. A letter from the Rev. J. C. Fowler, minister of St. Luke's parish, Calton,¹ complaining of Sabbath desecration through a number of provision and grocery shops being kept open on the Lord's days, was remitted to Captain Smart, superintendent of police, with a request that he would inquire into the cause of complaint and take measures for remedying the same.

¹ St. Luke's, or West Calton, was constituted a *quoad sacra* parish by the general assembly on 30th March, 1836, and its erection was sanctioned by the court of teinds on 11th February, 1863. The church was opened, with James Charles Fowler as its first minister, in the year 1837. (*Fasti Eccl. Scot.* ii. p. 45.)

Nov. 12. At a meeting called for devising the best manner of showing the loyalty of the burgh on the occasion of the birth of an heir to the throne, it was agreed to postpone any demonstration till the baptism of the Prince. Meanwhile loyal and congratulatory addresses were forwarded to the Queen and Prince Albert.

1842, Feb. 12. Resolved to petition parliament against Sir Robert Peel's measure relating to the corn laws.

Aug. 30. A loyal and dutiful address to be presented to her Majesty and her Royal Consort on the occasion of their first visit to Scotland.

In 1840 parliament passed an amendment act for Calton with a prospective continuance of twenty-one years, though the burgh was not destined to survive for the third of that period. Schemes of amalgamation were afloat, and in 1842 the Police Board of Glasgow promoted a bill to have Gorbals, Calton, and Anderston brought under their jurisdiction, but this was not accomplished at that time. In 1844 unsuccessful attempts were likewise made by Calton to annex Bridgeton, and by the feuars of the latter suburb to have their district constituted a burgh. But at last, on 27th July, 1846, parliament sanctioned a comprehensive measure whereby the municipal boundaries of Glasgow and the jurisdiction of its magistrates were extended over the whole lands and territory within its parliamentary boundaries, including Calton and Anderston, and the existence of these burghs of barony as independent municipalities was accordingly terminated.

BURGH OF ANDERSTON.

Anderston got its name from the owners of the lands of Stobcross, on which the original village was situated. Appearing at first as rentallers and latterly as feuars, the Andersons of Stobcross can be traced in possession of the property for nearly two centuries, and how long it may have been occupied by their earlier ancestors there is no existing record to show. In Archbishop Dunbar's rental book it is recorded that on 28th March, 1547, "James Anderson, son of James Anderson in Stob Crose," was rentalled in the "40s. ferm land of Stob Crose, vacand be consent of the said James, his fadyr; the said fadyr and Jonet Maxwell, his spouse, brukand for thar tym."¹ What

¹ *Diocesan Reg.* i. p. 139. A 40s. land represents an area of about 104 acres.

became of James Anderson is not stated, but it appears that the lands were again at the disposal of the father in 1555, when another son, John Anderson, was entered as rentaller, subject to the liferent of his parents as formerly.¹ On 10th December, 1563, both father and son being dead, William Anderson succeeded John Anderson, his father, "Jonet Maxwel, his gwdame (grandmother), brwkand induring her wedowheid."² In the crown-collector's rent roll, made up shortly after the annexation of temporalities in 1587, William Anderson is entered as rentaller or feuar, paying to the crown 12 bolls malt and 12 bolls oatmeal, with 4d. in money, yearly.³ In 1595 William Anderson resigned in favour of his son, John Anderson, 30 acres of the northmost part of the lands of Stobcross, including the mansion house and other buildings, lying on the west side of "lands belonging to the parson of Renfrew called Cranstounhill or Drummoders Aikeris,"⁴ but the liferent of William Anderson and his spouse, another Jonet Maxwell, was reserved. Two years afterwards William Anderson and his spouse were vested in parts of adjoining lands which had belonged to the parson of Glasgow, and which were eventually included in the burgh of Anderston, but for the present purpose it is not necessary to refer to the successive owners.⁵ Passing over nearly a hundred years, it is found that James Anderson was served heir to James Anderson, his father, in the lands of Stobcross, on 4th December, 1692.⁶ James Anderson is also the name entered in the seventeenth century rental, which was probably made up during the tenure of the James who had died in or before 1692. Stobcross and the adjoining parsonage lands seem to have remained with the Anderson family for about forty years longer, but in the year 1735 they were purchased by John Orr of Barrowfield; and in 1776 his grandson, Matthew Orr, sold to the college of Glasgow the superiority of the lands of Stobcross, westward of Broomielaw, and comprehending the greater part of the village of Anderston.

