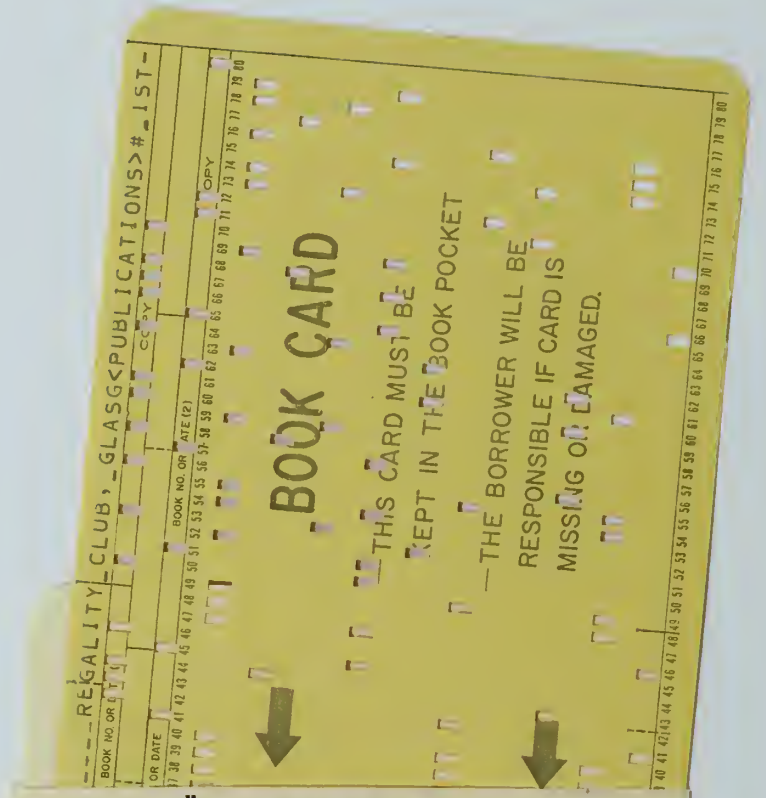


THE REGALITY CLUB.

VOLUME FIRST. PART FIRST.

Papers.

Illustrations.

PRINTED FOR THE REGALITY CLUB BY
JAMES MACLEHOSE AND SONS
Publishers to the University,
GLASGOW.

1886.

Regality Club.

Members are requested to pay their Subscription to the Regality Club, One Guinea, to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. James J. MacLehose, 61 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

C. D. DONALD, Jr.,
Hon. Secretary.

DOWHILL'S LAND SALTMARKET

REGALITY CLUB.

DOWHILL'S LAND.

This fine old corby-stepped tenement is No. 14 to No. 22 on the west side of the Saltmarket, and is described in the title-deeds as "that great fore high tenement of land in Saltmarket Street of Glasgow commonly called Dowhill's Land." It got this name from being owned and most probably built by John Anderson of Dowhill, Provost in 1689-90. Before the present tenement was built, another "great tenement," which had been built by James Houston, Sub-Dean of Glasgow, occupied the same site. James Houston (who seems to have been connected with the old family of Houston of that Ilk in Renfrewshire) was one of the most eminent Churchmen in Glasgow in the sixteenth century.[1] He was vicar of Eastwood, and in the year 1527 he succeeded Roland Blacader as Sub-Dean of Glasgow, which office he held till his death in 1551. He was Rector of the University from 1534 to 1541. He was one of the most trusted friends of Archbishop Dunbar, and when that prelate died in 1547, James Houston was one of his executors. To his special charge were entrusted the erection of the Archbishop's stately sepulchre of brass in the chancel of the Cathedral, the endowment and regulation of the services for the repose of the Testator's soul, and the care of certain bequests for behoof of the Cathedral. Lastly, during the interregnum between Dunbar's death and Archbishop Bethune's appointment, he was Vicar-General of the See.

He is now chiefly remembered in Glasgow as having, in or about the year 1549, founded the Collegiate Church of The Blessed Virgin Mary and Saint Anne, or, as it was more generally called, Our Lady College, which stood on the south side of the Trongate. The descriptions of the lands, houses, and ground rents with which he endowed it, occupy ten quarto pages of print in the

[1] Preface to the Register of Our Lady College, Maitland Club, 1846, pp. xii., xiii., xiv.

Register of our Lady College (pp. 108-117). It is not known what has become of these endowments. In the scramble at the Reformation, the prebendaries no doubt managed to save something out of the wreck. What remained was on 16th March, 1566, made over by Queen Mary to the City of Glasgow for the support of their ministers and the erection and endowment of hospitals.[1] There is nothing in the title deeds to show how this property came to belong to the Andersons. In the year 1793 the old Church was destroyed by fire, and the present Tron or St. Mary's Church was built on the same site.[2] The steeple, which forms such a conspicuous object in the Trongate, was built in the year 1637.

It is almost certain that the property under description formed part of the endowment of Our Lady College, but among the many tenements in Saltmarket conveyed this particular one cannot be identified. The present tenement was built after one of the great fires, but whether the fire of 1652 or 1677, both of which ravaged the Saltmarket, it is now difficult to say. It is clear that it dates from one or other of these years, and from certain indications in the titles it is thought it was built after the fire of 1677. As it stands, it is an excellent specimen of a Scottish Burgh Land of two hundred year ago. The style was evidently brought from the Netherlands, and any one who has been in Bruges, that ghost of a town, must have seen hundreds of houses exact counterparts of this. The next proprietors of any note after James Houston and Our Lady College were the Andersons of Dowhill, a family who in the seventeenth century ranked with the Campbells and Bells among our notables. Ninian Anderson was a merchant in Glasgow, and was Bailie in 1637; his son, John Anderson of Dowhill, was Provost in 1658 and 1681, and his grandson, also John Anderson of Dowhill, born 1635, died 1710, was Provost in 1689-90. The two Johns were both able merchants, and did much to lay the foundations of Glasgow's commercial greatness. They earned the gratitude of Glasgow tipplers by being the first to import "cherry sacke" direct to Glasgow, instead of buying it from the Leith importers as had formerly been the custom.[3] One of these Andersons was a partner in what M'Ure calls

[1] Preface to the Register of Our Lady College, Maitland Club, 1846, p. lxxviii.

[2] The Session House of the Tron Church was used as a Guard House by the Watch. On the night of the 8th of February, 1793, while the Guard was out going its rounds, some members of the "Hell Fire Club," very drunk, entered the Session House. To test their powers of standing heat in anticipation of their removal to the head-quarters of the Club, they piled on the fire all the inflammable materials they could find, and soon set the whole place in a blaze. When they found the fire had mastered them, they fled, needless to say, without giving the alarm, and the flames spread to the Church and burned it down.

[3] M'Ure, 169.

the Soap work. It really was a company for carrying on whale-fishing on a great scale and making oil and soap. M'Ure's description is so rich that to abridge it would spoil it. He says, "We come now to consider the great and costly buildings in the city for the use of the managers, partners, and proprietors of the publick works within the same. The first is the soap work: in the year 1667 there were nine persons of distinction concern'd therein, viz.:—Sir George Maxwel of Polock, Sir John Bell of Hamilton's Farm, John Campbel of Woodside, John Graham of Dougalston, John Anderson of Douhill, John Luke of Claythorn, Ninian Anderson and James Colqhoun, late Bailies, with John Anderson, Commander of the ship the Providence; and for effectuating their projects each of them gave in fifteen hundred pound sterling in order to carry on a great trade towards the Straits and the Greenland fishing. They built a ship at Belfast in Ireland burdened seven hundred tuns, carrying forty piece of ordnance, with rigging, ammunition, provision, and other necessaries. The ship's name was called Lyon. They built another ship called the George, with two other ships, and were all fitted out, and all their projects were frustrated and that considerable stock entirely lost, and nothing remained save the buildings where soap is boiled, and now pertains to other people. It is a great work, consisting of four lodgings, cellars, houses of store, and other conveniences for trade, being a pretty square court." The Soaperie stood at the north-east corner of Candleriggs and Canon (now Ingram) Street. "Senex" remembered it as still working in his youth.

A stout, bold fellow was this Provost John the second, one who stood up for the rights of the citizens and, though certainly in rather an Irish way, the power of law. In the year 1694, a citizen and a soldier having quarrelled, they applied to the sitting magistrate to settle the matter. Major Menzies, the soldier's commanding officer, attended to see fair play. Robert Park, the Town Clerk, took the citizen's part, and a quarrel arose between him and the Major, who ended it in the same way that proved fatal to the Phairshon, for he drew his sword and, as Gibson says, "sticked" the Town Clerk, who incontinently died.[1] Menzies escaped, but "same night the Major was shot in Renfield Garden by one of three pursuers, viz.:—John Anderson, late provost, John Gillespie, taylor, and Robert Stevenson, wright; he is said to have been killed by John Gillespie as he would not be taken."[2] The spot

[1] The identical table across which poor Robert Park was sticked is understood to be now in the Justiciary Court Buildings in Jail Square.

[2] Gibson's History of Glasgow, p. 101.

where the Major was shot is about where the Conservative Club now stands in Renfield Street. Anderson, Gillespie, and Stevenson were tried for murder on 24th December, 1694, but were acquitted on the plea that when they tried to apprehend Menzies in consequence of legal warrant he resisted them with his drawn sword, and that therefore it was justifiable to kill him.[1]

Provost John the Second was twice married[2] — first to Susannah Hamilton, daughter of Hamilton of Aikenhead; and secondly to Mary Hay, daughter of the Rev. James Hay, minister of Kilsyth. He left no sons, but four daughters, two by each marriage. One of the daughters of the second marriage was Marion, who married the Rev. Charles Moore, a native of Armagh, and Minister of Stirling. Mrs. Moore seems to have inherited this house from her father, for she was succeeded in it by her eldest son, Dr. John Moore, born at Stirling in 1729, father of Sir John Moore.[3] After serving with the Coldstream Guards in the Low Countries, Dr. Moore returned to Glasgow, and was admitted a member of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons on 7th February, 1751. After he had practised for about twenty years in Glasgow, the famous beauty, Elizabeth Gunning,[4] then Duchess of Argyll, prevailed on him to travel on the continent with her son Douglas, Duke of Hamilton, who was in delicate health. On his return in 1777, Dr. Moore removed to London, and died at Richmond on 21st January, 1802. He was a famous man in his day, but now he is chiefly remembered for

[1] Maclaurin's Criminal Cases, Edin., 1774, p. 9. Dr. Cleland's description is too good to be lost. After telling the story as above he says, "the Major instantly drew his sword and run Mr. Park through the body, *who*, having immediately absconded, was pursued by Mr. John Anderson," etc.

[2] Glasgow Past and Present, ii., 458.

[3] Dr. Moore was also father of Mary, wife of George Macintosh, and mother of Charles Macintosh of Dunchattan.

[4] Elizabeth Gunning was the youngest daughter of a poor Irish squire. She and her sister came over to London in 1751, and at once became the rage. Horace Walpole wrote to Sir Horace Mann on 18th June, 1751:—"The two Miss Gunnings . . . These are two Irish girls of no fortune who are declared the handsomest women alive. . . . They can't walk in the park, or go to Vauxhall, but such mobs follow them that they are generally driven away."—(Letters, Vol. II., p. 259.) The story of her courtship and marriage is delightfully told by the same competent hand:—"Duke Hamilton . . . hot, debauched, extravagant, and equally damaged in his reputation and person, fell in love with the youngest at the Masquerade, and determined to marry her in the spring. . . . Two nights afterwards, being left alone with her while her mother and sister were at Bedford House, he found himself so impatient that he sent for a parson. The doctor refused to perform the ceremony without license or ring: the Duke swore he would send for the Archbishop. At last they were married with a ring of the bed-curtains at half-an-hour after twelve at night at Mayfair Chapel (on 14th Feb., 1752). The Scotch are enraged, the women mad that so much beauty has had its effect."—(To Sir Horace Mann, 27th Feb., 1752, Letters, Vol. II., p. 279.)

After her marriage she became more famous than ever. There was always a mob at her door to see her come out, and when she was presented at Court, people mounted on tables and chairs to see her.

having begot Sir John Moore and been one of the founders of the Hodge Podge Club, which still flourishes green and vigorous. In his well-known verses on the members of that Club, he describes himself :—

> The surly companion who brings up the rear,
> Who looks so morose and still speaks with a sneer,
> Would fain have you think he's a poet and wit,
> But indeed, Mr. Moore, you're confoundedly bit.

The Lands of Dowhill were of considerable extent. Part of these lands extending to thirteen acres "lyand besyde" the city seem to have belonged to the Friars' Preachers, and were gifted by Queen Mary to the University of Glasgow on 15th July, 1563.[1] This was afterwards the College Green.

The part of Dowhill which belonged to the Andersons and afterwards to Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Fogo "reached from the Molendinar Burn at Spout-mouth eastwards along and fronting Gallowgate to the Butts, now the infantry barracks, and northwards to the college grounds."[2] The name has given rise to many absurd conjectures and derivations. The real meaning probably is the dew hill. *Wleth* means dew ; and Joceline says that Kentigern, after standing naked in the water till he had repeated the Psalter, used to sit on a stone on the top of the hill called Gulath to dry himself.[3] Later the hill came, no doubt, to be called the Dewhill or Dowhill. The monkish conveyancers rendered this the Hill of Doves—*mons columbarum*—which has been perpetuated in the present Great and Little Dovehill. In the year 1500, David Cuninghame, Archdeacon of Argyll, Provost of the Collegiate Church of Hamilton, founded a chapel "extra muros civitatis Glasguensis in communi via furcarum extra torrentem de Malindoner et prope arbores vocatas Sancti Kentigerni," and endowed it *inter alia* with "unam acram jacentem in monte columbarum conquestam a David Sprewill."[4] J. B. suggests that the

Most remarkable of all, when she went up to Scotland seven hundred people sat up all night in and about an inn in Yorkshire to see the Duchess get into a post-chaise next morning. She had two sons—James George and Douglas—who were successively seventh and eighth Dukes of Hamilton. Her husband died in 1758, and in the following year she married John, fifth Duke of Argyll, by whom she was the mother of George the sixth and John the seventh Dukes of Argyll. So this poor Irish girl, whose only fortune was her face, was wife to two dukes and mother of four. Those who know their Boswell will remember the contemptuous treatment he experienced from Her Grace when he dined at Inveraray along with Dr. Johnson, on account of his having been counsel for the successful claimant to the Douglas estates in opposition to her son the Duke of Hamilton.

[1] Munimenta Univ. Glasg., Maitland Club, Glasg., 1854, I., pp. 17—67.

[2] Glasgow Past and Present, ii., 459.

[3] Vita Kentigerni, Historians of Scotland, Edin. 1874, Vol. V., p. 185.

[4] Reg. Epis. Glas., ii., 501.

name might have been got from the flocks of pigeons frequenting the trees on these lands! Part of Dowhill—"the Gyrsumland," or Gersumland[1]—belonged to the Archbishop of Glasgow in the sixteenth century. In the Rental of the Archbishopric, under date 20th May, 1552, George Dwn is "rentellit in Vs land callit the Gyrsum land." In 1546, James Down, his brother, is "rentalit" in "fifs land of the Dowhyle callit the garsum land."[2] With consent of James Down, Matthew Reid acquired these lands in 1556; and on the 5th of June, 1581,[3] James Bethune, the last Roman Catholic Archbishop, with consent of the Chapter, feued to John Reid, the then tenant, "quinque solidatas terrarum vocatarum Dowhill alias Gersumland" for a reddendo or annual return of five shillings twelve pennies, a somewhat curious way of saying six shillings.

When Provost John Anderson died in 1710, Dowhill was divided between his daughters, Marion, Mrs. Moore, and Barbara, wife of William Fogo of Killorn.[4] In 1751, when Dr. Moore succeeded his mother in her half, and proceeded to feu it out, it was occupied partly as grass parks and partly as an orchard. The prices got appear now absurdly low. For instance, for two acres feued in 1754, a feu-duty of £10 with a grassum of £40 was paid.

In 1777, when Dr. Moore removed to London, he sold this tenement in flats to various purchasers, among them being Robert Graeme, Writer, who bought the third storey, and in 1784 became Sheriff-Substitute of Lanarkshire at Glasgow. In the early part of this century, Mr. Patrick Newlands, Scotch and Irish Linen Merchant, whose warehouse was at 20 High Street, became the proprietor of practically the whole tenement, and now it is the property of the City Improvement Trustees.

HOUSE IN SALTMARKET SHOWING PIAZZA.

The piazzas which occupied the underpart of the houses of the streets branching from the Cross were probably the most striking and characteristic feature of Old Glasgow. The last of these

[1] Gersumland means grass land withdrawn from the community.

[2] Diocesan Registers of Glasgow, Lond. 1875, I., pp. 84, 137, 164.

[3] Reg. Epis. Glas., ii., 588.

[4] Glasgow Past and Present, ii., 461.

piazzas in its original state was that under the Tontine Buildings, which are now occupied by Messrs. Moore, Taggart, & Co. So early as 1804, Denholm informs us (p. 122), the areas of these piazzas were being filled up, which was allowed on the proprietors paying an equivalent to the public funds. Traces of them are still to be seen. What the pillars and arches (which M'Ure thought so stately) were like, when the piazzas were in their glory, is better seen in this drawing of the shop 16 Saltmarket than anywhere else in the city.

BLOCHAIRN AND THE TENANDRIE OF PROVAN.

The lands of Blochairn belong to the heirs of the late Dame Mary Lyon Dennistoun, who was widow of Sir William Baillie of Polkemmet, Bart., and daughter of James Dennistoun of Colgrain and Margaret Dreghorn. Lady Baillie was one of four Miss Dennistouns who through their mother's succession to the great Dreghorn fortune were the greatest Scotch heiresses of their day. She had Blochairn as part of her share in the succession.

Blochairn is about a mile north-east of the High Kirk, between Alexandra Park on the south and Germiston on the north. It lies in the angle made by the junction of the Gadburn, its western march, with the Molendinar, its southern march.

Blochairn is described in the titles as All and Haill the lands of Easter and Wester Blochairn,[1] with houses, biggings, yeards, tofts, mosses, muirs, meadows,

[1] The description tells us that Blochairn, which has long been a single farm, was once two farms, each with its farmer, its family, and its homestead. The elbowing out of the small Scotch cultivator is generally supposed to be a modern abomination. This is a mistake. It is at least 350 years old. Sir David Lindsay is full of it, and of the evils of it : and the Church (which is generally supposed to have at least been guid to the puir folks) he wytes as the chief sinner.

" How Prelatis hichtis thair teinds it is weill knawin
That husbandmen may not weill hald their awin.
And now beginis ane plague, amang theme, new,
That gentillmen thair steadings taks in few.
Thus man thay pay gret ferme, or lay thair steid ;
And sum are plainlie harlit out be the heid,
And ar destroyit without God on thame rew."

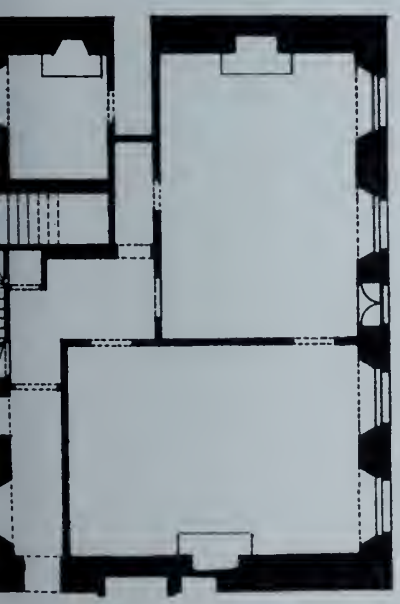
(So Burns—

There's mony a creditable stock
O' dacent, honest fawsont folk,
Are riven out baith root an' branch.)

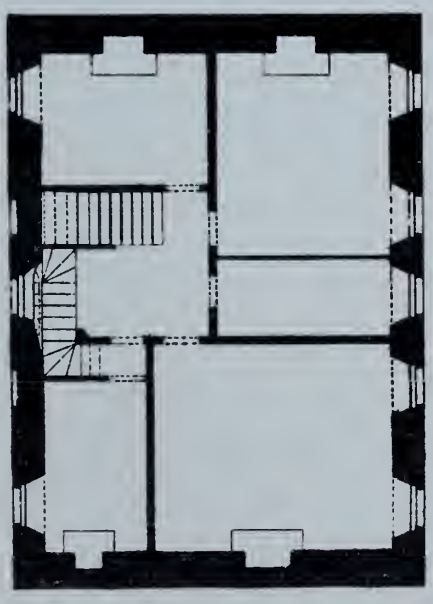
OLD BLOCHAIRN HOUSE
GLASGOW

SOUTH ELEVATION

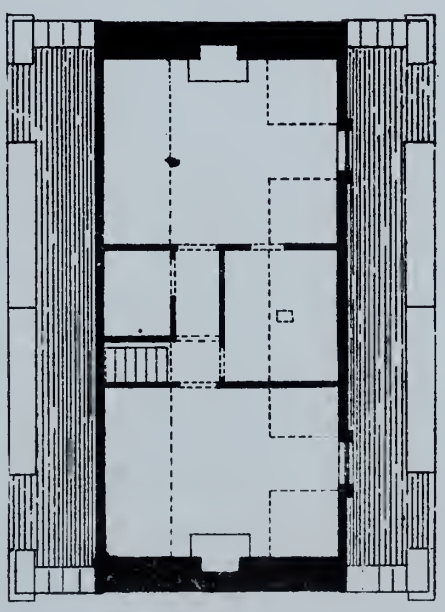
Scale for Elevation
0' 5' 10' 20' 30' Feet



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



ATTIC FLOOR PLAN

Scale for Plans
0' 10' 20' 30' 40' Feet

Machure Macdonald & Co Lith^rs Glasgow

pasturages, annexis, connexis, and all other parts, pendicles, and pertinents thereof whatsoever, being proper parts and pertinents of the lands of Provan, lying within the Barony Parish of Glasgow and Sheriffdom of Lanark.

The lines have fallen to Blochairn in very quiet places. Since it first was a separate estate, its area varied neither up nor down till Lady Baillie began to sell it off for building purposes: and in all its life it has only changed hands thrice except by succession—in 1562, it, with all Provan, was stolen from the Church, its immemorial owner, by the forebears of the Hamiltons of Silvertonhill: in 1655 it was feued by the Hamiltons to the Spreulls: in 1752 it passed by judicial sale from the Spreulls to the Dreghorns, Lady Baillie's forebears.[1]

But if the story of Blochairn is like the Needy Knife-grinder's, the story of the great estate of Provan, of which it is a feu, is full of interest.

"Set into few your temporall landis
To men thet labours with thair handis,
But nocht to ane gearking gentill man
That nether will he wirk nor can:
Quhare throuch the policie may incresse."

"My lordis conclude that al the temporal landis
Be set in few to laboreris with thair handis,
With sic restrictions as sall be devysit
That they may live and nocht to be supprysit."

One had scarcely thought the crofter question so old.

France was already counted the home of the *petite culture.*

"And als, the common weill for til avance,
It is statute that all the temporall landis
Be set in few, efter the form of France,
To vertuous men that labouris with their handis."

After all, however one may deplore the elbowing out of the little men in agriculture and in other things, however great the danger of it may be to the common weal, it is not easy to see how to stop it without stopping that free play of individual energy which has peopled the New World and the Antipodes, and which in these not fertile islands does find in bed and board *300 people to the square mile.*

[1] In 1752 Blochairn cost the Dreghorns £11,700 Scots, or £975 stg.: it must since have been worth 100 times as much. Since the death in 1804 of Robert Dreghorn, the last of the name, the family have not lived at Blochairn. It was long occupied by a well-known and respected citizen, Charles S. Parker, and was in his time a frequent retreat of Dr. Chalmers from the noise and strain of the Town. There is a good deal of interesting matter about both the Spreulls and the Dreghorns of Blochairn, especially about the Spreulls and that dear tough old "Bass John." But the story of the Spreulls and the Dreghorns is pretty well known: the story of the Baillies and the Hamiltons is new, and has left no room for other matter.