This village was to a large extent occupied by weavers, a number of whom, in the year 1738, associated themselves into a "freindly community," which after successive developments now flourishes under the designation of the Weavers' Society of Anderston, incorporated by royal charter. In connection with the admission of members to the society, a question arose regarding the bounds

¹ *Diocesan Reg.* i. p. 161.

² *Ib.* p. 179.

³ *Antea*, p. 166, No. 268.

⁴ *Glasgow Protocols*, No. 3348. Cranstonhill, though not part of the original burgh of Anderston, was included in a subsequent statutory extension.

⁵ See *Glasgow Protocols*, Nos. 1037-8, 3305, 3325, 3348-9, 3378, 3382; also *Glasgow Memorials*, pp. 221-4.

⁶ *Retours, Lanarkshire*, No. 408.

of the "town of Anderston," and especially as to whether those dwelling on the parsonage lands which had been acquired by the Incorporation of Taylors of Glasgow, and through which Bishop Street had been formed, could be reckoned inhabitants of Anderston; and to settle this point the society, in 1760, resolved that all houses built contiguous to the town "in form of one continued village, shall be reckoned and acknowledged by this community the Town of Anderstoun." By revised rules of the society, passed in 1774, the bounds of the "village of Anderstoun" are referred to as "comprehending the houses built upon the West Parsons Croft, Clyde Street and Finniestown."¹ At a meeting of the society held on 1st August, 1823, the committee of management reported on the various advantages that would result from the erection of the village into a burgh of barony to all who resided within its boundaries, and the preses was instructed, on behalf of the society, to acquiesce in a measure which would tend so much to promote the welfare of the community.²

The movement for the erection of Anderston into a burgh of barony was brought to a successful issue by the granting of a charter by King George IV. on 24th June, 1824.³ By this charter the king, with consent of the lords of exchequer, confirmed to (1) the principal and professors of the college of Glasgow their portions of the town or village of Anderston, forming part of the 40s. lands of Stobcross; (2) the incorporation of taylors of Glasgow their portions, being $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres in Parsons Croft acquired from George Bogle, and 3 acres of the same lands acquired from Patrick Bell of Cowcaddens in 1728; and (3) Alexander Waddel of Stonefield his portion of the town and territory, consisting of 4 acres of arable land being the third part of $11\frac{1}{2}$ acres of Parsons-haugh or Rankenshaugh, lying on the east side of the lands of Stobcross. The charter, as translated, then proceeds in these terms:

"And we, considering that it would tend much to the increase and encouragement of commerce, manufactures and industry in the said town or village of Anderston, if the same, in so far as already built within the particular bounds and limits after specified, were erected into a free and independent burgh of barony, and that, for the advantages of these honourable superiors, the said principal and professors, incorporation of tailors and Alexander Waddel will and desire that the said town or village should be erected into a free burgh of barony; therefore we, with advice and consent foresaid, for us and our royal successors, disjoin and disunite the said town and village

¹In the *Old Statistical Account of Glasgow* it is stated the population of the village of Anderston in 1791 was 3895.

²Taylor's *Excerpts from the Ancient Records of the Weavers' Society of Anderston* (1879).

³*MS. Reg. Mag. Sig. lib.* 171, No. 51.



MISSION HALL, 19 WARROCH STREET, FORMERLY OCCUPIED AS
ANDERSTON BURGH BUILDINGS.

(From Photograph by William Graham, January, 1912.)