The Tenandrie[1] of Prolband, Proband, Provane, or Provan, is a £20 land of old extent, and stretches nearly from Cowlairs east to Bishop Loch and from Shettleston north to Johnston Loch. It has an older Celtic name, variously found as Ballenrick, Barlangrigh, Ballarnerk, Barlanark,[2] etc., and

[1] Provan is often called a barony, but it was only a tenandry (see Charter by Charles II. in 1669, 'dicta integra et libera tenandria nuncupata tenandria de Provand'). A tenandry meant an estate built up of properties distinct and perhaps discontigue, but in regard to writs made to be as one, so that infeftment taken in any part of the tenandry (as a matter of fact, it was usually taken at the messuage or manor house) was good for the whole. A barony had this privilege, and, besides this, had jurisdiction civil and criminal, less or more extended according to the status of the barony.

[2] There is room for confusion in the Provan nomenclature. 1. We have Ballarnerc and we have Balornoc, no doubt less like in their older forms of Ballangrigh and Buthlornoc, but strangely like two forms of the same word. These, however, are certainly distinct place-names. Balornoc (which is about a mile north from Blochairn) appears in the list of the separate parts of Ballanerc *alias* Provan which is given in Canon Baillie's Charter of 1562, and it has ever since been part of the tenandry. But it was not originally part, as we see from the "Barlannark *cum Budlornoc*," of the Bulls of 1172 and 1186, presently named. At what time it was incorporated I have no record. 2. Then Mr. W. H. Hill's pleasant residence by the site of the old village of Knockings is called Barlanerk. But both the place and the name are modern. The late Laurence Hill, LL.D., made the place, and named it Barlanerk after the ancient tenandry of which it forms part, and whose history was familiar to him.

A well-known Celtic scholar has kindly sent me the following notes on some of the Provan place-names :—

"1. *Balendric, Ballanerc, or Barlanerc.*

Bar is probably the older form, and would very easily slide into *Bal* before the succeeding *l*. It is Gaelic, and signifies 'top,' or 'height.'

Lan, in Gaelic written *Lann*, in Cymric *Llan*, is well known as = 'enclosure,' and is in Wales frequently applied to a 'church.'

Arc, or *Erc*, is Cymric ; I do not know it in Gaelic, but it may be found in old writings. It signifies a 'plain,' or 'an open space.'

Thus you have *Bar-lan-arc* = 'the height or top of the enclosed plain.'

If any one however choose to retain the *Bal*, he cannot be blamed ; for *Bal* (contracted for *Baile* = 'town,' or 'farm') is very common both in Scotland and Ireland.

As far as I know *Lendric* is a mere variation of *Lanark:* such changes occur frequently in names, arising apparently from no cause except carelessness in speaking and writing.

2. *Buthlornoc*, now *Balornoc.*

The cause last mentioned is quite sufficient to account for this being quite the same name with the last. I am familiar with far greater transformations in Highland names written by South country scribes. But, taking it as it is, *Buth* is a well-known word, occurring in slightly varied forms in several languages.

Buth or *Both*, with its diminutive *Bothan*, in Gaelic, is the English 'Booth' and 'Bothy'; in Cymric, *Bod;* in German, *Bude;* and everywhere means 'dwelling-place.' Some believe it to be the root of *Baile;* but into this I do not enter.

Lornoc. I can make nothing of this. It may, in the connection, be the name of the dweller in the *Buth*, but I never met it as a man's name. The district of Lorne in Argyllshire, which is near Strathclyde, suggests an appellative which possibly may solve the difficulty. A Lorne-man is now called *Larnach* or *Latharnach:* but the oldest spelling of the name which I have met with is *Loarne.* Suppose a *Loarne*-man to have settled in Strathclyde, his residence would naturally be called *Buth-Lornoich* = 'The abode of the Loarne-

has been identified with the "Pathelanerhc" of David's famous Inquisitio of 1116.[1]

If we accept the identification, Provan is among the lands which "the jury of "old and wise men of all Cumbria took oath had belonged of old to the Church "of Glasgow." If we reject the identification, we may fairly take for granted that Provan, like St. Mungo's Freedom, does not appear in the Inquisitio list for the good reason that the Church was then already in undisputed possession. In either case, Provan was probably a possession of the Church of Glasgow centuries before 1116. The Church was not likely to have been adding to her possessions in the centuries of confusion and bloodshed that the Inquisitio records. What she possessed *de jure* or *de facto* in the days of David, she had probably acquired in the days of St. Mungo and his early successors.

man'; but let me say distinctly that, while in absence of a better explanation I mention this, it rests wholly on conjecture, and that I have no great faith in it. Were we to contend for mere fancies like these, topographical etymology would become more irrational even than it is.

3. *Blairquharn*, now *Blochairn.*

This is the only name in the list that I feel perfectly at home with. *Blàr*, sing., *Blàir*, plural; but in the careless writing of our ancestors the distinction is not attended to, so that I take either spelling for singular or plural. The undoubted meaning is 'open space,' or 'field,' and as in English is frequently applied to 'battle field,' or to a 'battle,' on whatever ground it may have been fought.

Càrn, again, is the well-known *Cairn*, and the obvious meaning is the field of *cairns*, or 'stone-heaps.'

Carn is Cymbric, as well as Gaelic. *Blair* is in the former used as an adjective for 'white,' a meaning to be found in Gaelic also, and probably allied to the idea of 'open space,' 'clearness.'

4. *Cowhunchollie.*

The sound of this word readily and naturally suggests to a Highland ear two good Gaelic words pronounced together, *Cu-han choille.* 1. *Cumhann* = 'strait' or 'narrow.' It is in constant use both as substantive and adjective. 2. *Coille*, aspirated *choille.* Strictly speaking, *Cumhann-Choille* is a 'narrow wood'; *Cumhann-Coille*, a 'strait,' or 'narrow pass' in a wood. It is quite possible that a minute analysis of syllables might bring out a different meaning; but you have undoubtedly the two ideas of 'narrowness' and of 'wood' naturally brought before you in this name; and it frequently is the case that the most simple and obvious explanation is the truest. Were we sure of the learned accuracy of the writers of our old charters, we might apply Grimm's laws in tracing the names from one language to another; but anything like law or consistency of any kind in the writing of old names seems to have been utterly unknown to these gentlemen.

I have one remark to make in finishing my task. It is certain that in Strathclyde specially, as also in other parts of Scotland, Gaelic and Cymric are found intermingled in place-names. Therefore it is no objection to my explanations that I pass from one dialect to the other. At the same time, I would say that there is no subject I am less inclined to dogmatize on than the topographical etymology of Scotland. In very many cases it is mere guesswork; and a man should be thankful when he can make a rational guess."

I beg also here to acknowledge the help I have received in this paper from C. D. Donald, Junior, Writer, who has been untiring in supplying me with title-deeds and other materials. In such matters Writers have great advantages over common folk. But not all Writers are as able as he to turn their advantages to good account, or as willing to give others the benefit.

[1] Orig. Paroch., p. 11. [2] Orig. Paroch., xxiv., p. 1.

In any case, we have chapter and verse for Provan very soon after the Inquisitio. Herbert, the second Bishop of the new foundation (who succeeded John Achaius in 1147 and died in 1164), gave "Barlannark cum Budlornoc" to augment the Prebend of Cadiho: we learn this from a Bull of Pope Alexander III. in 1172 confirming various possessions of the See.[1] In 1186 Barlannark and Buthlornoc are again confirmed to the See by Pope Urban III.[2] In 1241 King Alexander II. granted to Bishop William de Bondington and his successors the right to hold in free forest the lands pertaining to the Manor of Glasgow, including (besides Conclud, Schedinistun, Possele, Ramnishoren, etc.), the lands of "Badermonoc," which, like the "Pathelanerhc" of the Inquisitio, *may* mean Barlanark.[3] Before 1322 Barlanark had been erected into a Prebend by itself[4]; for in that year Robert the Bruce (in a Charter witnessed by Walter the Steward and the good Sir James) grants to John Wyschard, "Canon of the Prebend of Barlanark," and his successors right to hold Barlanark in free warren for ever, and forbids any one from hunting, hawking, or fishing there, without license from John or his successors.[5] In 1401 Bishop Mathew Glendonwyn or Glendinning, for remeid of "the great and detestable lack of ornaments" (caps, dalmatics, and the like) for the service of his Church, taxes the various Prebends, and puts down Barlanark (like most of the others) for v. lib.[6] In 1432 Bishop John Cameron, following on Bishop Mathew's lines, passed various statutes for the better service of his Church, and taxes Barlangrik at IX. mercs.[7] In 1487 there is a curious notice of Barlanerik. Bishop Robert Blaccader (founder of Blaccader's Aisle) was on very bad terms with his Dean and Chapter. They differed with him about church duty that he would impose on them, and about fruits of benefices that he claimed of them; and they differed sharply over a plan he had of appropriating Barlanerik as his own mensal land. For the appropriation he had received the Pope's Bull; but the Dean and Chapter saw the dangerous precedent, and, Bull or no Bull, Barlanerick should be as it was. Things came to this pass, that the Pope sent Antony, Bishop of Tibur, all the way from the Tiber to the Molendinar, to mediate in his name between the parties. In the end, Bishop Blaccadder was beaten all along the line, and had to agree that the Dean and Chapter should enjoy all privileges, "as in the days of Bishop Andrew (Muirhead) of good "memory."[8]

[1] Reg. Episc., p. 25. [2] Reg. Episc., p. 54. [3] Orig. Par., p. 17.

[4] We hear of no Church of Provan. But "Chapelhill," a little to the south-east of Provanmill, may perhaps mark the site of a chapel for the Prebend of Barlanark. (Orig. Paroch., XI.)

[5] Reg. Episc., p. 234. [6] Reg. Episc., p. 298. [7] Reg. Episc., p. 347. [8] Reg. Episc., pp. 449, 455.

Soon after this the Prebend had a very distinguished occupant. James IV., always alternating religious enthusiasm with licentious indulgence, was at one time Canon of Ballenrick and Dominus de Provan.[1] It is not clear whether the interest this appointment gave him in Glasgow led to his having the See raised to an Archbishopric, or whether his Canonry was a compliment in recognition of his services towards the Archbishopric. I think the latter the likelier view. The Bull recognizing Glasgow as a Metropolitan See is dated 5th of the Ides of January, 1491 : on 21st December of that year, the Lord Treasurer of Scotland paid XLVIII. li. for XII. elne of veluus (velvet) "to lyne a half-lang gown of Frensche black 'at the Dene of Glescow gafe the King" : and it seems likely that the Dene's gift was for the King's canonical costume.[2]

The next document about Barlanark (or Provan, as we now find it commonly called) has a double interest. It is a Bull of Pope Adrian VI., dated 28th January, 1522, of which the original is now in the Hunterian Museum,[3] a gift from the late Laurence Hill of Barlanark : and it introduces us to a remarkable family of Baillies. These Baillies are said to have been Baillies of Lamington. From various circumstances I believe they were Baillies of Carphin, cadets of Lamington. Wherever they came from, they had a genius for jobbery that the Dundasses might have envied. They managed to hold the Prebend of Provan, three of them, one after the other, and then to convey the lands of Provan bodily (convey, the wise it call) to the heirs of their priestly body.

Adrian's Bull of 1522, on the resignation of Canon William Baillie

[1] This is the first notice I have found of the name "Provan," which seems almost immediately to have supplanted the old Celtic name. How the change came, or what Provan means, I cannot say; nor how "Provanside" on Stirling's Road came to be so named (the name is at least as old as 1487: see Origines Parochiales, *voce* Glasgow.) Nor can I tell why the Prebendary of Provan was "Dominus," but this continued to be his style. Thus Magister William Baillie "Dominus Provand," and James Bailyie, junior, of Carphyne appear as late as 1559 as Curators of Dalyell of that ilk. (See Reg. Mag. Sig., vol. iii., No. 1364.) I am in good company in my ignorance of the Provan etymology. Here is old M'Ure (when, as he says, "for the entertaining amazement of the readers," he "condescends" upon a list of the several manses of the old Cathedral dignitaries), "The Prebendary of Balernock, or as he was called the Lord Provan, and his rectory was always "designed the Lordship of Provan. I am really at a loss to know the import of this designation; his manse was "at the large house near the Stablegreen-port, that now belongs to Mr. Bryson of Neilsland." I am glad to say that "the large house near the Stablegreen-port" still survives—the oldest dwelling, I suppose, in the Town, and the only specimen left us of a fifteenth-century house—and that its *vera effigies* and authentic history are likely to appear in a later issue of the Regality Club. (M'Ure—MacVean's Ed.—p. 45. See also Stuart's Views and Notices, p. 24. Transactions of Glasgow Archaeological Society, I., 170.)

[2] Reg. Episc., L. Orig. Paroch., p. 11. Innes' Early Scotch History, p. 61. Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, 1473—1498, p. 188.

[3] This interesting document will be given in a later issue of the Club.

(spelled Balze), granted to Thomas Baillie the Canonry of Ballenrick *alias* Provan (called the Prebendrie of the Kirk of Glasgow). Of the same date, Adrian executes a Retrocession, securing to the said William, for his life, the fruits of Provan. The meaning of these two deeds is plain. William Baillie wished, without any loss of income to himself, to secure the reversion to Thomas Baillie. What Canon William may have been to Canon Thomas does not appear. Very probably he was father to him, as we shall presently see a later Canon William was to a later Thomas. It was an age of spiritual wickedness in high places, and the Baillie ethics were not above the standard of the age.

In 1549, Gavin Hamilton, Dean of Glasgow, and General Vicar there, "the seat "being vaccant," presents the Prebend and Canonrie foresaid to another William Baillie (possibly the son of Thomas—the dates would suit). This Canon William Baillie, having lived to see the Reformation of 1560, jaloused that no more Baillies were likely to be Prebendaries of Provand: was there any reason why they should not be Lairds thereof instead? The holy father had two sons to provide for, and if any man provide not for his own, he hath denied the faith. Canon Baillie knew his duty better. So on 20th April, 1562 (as early, no doubt, as he could complete his pious arrangements) the Canon, with consent of the Dean and Chapter (whom he had probably helped in similar acts of faith) granted to his son Thomas Baillie of Ravenscraig a Feu Charter of All and Haill the lands of Provand, with the mains, meadows, mills, multures, and haill parts pendicles and pertinents thereof To be holden of the Prebends and Canons of the said Prebendrie, for the yearly payment of £95 7s. Scots, in two equal payments at Whitsunday and Martinmas, with 32 bolls horse-corn (or for every boll 5s. money), and 8 dozen hens (or for every hen 6 pennies money), in two equal portions between Martinmas and Candlemas—which *Reddendo* is computed to amount in all to £108 Scots money. The Prebendrie contained the following lands, all easily recognized, some as good properties, some as considerable estates: Easter and Wester Cowhunchollie (now Queenslie; as James Kaye says, "it's an awfu' genteel warld noo"), Gartcraig, Blartlinnie, Blarquharne (Blochairn), Jermistoun, Balgray, Hougonfield, Ballornock, Milntoun, Riddrie, Rachesie, Craigend, Garthamlock, Cardowan, Gartsheugh, with the miln, the mayns and the meadow of Provan, and the wood called Gartwood. It cannot be said that Canon Baillie rack-rented his son at £95 7s. Scots, 32 bolls horse-corn, and 8 dozen hens.

Thomas Baillie did not retain his great estate. On the 6th December, 1570 (by which time the old Canon was dead), Thomas transferred the lands to his

brother William Baillie, Senator and President of the College of Justice by the title of Lord Provan.[1] It was probably the practised legal hand of the President that traced the elaborate lines of defence by which I next find the weak title to Provan to have been fortified. Only an *à priori* expropriator of the Henry George sort could break through them.

1. Queen Mary, by a Charter under the Great Seal, dated 23rd June, 1565, confirms the Feu Charter of 1562 by Canon William to his son Thomas.

2. James Boyd, Tulchan Archbishop of Glasgow, by Charter, dated 13th July, 1579, again confirms the said Feu Charter of 1562.

3. King James, by Charter under the Great Seal, dated 22nd November,

[1] The fraternity of Messrs. William and Thomas Baillie is made out from the titles. In the Charter of Provan granted by Thomas of Ravenscraig in 1570, President William appears plump and plain as "son of the late William Baillie, Canon foresaid." (Perhaps his venerable father had procured letters of legitimation for him, as the President six years afterwards did for *his* natural son John. (See Reg. Mag. Sig., vol. iii., No. 2601, *anno* 1576.) The Records of the Great Seal are full of Letters of Legitimation in the few years after the Reformation. Under the new order of things the natural children of clerics, grown rich by church plunder, were anxious to wipe off the stain of bastardy. (See Robertson's History of Scotland, II., 354.) Ravenscraig does not appear as the Canon's son, but in the undernoted Charter of 1600 confirming the President's daughter Elizabeth Baillie's Conveyance of Provan to her son Francis, Ravenscraig is called her uncle. Therefore Ravenscraig and the President were brothers, sons of the Canon foresaid: *q. e. d.*

We hear nothing of the mother, in the vigorous vernacular "the Canon's hure"; perhaps there were two "hures." The Spiritual Estate of the time was agamic, but not monogynic. See for instance the Canon's contemporary, Sir David Lindsay, *passim*. Thus his Abbot declares—

"My paramours is baith als fat and fair
As ony wench intill the toun of Air"—

(already famed, it would seem, for "bonnie lasses"). Then "Solace" tells us—

"For all the prelatis of this natioun,
For the maist part,
They think na schame to haif ane hure,
And sum hes three under their cure:
This to be trew, I'll yew assure."

And "Spiritualitie" caps this with—

"Howbeit I dar nocht plainlie spouse ane wyfe,
Yet concubenis I haif had four or fyfe."

We hear of no Miss Baillies, but there were plenty then of their sort. Hear our friend the Abbot—

"I send my sonis to Pareis to the scuillis—
I trust in God that they sal be na fuillis—
And all my douchteris I haif weill provydit.
Now juge ye if my office be weil gydit."

"Spiritualitie" is equally sure he has done his duty as a father—

"And to my sonis I haif given rich rewairdis,
And all my dochteris marreit upon lairdis.
I let you wit, my lord, I am na fule,
For why I ryde upon ane amland mule."

1592, again confirms the said Feu Charter of 1562, and also Queen Mary's Charter of Confirmation of 1565.

At the date of this Charter by King James the old lawyer was near his end: he wished, no doubt, to leave everything as safe as he could leave it. So far he succeeded: the title to Provan was never challenged.

But if the President had thought to found a family of Baillie of Provan, he was disappointed. He died on 26th May, 1593, leaving two sons, William (called after his grandfather, the good old Canon) and John; but both William, the longer liver of the two, and John died without issue, and Provan passed to "the air," their sister Elizabeth Baillie, who was married to Sir Robert

Indeed, "Spiritualitie's" daughters, with the number of them and the tochers of them, had spoiled the matrimonial market for "Temporalitie." Hear his complaint—

"For quhy? the markit raisit bene sa hie
That Prelatis dochtouris of this natioun
Ar maryit with sic superfluitie,
They will nocht spair to gif twa thowsand pound
With their dochtouris to ane nobill man.
In riches sa they do superabound,
Bot *we* may nocht do sa, be Sanct Allan!
Thir proud Prelatis our dochteris sair may ban
That thay remane at hame sa lang unmaryit.
Schir, let your barrouns do the best they can,
Some of our dochtouris, I dreid, sal be miscaryit."

I rather think William was the elder brother, and was meant all along to have Provan. A Scotchman is the last man to put his estate past an eldest son, particularly an eldest son who has risen in the world. But the President himself may have suggested that Provan should for a time be held for him *in commendam.* Those were risky times for men in high places. The President had good cause to know this. He became a Senator of the College of Justice in 1550. The President, Sinclair Bishop of Brechin, died in 1566. Thereon Baillie (whose judicial title was Lord Provand) "bruikit" the Presidentship, how or on what footing cannot be made out. He was not allowed to keep on bruiking it. On 6th December, 1567, the Regent Murray wrote that "it is the King's resolution to restore the Colledge of Justice to the first institutione, and seeing ane prelate of the spiritual estate wes ordained to be President, alse indeed wes the Abbot of Cambuskenneth, the bishops of Orknay and Ross, and umquhile John Bishop of Brechin, occupyed that place, since whose deceis be the space of two yeirs none has been admitted, but the same wes bruikit be William Baillie Lord Provand as President," and thereon appointed Sir James Balfour of Pittendreich (author or reputed author of Balfour's Practics) to be President, and Lord Provand to act in his absence. On receipt of this letter Lord Provand "dissassented theirfra." He well might. The affair was a monstrous job. Though the first four Presidents had been clerics, the status of the Presidentship had never been defined, and though Sir James Balfour had once studied divinity, he had no better title to be of the Spiritual Estate than his holding of the Commendatorship of the Priory of Pittenweim, the price he had exacted for one of his many perfidies. For all this, Lord Provand's disassent was disallowed, and he was without more ado evicted. The truth was this: Sir James held the Justice-Clerkship; Murray had another purpose for this place; and Sir James, who always had his price, resigned the Justice-Clerkship on condition of getting the Presidentship. It is pleasant to know that he did not long draw the wages of iniquity, and on his expulsion Lord Provand again took the chair, and "bruikit it" till his death in 1593.—*Brunton and Haig,* pp. 96-110.

Hamilton of Goslington. Her marriage brings on the scene a family of Hamiltons, best known as the Hamiltons of Silvertonhill, who were long big folks in Clydesdale.

The founder of this family was a Sir James Hamilton, Knight, who first appears in an Entail of the Hamilton Estates by James, 2nd Lord Hamilton and 1st Earl of Arran, dated 17th January, 1512-13. The heirs therein called to the succession next after the Earl himself and his heirs male *de corpore*, are (1) his natural son, Sir James Hamilton of Fynnart; (2) Sir Patrick Hamilton of Kincavel, natural son of the 1st Lord Hamilton, the Earl's father; (3) John Hamilton of Broomhill, another natural son of the 1st Lord; and (4) Sir James Hamilton of Silvertonhill. We are nowhere told who this Sir James was, but his position in the Entail shows that he was near the main Hamilton stem. Either he or his son John Hamilton before 1528 acquired the lands of Newton. John Hamilton further swelled the family fortunes. Sir James had only owned half of Silvertonhill: John acquired the other half, and also the lands of Goslington.[1] He died in 1535, predeceased by his son Andrew Hamilton. Andrew Hamilton had left two sons, another Andrew, who succeeded to his grandfather in Silvertonhill and Newton, and a younger son, Alexander, who had Goslington. Andrew II. is named among the heirs to the Hamilton estates in a second Entail by the Duke of Chatelherault in 1541, and, curiously enough, in the same order as his great grandfather in the Entail of 1512-13, *i.e.*, next after Hamilton of Broomhill. Andrew II.'s son and heir, Andrew III., succeeded as a child, and was lovingly cared for in his minority by his uncle, Alexander Hamilton of Goslington, hence known as the "Tutor of Silvertonhill." Andrew III. in due time grew up, married Elspeth Baillie of Carphin, and left an only surviving son, Francis Hamilton of Silvertonhill and Newton. Francis Hamilton was a "very "enthusiastic and wrong-headed" individual: so Douglas says. In plain English, he was cracked. He was being bewitched, he was sure of it, by Dame Isabel Boyd, the Lady Blair, and he bombarded Parliament with petitions for relief from the sorceress. He was soon relieved from her by death, and, having fortunately never married, was succeeded by his grand-uncle, the Tutor of Silvertonhill,

[1] Silvertonhill is in the Parish of Hamilton, a quaint old place near the Barncleugh entrance to Cadzow. Hamilton of Wishaw, *circa* 1710, describes it as "an old ruinous house, once the seat of a good family, desygned thereby, who had a good estate; but it now belongs to Alexander Black."

Goslington (or Tweedyside) is in the Barony and Parish of Stonehouse, "sometyme" (as old Wishaw says) the seat of the Lairds of Silvertonhill; but it now belongs, with the rest of the Baronie, to the Lady Castlehill and the Laird of Stevensone." (*Hamilton of Wishaw*, pp. 9, 18.)

Newton is in the Barony and Parish of Strathavon.

in the representation of the family. This was all the Tutor succeeded to: Francis Hamilton, by his eccentricities and extravagances, had wasted his whole estate.[1] But in the new line the family fortunes took a new start. The Tutor's son, Sir Andrew Hamilton of Goslington (knighted by Queen Mary), fought on the Queen's side at Langside, and was attainted, but by a happy reversal of the attainder transmitted his honours and lands to his son Robert. Robert Hamilton, afterwards Sir Robert Hamilton of Goslington (knighted by King James), was the husband of Elizabeth Baillie, the "air" of Provan.

Sir Robert Hamilton and Elizabeth Baillie had three sons—Francis of Provan, Edward of Balgray, and James, who is alleged[2] to have recovered Newton, and to be the James Hamilton, ancestor of the Hamiltons of Newton, a family extinct since 1823.

In 1599 Elizabeth Baillie with her husband's consent conveyed Provan to the eldest son, Francis, and on the head thereof, once more to strengthen the title, a Charter was got from King James in 1600, confirming, not the last Conveyance

[1] The Tutor of Silvertonhill must have groaned in spirit over the ruin wrought by Francis Hamilton; for he had the honour of the family much at heart. In a will made before his wife had borne him children he names as executor his old ward, Andro his bruthr-sone, "the air": he ordains him to found tway obittis in the Kirk of Hamiltone, as use is, for his fader and moderis saulis: he leaves to Andro Hamiltone of Lathame 200 merks, and he complete marriage with his bruthr docter, (who had also no doubt been his ward): "and the geir at to him pertenis, his dettis and legacies beand payt, he leyfs to his barne, gif his wife hes ony to him, and gif sche hes nane, he leyfs to his bruther sonnis, *and to complete his toure with.*" Before marriage he had had a natural son, for whom he thus provides: "And I ordane Andro, my bruthr sone, to tak my son fra Mareoun Or fra he be tway yeiris of aige, and to do him as his conscience serves him, and *gif he be like to be ane man*, to gif him Edward Brokis markland." The Tutor never thought he should live to bury both bruthr sone and bruthr grandsone, and to see the estate he had nursed with pious care scattered to the winds. (*Hamilton of Wishaw*, p. 19.)

[2] Alleged namely by Burke, who repeatedly in both Peerage and Landed Gentry gives a long pedigree of the Hamiltons of Newton. Any interest this pedigree has depends on Burke's statements that James Hamilton was of the ancient Silvertonhill line, and that his acquisition of Newton was the recovery of an ancient Silvertonhill possession. Somehow I did not feel sure of my Burke, and I have had my doubts fully confirmed.

First.—James Hamilton, ancestor of the Hamiltons of Newton, may have been of high degree, but there is not one word in any public writ to show who he was or what he was. Hamiltons are as common in Clydesdale as Campbells in Cantyre, and they are not all sib to the Duke.

Second.—Newtons are as common as Hamiltons (there are five columns of each in the Scotch County Directory), and Burke has got a little mixed among them. James Hamilton's Newton is in the Barony of Drumsargard, an old Douglas possession; and Burke, following Anderson in his "History of the House of Hamilton," makes it out to have come to the Silvertonhills by marriage with a Douglas heiress. Anderson even vouches the marriage by a reference to Reg. Mag. Sig., Lib. xiv. 406. Unluckily the Register (so far as printed) contains no such deed. What it does contain is abundant proof that the Newton of the Silvertonhills was part of the Barony of Avondale in the uplands of the Middle Ward, not of the Barony of Drumsargard in the pleasant haughs of Cambuslang. This Barony of Drumsargard, at the forfeiture of the Douglases in 1545,

only, but the earlier Provan writs, as far back as the old Canon's Charter to his son Thomas.

The title was surely now indefeasible; but there are other ways of losing lands than flaws in title. Francis Hamilton favoured his namesake, the earlier Francis, ran into debt right and left, and fairly couped the crans. Fortunately his brother Balgray took after the old Tutor, and, by purchase in 1631 and 1632 of the various Apprizings against Francis, recovered Provan. Moreover, he recovered part of the old Silvertonhill lands, and resumed the old family title of Hamilton of Silvertonhill. Finally, he succeeded his father in Goslington. Thus his son, Sir Robert Hamilton, Knight and Baronet[1] by favour of Charles I., was styled of Silvertonhill, Goslington, and Provan. In him the family fortunes culminated, only to fall once more, and irretrievably. Sir Robert had two families to provide for: he had a strong faith in the Stuarts, and a faith not without works, a costly creed in those days: he lived, as a cavalier should, at a bountiful old rate: and his fortune melted away.[2] His son

passed entire to the Hamiltons, who still own most of it and the superiority of the rest. Its Newton never appears as a separate property till James Hamilton (whoever he was) had a charter of it from Duchess Anne *circa* 1696. These statements may be relied on. They are from notes on the Register of the Great Seal, which I have from a friend who has made a study of Scotch family history.

To the same friend's knowledge of the Great Seal Register I owe a correction of the Silvertonhill pedigree as given by Burke. Burke traces the line to an Alexander de Hamilton of "Qhuitecamp, *afterwards Silvertonhill*," next brother of James 1st Lord Hamilton, and disponee in a Charter by Alexander Earl of Crawford in 1449. Now, this Alexander Hamilton (whose Christian name was John, by the way) is in that Charter simply called "frater germanus" of James 1st Lord Hamilton, and had no connection whatever, as far as records show, with either the lands or the Hamiltons of Silvertonhill. The first mention of Silvertonhill as a separate estate is in a settlement executed by James 1st Lord Hamilton, on 4th Feb., 1473-4, on the eve of his marriage to the Princess Mary, in favour of John Hamilton, his eldest "carnal" son by Janet Calderwood (ancestor of the 1st Lord Belhaven), and his brothers Patrick and David in succession: Silvertonhill is among the lands so settled. Qhuitecamp, or Qhuit Camp, is 20 miles away, in the parish of Crawford. It was held by the Hamiltons of Shawfield, very early cadets of Hamilton, who by the way held the Silvertonhills' Newton earlier than did the Silvertonhills. (Reg. Mag. Sig., No. 2481.)

Who Sir James, the actual founder of the Silvertonhill Hamiltons, really was cannot be fixed. But he was perhaps an illegitimate connection of the Hamiltons. The 1st Lord Hamilton and his son, the Earl of Arran, were prolific of bastards; and Fynnart, the Earl's bastard son, had four bastards of his own. No doubt many of the Clydesdale Hamiltons besides Belhaven came in this way.

[1] Sir Robert is said to have been made Baronet in 1646, but there is some doubt about his Baronetcy. He is styled simply "Miles," in his conveyance to the Town in 1667, his last Provan writ; and he would hardly be made a Baronet after his collapse. At least now-a-days they don't promote ruined men. But perhaps the Stuarts were truer to their friends.

[2] Perhaps, like many a great landowner, he had never had a fair chance. Provan had been conveyed to him in 1646 by his father Edward of Balgray, under burden of 14,000 merks to seven younger children, and of his father's debts. These debts were probably heavy. Balgray is not a fertile settlement even now, and it is not easy to see how Edward could have paid for Provan except by borrowing the money. Thus Sir

followed in the footsteps of his father, and ran through what little was left. Silvertonhill, Goslington, Provan, all went, and the ruin of the family was complete. This time it was final. The Hamiltons, still styled of Silvertonhill, have never won back an acre of their old lands, nor re-entered the landed class. But from father to son they have maintained an honourable position in one branch or another of the public service. The present head of the family, 13th in direct male descent from Sir James Hamilton, first of Silvertonhill, is the venerable Sir Robert North Collie Hamilton, K.C.B., an eminent Indian civilian, who, throughout a long career, and notably in the Mutiny, has done distinguished service.

Sir Robert Hamilton's manor-house of Provan Hall, the *turris fortalicium et maneriei locus* of the titles, is still standing. It is now a farm-house, and little known, but it is well worth a visit. It stands high, on a natural platform that slopes down to the meadows of Provan, through which now winds the Monkland Canal. It faces south, and looks over the meadows away across the wide basin of the Clyde. It consists of two separate parallel houses, united by a strong loop-holed wall, which is pierced by an arched gateway. The whole now forms three sides of a court which a second wall may once have completed. The front house has probably been rebuilt in the early part of last century. The other house, with crow-stepped gables, vaulted basement, and huge fireplace, is probably older than Sir Robert; but his initials, R. H., with the Hamilton *cinq-foils* and the date 1647, are cut on the outer face of the arched gateway. On the slope in front of the Hall is a fine old terraced garden. Outside the gateway still stands a huge yew, with mutilated trunk, dead of old age three years ago: it must have been an old tree when Sir Robert sat under its shadow, and gazed sadly on the broad lands that were slipping from his grasp.

In 1654 he had, perhaps with a survival of the Baillie love of Confirmations, what appears in the Inventory of Writs as "Ane Chartour granted by the late Usurper." This was the last Provan writ in a Hamilton's favour. On 3rd September, 1667, he sold Provan, and so *exeunt* the Hamiltons of Silvertonhill.

Some conditions of the sale show the straits Sir Robert was reduced to. The creditors had taken out sundry Apprizings against him—he assigns any reversion these might still leave: a certain Bond he had granted he binds himself to make forthcoming: his chief, the Duke of Hamilton, no doubt in his interest,

Robert would succeed to the *damnosa hereditas* of the name of a great estate without the reality, and not he so much as Francis would be to blame for the family ruin. The uncle ate the sour grapes, and the nephew's teeth were set on edge.

had had a grant of the unfortunate cavalier's life-rent Escheat—this also he is taken bound to make over to the purchaser.[1]

The purchaser was the Town of Glasgow, and on 3rd March, 1669, William Andersone, Provost, John Walkinshaw, Peter Gemmill, and James Fairie, Bailies, Robert Rae, Dean of Guild, Manasseh Lyle, Deacon-Convener; and Thomas Scott, Treasurer, had from Charles II. a Charter of Confirmation of Sir Robert's Disposition to them.[2] In this Charter the *Reddendo* of money, horse corn, and hens, is the same as in the 1562 Charter by old Canon Baillie to son Thomas, except for an augmentation of three merks and a later augmentation of 5s. The feu-duty now payable for the whole of Provan to the Crown (which, of course, has come in place of the Church) is £9 0s. 10d. sterling.

Why the Town of Glasgow should have bought this big estate does not appear, but the Town has always been a land-couper, and doubtless there was as good reason for the Provan purchase as for the recent operation at Dalmuir. By Provan, at all events, the Town lost no money.

The price they paid to Sir Robert Hamilton in 1667 was 106,000 merks or £70,666 13s. 4d. Scots, equal to £5888 17s. 9⅓d. sterling. At the time of the purchase the Hamiltons had feued out the following parts of Provan:—1. Milton, feued by Sir Robert Hamilton of Goslington, Knight (grandfather to the Sir Robert Hamilton, disponer to the town), and his son, Edward Hamilton of Silvertonhill,

[1] Poor Sir Robert also left his place in very bad order. In the Minutes of the Town Council of 2nd May, 1668, we read that the Magistrates and Council, being informed that the mansion house of Provand (lately bought by them from Sir Robert) is in great decay, appoint the Dean of Guild to see to it, and to the reparation thereof, and recommend to Peter Gemmil, late bailie, to provide ane cobble for the use of the loch thereof. [The loch thereof, which has now disappeared, was, I believe, in the Provand meadows below the mansion house.] There is a still more significant Minute of Town Council on 3rd June. "The same day, forsuameikleas Baillie Cauldwell was formerlie charged at the instance of Auchinrivoch, for apprehending the laird of Silvertounhill for some debt, and that he being apprehendit accordinglie, the said Baillie being persuadit be some to dimit him, in respect of theis things betwixt the towne and the laird, The said Provest, Bailleis and Counsell, therefore, doe heirby bind and obleis thame and their successors to warrand, relieve, and skaithless keip the said Johne Cauldwall theranent." "Theis things betwixt the towne and the laird" dated back long before the towne's purchase. In the Minute of 22 October, 1664, the Provest, in a journey to Edinburgh "for doing and agenting the tounes business," "is to wakin Dumbartane busines, and the action against Silvercraigs, and to sie to all things tends to the guid of the towne, and to mynd the monye awand be the lait Argyll, *and to be myndfull of Silvertounhills busines.*"

[2] This Charter of Confirmation by Charles II. contains one very curious clause. It "unites, annexes, and incorporates all and singular the lands and towns of Provan, houses, buildings, woods, lochs, mill, and others, with the pertinents, in and to the Burgh of Glasgow, to remain inseparably with the same in all time to come." I have seen no other notice of this clause, except that it re-appears in the Act of Parliament of 23rd Dec., 1669. (Scots Acts, VII. 647.) I can give no explanation of it, but it has certainly not been acted on. I believe that about the same time a like attempt, alike resultless, was made to hitch into the Burgh the lands of Gorbals and the lands of Partick.

to James Hamilton of Milton (another son of Goslington's) and Edward Hamilton. 2. Two parts of Ballornock, feued to Thomas Law, minister at Inchinnan. 3. Another part of the same, feued to Thomas Law, the minister's son. 4. Balgray, feued to Walter Neilson. 5. Germiston and Meadowland, feued to John Kirkland in Cardowan. 6. Heugonfield, feued to William Clidsdaill, chirurgiane in Glasgow; and, lastly, Blairquhairn or Blochairn, feued to John Spreull, writer in Glasgow.

The Town do not seem to have made any change on their Provan estate till 1729, when they disponed to Robert Lang and others the unfeued portions of Provan, amounting to 2012 (Scots) acres, for a grassum or lump sum of £64,495 12s. Scots, or £5,375 8s. 8d. sterling, plus a lump feu-duty of £1,240 6s. Scots, or £103 8s. sterling.

In implement of the sale of 1729, the Town granted the following separate feus :—

1. On the 22nd June, 1732, they feued to James Miller, elder, and James Miller, younger, both maltmen in Glasgow, the Town's part of Cochnoch Muir and 8 acres or thereby on the north side of the Milln Water, the whole being 49 acres or thereby, and now belonging to Major Charles Campbell Graham Stirling of Craigbarnet.

2. On the same day they feued to William Miller the lands of Craigend Muir of Provand, consisting of 169 acres or thereby, and including the Moss of Craigend Muir.

3. On 21st September, 1732, they feued to John Cameron the lands of Ruchazie, consisting of 104 acres or thereby, and Garthamlock Muir, now called Frankfield, consisting of 102 acres or thereby, all now the property of George Miller of Gartcraig and Frankfield.

4. On 27th September, 1734, they feued to James M'Millan, merchant in Glasgow, the lands of Cardowan Muir or Tad Muir.

The feus given off previous to the Town's purchase, and the sale of 1729, together exhausted the Tenandrie, except—

a. The Miln of Provan and 14 acres adjacent thereto. (The Milntown proper was one of the old Hamilton feus, and is the "Milton" from which the late Stirling-Crawford took his title.)

b. An acre close to the outlet of Hogganfield.

c. The solum of Hogganfield Loch and Frankfield (or Cam) Loch.

These the Town retained, no doubt to give them the command of the water for their mills lower down the Molendinar : and they still retain them.

Finally, in 1767, just 100 years after the purchase from Silvertonhill, the Town rouped off their Provan feu-duties,[1] it is said to clear the debt they had run up in building St. Andrew's Church.[2] From the roup there was excepted (whether by accident or by design) a feu-duty of 10 merks a year (but with entries untaxed) from the lands of Germiston; and this feu-duty the Town still hold. The superiority of Balgray was also not included in the sale, and the Town are supposed still to hold it; but there is neither feu-duty nor casualty to be got out of Balgray.[3]

The Town certainly could not complain of the prices they got at their roup. For the superiorities of Craigend Muir, Blackhill, and others, yielding £239 13s., George Moncrieff of Airdrie gave them £8,909: for the superiorities of Gartcraig, Provan Hall, and others, yielding £440 2s. 2d., William Macdowall of Castlesemple gave them £16,523: for the superiorities of Garthamloch, Cardowan, and others, yielding £436 10s. 6d., John Campbell of Clathic gave them £15,500: and for the superiorities of Blochairn, Hogganfield, and others, yielding £178 12s. 2d., James Hill, writer in Glasgow, gave them £9,400, all Scots money. The sum of the feu-duties sold was £1,294 17s. 10d. (=£107 18s. 2d. stg.); and the total price was £50,332 (=£4,194 6s. 8d. stg.), or 39 years' purchase. Feu-duties are eagerly sought for now-a-days by those unhappy persons who have money to invest, but the choicest of them would never fetch 39 years' purchase. The extravagant prices of 1767 were given by good old Tories like Castlesemple and Clathic, not for investments, but for votes. Provan holds of the Crown, and the parcels of feu-duties were no doubt adjusted so as each to make up the curious qualification which, till the Reform Act of 1832, gave a vote for a Knight of the Shire.[4]

Even with the extravagant price of the Provan feu-duties the Town made no extravagant profit out of their Provan spec. They realized in 1729 £5,375 8s. 8d.,

[1] See Minute of Council, 3rd Feb., 1767.

[2] Few folks now-a-days see St. Andrew's, or know how well worth seeing it is. It is a reduced copy of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and is the best Scotch specimen of its stately style of church architecture. Note the great fluted stone columns, and the massy, carved mahogany work of the interior, and in the façade Mungo Nasmyth's mysterious flat arches. St. Andrew's was 17 years in building. It was begun in 1739: a very big job for the Glasgow of the date—too big—it was slowly making way when the troubles and losses of the rebellion stopped it: and it only at last got finished in 1756.

[3] Here is the advertisement of the sale (Glasgow Journal, 25 December, 1766):—"To be sold, the feu-duties and superiorities of the twenty pound land of old extent of Provan, lying in the Baronry Parish of Glasgow, and Sheriffdom of Lanark, held feu by the Magistrates and Town Council of Glasgow off the Crown. Four of the lots are each of them above £400 of valuation as now divided in the cess books." (The advertisement of the sale in 1729 has had to be omitted from want of space: it may appear in a later issue.)

[4] Here it is: "Moreover, to qualify a person to elect a [Scotch] Member of Parliament to represent a County, he must have stood infeft during the space of a year, and have been in possession as an immediate vassal, holding of the Crown or Prince, absolutely and irredeemably, either in fee or in liferent of the pro-

and in 1767 £4,194 6s. 8d., together £9,569 15s. 4d., or £3,680 17s. 6⅔d. above the £5,888 17s. 9⅓d. which they had paid in 1667. The truth is that the great rise in the value of land has been since 1767. Of course the Town still retain the Miln of Provan, and 14 acres there, and an acre at the outlet of Hogganfield Loch, and the solum of Hogganfield and Frankfield Lochs, and 10 merks a year out of Germiston, and the blench superiority of Balgray; but the value of these assets would not make the account much up or down. The feu-duties sold in 1767 were of the annual value of £1,294 17s. 10d. Scots. The feu-duty created in 1729 was of the annual value of £1,240 6s. Scots. The difference, £54 11s. 10d. Scots, probably represents the annual value of feu-duties that had been created by Sir Robert Hamilton. These, if we are to judge from the Germiston 10 merks (one of the Hamilton feu-duties), were from the first little better than nominal. Sir Robert, being pressed for money, had no doubt taken what he could get in hand, and created trifling feu-duties for the sake of retaining the superiority.

With the sale of 1767 the Town practically closed their connection with Provan.[1] Yet they still keep a titular connection with Provan which has been a puzzle to many. A large estate needs a factor. The Church had had a factor, or *balleus de Provan*[2]: so no doubt had the Baillies and the Hamiltons: and the Town, immediately on their purchase in 1667, appointed James Andersoune, sone lawfull to William Andersoune, portioner of Newtoune, to be Baillie of the landis of Provane and Collectour of the rent thereof, and he to have ane commissioune for this effect, and they recommended to him to hold courtis there with all convinencie.[3] With the disappearance of the estate one might have looked for the disappearance of the factor. But just as there still is a Lord Warden of the

perty or superiority of lands, mills, tiends, or fishings, retoured to 40/ of Old Extent prior to 1681, or valued at £400 Scots [yearly], or he must be the apparent heir of a person holding such a qualification, or the husband of a female proprietor." (Bell on Election Laws, 1812, p. 49.) Under this electoral law a man might have an estate of £10,000 a year and have no vote. On the other hand, properties that filled the necessary conditions were scarce and were seldom to be had, and a superiority with a blench or a nominal *Reddendo* might fetch £1,000, or much more in a County where parties were equally balanced, or the market was raised by a rich Whig or two.

[1] The connection has, however, been renewed in our own day. In 1875 the Town bought back from Robert Walker of Lethamhill the lands of Blackhill, part of their old estate. The purchase extended to 74 acres 1 rood, and the purchase-money (at £320 per acre) came to more than twice what they got first and last out of their whole purchase from Sir Robert Hamilton. They were too quick in selling. They seem also to have been too quick in buying back. They have not yet made up their minds what to do with their purchase, and Blackhill is meantime eating its head off.

[2] See *e.g.* in 1512, Diocesan Registers II., 446.

[3] Minute of Council, 21st Nov., 1667.

Cinque Ports, so there still is a Bailie of Provan. The functions of course in each case have been changed. It is now the duty of the Lord Warden to live in Walmer Castle whenever it suits him, and of the Bailie of Provan to attend all civic entertainments that are to his liking. The Wardenship is a life appointment, and the Premier in whose Premiership it falls vacant is expected either in person or by deputy to undertake the duties. No Premier, however absorbed in state affairs, has ever refused, and Wellington died in Walmer Castle at his post. So with the Bailieship of Provan, to which the Town Council appoints. Dreghorns of Blochairn, Dinwiddies of Germiston, Millers of Frankfield, have held it—it was only natural they should, as Provan lairds; but our busiest and best known citizens, William Donald, James Finlay, his son Kirkman Finlay, Banker Dennistoun, etc., etc., have uniformly answered the call of duty. The appointment used to be a yearly one. Now-a-days the Bailieship has become practically (like the Wardenship) a life appointment, and it is always held by one whose long service in the Council shows that the duties are safe in his hands. The last holder was the venerable ex-Bailie James Couper. On his death in 1864 ex-Bailie James Hannan succeeded, and is now Bailie of Provan.

The accompanying view has been taken under difficulties. The old mansion is now surrounded by the Blochairn Fire-Clay Works, and is almost buried by a great bing of "tirring." The building shown was no doubt built by "Bob Dragon," who succeeded his father, Robert Dreghorn of Blochairn, in 1765, and died in 1804. It is of the style in vogue 100 years ago, and is a replica of Plantation, which was built in 1783. But there was an older house on the site. On the west gable of the existing house can still be traced the outline of a wing, narrow, one-storeyed, and steep-roofed. This and the crow-stepped offices still standing must have been as old as the Spreulls: perhaps parts of them were as old as the Hamiltons: few people have the cash or the courage to rebuild from the ground, and it is likely that Blochairn House grew out of the old steading of Wester Blochairn, and that Blochairn Farm stands on the site of the old steading of Easter Blochairn. The approach was from the Cumbernauld Road: the porter's lodge still stands, looking out with a bewildered air on the surrounding ruin. Blochairn stands high and on the unkindly till, and could never have been a very taking place: but it looked south over shrubbery and garden sloping to the purling Molendinar, and it was sheltered from the north by Blochairn Hill, the highest ground in the neighbourhood. A footpath led from the house up the hill. The top of the hill was crowned with trees, and commanded a noble view. But St. Rollox is a sair sanct to trees and views, and you will find neither of these now-a-days on Blochairn Hill.

WOODEN HOUSES IN CLOSE No. 28 SALTMARKET.

Owing partly to the operations of the Improvement Trustees, partly to the great swathes cut in the City by the Union Railway, and partly to private enterprise, the old wooden houses which at one time out-numbered the stone houses in Glasgow have well nigh disappeared. It is a good thing they have, for they were cold, uncomfortable, and very dangerous. If a fire broke out there was no saying where or when it would stop. On the 17th of June, 1652, almost one third of the City was destroyed by fire, a thousand families were made homeless, and damage was done to the amount of £100,000 sterling.