of Anderston and lands before described, lying and bounded as before specified, with the pertinents thereof, from all baronies or regalities of which the same were formerly a part or parts. And we create, unite, erect and incorporate the said town or village of Anderston, comprehending therein the foresaid parts of the lands of Stobcross and Gushet, the parts of the lands of Parsonscroft and parts of the lands of Parsonshaugh or Rankinshaugh before described, and bounded as follows, vizt., on the south by the water of Clyde, on the north by the lands of Blythswood, belonging to Archibald Campbell, esquire, on the east partly by the lands belonging to doctor John Reid and partly by the said lands of Blythswood, and on the west partly by the lands called Lancefield and partly by the lands belonging to John Geddes and Andrew M'George respectively; which lands and bounds are by these presents declared to be the territory of the said burgh of barony, beyond which the rights, jurisdictions and privileges granted to the inhabitants and community, thereof shall not be extended,—in one whole, free and independent burgh of barony, now and in all time coming to be called the Burgh of Barony of Anderston; with all powers, liberties, privileges and jurisdictions whatsoever, belonging and pertaining or which ought to belong and pertain to any free and independent burgh of barony erected in Scotland after the passing of the act of parliament made in the 20th year of the reign of George the Second, entitled 'An act for taking away and abolishing the heritable jurisdictions in that part of Great Britain called Scotland.' With full power and privilege to the burgesses of the said burgh to elect their magistrates and councillors for the exercise of such jurisdictions as is by law competent to such magistrates, and also for the due and regular administration of such common good as shall pertain or belong to the said community in all time coming. And for the better order, administration and policy of the said burgh of barony it is by these presents declared that the magistracy shall consist of a provost and three bailies who shall have lawful and usual jurisdiction; and that the administration of any common good which may belong to the said burgh of barony shall be committed to eleven councillors and a treasurer, conjointly with the said provost and bailies, and any six of the said councillors, with the provost and at least one of the bailies, or in the absence of the provost two of the bailies, to be a quorum. And with power to the said provost, magistrates and councillors, upon the death, resignation or demission of William Aitchieson, writer in Glasgow, who by these presents is constituted clerk of the said burgh *ad vitam aut culpam*, to nominate or elect a clerk and to continue or re-elect him year by year during his life, or otherwise as to them shall seem fit. With power to the said provost, bailies, treasurer and councillors, and their quorum, to make such bye-laws and regulations as are not inconsistent with the public laws of this kingdom, and tend to establish and preserve the order, prosperity and advancement of the said burgh; and that the said councillors shall act as birleymen within the said burgh."

The first election of the magistrates and council was to take place on the first Tuesday after the expiry of one calendar month from the date of affixing the seal to the charter,¹ and every successive election was to be made at eleven o'clock forenoon on the first Tuesday of October, yearly. At the first election the members constituting the meeting were to consist of all male inhabitants who had subscribed and paid their just share of the expenses

¹ The charter was sealed on 25th November, 1824.

incurred in the erection of the burgh. Subsequent to the first election any male inhabitant, above 21 years of age, possessing heritable property within the burgh of the yearly value of £10, or who occupied heritable property of the yearly value of £20, should, after his admission as a burgess and residence within the burgh since the preceding Whitsunday, be qualified for election to the office of bailie, treasurer, or councillor. Any burgess was to be qualified for the office of provost, although non-resident and not possessing the property qualification, provided he was a justice of the peace or commissioner of supply of the shire of Lanark and did not reside more than a mile beyond the territory of the burgh. The magistrates and council had power to admit burgesses, either resident or not, and all such burgesses were entitled to vote in the election of the provost, bailies, treasurer, and councillors, and in every case the election was to be determined by a majority of the votes of the burgesses present.

Authority was given for the holding of a market within the burgh each Friday and of two free fairs, yearly, upon any part of the territory of the burgh. The first fair was to begin on the first Thursday of May, and the second on the second Thursday of September, and each was to continue for two successive days. At these markets and fairs the magistrates and council were to be entitled to levy tolls and customs or other dues, and to apply the proceeds in meeting the necessary charges of preserving peace and order, or otherwise, for behoof of the community. At a meeting of the Weavers' Society, held on 4th February, 1825, it was resolved that the members of that and other Friendly Societies within the burgh should accompany the magistrates and council at the proclaiming of the fair on 10th May. It was believed that this course would tend to "bring the Societies into publicity, and thereby promote their real interest by an increase of members, the fair being a season at which the inhabitants will be in possession of money which they cannot dispose of more usefully than by furthering the real ends of mutual assistance and benevolence."¹

The minute books of the magistrates and council are not, like those of Calton, preserved at the City Chambers, and their place of custody has not been ascertained, but from the Glasgow directories it is found that Henry Houldsworth of Cranstonhill was the first provost and that he continued in office for about seven years. Directories for the following years give the

¹In the Report by the Municipal Corporation Commissioners in 1835 it is stated that at first fairs were held but no duties exacted and that latterly the fairs had fallen into desuetude.

names of the subsequent provosts: 1832-3, Angus M'Alpin; 1833-5, Patrick M'Naught; 1835-7, James Turnbull; 1837-9, Henry Houldsworth; 1839-40, John Miller; 1840-2, James Jarvie; 1842-3, John Miller; 1843-6, John Houldsworth. William Aitchison, who was appointed clerk by the charter, remained in office during the whole period of the burgh's existence.

After a year's experience in the working of the charter, it was considered desirable to apply to parliament for further powers and also for an extension of the burgh boundaries; and on 26th May, 1826, an act of parliament was passed for regulating the police of the burgh and the adjoining lands of Lancefield and others, for paving, cleansing, and lighting the streets and passages of the district and for erecting a court house and jail.¹ The preamble of the act recites the need for proper regulations "for apprehending and punishing disorderly persons, suppressing of common beggars, removing nuisances and in general for the preservation of peace and good order within the said district," and it is added that "the erection of a court house and gaol and a bridewell or house of correction within the said district may tend to the suppression of crimes and immorality." For administering the act, the provost, bailies, treasurer, and councillors were to be *ex officiis* commissioners, with power to subdivide the district into wards, and to appoint one or more of their number as commissioners therein.