The Magistrates in their extremity put forth the following Representation of the sad condition and humble desires of the people of Glasgow :—[1]

"It pleased the Lord, in the deep of His wisdome and overruling providence, so to dispose that upon the 17th of June last, 1652, being Thursday, a little before 2 of the clocke in the afternoone, a sudden and violent fire brake up within a narrow alley upon the east side of the [High] Street above the crosse, which, within a short space, burnt up six allies of houses with diverse considerable buildings upon the fore street. And, while the inhabitants of the neighbouring places of the towne were flocked together for the removal of the goods that could be gotten from amongst the fire, and hindering, so far as in them lay, the spreading of the same, the wind blowing from the north-east, carried such sparks of the flame as kindled, unexpectedly, some houses on the west side of the Saltmarket, where the fire so spread that it did overrun all from house to house, and consumed in some few houses what came in its way, not only houses, but goods also, both of the inhabitants of that street and of others likewise, who, when the fire began them, had brought to that place these of their goods and moveables

[1] Gibson's History of Glasgow, Glasgow, 1777, Appendix, p. 314.

Meldrum, Macdonald & Co. Engravers, Glasgow

CLOSE Nº 28 SALTMARKET

which were gotten safe from the fire that first seized upon them. This fire, by the hand of God, was carried so from the one side of the street to the other that it was totally consumed on both sides, and in it the faire, best, and most considerable buildings of the town, with all the shops and warehouses of the merchants which were therein, and from that street the flame was carried to the Tronegate, Gallowgate, and Bridge-street-gate, in all which streets a great many considerable houses and buildings, with the best part of the moveables and commodities, were burnt to ashes. This sad dispensation from the hand of an angry God continued near eighteen houres, before the great violence of the fire began to abate; in this space of time many of those who were wealthy before were extremely impoverished; many merchants and others almost ruined; a very considerable number of widows, orphans, and honest families were brought to extreme misery; the dwellings of almost a thousand families were utterly consumed and many of them who had a large patrimony, and ofttimes had been a shelter to others in their straits, had not themselves a place to cover their head or knew wherewith to provide bread for them and their families. That which was preserved from the violence of the fire being cast out in the open street, and by frequent removings thereof from one place to another, and from that to a third, and from a third place to a fourth, as the fire occasioned, so that it was either taken away by stealth, which, in such a confusion, was inevitable, or in a great part so spoiled that it was made utterly unprofitable. When some hundreds of families in great distress and wants, had, till the Saturday at night, laine in the open fields, and diverse of them were beginning to get some shelter with such of their neighbours as the Lord had spared, upon the Lord's day betwixt seven and eight in the morning the fire brake out anew in the north side of the Trongate, and continued burning violently till near twelve o'clock in the forenoon: this new and sad stroke, upon the back of the other, not only destroyed diverse dwelling houses and occasioned the pulling downe of many more, but it so terrified the whole inhabitants, that all carried out of their houses whatever moveables they had, and took themselves againe, for some nights, to the open fields; and in this feare, and removing of their goods from their houses to the streets and from the streets to the fields, the loss by stealing and spoiling of goods, was very great to all; and diverse, on whom the fire unexpectedly seized, were altogether ruined."

The Representation ends with an earnest prayer to all the charitable for help, and is backed up by a Recommendation of the urgency of the case signed by the Lord General Cromwell, Lieut. General Lambert and others.

There was another great fire in 1677 which again ravaged the Saltmarket.

The part of Glasgow town where these wooden houses are situated—that is, the space between Trongate, Saltmarket, Princes Street (alas! for the good old name of Gibson's Wynd), and King Street—has been less changed, and gives perhaps a better idea of what old Glasgow was than any other part of the town.

The houses in the illustration stand on the north side of the close on the west side of the Saltmarket, now No. 28, running through a tenement bearing the initials W. S.[1] and the date 1779, which lies immediately to the south of the quaint old tenement, with three crow-stepped gables to the street, which formerly belonged to Anderson of Dowhill, and of which a notice is given in this Part. In later years this close was known as the Nightingale Close, from a well-known howff, the Nightingale Tavern, having been situated in the lower storey of one of the wooden houses, but it was formerly known as Matthew Cumming's Close, from the name of a former proprietor. Passing through a somewhat low and narrow entry, the visitor finds himself in a narrow, dirty close, with the wooden houses on his right hand. As usual in such houses, the walls of the lower storey are stone, and the wooden walls of the second and third storeys, which slightly project, are carried on beams laid on these walls. The houses are now very ricketty, as a decent old woman who lives in one of them said—"'Deed, sir, on a windy night you'd just think it wud be awa"; but outside and in they are genuine untouched specimens of a Scotch burgh dwelling of two hundred years ago. On the third storey there may yet be seen an unglazed window, with its sliding shutter, of which a drawing is given as a tailpiece.

The description in the titles is as follows:—"All and whole that back tenement of land under and above, with the pertinents which was sometime ruinous by an accidental fire, acquired by the deceased Matthew Cumming from James Cuningham of South Hook, and rebuilt by the said Matthew Cumming, lying within the Burgh of Glasgow, upon the west side of the High Street thereof, called the Saltmarket, in the close called Matthew Cumming's Close, bounded by the lands sometime of Ninian Anderson, thereafter of the said Matthew Cumming, on the east, the lands sometime of umquhile William Cuningham, thereafter to Matthew Cumming, on the west and south respectively, and the lands of John Anderson on the north." From this description it will be noted that Matthew Cumming is said to have rebuilt the tenement after it had been destroyed by an accidental fire. Matthew Cumming or Cummin

[1] W. S. was William Scott, a saddler in Glasgow, a former owner of the property.

was Bailie in 1691 and again in 1696, and John Anderson of Dowhill, who is mentioned as possessing the tenement to the north, was Provost in 1689 and 1690. It is probable, therefore, that these houses were built shortly after the fire of 1677. Cumming is not now, and for many years has not been, a prominent Glasgow name, but in the seventeenth century the Cummings were leading citizens and merchants. M'Ure mentions them among his "several persons eminent for promoting of trade." They seem to have been the Campbells or Arthurs of that time, for in M'Ure's "list of the linen and woollen drapers, commonly called English merchants," there are no less than three Cummings, including Matthew. Either this same Matthew or his father was a member of the great company "undertaking the trade to Virginia, Carriby Islands, Barbadoes, New England, St. Christophers, Monserat, and other Colonies in America."

The older titles cannot now be got, but about the end of last century and the beginning of this, these subjects, with a number of others in Saltmarket, became the property of George Scott of Boghall, son of John Scott, baker in Glasgow. From George Scott they descended to Mrs. Elizabeth Scott or Brown, wife of James Brown of Orchard, in the parish of Carluke, who was succeeded by her daughter Rebecca Scott Brown, afterwards wife of Captain George Thomas Thornton, Adjutant 3rd Administrative Battalion Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers. In 1867 Mrs. Thornton's Marriage Contract Trustees sold them to the City Improvement Trustees, who still own them.

SLIDING SHUTTER IN OLD WOODEN HOUSE.

THE SARCOPHAGUS IN GOVAN CHURCHYARD.

This interesting monument was discovered in 1856, a few feet below the surface near the eastern boundary of the churchyard. With commendable care Dr. Leishman, the parish minister, at once took steps to secure it against injury; and at his instance the Heritors, at a meeting held on the 24th July, 1856, "having fully discussed the subject and inspected the ground, resolved that a suitable house be erected as near the spot where the relic was originally discovered as possible, on the understanding that the expense shall not exceed £120, and if more be required, that the additional sum be raised by private subscription."[1] Shortly thereafter the small house was erected, in which the Sarcophagus has since been kept. It is a substantial little building, but not particularly well suited for its special use, and it cannot be doubted that the monument under its protection has suffered a great deal more in thirty years than it did in 300 years, or perhaps 600 years, under the kindly shelter of the ground. The place is both damp and dark, and must be altered in both these respects if the progress of decay is to be arrested. The alternative is to remove the Sarcophagus; and this we think preferable, as a museum is unquestionably the proper place for it.

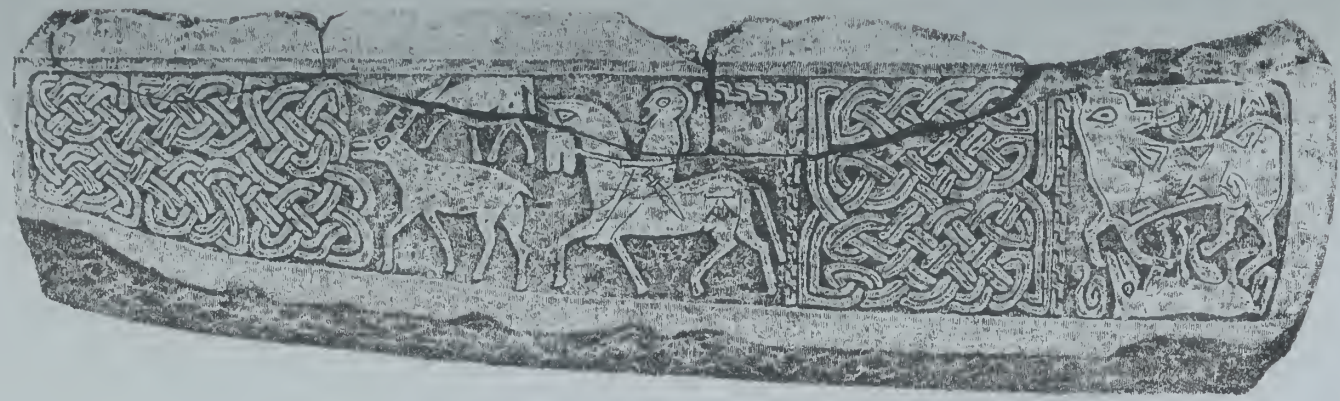
Meantime, while the details are still distinct, we have thought it desirable to preserve an exact record of them, well knowing that even in these days the existence of such relics is precarious. The drawings illustrating this notice have been made from careful measurements, and the ornament reduced from rubbings and then compared with the original.

It will be at once apparent that this coffin presents several peculiarities. The most striking of these, of course, is the sculpture upon the outside. There is, so far as we are aware, no other example in these islands of a Celto-Scandinavian stone

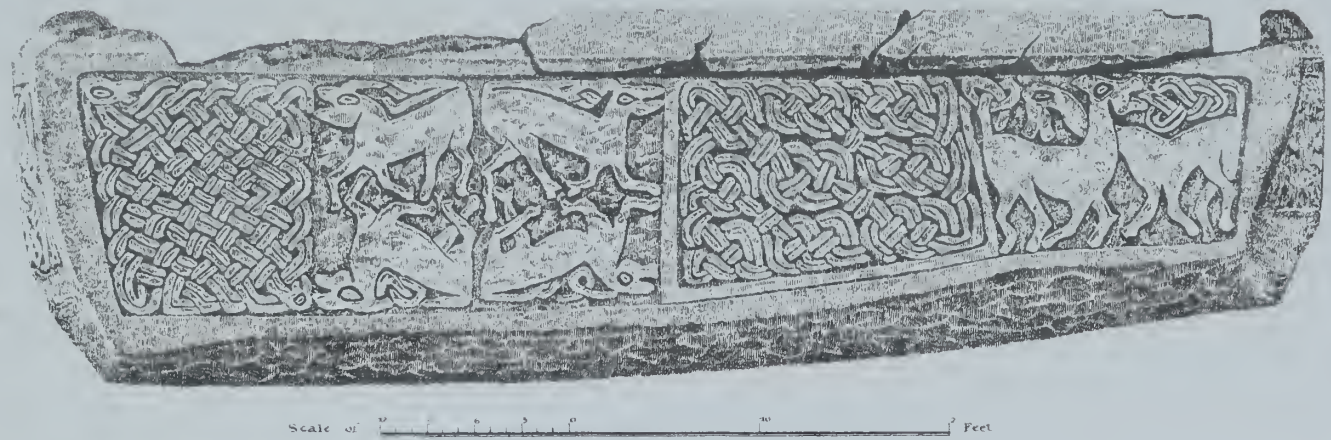
[1] Excerpt from Minute of Meeting of Heritors of Govan Parish, 24th July, 1856.

coffin so treated—that is, covered with sculpture on four sides. But the character of the sculpture itself adds immensely to the interest with which we must regard it. This carries us back to a very early period, but a period not by any means easily defined; as the interlacing ornament, of which we have here beautiful examples, was undoubtedly practised with various slight modifications during a considerable range of centuries. The Minute Book of the Govan Heritors tells us that this coffin was supposed to be that of "Constantine, King of Cornwall, who suffered martyrdom in the Highlands in the 4th century, and whose body is said in ancient records to have been buried in his own monastery at Govan." This story does not tell very well, and we have no reference to the "ancient records," but confining our attention to the coffin itself, we need have no hesitation in saying that the sculpture does not belong to the 4th century—it is much more likely to belong to the 11th. Although monuments exhibiting somewhat similar varieties of sculpture are by no means uncommon, especially in the West of Scotland, we have very few examples with authentic dates, and of these probably none are older than the middle of the 14th century. We can generally tell whether a monument with interlacing ornament belongs to a later or an earlier period than that; but the exact age of earlier examples must remain in a great measure conjectural. In the present instance the most we can venture to say is that the sculpture was probably executed somewhere between two periods more or less clearly indicated by the character of the interlacing ornament and fret-work and the dress and arms of the horseman, taken in connection with local influences, and especially the artistic development immediately succeeding one of these periods, of which we still have evidence.

The double band in interlacing work, used throughout in this monument, is not peculiar to the older examples; it is quite common in examples which are unquestionably late. But another peculiarity helps us a little. It will be observed by reference to the plates that in each case—with one exception, the rude, abortive panel on the narrow end of the coffin, on which some one seems to have tried "his 'prentice han',"—the whole elaborate design has been worked out with an endless band. In later work it will be found that as a rule each panel is filled by several complete figures intertwined. For example, near the centre of the Campbeltown Cross we have a very beautiful panel of well-spaced and regularly interlacing bands constructed with ten distinct and complete figures—two crosses and eight rings—so that to form this pattern we have *ten* separate bands having no connection with each other except by interlacing; whereas in one of these Govan panels, occupying as much



Side Elevations



SARCOPHAGUS IN GOVAN CHURCHYARD.

space, the whole pattern is formed with *one* band skilfully manipulated, and this treatment we regard as indicating greater age than the other. Again, it will be observed that the head-dress of the horseman in the hunting scene is somewhat indistinct, but it is not the high-peaked helmet of the 14th century. There can be no mistake about that. Nor is the sword the sword of that period. The sword very clearly represented here is of rare occurrence in sculpture; indeed, we have not come upon another example of it. As a rule, the mounted huntsmen have spears, and are either without swords, or, facing towards the right, do not show them. On a slab at Kilkerran, in Kintyre, evidently not older than the 14th century, we have a horseman facing towards the left, but, as we should expect, the sword he bears suspended at his side is the long pointed weapon with the drooping guard so common on the Argyllshire slabs, and invariably associated with the peaked helmet and the chain armour of the recumbent effigies of the West Coast. The Govan sword is entirely different, and is easily identified as the sword of the Vikings.[1] It is therefore another valuable indication of the age of the sculpture; and it is here associated with a style of head-dress which is uncommon, and we believe early. This consists of a close-fitting cap or helmet, surmounted by a crest extending from the front backwards over the shoulder. That it is a crest, and not merely a peculiar method of dressing the hair, is, we think, made manifest by the sculpture on the very interesting fragment from Forteviot in the Society of Antiquaries' Museum in Edinburgh, which is no doubt cotemporary, or nearly cotemporary, work. Another sculpture in the same collection—the fragment of a large slab from Shetland—shows the same peculiar crest, though not so obviously connected with a helmet; although the figures which wear it are armed with the Norwegian battleaxe.[2] In this same slab we find another feature deserving of notice, namely the incised fret-work on one of the animals. On the side of the Govan coffin, in the panel nearest the head, will be seen an animal incised in precisely the same style, so that we have on the Scandinavian slab and on the Govan Sarcophagus the same head-dress, the same incised fret-work, and on both distinctively Scandinavian arms. These are significant points of similarity, and with others lead us a long way from "Constantine, King of Cornwall."

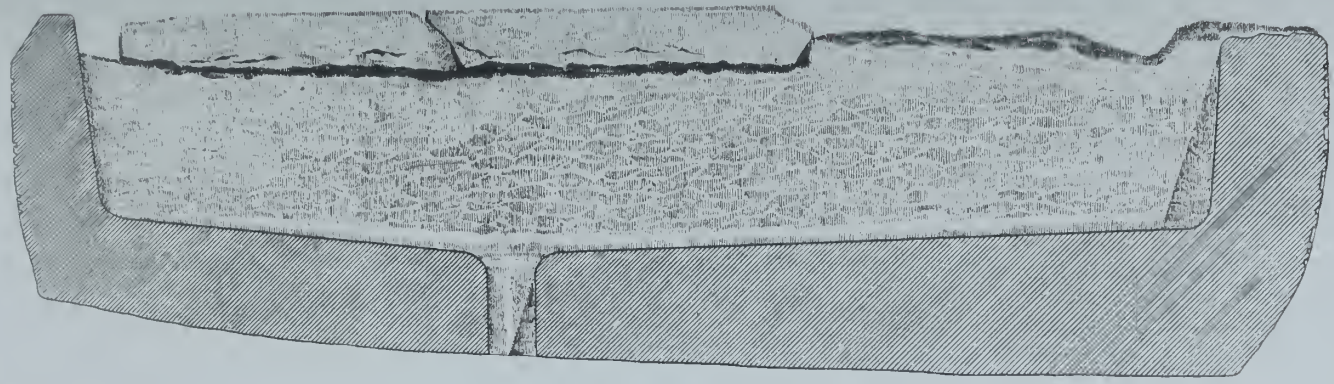
The peculiarities to which we have referred seem sufficient to establish

[1] Two of these short swords with the characteristic pommel may be seen in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and one in very good preservation in the Museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society at York.

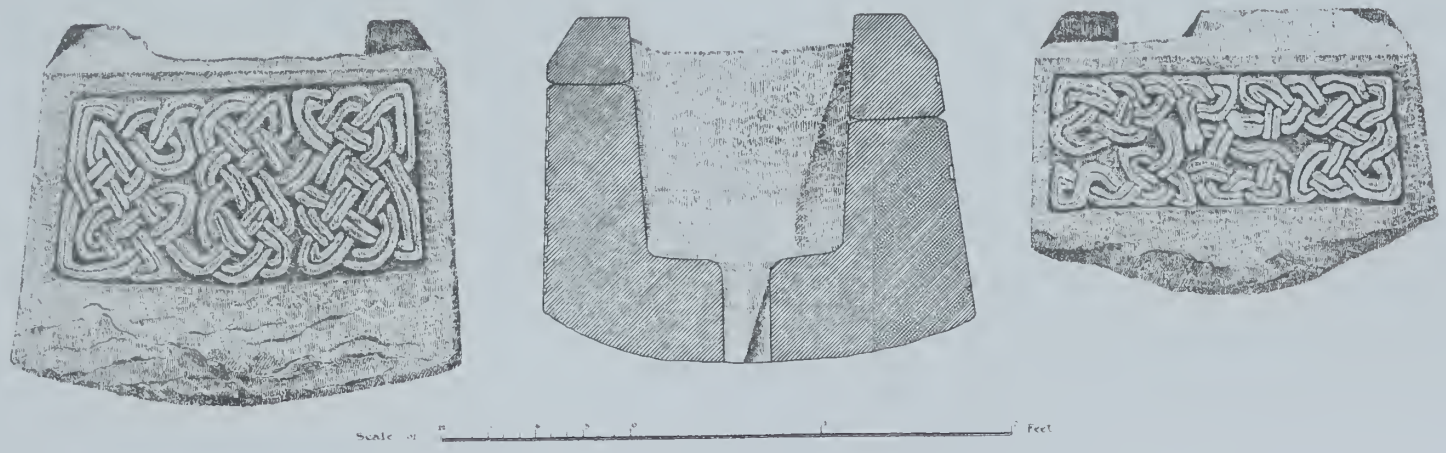
[2] Specimens of this peculiar ⊢ shaped battleaxe are in both of the museums mentioned in previous note.

the fact that this Govan sculpture belongs to a period anterior to the 13th century, and if so, we may safely infer that it is also older than the 12th, because from the date of the Notitia of David (1120) certainly—probably from the very commencement of the century—Govan, so intimately connected with the See of Glasgow, came under the influence of new artistic ideas which had little affinity with those which had hitherto prevailed. Now, in the Sarcophagus before us we find not the slightest trace of any such influence, and this we may safely take as a proof that it had not commenced to affect the art of the locality at the time these sculptures were executed, for it is easily detected. It is indeed worthy of notice in passing, that there is nothing upon the coffin which even goes the length of indicating that it is a Christian monument. Having, then, determined the *minimum* age—the commencement of the 12th century—we shall now try to find a limit in the other direction. Here our footing is not quite so secure, though we have still a good deal to go upon. Our most obvious guide is the similarity of the sculpture in this case to examples which are almost certainly Scandinavian. A comparison of these leads irresistibly to the conclusion that this is not Celtic work. The representation of the short sword, and the identity of details found upon this and the Shetland example, leave little room for doubt that the coffin was decorated as we see it at a time when Scandinavian ascendancy was recognized, or at least the ascendancy of Scandinavian art. Our range of date is further limited by the fact that the special style of ornament under notice is found in combination with Christian symbols. Now, Christianity was not introduced into Norway till 820, and made but little progress during the succeeding century. Of course, the Scandinavians of Shetland may have been converted before that time, but the expeditions which made any serious impression upon the mainland came mainly from Norway or Denmark direct, though no doubt strengthened by drafts from the islands; and we cannot imagine that there was any general diffusion of Christianity among these marauders before the close of the 10th century, any more than we can imagine the condition of Strathclyde favourable for the cultivation of the arts before that time. Taking all the circumstances, therefore, into account, the earliest date to which we can assign this interesting work is the beginning of the 11th century, and the latest date the end of the same century. We have substantial grounds for this limitation, but, in the meantime, nothing to guide us to a nearer approximation.[1]

[1] Miss Stokes, an excellent authority, has expressed the opinion that this sculpture cannot be older than the 10th century. In this it will be seen we concur, and we think there are indications that it is not older than the 11th—probably the earlier half of the 11th century.



End Elevations and Sections



SARCOPHAGUS IN GOVAN CHURCHYARD.

But it may be reasonably suggested that the coffin is really several hundreds years older than the sculpture with which it is adorned, and it has certainly some features which favour such a supposition. The irregular form of the stone and its rough dressing where not sculptured bear evidence of the ignorance of its original quarriers and hewers, as well as of the rudeness and weakness of their tools. It has been formed of a block of stone which has not been squared either vertically or horizontally, except on the top, where we have a rather suspicious chamfer of good workmanship (in itself a most unusual feature), which does not correspond well with the striking irregularities below it. It is, of course, conceivable that about the time we have indicated, in the early part of the 11th century, this stone coffin, rough and unadorned, may have been discovered and identified as that of some greatly venerated primitive saint, that it was then resolved henceforth to set it in a conspicuous place above ground, and that sculptors of the period were turned upon it to make it presentable. It is obvious that the sculpture has been adapted to the form of the block, even where a large splinter has narrowed the side towards the foot, but round the top the margin shows that the chamfer was cut at the same time. But, besides the irregularity of the outline, it is necessary to notice another point, namely the smallness of the cavity. In the ordinary mediæval stone coffin we generally find that the width at the shoulder allowed for an adult is about 18 inches, and at the feet from 12 to 14 inches, the depth being from 9 to 12 inches; but the width at the shoulder in this Govan coffin is only 14 inches, and the depth 15 inches, and even if we imagine the body to have been naked, the packing of it into such a confined space in any way must have been a difficult task, and the laying of it on the back after the manner of a later age an impossibility. This being so, it might perhaps be permissible to raise the question here, Was it after all not a coffin? Could it possibly have been only a lavatory or a horse trough? The narrowness, the depth, the chamfer round the edge, and the hole in the bottom may all be held to point to that. We have little doubt on the subject, but such a thing is conceivable. At least it may at one period have been put to such vile uses; we have seen such desecration, but our observation leads us to the belief that anything of the kind was much more likely to occur in the 19th than in the 11th century! The smallness of the cavity is probably due merely to the difficulty experienced in obtaining and working a sufficiently large block of stone, or, it may be, to the circumstance that no more room was needed for the mode of treating the corpse

then in vogue.[1] Either supposition rather strengthens the presumption that the Sarcophagus is really very much older than it appears to be. This, however, must always remain a matter of mere conjecture, but the approximate age of the sculpture need not, and we may hope that new discoveries and an extended range of observation and comparison may yet lead to more exact results than now seem to be attainable.

[1] It is worthy of notice in this connection that some Anglian coffins found near Selby, and preserved in the Museum at York, show this same characteristic of narrowness. These coffins are formed of the trunks of trees, cut to the proper length, and rudely squared and dug out; and they have a certain resemblance to the Govan coffin, which, we may note, is altogether dissimilar from either the Roman or the mediæval coffin, in which latter class we place the Sarcophagus at Cashel.

ADVERTISEMENT OF THE LANDS OF PROVAN
1729.

In the Notice of Blochairn (p. 22) it is stated that the Town of Glasgow sold off the Lands of Provan in the year 1729. By the kindness of Dr. Marwick, the Town Clerk, and Mr. Renwick, his Depute, access has been given to what may be called the advertisement of these Lands, which is among the City archives, and permission given to print it. It is a most interesting document, showing the divisions into which the lands were then laid off, many of which are now held as separate properties, and their rentals. The number of these Divisions or farms, and the amount of ground they cover, help us to realise the great extent of the Provan estate. It must be remembered too that this advertisement does not include the properties nearest Glasgow, such as Blochairn, Germiston, Balernock, etc., which had been feued out by the Hamiltons.

The division of the lands was made by John Watt, "Mathematitian" and Surveyor, Glasgow, uncle of James Watt. On 26th September, 1729, there is the following entry in the Town Council Records :—

"The which day The Magistrats and Town Councill conveened con-
"sidering the great trouble, pains, and care Mr. John Watt, Mathematitian,
"John Bruce, portioner of Lumloch, and John Johnston, portioner of
"Shettlestoun, were at in dividing the Lands of provan in severall maillings
"rentalling the same and taking account of the acres in each mailling so
"divided, and the said Mr. John Wat his drawing a Map thereof according
"to which the saids lands are now feu'd, which took them some moneths in
"doing thereof, do therefore agree that the saids persons have a compliment

"of Fourty Guineas to be Divided as the Magistrats direct, and ordain "George Stirling, Treasurer, to make payment thereof accordingly, and thir "presents shall be the treas^rs. warrand." Records of the Town Council of Glasgow, MS., 26th September, 1729. The map which John Watt drew with so much labour has unfortunately gone amissing.

ACCOUNT of the Lands of Provan, belonging to the Town of Glasgow; To be set in Feu, according as the saids Lands are now laid up in several Mailings and parcels of ground, and a Plan drawn up thereof, and Rental of the same as now stated in Bolls, and reckoned at Ten Merks the Boll, with the extent of the Acres and Valuation of Mailing; According to which they are to pay Cess, and other public Burdens with the Teynd, which by the present Tack of the Teynds of the Barrony Parish granted by the Exchequer to the Town for 19 Years Commencing Cropt 1723, is Levied by the Valuation at 34.09.0. on each 100 Pound of Valuation, and so in Proportion.

The Lands of Middle Ridderie, consisting of 72 Acres and one Rood or thereby, all Arable, except about four Acres for Pasturage, and the Road thereto, by the Road from Provan-Miln to the Black thorn; Rentaled at 22 Bolls and of Valuation 40.10.0. The Teynd whereof is 13.19.2, to have the use of James Hunter's Houseing in Ridderie for the first Year, and Liberty at the end thereof to carry away the Stones and Timber, and to have the Privilege of the Ridderie Well, at the Head of the Bean yeard, in common with the other Mailings in Ridderie.

The Lands of Easter Ridderie, with John Corse Houseing on the Ground, consisting of 58 Acres one Rood, all Arable, and the Road thereto by the Miln-Road, Rentaled at 19 Bolls, and of Valuation 35.02.0. The Teynd whereof is 12.01.10, and to have the Priviledge of Ridderie Well, at the Head of the Bean yeard, in common with the other Mailings in Ridderie.

The Park of Ridderie, inclosed with a Stone Dyke, consisting of 30

Acres or thereby, all Arable, and the Road thereto by the Miln-Road; Rentaled at 20 Bolls, and of Valuation 37.00.0. The Teynds 12.15, and to have the Priviledge of Ridderie Well, at the Head of the Bean yeard, in common with the other Mailings in Ridderie.

The Hill of Rachesie, consisting of 83 Acres or thereby, all Arable, burdened with the present Highways; Rentaled at 16 Bolls, and of Valuation 29.10.0. The Teynd whereof is 10.03.7, and to have the use of Alexander Nisbet's Houseing in Rachesie the first Year, and at the end thereof to carry away the Stones and Timber thereof.

The Town and Lands of Rachesie, consisting of 107 Acres or thereby, all Arable (except a little for Pasturage), burdened with the present Highways; Rentaled at 36 Bolls, and of Valuation 66.07.6. The Teynd whereof is 22.17.6, burdened with the Hill of Rachesie, having the use of Alexander Nisbet's Houseing the first year, and at the end thereof to carry the Stones and the Timber.

N.B.—The above Lands, so far as they March with the Hogenfield Loch, are to have no Interest in the Loch, so far as the Water Mark at the highest goes (except for Watering), and likewise in so far as these Lands Marches with the Cast between the Camloch and Hogenfield Loch; there is to be Reserved to the Town Twenty Foot of Ground, all alongst the South-side of the Cast, so far as Rachesie Ground goes, for the Town's use.

The Lands of Barlinnie, consisting of 63 Acres and three Roods or thereby, whereof about two Thirds Arable and the rest Pasturage; Rentaled at 17 Bolls, and of Valuation 31.10.0. The Teynds whereof is 10.17.2.

The Lands of Gartcraig including Peter Wilson's Houseing and three Cottars' Houses to the Westward of Peter Wilson's Houseing, consisting of 52 Acres one Rood or thereby, all Arable, burdened with the present Highway; Rentaled at 25 Bolls, and of Valuation 46.05.0. The Teynd whereof is 15.18.10. Burdened with Lightburn Mailing; having the use of James Watson's Houseing in Gartcraig the first Year, and at the end thereof of carrying away the Stones and Timber.

The Lands of Lightburn, consisting of 35 Acres or thereby, all Arable; Rentaled at 15 Bolls, and of Valuation 27.15.0. Whereof the Teynd is 9.11.5, and to have the use of James Watson's Houseing in Gartcraig, the first Year, and at the end thereof of carrying away the Stones and Timber.

The Lands of Neitherfield or Braurumhill, including therein Alexander Finneson's Houseing in Gartcraig, consisting of 42 Acres or thereby, all Arable; Rentaled at 18 Bolls, and of Valuation 33.05.0. The Teynd whereof is 11.09.4, the Road thereto by the Miln from the Cunshlies.

The Coshneoch Muir, and 8 Acres on the North side of the Miln, cast between the Camloch and Hogenfield Loch, consisting of 49 Acres one Rood or thereby, all Arable, with what Ground may be gain'd off the Town's Moss on the West end thereof, burdened with the present High way. Rentaled at 6 Bolls, and of Valuation 11.02.6. The Teynd whereof is 3.16.6, and so far as the said Coshneoch Muir and Acres foresaid Marches with the above Cast. There is to be Reserved to the Town 20 Foot of Ground, all along on the North side of the Cast so far as the Land goes for the Town's use, and likeways the said Lands are to have no Interest in the Camloch or Hogenfield Loch, so far as the Water Mark at the Highest goes except for Watering.

N.B.—The whole above Lands are to have Liberty of Casting of Peats, for their own use in the Town's Moss, at the West end of the Coshneoch Muir, in Proportion.

The Lands of South Craigend and whole Houseing thereon, burdened with a Liberty of North Craigends, having the use of William Menzies' Houseing the first Year, and at the end of the Year of carrying away the Stones and Timber; and likewise burdened with the Liberty to North Craigend of the Well in South Craigend in Common, and of a Passage through South Craigend to the Road that leads from Rachesie to Garthamloch, consisting of 60 Acres 3 Roods or thereby, most Arable and some Bogie. Rentaled at 26 Bolls, and of Valuation 48.00.0. The Teynd whereof is 16.11.0, and to have Liberty of Casting of Peats in Craigend Muir Moss for their own use.

The Lands of North Craigend, or Commedie, with a Liberty of the Well in South Craigend in Common and of a Passage through South Craigend to the

Road that leads from Rachesie to Garthamloch, consisting of 94 Acres or thereby, all Arable except about 7 Acres of Moss. Rentaled at 15 Bolls, and of Valuation 27.05.0. The Teynd whereof is 9.11.15, and to have the use of William Menzies' Houseing in South Craigend the first Year, and at the end of the Year to carry away the Stones and Timber.

The Lands of Garthamloch and whole Houseing thereon, burdened with Garthamloch Muir Mailing, having the use of James Lyll's Houseing the first Year, and at the end of the Year to carry away the Stones and the Timber; and likewise burdened with the present Highways through the Town, consisting of 141 Acres or thereby, all Arable except about 24 Acres of Moss. Rentaled at 61 Bolls, and of Valuation 112.10.0. The Teynd whereof is 38.15.3.

The Lands of Wester Cardowan, including therein John Lethem, Robert Allan, and part of John Campbel's Houseing, conform to the Plan burdened with the present Highways, consisting of 88 Acres 2 Roods Arable, and the rest Moss and Muir. Rentaled at 34 Bolls, and of Valuation 62.15.0. The Teynd whereof is 21.12.6.

The Lands of Easter Cardowan, including therein James Scot, David Scot, James Kirkland, and the other part of John Campbel's Houseing, conform to the Plan; burdened with the present Highways, and with Liberty to Gartsheoch Mailing and the Aforesaids Mailing of the Well in Cardowan in Common, consisting of 96 Acres, whereof about 44 Acres Arable and the rest Moss. Rentaled at 31 Bolls, and of Valuation 57.02.6. The Teynd whereof is 19.13.8.

The Lands of Garthamlock Muir, consisting of 102 Acres or thereby, whereof about 76 Acres Arable and the rest Moss; burdened with a Road to Craigend Muir and Camloch; Rentaled at 10 Bolls and of Valuation 18.10.0. The Teynd whereof is 6.07.8, and to have the use of James Lyll's Houseing in Garthamloch the first Year, and at the end thereof to carry away the Stones and Timber.

N.B.—Garthamloch Muir is to have no Interest in the Camloch, so far as the Water Mark at the Highest goes, except for Watering and the Town reserves 20 Foot on the side of the Cast for their own use.

The Lands of Craigend Muir, consisting of 169 Acres two Roods or

thereby, whereof 80 Acres Arable and the rest Moss, burdened with South Craigend Mailing, casting of Peats for their own use, and with the Highway from Garthamloch Muir, Rentaled at 26 Bolls, and of Valuation is 48.09.0. The Teynd whereof is 16.11.0.

N.B.—Craigend Muir is to have no Interest in the Camloch, so far as the Water Mark at the Highest goes except watering.

The Lands of Gartsheoch, with Liberty of the Well in Easter Cardowan in Common, burdened with the present Highways; consisting of 190 Acres two Roods or thereby, whereof about 90 Acres Arable and the rest Moss and Muir; Rentaled at 26 Bolls, and of Valuation 48.00.0. The Teynd whereof is 16.11.10.

The Lands of Cardowan Muir, and benefit of the Highway passing from Cardowan to Gartsheoch, consisting of 138 Acres or thereby all Moss and Muir, burdened with the Cunshlies, casting of Peats in the said Moss for their own use, Rentaled at 7 Bolls, and of Valuation 13.00.0. The Teynd whereof is 4.09.9.

The Hall Mailing, including therein the Mansion house and Yeards, Kiln and Barn, burdened with South Mains, having the use of the House called the New House the first Year, and at the end thereof to carry away the Stones and Timber, and with Liberty of casting of Peats at Gartmartine Moss in South Mains for their own use, consisting of 55 Acres one Rood or thereby, Rentaled at 23 Bolls, and of Valuation 42.07.6. The Teynd whereof is 14.12.2.

The Lands of South-mains consisting of 38 Acres all Arable, besides the Moss called Gartmartine Moss, with Liberty of Watering in Provan Loch and burdened with the hall Mailing, casting of Peats in Gartmartine Moss for their own use; Rentaled at 20 Bolls and of Valuation 37.00.0 whereof the Teynd is 12.15.0, and to have the use of that House called the New House in Hall-Mailing the first Year, and at the end thereof to carry away the Stones and Timber.

The Lands of North Mains, including John Anderson and John Waddel's Houseing, consisting of 78 Acres or thereby, whereof 48 Acres Arable, and the rest Bogie and Moss, Rentaled at 23 Bolls, and of valuation 42.07.6. The

Teynd whereof is 14.12.2 burdened with the Officer's Mailing, casting of Peats in said Moss for their own use.

The Lands of Easter Mailing of Easter Cunshlie, including the Houseing thereon, burdened with the Present Highways, consisting of 74 Acres two Roods or thereby, mostly Arable, and the rest Bogie. Rentaled 24 Bolls, and of Valuation 44.05.0. The Teynd whereof is 15.15.4. to have the benefit of Watering in Cunshlie-bog-Well in Common.

The Lands of Wester Mailing of Easter Cunshlie, including the Houseing thereon, consisting of 72 Acres three Roods or thereby, Rentaled at 34 Bolls, and of Valuation 62.15.0. whereof the Teynd is 21.10.11, and to have the benefit of Watering in Cunshlie-bog-Well Mailing in Common.

The Lands of Cunshlie-bog or North-mailing of Wester Cunshlie, burdened with a Miln-Road to Easter Cunshlies, and with the Easter Cunshlies Watering in the Cunshlie-bog Well in Common, consisting of 77 Acres or thereby, Rentaled at 23 Bolls, and of Valuation 42.10.0. The Teynd whereof is 14.13.1, with Liberty of having the use William Menzies and James Reston's Houseing in Wester Mailing of Wester Cunshlie the first Year, and at the end thereof to carry away the Stones and Timber.

The Mailing called the Wester Mailing of Wester Cunshlie, including the Houseing thereon, with the burden of Cunshlie-bog Mailing, having the use of William Menzie's and James Reston's Houseing the first Year, at the end thereof to carry away the Stones and Timber, and burdened with the present Highways and to have the benefit of watering in the Cunshlie-bog Well in Common, consists of 54 Acres and 3 Roods or thereby, all Arable, Rentaled at 21 Bolls, and of Valuation 38.15.0. The Teynd whereof is 13.7.3.

The Lands of Spring-bog or East Mailing of Wester Cunshlie, burdened with the present Highways and with Liberty of watering in the Cunshlie bog Well in Common, consisting of 58 Acres and 3 Roods or thereby, all Arable, Rentaled at 19 Bolls, and Valuation 35.12.6, whereof the Teynd is 12.01.10.

The Lands of Knocking or Blietching-field, including the Houseing thereon, burdened with the present Highways, consisting of 51 Acres one Rood or

thereby, all Arable, Rentaled at 12 Bolls, and of Valuation 22.5.0, the Teynd whereof is 7.13.6.

N.B.—The above Mailings of Cunshlies and Knocking, are to have the priviledge of casting of Peats for their own use in Cardowan Muir Moss in proportion.

The whole above Lands are to be Sucken'd to the Provan-Miln, and the above Rental is not so much by Twenty Bolls of the old Rental, 40 years ago.

Hedderwick, Macdonald & Co. Engravers, Glasgow

HOUSE Nº 3_7, CASTLE STREET

HOUSE Nos. 3-7 CASTLE STREET.

THIS quaint old tenement, standing where in former days Kirk Street merged into Castle Street, is now at the corner of the latter and the newly-opened roadway which has been named Macleod Street, after the late distinguished minister of the Barony Parish.

The house, as the accompanying illustration shows, is, even to the glance of the casual observer, a noticeable edifice; but it has hitherto been regarded with special interest from the generally-accepted belief that in it we see the sole survivor of the prebendal manses which in pre-Reformation times stood to the number of thirty-two[1] in Rottenrow, Drygate, and the adjoining streets, dating their erection from the episcopate of Bishop John Cameron (1426-46), who, in an apparent endeavour to secure from the prebendaries of the diocese a regular performance of their duties, ordered them all to build suitable residences for themselves in the immediate vicinity of the Cathedral.

If, therefore, the ordinarily-received theory with regard to the Castle Street tenement is well founded, the edifice has the particular and special value of being the only relic which Time has spared us of the domestic architecture of Glasgow in the fifteenth century.

But it will be well in the first place carefully to consider what are the grounds of the belief that the house was a prebendal manse.

Its architectural features are undoubtedly unfavourable to the contention, for it will probably strike the reader, as it certainly did the writer, that these are characteristic of a considerably later period than the fifteenth century. In

[1] Of a considerable number of the manses no traces or traditions have been preserved, but the existence of eighteen of them has been definitely ascertained.

coming finally to a decision as to the age of the building, the writer has, however, not been compelled to trust to his own unassisted judgment, but has had the benefit of the friendly help of Mr. John Honeyman, F.R.I.B.A., who is so well qualified from his wide architectural and antiquarian knowledge to speak with authority on such a point. Mr. Honeyman has unhesitatingly given it as his opinion that the edifice, so far from being a relic of the fifteenth century, was erected during the course of the seventeenth, and most probably is not older than 1650. He bases his judgment on various grounds, remarking specially that there is an entire absence of the Gothic *feeling* which is noticeable even in the domestic architecture of the fifteenth century. The lintel of the principal doorway, although at some time or other it has been hollowed out so as to show an elliptical form, was originally perfectly square across, and was like the jambs moulded in a style common during the latter half of the seventeenth century, and the building throughout exhibits none of the preference for delicate details or mullioned windows which would undoubtedly have characterized the work of a fifteenth-century architect. On a comparison of the house with the tenement in Saltmarket known as "Dowhill's Land" (described in a previous part of this volume), which is pretty well known to have been erected not long after the middle of the seventeenth century, it will be seen that the two buildings have many points of resemblance, thus bearing out Mr. Honeyman's view as to the age of Nos. 3-7 Castle Street. On an inspection of the interior arrangements of the latter edifice, too, Mr. Honeyman formed the opinion, from the appearance of some of the doorways on the different stories, and the existence of thick inner walls round the staircase, that it had originally been built as a tenement for occupation by several families, and thus could not by any possibility have been a prebendal manse.

A careful examination of the title of the property, while it has not thrown a great deal of additional light on the question, certainly tends to confirm the view taken by Mr. Honeyman. The earliest writ which it has been found possible to examine is an Instrument of Sasine in favour of John Trumbill, "*Incola Glasgu*," and Marion Finniesone, his wife, in conjunct fee and liferent, dated 17th October, and recorded in the Particular Register of Sasines for Renfrewshire and the Barony and Regality of Glasgow, 3rd November, 1642. It proceeds on a Disposition by John Ramsay, eldest son and heir of the deceased John Ramsay, notary, Glasgow, in favour of the before-mentioned John Trumbill and Marion Finniesone, dated 14th October, 1642. The description of the subjects in the Sasine runs as follows:—"*Toto et integro illo tenemento terræ*

anteriori et posteriori superiori et inferiori cum closura et pertin. jacen. intra civitatem Glasguen. occidentali latere regia via ejusdem in illa parte qua itur a porta nuncupat. Stabillgreen port ad Hospitale Sancti Nicholas fundan. intra dictam civitatem et bondan. inter terras vocat. the persone of Govan's manse ex occidente communem viam regiam ex orientali et domum dicta persona nunc vastum et ruinosum ex boreali partibus." It will be noticed that the southern boundary is not mentioned in this description.

John Trumbill seems to have been living in the house at the time of his purchase, as he is mentioned with John Corss, John Baird, junior, Catherine Gray, and others, as the then tenants. It will thus be seen that as far back as 1642 the house is called a tenement, and is described as occupied by a considerable number of tenants.

It now remains to trace the origin of the theory that the building was a prebendal manse. The belief has undoubtedly arisen from a remark of M'Ure's when in his catalogue of the old Cathedral dignitaries he comes to "the Prebendary of Balernock, or as he was called the Lord Provan," whose manse (says the old historian) "was at the large house near the Stablegreen port that now belongs to Mr. Bryson of Neilsland." Now, as will be subsequently shown, Nos. 3-7 Castle Street at the time M'Ure wrote *did* belong to John Bryson of Neilsland, whence it has been somewhat too hastily assumed that in it we have a solitary remnant of the ecclesiastical residences which in the distant and troublous days of the fifteenth century rose at the bidding of Bishop Cameron around St. Mungo's venerable fane. But, it will be observed, M'Ure (who, be it remembered, was writing in 1736, when, even according to Mr. Honeyman's theory, the present edifice was not far from a century old) does not say that Mr. Bryson's large house *was* the manse, and his statement may be quite fairly taken to mean that the former was *at* or on the *site* of the prebendary of Balernock's residence.

We know, moreover, that most of the manses of the Cathedral dignitaries fell into a state of decay and disrepair very soon after the Reformation. Doubtless the fact that they had been the residences of persons with such ill-omened titles as prebendaries caused them to be looked on with little favour by the grim Westland adherents of the Lords of the Congregation. Whether when in 1579 the efforts of Andrew Melville to reduce the Cathedral to the condition of its sister of St. Andrews were foiled by the stout burgesses, his fanatical followers turned their attention to the former habitations of the "shaveling priests" who had "mumbled the mass" amid the pillars of Bishop Bondington's stately church

history has not told us. But we do know that some at least of the manses were included among the "sumptuous buildings of grite antiquitie," whose decay formed the burden of a petition to Parliament by the citizens in 1578, and we know, further, that even the Cathedral itself was in so wretched a condition that in 1574 the Magistrates had to summon the representatives of the crafts and some of the leading citizens to consult with them on the subject of the "greit dekaye and ruyne that the hie kirk of Glasgow is cum to throuch taking awaye of the leid, sclait and wther graith thairof in the trublous tyme bygane," so little, however, resulting from this step, that in 1609 the two "ordiner ministers" of the burgh sought an audience of the Council to "deploir the present hurt of the High Kirk and apperand rowen thairof." Hill Burton has pointed out that the animosity of the Reformers against the former dwellings of the Romish ecclesiastics was especially bitter, and that even at the present day where the churches of monastic establishments still exist, the remnants of the domestic buildings are extremely scanty. The habitations of the secular clergy would doubtless be regarded with the same feelings, and when we have such ample evidence of the scant respect with which the venerable Cathedral was treated, we are not surprised to find that by the middle of the seventeenth century many of the prebendal manses had become utterly ruinous. We have already seen that in 1642 the residence of "the Persone of Govan" had fallen into decay, and it is very probable that at that time most of the other manses were in an equally parlous condition.

It will thus be seen that historical probabilities as well as the argument from the architectural characteristics of the buildings are against the contention that the house Nos. 3-7 Castle Street was a prebendal manse, but in addition it may be pointed out that, if such were the case, it is an extraordinary circumstance that no mention of its former dignified condition should occur either in the titles of the ground on which it stands or those of the adjoining subjects. It has been already seen that one of the latter is referred to as the manse of the parson of Govan. An adjoining property on the north is mentioned in the titles to it as part of the manse of the parson of Renfrew—another of the prebendaries. The manse of the rector of Erskine is specified as bounding a property on the east side of High Street, and other instances of such references could easily be furnished.

Moreover, to the mind of the writer, a strong argument against the house ever having been a manse is to be found in the circumstance that the ground on which it is built is held in feu of the preceptor of St. Nicholas' Hospital. The fact

of its being so held would rather point to its being one of the subjects out of which were payable the feu-duties or ground rents conveyed in 1501 by Martin Wan, Chancellor of the Metropolitan Church of Glasgow, for the maintenance of a poor and indigent old man in the Hospital of St. Nicholas. These ground rents are enumerated in elaborate detail in the Charter of Donation, and were twelve in number, varying in amount from "*duos solidos et duos denarios*" to "*viginti septem solidos*," payable from tenements and steadings of ground in the neighbourhood of the Cathedral. St. Nicholas' Hospital seems to have possessed no other revenue besides these ground rents, except the interest on a legacy of £150 bequeathed by Archbishop Leighton in 1677.[1] Not one of the subjects from which the ground rents conveyed by Martin Wan are payable is described as the manse or residence of any of the Cathedral dignitaries, nor is a single person with an ecclesiastical designation mentioned as in possession of any of them, though "the white cottage of Archdeacon Andrew Stewart" (*Magistris Andree Stewart Archidiaconis candida casa*) is mentioned as the southern boundary of one of the subjects. Now, as all the manses were undoubtedly built at a period anterior to 1501, it is certain that if the tenement Nos. 3-7 Castle Street had been one of them, it would have been described as such by the worthy Chancellor, and the name and ecclesiastical dignity of the person whose residence it was carefully specified.[2]

Having thus dealt with the question of whether or not the house ever was a prebendal manse, we shall proceed to shortly trace its history since 1642.