By the act the qualification of voters at the annual elections was made dependent on their being owners or occupiers of heritable property of the yearly value of £20 at least.² According to the report of the Commissioners on Municipal Corporations in 1835, the total number of burgesses entitled to vote was at that time 112. The number of persons resident within the proper bounds of the burgh, whose yearly rents in property or tenancy amounted to £10 and upwards, was 353, of whom 41 were resident burgesses; and the number of those whose yearly rents lay between £5 and £10 was 935, of whom 13 were resident burgesses. The civil jurisdiction of the magistrates was limited to actions for debts not exceeding 40s. Under the police act the magistrates exercised a criminal jurisdiction and held courts four times a week, or oftener if occasion required. The number of cases for the year ending 24th September, 1833, was 1105.

In the years 1839 and 1840 Andrew Macfarlane made, for the magistrates and council, a survey of the burgh, including the lands annexed by the police

¹ Geo. IV. c. 119.

² By the subsequent act of 1843 the minimum was reduced to £10.

act, and the result is published in a very complete and distinct plan, where it is noted that the population of the burgh was then 16,000. It is also stated that the principal trade of the burgh was in the spinning and weaving of cotton, wool and silk, the manufacture of machinery, land and marine steam engines, earthenware, crystal, bottles, twine and cordage.

A second act of parliament "for the improvement of the burgh," for extension of its boundaries and for regulating its police and other purposes, was obtained on 22nd August, 1843.¹ In the preamble of this act it is stated that the powers and provisions of the previous act had in some respects been found to be advantageous, but in others it was defective and insufficient; that the population, trade, and commerce, and the houses and buildings within adjacent lands and places had of late years greatly increased, and that it would be expedient to extend to these lands and places certain powers conferred by the charter, and beneficial to the inhabitants to have provisions enacted for the better regulation of the police of the whole district. As extended by the act the boundary line of the burgh touched the western boundary of the royalty of Glasgow, commencing at the river Clyde and proceeding northward to Argyle Street, from which point it passed along the western boundary of the lands of Blythswood to the northmost point of the lands of Greenhill, thence along the northern and western boundaries of the latter lands till St. Vincent Street was reached. The line then went westward along the centre of St. Vincent Street and Dumbarton Road to the road leading to Stobcross mansion-house, thence southward along that road and including the mansion-house, and thence in a straight line, parallel with Finnieston Street, to the river Clyde, which it then followed eastward to the starting-point at Glasgow royalty.

Under the first police act the provost, bailies, treasurer and councillors were the sole commissioners of the burgh of Anderston, but the act of 1843 provided for the appointment from the annexed portions of five additional commissioners to act along with the original number. The new organization, however, did not last long, as, by the act of parliament 9 and 10 Vict. c. 289, passed on 27th July, 1846, the district was included within the boundaries of the city of Glasgow, and all subordinate magistracies and jurisdictions within that area came to an end.

The arms of the burgh of Calton, as shown on the opposite page, are taken from the matrix of the seal preserved in Kelvingrove Museum.

¹ 6 & 7 Vict. c. 105.

This seal has been compiled from various sources. First, the arms of the city of Glasgow are followed. Second, three piles issuing from the base, and in chief an eagle's head between two fleurs-de-lis, are the arms of Struthers of Calderbank, Robert Struthers having been the first provost of Calton. Third, in the base an adaptation from the insignia of the incorporation of weavers of Glasgow, consisting of a chevron (but omitting the three roses of the weavers) betwixt three leopards' heads, each holding in its mouth a spool of yarn. The crest consists of a hive, surrounded by bees on the wing; and there is the motto "By industry we prosper."

The Andersons of Stobcross registered their arms as a saltire engrailed, between a crescent in chief and three mullets in the flanks and base; and all these features were adopted by the burgh of Anderston, excepting that a leopard's head, with a spool in its mouth, was substituted for the base mullet. Supporters were added, a craftsman and a merchant, symbolic of home manufactures and commerce; while the crest, consisting of a ship in full sail, may be taken as representing foreign trade. There is also the motto, "*Alter alterius auxilio veget*"—the one flourishes by the help of the other.



ARMS OF THE BURGH OF CALTON.



ARMS OF THE BURGH OF ANDERSTON.

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