John Trumbill and Marion Finniesone only retained possession of the property for an extremely brief period, as on the 17th October, 1642 (three days after the date of the conveyance to them), they disponed the subjects to William Brysone, Tailor, Glasgow, who was infeft therein conform to Instruments of Sasine in his favour, dated 18th October, and recorded in the Particular Register, 3rd November, 1642 (*unico contextu* with the registration of the sasine in favour of John Trumbill and his spouse).

[1] Mr. Reddie's Memorial as to the Hospital, 1844.

[2] Little additional information on the question is to be obtained from the other published works dealing with Glasgow and its history. The author of the Chronicles of St. Mungo (1843), in an elaborate notice of the residences of the Cathedral dignitaries, merely says that the manse of the prebendary of Balernock stood in the neighbourhood of the Stablegreen Port, but adds that "the building was removed about the commencement of last century." The author seems consequently to have had no idea that Nos. 3-7 Castle Street had any claims to be considered the edifice in question.

Robert Stewart, in his Views of Glasgow (1848), gives an engraving of the house, which he describes as a prebendal manse, though he mentions he has not been able to discover to which of the prebendaries it belonged.

Then occurs a long gap in the title, the next investiture being that of John Bryson, "eldest lawful son of the deceased John Bryson, Commissary of Hamilton and Campsie, who was eldest son and heir to the deceased John Bryson, Merchant Burgess of Glasgow, which last-mentioned John Bryson was heir served and returned to the deceased William Bryson, Taylor Burgess of Glasgow, his brother consanguinean." The first-named John Bryson was thus grandnephew of the old "Taylor Burgess" of 1642.[1] The sasine in his favour is dated 14th, and recorded 27th November, 1753, and proceeds on a precept of clare constat by Alexander Wotherspoon, writer in Glasgow, preceptor of St. Nicholas' Hospital,[2] the *tenendas* clause of which sets forth that the subjects are to be held in feu of the preceptors of the Hospital, the feu-duties being, however, merely specified as those used and wont. The entry of heirs and assignees is taxed at a double of the feu-duty.[3]

John Bryson also owned the estate of Neilsland, near Hamilton, and is the "Mr. Bryson of Neilsland" mentioned by M'Ure as the proprietor of the tenement Nos. 3-7 Castle Street in his day.[4] He seems to have made up his title to the latter merely for the purpose of disposing of it, and on 21st November, 1753, he accordingly conveyed it to Matthew Whitelaw, maltman in Glasgow, who was infeft in it by Instrument of Sasine, dated 3rd, and recorded 18th January, 1754.

[1] John Bryson seems to have held other property in the neighbourhood of the Stablegreen Port, and there is a sasine in his favour recorded in the Burgh Register of Sasines on 22nd June, 1739, by which, as heir of his grandfather, John Bryson, merchant in Glasgow, he is infeft in *illud hortum jacens intra territorium dict. Burgi de Glasgow in illa parte ejusd. vocat.* the Stablegreen *ex occidentali latere via regiae ejusd.*" This garden must have been in the immediate neighbourhood of the house Nos. 3-7 Castle Street, though from the boundaries it is apparent the properties were not conterminous.

It has not been found possible to trace the exact relationship between the Brysons who owned Nos. 3-7 Castle Street and the better known family of the name which sprang from the marriage of John Bryson, merchant in Glasgow, with Margaret, daughter of Ninian Hill of Garioch, and niece of George and Thomas Hutcheson. Mr. W. H. Hill is, however, satisfied that the two families were pretty closely connected.

[2] Alexander Wotherspoon seems to have retained the office of preceptor till his death in 1779.

[3] It seems to have been unknown to the later preceptors that the house Nos. 3-7 Castle Street was held of them, and there is no mention of it in the chartulary of the Hospital, which, however, only dates from 1760. Nor is there any reference to it in the existing Hospital rentals, which go back to 1783.

[4] Neilsland came to him from an aunt, Mrs. Margaret Bryson, widow of the Rev. Robert Muir, minister of Kilbride. In old days the estate had belonged to a family of Hamiltons, one of the numerous cadets of the house of Cadzow. Patrick Hamilton, the last laird who bore the name, was notable in his day as a prominent supporter of the Covenanting cause, and in 1676 was punished by fine and imprisonment for obstinate attendance on conventicles. His daughter Grizzel (who married William Gilchrist of Edinburgh) sold her ancestral acres to Mrs. Muir in 1723. Mrs. Gilchrist was the mother of Captain James Gilchrist of

The description of the subjects in the latter deed is as follows :—"All and Haill the great tenement of land, high and laigh, back and fore, with the stables, brewhouse, cellars, closs, and pertinents, and a little forehouse and shop presently possessed by Euphan Machen, lying in the Burgh of Glasgow, near the Stablegreen Port, bounded betwixt the lands called the Parson of Govan's Manse on the West, the King's high street on the East, the house of the said Parson of Govan, which is now waste and fallen down, on the North parts."

It is now that for the first time we hear of the little one-story building which, as will be seen from our illustration, stands clinging to the southern gable. We shall have occasion again to refer to it at a later period.

Matthew Whitelaw very shortly after his purchase seems to have fallen into embarrassed pecuniary circumstances. The first sign of this is his granting a bond for £66 13s. 4d. over the subjects in January, 1756, which is followed by his disposing of them altogether in November, 1757, to James Stewart, "late Deacon of the Weavers in Glasgow." At the latter date the poor maltman is indeed in evil case, being a soldier in the second battalion of General Holmes' Regiment of Foot, "then lying in Scotland." The disposition to Stewart is signed by him at Thornhill, where apparently he was quartered at the time.

James Stewart was Deacon of the Incorporation of Weavers during the years 1748-49, but owing to the scanty nature of the records of the Incorporation at the time, it has been found impossible to procure any further information about him.

He seems to have been living in the property at the time of his purchase, as he is mentioned in the description as one of the tenants. The boundaries specified in the conveyance to him are as follows :—"By the said St. Nicholas' Hospital on the South and West, the lands of Duncan Campbell, Gardner, on the North, and the said Street on the East parts."

James Stewart only held the property for about fifteen months, as he disponed it in January, 1759, to Hugh Stewart, merchant in Glasgow, whose infeftment in the subjects is recorded in the Particular Register, 13th February of that year. I have not been able to ascertain what relationship (if

Annsfield (so-called after his wife Ann, daughter of Major Roberton of Earnock), a naval officer of some distinction, and Captain Gilchrist's second daughter Ann, by her marriage with the ninth Earl of Dundonald, was the mother of the gallant and accomplished Thomas, Lord Cochrane (afterwards tenth Earl).

John Bryson sold Neilsland to David Marshall in November, 1741.

any) existed between the seller and purchaser, but the likelihood is they were kinsmen.[1]

Hugh Stewart seems to have died in the end of 1772 or beginning of 1773, as his trust disposition and settlement is recorded in the Town Court Books of Glasgow on 25th February of that year. In this deed he conveys his whole estate, and specially the tenement in Castle Street, to his son, Samuel Stewart, in trust for himself, the said Samuel Stewart, and the testator's other children, Hugh, Janet, and Helen; and the trustee is directed to sell the house by public roup after due advertisement. Samuel Stewart took infeftment on the trust disposition, conform to instrument of sasine dated 6th May, 1774, which by an error is recorded in the Burgh Register of Sasines, whereas the deed as relating to subjects which, though situated within burgh were held *feu*, should have been recorded in the Particular Register. The same mistake seems to have been made in regard to all the subsequent investitures.[2]

Towards the close of last century the inhabitants of the property had a somewhat undesirable neighbour in the person of the Glasgow executioner, who resided in the little one-storey house before referred to, which now forms No. 1 Castle Street.[3] The proximity of this building to the Castle Yard, which was at that time the place of public execution, would enable the grim finisher of the law to be within easy reach of the scene of his labours.

The writer has not obtained access to any writs relating to the property between 1774 and 1814, in which latter year it formed part of the bankrupt estate of Hugh Stewart & Co., manufacturers, Glasgow, and was purchased from the trustees for the creditors for the sum of £210 by Robert M'Alpen, residing in Glasgow, and John Wilson, tobacconist, there. Mr. M'Alpen's *pro indiviso* half was purchased from his trustees in July, 1854, for the sum of £125, by Matthew Turnbull, pattern drawer in Glasgow, and it is now held by the latter's heirs. Mr. Turnbull married a daughter of Mr. Wilson, the proprietor of the other half *pro indiviso*, and it now belongs principally to Miss Turnbull, the only daughter of the marriage.

[1] It may be noted that Hugh Stewart acts as Bailie in the ceremony of James Stewart's infeftment in 1757, which would at any rate point to their being acquainted with each other and on friendly terms.

[2] Such errors were not uncommon, and in order to obviate objections resulting from them, sect. 25 of "The Conveyancing Act" provides that it shall not be a ground of challenge of deeds relating to feus within burgh that they have been recorded in the Burgh Register of Sasines.

[3] "Memorial relative to St. Nicholas' Hospital," by Sir Michael Connal (Transactions, Glasgow Archaeological Society, first series, vol. i., p. 171.)

The tenement, despite its considerable age and quaint exterior, is (with the exception of two old stone window seats in a house on the first story) wholly devoid of interior furnishings of any antiquarian interest.

The writer takes this opportunity of expressing his gratitude to Sir Michael Connal, the respected President of the Club, for the access kindly granted him to documents which have been of much service in the preparation of this paper, and of mentioning at the same time that he is indebted to Sir Michael's valuable and interesting "Memorial relative to the Hospital of St. Nicholas" (Transactions, Glasgow Archaeological Society, first series, vol. i., p. 135) for information on several of the points mentioned in these pages. He has come with regret to take a different view from that expressed by Sir Michael in his "Memorial" both as to the age of the house No. 3-7 Castle Street and the original purpose for which it was destined.

He would also express his obligations to Mr. Robert Renwick, Town Clerk's Office, for frequent access to the Burgh Register of Sasines and the chartulary and papers of St. Nicholas' Hospital, and to Mr. A. Craig Paterson, writer, for permission to examine the titles of the subjects.

DOORWAY AT BACK OF HOUSE.

THE DREGHORN MANSION.

The Dreghorn Mansion, from which this fine chimney piece is taken, is one of three mutilated survivors of the mansions of the first rank that were built here in the last century. There were just fifteen of these mansions.

(1.) On the north side of the Trongate, facing down the Stockwell, stood the Shawfield Mansion, the oldest and the most famous of the fifteen, built in 1711 by Daniel Campbell of Shawfield, one of the leaders of the new departure that Glasgow took after the Union, built on an appropriate site at the West Port, just on the march between Old and New Glasgow.

(2.) At the head of Virginia Street, facing down the street, stood the Virginia Mansion, built by George Buchanan of Mount Vernon.

(3.) On the north side of Argyle Street, with its back to what is now Miller Street, stood the house of John Miller of Westerton.

(4.) Nearly opposite, on the south-side of Argyle Street, stood the house of Provost Colin Dunlop of Carmyle.

(5.) Next door to the west, at the east corner of Dunlop Street, stood the house of Provost John Murdoch of Rosebank.

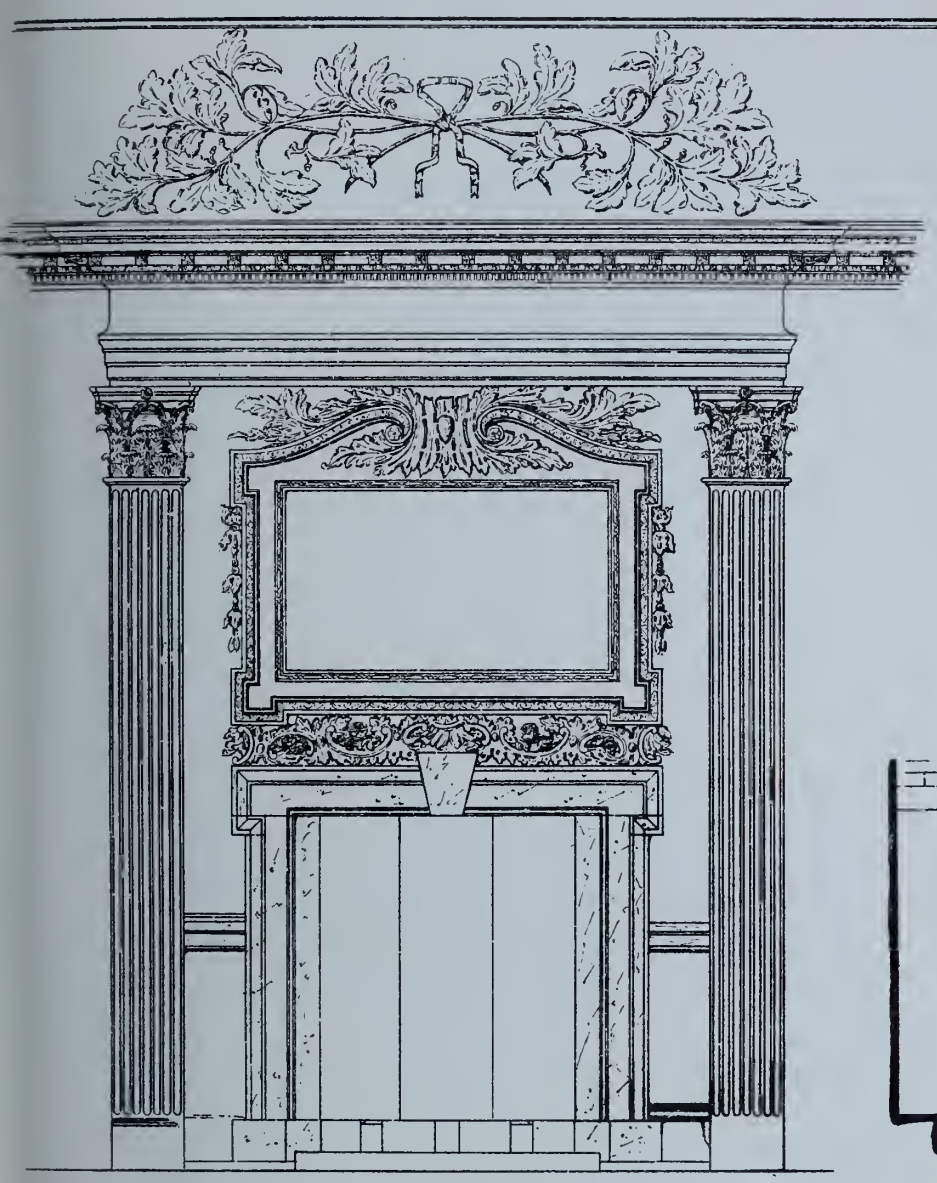
(6.) A little further to the west, between Dunlop Street and Maxwell Street, stood the house of Alexander Houston of Jordanhill, with great garden behind lying along Maxwell Street.

(7.) Nearly opposite, at the south-east corner of Queen Street, stood the house of John M'Call of Belvidere; it was built (as was Alexander Houston's) of dark stone, and was known as "M'Call's Black House"; it had a stable court to the east of it in Argyle Street, and a garden and orchard to the north of it in Queen Street.

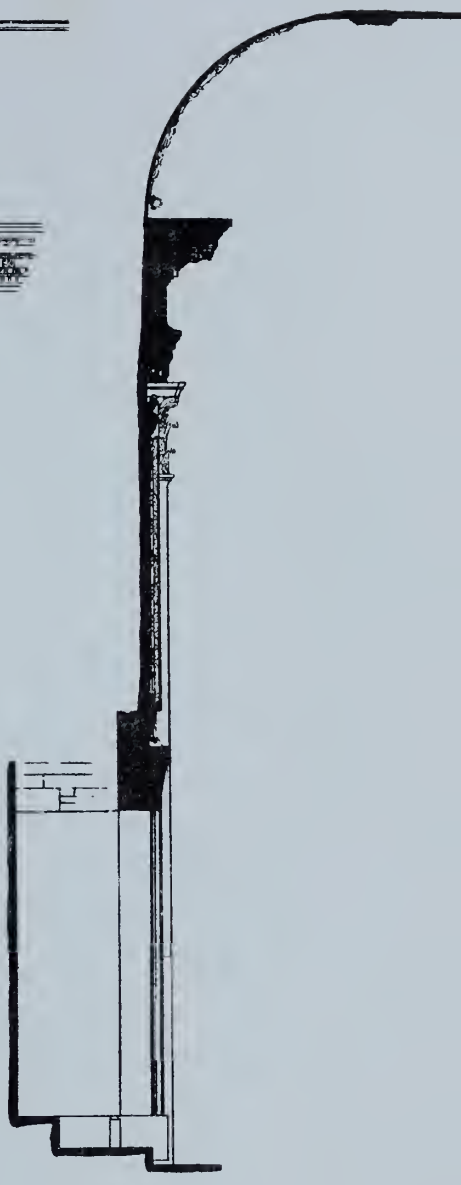
(8.) Further west in Argyle Street, one tenement east of the south-east

CHIMNEY PIECE

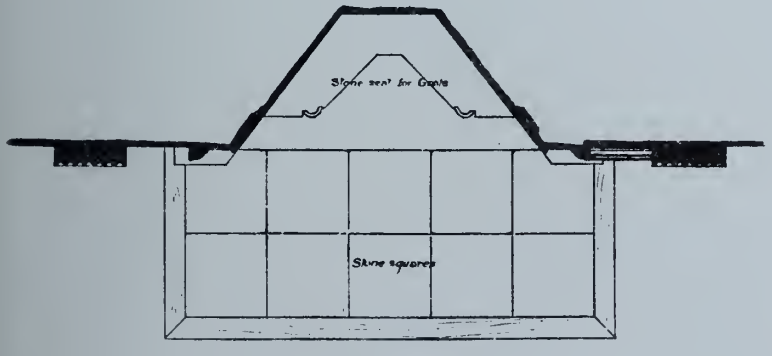
OLD DREGHORN MANSION
GLASGOW



ELEVATION



SECTION



PLAN

FEET

corner of Buchanan Street, stood the house of George Buchanan, maltster, brother of stout old Provost Andrew Buchanan of Drumpellier.

(9.) On the east side of Jamaica Street stood the house of George Buchanan of Auchintorlie, nephew of Maltster George and Provost Andrew.

(10.) On the west side of Queen Street stood the house of James Ritchie of Craigton.

(11.) Farther up Queen Street, facing Ingram Street, stood the Lainshaw Mansion, built by William Cunninghame of Lainshaw.

(12.) At the top of Queen Street, looking down the street from the middle of its tall rookery, stood the house of Bailie George Crawford.

(13.) At the Water Port, on Clydeside, immediately west of the ancient tenement at the south-west corner of Stockwell (sometimes called the Old Custom House), stood the house of Bailie John Craig.

(14.) Immediately to the west, between it and the Town's Hospital, at the south-east corner of Ropework Lane, stood the Dreghorn Mansion.

(15.) Lastly, on the West side of Candleriggs stood the house of Thomas Dunlop, brother to Carmyle.[1] The others had all sailed out into the west. Only he stuck by the Old Town: and within its Ports he found elbow-room and an open outlook: he had the Town's bowling green in front, and at the back he looked across his own garden to the garden of Hutchesons' Hospital, and the gardens of the Shawfield and Virginia Mansions, and the open fields beyond.

In mere stone and lime these old houses were not of much account by modern standards,[2] but they have a special architectural interest to students of

[1] Thomas Dunlop was 5th son of James Dunlop, 3rd of Garnkirk, and immediate elder brother of Provost Colin of Carmyle. The late Thomas Dunlop Douglas of Dunlop was his namesake, being his grand-nephew, grandson of Katherine Dunlop, sister to Thomas Dunlop, and wife of William Douglas of Leith. Thomas Dunlop was head of the Virginian firm of Thomas Dunlop & Co. He died in 1783, unmarried.

[2] The 15 houses, bar one, probably averaged under £2,000 a piece; for in 1760 the Shawfield Mansion, one of the finest of them all, and with much the finest garden, fetched only 1,700 guineas. The one exception was Lainshaw's, which certainly cost a great deal more than £2,000 ("Senex" says it cost £10,000), and which was sold after Lainshaw's death for about £5,000. The 15 took the richest class of their day over two generations to build (Shawfield's was built in 1711 and Lainshaw's was finished in 1780); and we should be safe to say that they did not cost as much, the lot of them, as has been spent by our richest class on a single villa or country house, the form of residence on which that class nowadays put out their strength.

The cost of these old mansions was not made much up or down by the cost of the ground. For 1½ acres, the greater part of Virginia Street, including the solum of the Virginia Mansion, Andrew Buchanan of Drumpellier (who did not live to do the building) paid £322; for the site of his house, afterwards the Buck's Head, with great yard behind, stretching up Dunlop Street, Provost Murdoch paid Provost Dunlop £100; the

the classical revival. They are links between the ruder architecture with which the eighteenth century began and the work of the Adam school. They were stately hotels *entre cour et jardin*,[1] the biggest of them with wings at right angles to the front, nearly all of them with these same features—lofty rusticated basement, front broken by projecting middle compartment, pediment above with tympanum filled with sculptured scroll work, rusticated angles to front and to projected compartment, the whole surmounted by cornice balustrade urns and steep pavilion roof, broad tapering steps or a double stair leading to an ornamented doorway in the exact middle of the front, quaint interior with fine mahogany dado and balusters and doors, and rooms with panelled walls, and coved ceilings, and light and graceful plaster work wrought by the hand into boughs and flowers and fruit. One or two of them carried the pediment on four pilasters, giving the effect of a portico. Of these was the Lainshaw Mansion, the youngest of the fifteen,[2] and by far the finest. It was the stateliest townhouse of its

Town had £200 Scots, or £16 13s. 4d. sterling, for 1,111 square yards, the site of the Craig Mansion, and £107 14s. for 2,715 square yards, the site of the Dreghorn Mansion ; and for 4,617 square yards, the site of the Lainshaw Mansion and grounds, now the Exchange and Exchange Square, William Cunningham paid £761 7s. 9d. Here are some other prices. In 1750 ground on the Gallowgate was bought at £16 per acre : in 1754 two acres of Dowhill were sold for a grassum of £20 and a ground annual of £5 : in 1757 the site of the Black Bull, with a wide frontage to Argyle Street and to Virginia Street (now incorporated in Mann, Byars, & Co.'s warehouse) was bought for £260 11s. 6d : in 1760 Alexander Speirs of Elderslie bought two stances in Virginia Street, each with 100 feet frontage, together for £141 4s. 6d : again, in 1760 the Shawfield Mansion, excluding the two wings, but including the mansion and the great garden, a square block of 15,000 square yards stretching from Trongate right up to Ingram Street, was sold for 1,700 guineas : in 1771 a stance in Miller Street, with 60 feet frontage, containing 591 yards, was bought for £132 19s. 6d.: in 1777 ground in St. Enoch's Square and ground on the west side of Jamaica Street were sold for 4s. 6d. a square yard : as late as 1788 ground in Buchanan Street was sold for 2s. 6d. per square yard.

With such values it would hardly have been worth while, for all the swag there was in it, to tax feu-duties at the risk of frightening away that timidest of creatures, capital.

In 1752, the year when Allan Dreghorn built his mansion and his carriage, his brother, Robert Dreghorn II., bought the estate of Blochairn for £11,700 Scots, or £957 stg.: it has perhaps since been worth 100 times as much.

[1] Perhaps it was not only for architectural effect that these houses were drawn back from the ordinary building line, and railed off from the public thoroughfare. The new aristocracy may have wished to emphasize their position, and to give due notice to common folks to keep their distance.

[2] There seems to be some doubt whether Lainshaw's or Crawford's is to be reckoned the younger. M'Arthur's map of 1778 shows Lainshaw's and not Crawford's. On the other hand, Crawford feued the ground for his house in March, 1778, while "Senex" says that Lainshaw's house, though begun in 1778, was not finished till 1780. In those days anything of a big job took a time. It took Lainshaw's rival, Alexander Speirs, five years to build Elderslie. Both Lainshaw's and Crawford's appear in Barry's map (1782), and in the first Directory (1783).

day in Scotland ;[1] it would have been in the first rank in London then ; and it would grace Piccadilly now. It survives, imbedded in the buildings of the Royal Exchange between the Portico and "the Room," and one may still form some idea of what it was from the massive mahogany doors, the fine oval gallery, the great ball-room (now the Underwriter's Room), the ample round staircase (now stairless, and with an arc sliced off to build "the Room"). But the mansion proper, which alone remains, was only part of Lainshaw's work. The front building line of the house was continued in two rusticated walls, pierced with doors to the garden. At right angles to these walls two two-storied wings were built right forward to the building line of Queen Street. A panelled wall ran along Queen Street, and was pierced by two wide gates. Through these a broad double sweep, enclosing a clump of trees, led to the house. Two other gates led to the back of the two wings. The ground extended along Queen Street from the south line of the buildings on the south side to the north line of the buildings on the north side of Exchange Square, and the wide garden behind reached to the Royal Bank. The whole area was 4,617 square yards.

No such stately houses as these fifteen have been built here before nor since. From the building of the Bishop's Castle and the adjoining manses down to last century, very few "self-contained" houses were built here, and the few that were built, however picturesque in outline, stood flush with the street line and jammed between their neighbours ; the other detached houses of last century (of which a few survive in Charlotte Street, Virginia Street, and Miller Street) were feeble copies of their stately coevals ; and since Glasgow in this century has flowed over on Ramshorn and Meadowflat and Blythswood lands, our finest houses have been forced by strict building rules into rows of nine-pins set up in dismal parallelograms.

But the main interest of these old houses is not in the buildings themselves

[1] The finest Edinburgh houses of last century were Sir Lawrence Dundas's (in St. Andrew's Square, now the Royal Bank) and General Scott's of Balcomie (that used to stand in the garden of Drummond Place). Both of these were far inferior to Lainshaw's, the first in size and the second in architecture. There is a curious tradition, by the way, about these famous Edinburgh houses. Sir Lawrence, so the story goes, had the pleasure of paying for both of them. Soon after he had finished his own house, he had a bout at cards with the General, and met the usual fate of the great gambler's opponents. He lost all the money he had at hand, then he staked his grand new house, played again, and lost. The General let him off easy. He had bought the Bellevue Estate (formerly the property of Provost Drummond, the founder of New Edinburgh), and he let Sir Lawrence keep his own house on condition of his rebuilding the old house of Bellevue. This stood in the middle of a fine wooded policy of which the garden of Drummond Place (named after the

or their details, but in the builders and the stuff these were made of. Most of the fifteen were built out of the Virginia trade,[1] and this trade was the prize and the proof of brain power of a high order. It was won from able rivals under every disadvantage of connection, capital, credit, mercantile appliances; won when Glasgow had neither a ship nor a port.[2] More than all this, her rivals, Liverpool and Bristol and London, had markets at their back to buy in and to sell in, and Glasgow had neither. What foreign trade Scotland as yet had was wholly to and from Scotland, and was made up of small ventures of what Scotch wares could be spared to pay, as far as they would go, for what foreign wares were most needed. Our Virginians traded in another fashion and on another scale, and outran both home supply and home demand. They could only find here a small part of their outward cargoes, and they could only place here a

Provost) is a relic. In the middle of this garden, on the site of old Bellevue, the new house of Bellevue stood within my memory, "a formless bulk o' stane an' lime"; but in its best days it had been neither so big nor so ugly: Sir Lawrence had only to carry it two storeys high—a third storey had been afterwards stuck on. Sir Lawrence's own house was of a far higher order: it is there still to speak for itself: and nothing was spared to make it complete. It had been drawn back from the building line, clear of the houses to the right and left; and to secure his view to the Firth and the Fife hills, Sir Lawrence bought two stances in York Place, and threw them into his grounds. But after he was gone, the Dundas's, now grown into peers of the realm, found the Edinburgh mansion and Edinburgh itself too small for them, and about the end of last century they cleared out to the Excise people at the price of £10,000, including the two stances. The Excise people remained there till 1825, when they sold the mansion to the Royal Bank, who have been there ever since. The price was £33,300, excluding the two stances, which had already been sold and are now occupied by St. George's Episcopal Church and the tenement to the east of it. On the sale to the Bank, the Excise people moved to Bellevue House (which had then long been the Custom House). The third storey was stuck on to give extra accommodation for the Excise Office. Sir Lawrence's was one of three great Scotch estates built up about the same time out of Government contracts—his own, Callendar, and Auchincruive.

[1] Directly or indirectly. Of the 15 builders our two Clydeside friends were wrights, and Westerton and old George Buchanan were maltsters: no interests hang more by the general prosperity than building and beer. The other 11 were all foreign merchants. Of these 11, Carmyle, his brother Thomas Dunlop, Belvidere, Craigton, Lainshaw, Mount Vernon, and his cousin young George, were certainly Virginians. So, I believe, were Provost Murdoch and Bailie Crawford. Shawfield certainly was not a Virginian, but the profits of his farmership of Customs (the foundation of his fortunes) must have grown with the growth of the Virginian trade, and through it of the port of Clyde. Jordanhill, the last of the 15, was founder of the famous West India house of Alexander Houston & Co.

The list is very different from any list of our magnates of to-day. But in those days our mining and manufacturing were in their infancy; our metal, chemical, and miscellaneous industries were unborn; there could be no Clyde shipbuilding, for there was no Clyde; and there could be no great wholesale trade, for families supplied most of their modest wants within themselves, and shops were few and far between.

[2] Dumfries was an early competitor for the trade. In spite of many physical advantages over Glasgow, she made little of it, and few Dumfries folk nowadays know that ever a Nith ship crossed the bar of the

mere fraction of their tobacco. To buy and to sell they had to go to markets within their rivals' reach, but practically much farther from Glasgow than is Virginia now. But if Glasgow could do neither the producing nor the consuming, she could do the thinking, and these houses were the outward and visible signs that she did it. They were built "with brains, sir."

They were built to last for centuries; but the growth of Glasgow, of which they were themselves the fruit, has been too many for them. Twelve have disappeared. (1) Glassford Street has been driven over the site of the Shawfield Mansion and its great three-acre garden. (2) The Union Bank, faced right about to the "Back Cow Lone," stands on the site of the Virginia Mansion. (3) The western half or two-thirds of Westerton's house was cut away to give access to Miller Street; what was left became a narrow house with its gable to Argyle Street and a new face and entry to Miller Street, and is now represented by 48 Argyle Street, the narrow building at the south-east corner of Miller Street. (4) Rosebank's house became the Buck's Head Hotel, and is now represented by 59 Argyle Street, a tall tenement surmounted by a buck couchant. (5) The tenement, 101 Argyle Street, immediately west of the Polytechnic, stands on the site of Jordanhill's house. (6) The tenement at the south-east corner of Queen Street, and the tenement east of it in Argyle Street, and the tenement north of it in Queen Street reaching up to Lumsden's warehouse, stand on the site of M'Call's Black House, and its stable court, and its garden and orchard. (7) The Argyle Street wing of Frazer, Sons, & Co.'s warehouse, No. 118, stands on the site of Maltster George's house. (8) Arnott & Co.'s warehouse, 19 Jamaica Street, stands on the site of his

James or the Potomac. But to this day Dumfries has one useful relic of her old Virginian connection. About the middle of last century an English buyer appeared in Dumfries, called on one of the Virginian merchants, bought a lot of tobacco, paid cash for it, and left saying he would write with forwarding orders. The merchant never got the orders, and never could trace the buyer. Years passed, and he might have quietly taken the tobacco to account. Instead of this, he handed it over to the Town, and the Town, under authority of the Court of Exchequer, sold it, and spent the price on the first portion of the turnpike from Dumfries to Carlisle. It is a pity that the merchant's name has not been preserved. Our own Merchants' House has been benefited by a like act. In 1862 Colin Campbell, of John Campbell, senior, & Co., closed a long and honourable business career by handing over to the Merchants' House the amount, with 36 years' interest on it, of a bill which he had accepted in 1826, and of which the payee had never appeared, and could not be traced. The donation was kept in suspense till the long prescription had run. When it was then merged in the funds of the House, it amounted, with interest, to £821 8s. 6d. I fear they were not all honourable men at Dumfries. The Virginians there, so tradition says, were detected in frauds on the revenue like those of which our Virginians were falsely accused, and he trade was crushed out by the penalties exacted by the Exchequer. Honesty would have better served them.—History of Merchants' House of Glasgow Old Statistical Account of Scotland, s. v. Dumfries.

nephew George's. (9) The National Bank and surrounding buildings stand on the site of Craigton's house, better known in our day as the house, and then the counting-house, of Kirkman Finlay. (10) Bailie George Crawford's house and its cawing rooks have made way for the North British Station and its snorting engines. (11) The tall tenement, 10 to 18 Great Clyde Street (which a builder of an archæological turn has named Waterport Buildings), stands on the site of Bailie Craig's house. (12) The third tenement north of Wilson Street, 85-87 Candleriggs, stands on the site of Thomas Dunlop's house: the deep court No. 85 shows the size of the old garden, and the awkward exit from it to the west shows that Thomas Dunlop had no ish and entry to the Town's ground, on which Brunswick Street now stands. The three mutilated survivors of the fifteen are—(1) Dreghorn's, *vide infra*. (2) Lainshaw's, *vide supra*. (3) Carmyle's, now 51 Argyle Street, and the only one still visible to the naked eye: it has been much altered, but the upper part of the façade with the characteristic urns is there, and the fine old coved and panelled drawing-room, now a Restaurant. But though so many of these old houses have disappeared in the flesh, the likeness of most of them has been preserved in one or other of our Glasgow books.

The Dreghorn Mansion has been peculiarly favoured. It appears in Stuart; it appears in Fairbairn, with a grove in front which grew out of Fairbairn's head; and it and its neighbour, the Craig Mansion, appear in the centre of the interesting picture of "Glasgow in the Eighteenth Century," lately brought to light, and now hung in the Corporation Galleries. In this picture the Dreghorn Mansion is seen to be a typical specimen of its class, with the usual façade. Its neighbour (whose *effigies* is hardly elsewhere to be seen) is seen to have had the four pilasters carrying the pediment, and wings thrown forward into the wide open court in front: altogether a stately mansion.

The site of these two houses was well chosen. Close by on the one side were the Bridgegate and the Stockwell and the Bridge; close by on the other, the Old Green and its "150 great trees." Except "the Town's great and magnificent Hospital" and the Bottlework, all was vacant ground down to the "great crane at the Bremmylaw." In front, from amid shrubs and trees, they looked south across the silver Clyde to the green fields of Gorbals and away to the Cathkin Braes and Neilston Pad.

Bailie Craig's, the elder of these two houses (which stood till 1829), was rising amid the awe of the citizens, when M'Ure wrote in 1736. "Lastly," he

says, winding up his Homeric catalogue of the glories of Glasgow, "lastly, "Bailie John Craig has built and is yet building a stately house of curious workmanship, beautifully enclosed with several workhouses, shades, and storehouses, with a garden and summer parlor of fine hewen stone, so that no carpenter or joyner in the kingdom has its parallel."

This challenge to the carpenters and joyners of the kingdom was taken up in Glasgow itself. In the Bridgegate, from which the Bailie had migrated, lived Allan Dreghorn, a wealthy member of the same trade, and from the Bridgegate—there may have been a rivalry between the wives of the two—Dreghorn followed Craig to the Clydeside, and between the "stately house of curious workmanship" and "the Town's great and magnificent Hospital," built the fine old house which outlives them both.

In historic interest the Dreghorn Mansion cannot compete with the Shawfield Mansion, the scene of the most notable of our many riots and of the Pretender's melancholy Court in the '45 ; but its story (which includes a very fair riot of its own) and the story of its builder and his family are worth telling.

The Dreghorns were not an old Glasgow stock : they came, and after three generations they vanished : but they were well-known folk while they lasted.

The founder of the family was Robert Dreghorn I., born 1680, died 1742. Like his son after him he is commonly designated "Wright in Glasgow" : but trade was not so subdivided then as now, and the Dreghorns were both wrights and plumbers, and were large timber and lead merchants as well, and, whether or not reckoned of merchant rank, were citizens of credit and renown. Robert I. as early as 1714, when only 34, had spare capital to work coal in the great Govan field, whose wealth, after six generations, seems still inexhaustible. He had also a heugh, but we may believe not a very deep one, in the Camlachie field, in which more than one old Glasgow family have sunk their fortunes. He was repeatedly Deacon of the Wrights, and was Deacon when M'Ure wrote in 1736 ; and to him and his brother Deacons, with Deacon-Convener James Drew at their head, M'Ure inscribes his record of the good service done by "their renowned ancestors, the Trades of Glasgow," in saving the High Kirk from the hand of the spoiler in 1579. Deacon Dreghorn died on 26th June, 1742, aged 62, and left, besides Allan born in 1706 (of whom presently), a younger son, Robert, born in 1708.

Robert II. aimed at something above the paternal and fraternal joyning and plumbing. He was a merchant and shipowner in the Virginia trade, then in all its glory. In the list of the "67 ships brigantines and sloops," with a total tonnage of under 6000 tons, which made up the Clyde fleet in 1735, his name appears as owning the "Margaret" (trading to Virginia) and the "Graham." In 1752 he bought the estate of Blochairn, which had long been in the old Glasgow family of Spreulls, and which his descendants still own. He died on 9th December, 1760, aged 52, leaving by his wife, Isabella Bryson (a collateral descendant of George and Thomas Hutcheson), one son, Robert III. (of whom presently), and four daughters—Elizabeth, afterwards of Ruchill, and Marion or Menie, who both died unmarried, Margaret, the second wife of James Dennistoun of Colgrain, and Christian, wife of Laurence Hill, and mother of the late Laurence Hill, LL.D.

Allan Dreghorn had meantime followed his father's business to good purpose. He was the leading partner in the well-known Smithfield Iron Co. and one of the six founders of the famous Ship Bank: in 1749 he bought the estate of Ruchill from the five co-heiresses in whom the old Peadie family had ended: in 1752 he built the mansion on Clyde side: and in the same year he astonished the Town, and we may suppose finally extinguished Mrs. Bailie Craig, by appearing in his own carriage, a ponderous structure, built by the hands of his own workman in his own yard close by. It was the first private carriage that Glasgow had seen. What clusters of little boys must have peered at it through his iron railings! how the women must have set down their stoups to stare as it rumbled up the Stockwell, and the carters on the Garscube Road have pulled to one side as it jolted past to Ruchill! But Allan Dreghorn was a useful as well as a conspicuous citizen. He did good service in the Town Council, and served as Bailie in 1741, and in the '45 he was one of six Commissioners deputed to treat with the Rebels for "saving the City, its trade, and inhabitants."[1] He died at Ruchill on 19th October, 1764, aged 58. He had married Bettie Bogle, daughter of Robert Bogle, of Shettleston, and Jean Carlyle, but he left no family, and under certain provisions for "Lady Ruchill," who survived till 1767,[2] his nephew, Robert Dreghorn III.

[1] See the Cochrane Correspondence for a fac-simile of the Requisition to the Commissioners, with the signatures of the leading citizens of the day, and a curious account of the negotiations with the rebels.

[2] The will reserved power to alter all other provisions, but not the provisions in favour of Betty Bogle. These were—1, A jointure of £200 a year; 2, £500 in cash, to be repaid, however, in case of her second marriage; 3, "The liferent of my new-built dwelling-house in Clyde Street, Glasgow, with stables,

the well-known "Bob Dragon" of Glasgow story, succeeded to Ruchill and to the Clydeside mansion. His uncle's joyning and plumbing Bob left to others—he himself held on by his father's business.

The evil memory of this poor man, poor amid great wealth, still lingers here. A few may even yet remember his strange figure—tall, gaunt, ill-favoured in feature and expression—stalking our streets day after day, silent and alone; and a younger race may see his likeness in Kay's "Morning Walk." By inheritance from his father and from his uncle, by trading and by hoarding, he acquired a fortune that was then enormous, and that would be respectable even in these days; and as one of those awful Virginia Dons, whose red cloaks dazzle us even at this distance, and owner of a great town mansion, and not one, but two country seats, he was a man of note. But wealth and position won him neither respect nor happiness. By his ill looks, his cold manners, his roughness to children, his strange, lonely ways, his greed of money, and his character, deserved or undeserved, for profligacy, he was half hated, half feared, and Bob Dragon's name (like Marlbrook's) was a power to hush naughty little boys and girls with. Naturally of a melancholy temperament, he lived a life not fitted for happiness. As he grew older, the gloom settled deeper on him, and he became a prey to the *delirium tremens* of avarice,

byres, and other office-houses and pertinents thereto belonging, together with the timber yard and shades, and every other subject that is enclosed and which is presently possessed by me, being the whole property pertaining to me, and situated, as said is, in the Clyde Street, Glasgow"; and 4, All the furniture and plenishing at Ruchill and at Clydeside, "including *my four-wheeled chaise*, chaise horses, harness, and every other thing else thereto belonging, and likewise what provisions *or liquors* of any kind that may be in these houses at the time." Apparently from this, a lady in those days could live in one of the best houses in Glasgow, and keep her carriage and pair on something like £200 a year in cash. Betty Bogle was sister to Robin Bogle, last of Shettleston, who had a house on the east side of Queen Street almost of the first rank. Through their mother, Jean Carlyle, these Bogles were cousins of Jupiter Carlyle, who in his Autobiography speaks of frequent visits to them, when no doubt he pried the "liquors." Here is his characteristic account of his introduction to the Bogles on his coming here as a young Divinity student in 1743. Throughout life Carlyle had a passion for good society: it was the only game he cared to follow, unless winging "High-flyers." "In the second week I was in Glasgow I went to the dancing assembly with some of my new acquaintance, and was there introduced to a married lady who claimed kindred with me, her mother's name being Carlyle, of the Limekiln family. She carried me home to sup with her that night with a brother of hers, two years younger than me, and some other young people. This was the commencement of an intimate friendship that lasted during the whole of that lady's life, which was four or five and twenty years. She was connected with all the best families in Glasgow and the country round. Her husband was a good sort of man, and very opulent, and, as they had no children, he took pleasure in her exercising a genteel hospitality. I became acquainted with all the best families in the town by this lady's means" (Autobiography, p. 71). William Bogle, postmaster of Glasgow, was Robin Bogle's son and representative.

the horror of dying of want. He died in the Dreghorn mansion on 19th November, 1804.[1]

He had never married, and his fortune passed to his sisters, and after them to his four Dennistoun nieces. These young ladies were reckoned the greatest heiresses of their day, and one after another made brilliant marriages.[2] But their story does not concern us. The family no longer held by Glasgow; Ruchill was their head-quarters; and the old Town-house was deserted and shut up. By and by the whisper grew that it was haunted. Lights had been seen to cross the windows, strange sounds been heard within: evidently the ghost of Bob Dragon still walked his empty halls. The ghost was not laid till after the great fire at John Reid's wood-yard in 1812. The old house was opened to store some of the salvage, and then the kitchen floor was found piled feet deep with grains of malt. The mystery was clear now; smugglers had taken possession of the empty eerie house as an illicit distillery, and this was the bulky refuse they had left behind them.

After this George Provand, a colour-maker, made bold to rent the Dreghorn mansion as his house and workshop.[3] But he found worse trouble there than ghosts. That happiest of legislative acts, the Anatomy Bill, had not then been thought of: the public mind was constantly stirred by stories of body-snatching and of murders done (as murders afterwards were done by Burke and Hare) to supply the surgeon's table, and somehow poor Provand was suspected of using his premises as a depôt for the horrid trade. It is said that some refuse of red paint had run into his gutter, and been taken for the blood of his victims. The end of it, at any rate, was that on Sunday, the 17th February, 1822, a furious mob attacked the house, broke the windows, burst

[1] The Merchants' House owes various benefactions to the Dreghorns. The old Deacon left to them, as well as to the Wrights, £100 Scots. Robert II. left them £10 sterling. Allan (besides £10 to the Wrights) left them twenty guineas, and Lady Ruchill, £11 2s. 2⅔d. stg. Bob Dragon left them nothing.

[2] Isabella Bryson married Gabriel Hamilton Dundas of Westburn and Duddingstone: Janet Baird married Hugh MacLean of Coll: Elizabeth Dreghorn married Sir Duncan Campbell of Barcaldine: Mary Lyon married Sir William Baillie of Polkemmet. Ruchill fell to the Hamilton Dundasses, who sold it to James Davidson, father of W. J. Davidson, now of Ruchill: Blochairn fell to the Baillies, who still own it, or part of it.

[3] George Provand's firm of George Provand & Co. is probably the oldest drysaltery firm in Glasgow. It appears in the first Directory (1783), and its successors, R. & J. Henderson and Henderson, Hogg & Co. appears in this year's. Its original place was in High Street (1783), west side High Street near the Cross No. 11 (1787); and R. & J. Henderson, many years after they had become great foreign merchants, kept on the old shop in High Street, and sold pennyworths of whitening and gills of oil.

the doors, gutted the place, and tossed the furniture into the Clyde. They could not find Provand himself, or they would no doubt have torn him to pieces, but they abused his son and his servant to the peril of their lives. Some gentlemen who tried to calm their fury were no better served. Bailie Lawrence Craigie had to fight his way backwards to the attic, defending himself with the leg of a table, and probably saved his life by barricading himself in, and escaping through the window by the help of two sheets tied together ; Procurator-Fiscal Wilson, Bailie Mitchell, the silversmith, his son Alexander Mitchell, our late regulator of the Town's clocks, and others were roughly handled : and the riot was only quelled by the help of the Riot Act and soldiers, horse and foot. As before with the Shawfield mob, and since with the Chartist riots, the Town was bound for a heavy loss of property, and the magistrates offered a reward of 200 guineas for the discovery of the ringleaders. Five of these were convicted at the next Circuit, and sentenced to 14 years' transportation, and one of them, Richard Campbell, to be also whipped through the town at the cart's tail. The whipping was carried out on 8th May, 1822 : 20 lashes each at the Jail, the Stockwell-foot, the Stockwell-head, and the Cross. From that day to this no one here has been punished in this way, but garotters and wife-beaters and dynamiters may force us to yoke the cart again.

Since this notable riot the old house has had a quiet time of it. It was at one time occupied by James Galloway, auditor of the Burgh Court, and builder of Galloway's Court in Glassford Street. He is said to have given it up at the instance of his family, who found it, from its associations, uncomfortable to live in. It was afterwards rented by Thomas Smith, furniture dealer. He was the last Dreghorn tenant. In 1853 he bought the old house, and with his purchase the old Dreghorn connection came to an end.

On Bob Dragon's death in 1804, his eldest sister, Elizabeth Dreghorn, succeeded as heir of provision to Allan Dreghorn. Elizabeth Dreghorn died in 1824, unmarried and predeceased by her next sister, Mrs. Dennistoun : and Mrs. Dennistoun's eldest daughter, Isabella Bryson, wife of Gabriel Hamilton Dundas, of Westburn and Duddingstone, succeeded, again as heir of provision to Allan Dreghorn. The old wright had caught the Scotch itch for founding a family. He had devised his whole means, heritable and moveable, to Bob Dragon and heirs of his body, failing whom to Bob Dragon's sisters, Elizabeth, Margaret, and Menie, and heirs of their body, excluding heirs portioners ; and he had put it in his will that any heir female succeeding should, under pain of total forfeiture and amission, marry either a gentleman of the name of Dreghorn

or one who should assume and bear the Dreghorn name and arms. The will, however, was not so drawn as to enforce the obvious wish of the testator, and Gabriel Hamilton Dundas was able to retain the name he had been born to. It was the only inheritance he was able to retain. His affairs fell into hopeless disorder; Westburn and Duddingstone, the old Hamilton acres and the old Dundas acres, passed from him;[1] and the great Dreghorn tocher, lands houses and moneys, followed them bit by bit. In the general crash the Clydeside property was broken into fragments. Two of these, 897 yards, sold to James Menzies, fish merchant, and 566⅔ yards, sold to the Kirk Session of Saint Enoch's, between them exhausted the back ground of the property: there remained 1,272 yards, including the mansion and offices and open court in front; and this was what Thomas Smith bought.

Thomas Smith continued to occupy the Dreghorn Mansion for his furniture business. But this grew on his hands, and needing elbow room, and unable to find it to the north on the old Dreghorn back ground, he managed to find it to the east on the old Craig back ground. In 1829, James Morison, merchant in Glasgow, had pulled down the old Craig Mansion, and built Waterport Buildings on its site, and in 1857 his Trustees sold Smith their whole back ground. This extended to 575 yards, and brought up Smith's area to 1847 yards.[2]

Thomas Smith had originally been only a dealer in second-hand furniture, and he had been used to set out his stock in the old mansion and in the open court in front. He now built over this court the large warehouse which forms Nos. 20-24 Great Clyde Street, and what with this and the old house itself and diverse additions he had something like an acre of flooring, covered with such a stock of good old tables and chairs, commodes, and escritoires, as is not now to be found in Scotland. All this while the old house stood almost untouched, with its characteristic façade, forming the back wall of the modern warehouse; its massive walls very unlike the rickles of rubble of the modern builder; its wide, easy staircase with balustrade of carved mahogany black with years; its fine coved drawing-room the full depth of the house; its steep pavilion roof resting on stout beams of Scotch ash roughly squared with the adze. (The balustrade was much admired and often copied, and

[1] Westburn, after various changes of hands, has lately been added to the Clydesdale estates of the head of the house of Hamilton. Duddingstone has been swept into the great *demesne* which the Hopetouns have built up on the Forth.

[2] Smith's purchase from Morison's Trustees restored his property to its curious original shape of an inverted L. Craig's purchase from the Town in 1731 was an exact square, 100 feet every way. Dreghorn's pur-

large sums were bid for it, as much as 200 guineas by John Marquis of Breadalbane.) Gradually the business of Thomas Smith (afterwards T. & F. Smith and now F. & J. Smith) became more a business of making than of dealing. Finally the second-hand trade was given up altogether, and the firm moved to the grand new warehouse they still occupy at the north-east corner of Union Street; and at Whitsunday, 1872, the old Clydeside property was sold to His Grace the Most Rev. Charles Eyre, Doctor of Divinity, Roman Catholic Archbishop and Administrator Apostolic, and others in Trust for behoof of the Roman Catholic body in the Western District of Scotland. These Trustees still hold the property. The object of the Roman Catholics in the purchase is not very clear. In the back part of the property they have a school,

chase in 1752, with a little narrower frontage to Clyde Street, went some 70 feet farther north, up Ropework Lane, and then turned east and overlapped the whole of Craig's block. The overlap had to go with Dreghorn's other ground, as this was the only access the Town had to it. The overlap contained 897 yards, and was the part sold to James Menzies in 1833 : the Scotia Music Hall stands on it. Smith's purchase from Morison's Trustees gave him an overlap to Waterport Buildings, parallel to and immediately south of the Dreghorn overlap. For the 575 yards Morison's Trustees only got £1,000 from Smith. It may seem strange that for £1,000 they should part with such a lump of ground, and presumably imperil the back lights of Waterport Buildings. But it appears that the Town, in the original sale to Craig, had covenanted that "the part of the ground alloted for a daill yeard [of course the back ground] should not be built upon in time comming, but reserved and kept for a yeard without a special grant and allowance from the Magistrates and Town Councill." *See Minute of Council of 29th June*, 1731.

One word more as to the Craigs and the Craig Mansion. John Craig, the builder of 1736, Deacon of the Wrights and Bailie, was succeeded by his eldest son, John Craig, merchant. John Craig II. d.s.p., and his brother, William Craig, succeeded to his father's house and yard. William Craig followed his father's business, and was also a partner in the Ship Bank, which his next door neighbour, Allan Dreghorn, had helped to found. He was a useful citizen, and served as Deacon-Convener, Bailie, and President of the Chamber of Commerce. But his main interest was for his poor neighbours in the Town's Hospital, beside his fine house. His faithful services there are recorded on a tablet that was set up at public expense in the Committee Room of the Hospital, and in 1844, on the dismantling of the Hospital, was removed to the Hall of the Poors' House in Parliamentary Road. The tablet is inscribed—

To the Memory of
William Craig, Esq.,
who
During 22 Years
With unremitting zeal and fidelity
Acted as Preceptor
To this Hospital.
He died xviii. August,
MDCCCIV.

William Craig's son John succeeded. John Craig III. was his father's partner ; he was also an architect, and built *inter alia* the Surgeons' Hall in St. Enoch's Square (which was taken down for St. Enoch's Station) and the Grammar School, now Anderson's College, in George Street (which unluckily is still standing).

but the front part, where the value is, they have simply let for business purposes. Three or four years ago the old mansion was gutted, and the stair and the fine balustrade were removed, but the characteristic façade is still there, and the fine old coved drawing-room with the chimney-piece figured for this paper.

The different prices of these subjects at different dates are worth noting. In 1731 Bailie Craig paid the Town for his stance of 1,111 square yards, £16 13s. 4d., or 3½d. per square yard. In 1752 Allan Dreghorn paid the Town for his stance of 2,715 square yards, £107 14s., or 9½d. per yard. This rise in value is the more remarkable that the Craig purchase was a dead square of 100 feet each way, and all front ground, and the Dreghorn purchase was a queer

Ultimately he left Glasgow and settled in Edinburgh. He had been all the way to Italy, and knew something of music, and is said to have been something of a fine gentleman. However this may have been, he was father to a brave soldier and to a brave soldier's wife. His son, William Craig (named after the old Preceptor), was in the 52nd, and was cut off in the Peninsula after showing himself worthy to be on the roll of that famous corps. His daughter, Margaret Craig, was the wife of George Napier, one of the three famous brothers—Sir Charles, Sir William, and Sir George. George Napier was William Craig's brother officer, and is said to have fallen in love with his wife from reading her letters to her brother in the Peninsula. In his delightful "Recollections" he records her brother's gallantry and her equal moral courage. He hardly recovered her early death. In 1819 John Craig III. sold the old mansion to King & Morison, merchants in Glasgow. In 1823 King transferred his interest to Morison, who in 1829 pulled down the old mansion and built Waterport Buildings on the site. It was this Morison whose Trustees in 1857 sold the 575 yards of back ground to Smith.

Next door to Dreghorn and Craig there was yet a third well-known wright and wood merchant—Francis Crawford—who like them had migrated from the Bridgegate to Clydeside. He lived at the south-east corner of the Stockwell, immediately to the east of the Craig Mansion, in a many-gabled tenement that was sometimes called the "Old Custom House," and that used latterly to be covered with steamboat boards: Victoria Buildings stand on the site of it. Francis Crawford died in November, 1765, when Deacon-Convener, and had a public funeral. He deserved the honour. He had bravely carried the colours of the Glasgow Volunteers at the battle of Falkirk, and he had done good service in the peaceful days that followed the down-putting of the rebels.

The wright trade must have been good in those days. Dreghorn and Craig got their grand houses out of it, and the carriage, and Ruchill, and the shares in the Ship Bank and the Smithfield Co., and other goods and gear; and out of it Crawford brought up respectably 22 children (one of the 22 was George Crawford, writer, father of the late George Crawford, Clerk to the Justices).

All three, Dreghorn, Craig, and Crawford, had their woodyards close to their houses: the facility of water-carriage had no doubt led them to settle on Clydeside. Dreghorn's yard was just west of the Town's Hospital: St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church stands on the site of it. Craig, besides having a yard behind his house, stored his wood on the Doocat Green Isle: this faced him; it was only separated from the north bank by a shallow reach, and the women and the boys waded out to it, and bleached their clothes, and fought their stone battles among the Bailie's logs. Crawford had his yard behind his house: he had previously rented the great yard of the Merchants' House in the Bridgegate (now the site of Guildry Court). The Crawfords and Craigs were on friendly terms. William Craig had served his time under Francis Crawford, and they ultimately amalgamated their businesses as Crawford & Craig. This firm was afterwards for many years at the corner of Dunlop Street and Jackson Street, on ground which they bought from John Jackson of the Theatre Royal.

shaped block, and mostly back ground. For a strip of ground in front, which the Dreghorns bought in 1818,[1] containing 167 yards, they had to pay £131 10s. 3d., or 15s. 9d. per yard. This brought up their area to 2,882 yards and their total cost to £239 4s. 3d., or 1s. 8d per yard. Out of this they realized £6,432 6s. 7d. viz., £1,032 6s. 7d. for 897 yards from Menzies, and £900 for 566 yards from the St. Enoch's people (these as far back as 1833 and 1835), and £4,500 for 1,272 yards from Smith (in 1853). In 1857 Smith paid Morison's Trustees £1,000 for the 575 square yards behind Waterport Buildings. This brought up his area to 1,847 yards, and his total cost to £5,500, or £2 19s. 7d. per square yard. Finally in 1872 the Archbishop for these 1,847 yards paid £14,106 4s. 5d., or £7 12s. 9d. per yard, being 192 times the price of the similarly shaped block of 1752, and 524 times the price of the much shapelier block of 1731.

One word as to Allan Dreghorn's wood-yard where the Dreghorn Coach was built. It was just west of the Town's Hospital. On Allan's death in 1764 Michael Bogle, his partner, and Allan Scott carried on the business in the old yard as Bogle & Scott,[2] and after various changes of firm and of fortune, the business, founded in Queen Anne's time by old Deacon Dreghorn, died out three years ago as J. & A. Scott & Co., boxmakers. The last premises of the firm were in Wellington Street. James Scott, Allan's son, sold the Clydeside yard in 1815 to the Romanists, who built St. Andrew's Church on its site. By the sale of 1872 the old house and the old yard, after a separation of more than a century, have come together again.

There were older self-contained houses in Glasgow than these fifteen.

The oldest were, no doubt, the Bishop's Castle and the manses of the Dean and Chapter. The last remains of the Bishop's Castle were cleared away in building the Royal Infirmary in 1792, and the manses have all disappeared.

[1] Elizabeth Dreghorn never lived in the old Mansion, but she made a small addition to the property. In 1818 William Kyle, the measurer (who first made measuring a fine art in Glasgow), was set to line off Clyde Street, and he laid it down some five yards nearer the river than the Dreghorn march. The strip of ground thus left between herself and the new street line Elizabeth Dreghorn bought from the Town in 1818. It measured 167 square yards, and made the total area of the property 2,882 square yards.

[2] Michael Bogle was Allan Dreghorn's brother-in-law and nephew-in-law, being brother to Betty Bogle, Allan's wife, and husband to Janet Scott, Allan's niece: Allan Scott was brother of Janet Scott, and was Allan Dreghorn's nephew and namesake. Bogle & Scott had also an upholstery business in the Trongate, and I think Michael Bogle turned to account the rare experience got out of the Dreghorn coach, and was the Bogle of Bogle, Clark & Co., coachmakers, Gallowgate. At the same time he was a well-known figure in society, a patron of the dancing assemblies, etc. He had a good house in Queen Street, west side, opposite his brother Shettleston's, and just below the Ritchie mansion. Allan Scott was father to Michael Scott, author of "Tom Cringle's Log."

Out of two of the manses, the manse of the Rector of Peebles and the manse of the Rector of Eaglesham, grew the famous Duke's Lodging, the stately town house of the Mintos and of the Montroses, with its courts back and fore, its ample garden, its garden house of hewn stone, and its wide view from the crest of the Drygate across Clydesdale. The Duke's Lodging was taken down in 1850, and the site thrown into the enclosure of Bridewell.

Across Clyde, on the east side of the Main Street of Gorbals, stood the Elphinstone Mansion. This was really not a Glasgow house, but the messuage of a landed estate which Glasgow overflowed. The last remains of it, a square tower, latterly known as the Baronial Hall, and a low building, said to have been the chapel, have only been improved away in the recent widening of the street.

Of self-contained houses built in Glasgow by Glasgow men before last century, I only know of these eight: the Stockwell seems to have been the Faubourg S. Germain of their day.

(1) The fine old house in Stockwell, east side near the top, figured by Stuart and by Fairbairn. This was built in 1668 by John Caldwell, merchant in Glasgow, and had a "closs yaird at the back thereof, and stone dyke about the same, and summer house within the said yaird." It was pulled down about ten years ago, and replaced by the tenement Nos. 29 to 35.

(2) A house at the west side of Stockwell, lately replaced by the tenement Nos. 8 to 10, now occupied by Wood, the well-known beam and scale maker.

(3) A house still standing a little lower down on the same side (now Nos. 14 and 16) long occupied by the said Wood. Alexander Houston of Jordanhill is said to have lived in one of the last two houses before he built his grand mansion in the Westergate.

(4) A three-storied house lower down on the same side (now Nos. 26 and 28), in which is the Garrick Temperance Hotel, and in which was Cotton's once well-known Commercial Hotel. The late William Brown of Kilmardinny long had his place of business in this building. I know nothing of its history, and I am not clear that it was built for a single occupancy.

(5) The house of the Spreull family, from the days of Bass John to this day, both inclusive. It stood on the north side of the Trongate, between Glassford and Hutcheson Streets; a fine old edifice much in the style of Caldwell's house in the Stockwell, with garden and orchard stretching north as far as the former Post Office in Glassford Street (now Wilson & Mathieson's warehouse). Spreull's Land (180 to 186 Trongate) stands on the site of it, rebuilt in 1784 by

Chamberlain James Spreull (*né* Shortridge), and still owned by the Spreulls under a strict entail, the only entail now existing in the old burgh.

(6) An old house on the north side of Gallowgate, near the Saracen's Head (shown in Stuart, page 75). This house in 1666 belonged to John Thomson, merchant in Glasgow, and is said to have been at the end of last century owned and occupied by Hozier of Barrowfield.

(7) The Blythswood Mansion, perhaps the best residence built by a Glasgow citizen before last century. Its front was a fine specimen of Scotch architecture, and behind were a summer house and a garden reaching almost to the river. This house stood on the south side of the Bridgegate, immediately west of the existing Union Railway bridge on the St. Enoch's branch, on the second stance east of Merchants' or Hospital Lane. Colin Campbell, 1st of Blythswood, Provost in 1660, built it: his great grandson, another Colin Campbell of Blythswood, included it in the Blythswood entail of 13th December, 1739: and the Blythswoods occupied it up to or close to the death of James Campbell of Blythswood in 1773. James Campbell's son, Archibald Campbell, was "Old Blythswood" who procured the Act of Parliament which allowed the Blythswood lands to be feued, and made the west-end of Glasgow possible. This Act, *inter alia*, authorized the Blythswood Mansion to be sold (the price being laid out on land to be strictly entailed instead). Under it the old house was sold in 1802, and after passing through various hands has been within the last few years rebuilt, and now forms Nos. 113 etc. Bridgegate: some of the old back buildings are still to the fore.

(8) The Blythswoods were not the last Bridgegate residenters of their class. The Regality Club has its eye on an old seventeenth century mansion still standing at the south corner of the Bridgegate and Saltmarket. This was long the residence of the Coulters, an old Glasgow family, and it continued to be their residence till 1812, when Miss Jenny Coulter, the last of her race, died in it. The Coulters were bien folk, and Miss Jenny had a weel plenished hoose. The inventory of her household effects came to £1,019 16s. 8d. This must be much above the average Bridgegate inventory.

I ought perhaps to have added to this list Silvercraigs Land, built by Robert Campbell of Silvercraigs, elder son of John Campbell of Elie, merchant in Glasgow, Provost in 1636, and elder brother of Colin Campbell of Blythswood, merchant in Glasgow, Provost in 1660. I have not added it because I doubt its having been self-contained. Had it so been, its name would surely have been Silvercraigs Lodging, or House, or Mansion: the "Land" suggests a tenement

built for divided occupancy. So does its appearance : see Stuart's views, showing entrances both to the front and through a wide arch to the back. So does its size : we hear scarcely anything of Robert Campbell except that he built Silvercraigs Land : had he been in a position to build such a house all for himself, we should have expected to hear of the great operations by which he won such a fortune : M'Ure would scarce have let slip so fine a chance for his Homeric powers.

Self-contained or no, Silvercraigs Land is one of our few historic houses. It was in it (so the uniform tradition goes) that Cromwell took up his quarters after the crowning mercy of Dunbar had laid Scotland at his feet : and it was to it that he invited the ministers of Glasgow to discuss their differences with him : (*our* Bismarck was strangely fond of a discussion). The invitation was like a Royal command. A gentleman from Cromwell (Baillie says) came to the most of the Brethren, severallie desyring, yea requyring them and the rest of the ministers in towne to meet the Generall at his lodgeing : but Baillie claims that Oliver met his Rolands in Mr. James Guthrie and Mr. Patrick Gillespie, the maine speakers on the Scotch side. He admits, at the same time, Cromwell's moderation in expressing the scandale himselffe and others had taken at the doctrine they had heard from the pulpits of Glasgow ; and he is struck with Cromwell's moderation in act : he took such a course with his sojours that they did less displeasure at Glasgow nor if they had been at London, though Mr. Zacherie Boyd railled on them all to their very face in the High Church. The ill wind even blew some good : the tumult of Glasgow, procured by the rash and headie counsell of some, might have drawne to great ill, had not the English been very reasonable redders. (See Baillie's letters of January 2nd, April 22nd, and May 2nd, 1651.)

This is not the only point of interest in Silvercraigs Land. Robert Campbell, the builder, had a son, another Robert Campbell of Silvercraigs and of Silvercraigs Land, who in 1661 married Lilias Stewart of Cristwell. Jean Campbell, daughter of this marriage, married Walter Scott, known as "Beardie," great-grandfather to Sir Walter. She had Silvercraigs Land to her tocher. It was well she had. Beardie did not share Cromwell's politics. He had his name from having (like that dreadful Dalzell of Binns) let his beard grow to mark his grief over the Stuarts : and in the Stuart cause he spent every shilling of his own. His wife's tocher helped to save the family from such ruin as Sir Walter could scarce have emerged from. Sir Walter owed to the Silvercraigs connection a second strain of good Glasgow blood.

Silvercraigs' brother, Blythswood, had a son, Robert Campbell of North Woodside. Robert Campbell of North Woodside married Jean Dunlop of Garnkirk, and had a daughter, Janet Campbell. Janet Campbell married Thomas Haliburton of Dryburgh, and had a daughter, Barbara Haliburton. Barbara Haliburton married Beardie's son, Robert Scott, and had a son, Walter Scott, W.S., father to Sir Walter. These Glasgow marriages had a direct influence on Sir Walter's literary career. Through them (as he himself tells us) he inherited a connection with some honourable branches of the Slioch nan Diarmid, and to this connection (as Lockhart tells us) he owed many of those early opportunities of studying the Highlands and the Highlanders to which we owe Waverley, and Rob Roy, and the Lady of the Lake.

Silvercraigs Land stood on the east side of the Saltmarket close to the Barras Yett and to the south corner of modern Steel Street. After looking down the Bridgegate for two centuries it was pulled down about 1830. The apartment pointed out as the scene of the Cromwell conference was latterly a furniture broker's shop.

The Improvement Trust (which has many sins to answer for) pulled down a fine old house that stood near the Elphinstone Mansion on the east side of Main Street of Gorbals, opposite Malta Street. This house was originally built in 1687 by George Swan, a Perth Quaker, and it bore to the last the initials G. S. It had a good deal the look of a mansion, but it was not, and never had been, a single occupancy. It is figured and described in Fairbairn.

BULL OF POPE ADRIAN VI.

GRANTING A PENSION FROM PROVAND.

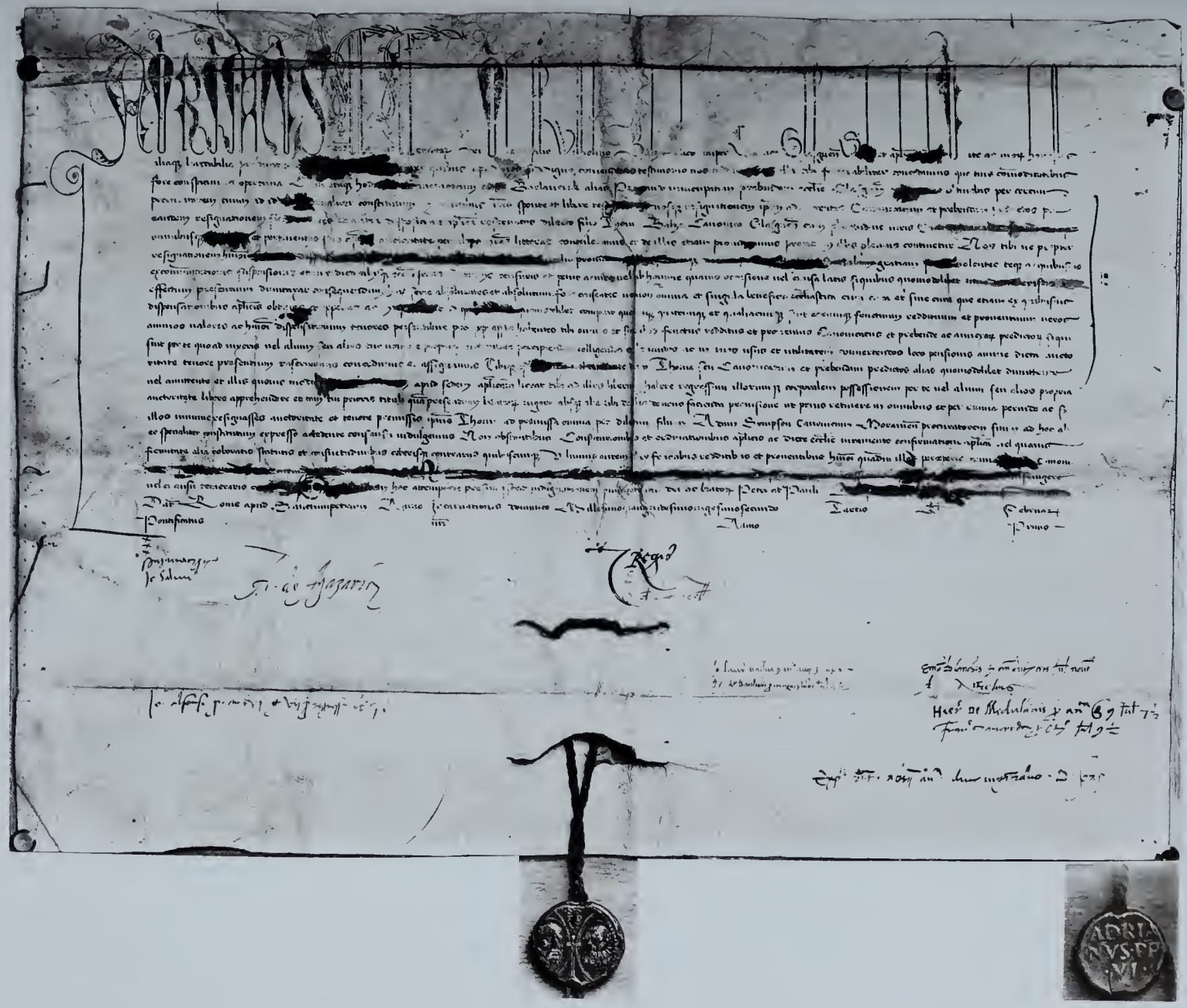
The Bull or Letters of Provision[1] of Pope Adrian VI.,[2] of which a photographic reproduction, a transcript, and translation are given, recites that William Balze (*i.e.*, Balye or Bailie) having resigned the canonry and prebend[3] of Barlanerik or

[1] *Literæ* is technically used, in the language of ancient conveyancing, of unilateral deeds, as distinguished from instruments ; thus we have *literæ venditionis*, *literæ dispositionis*, *literæ translationis*, *literæ assignationis*, *literæ assedationis*. Old Scottish deeds of this description commenced in the accepted form, "Be it kend till all Men, by thir present Letters." There were and are *literæ patentes s. apertæ* and *literæ clausæ;* merchants had *literæ cambii s. cambiales*, and *literæ recognitionis s. caricamenti s. oneratiæ*. Bulls were *literæ patentes;* brieves were *literæ clausæ*. The former were sealed with the figures of SS. Peter and Paul, the latter with the ring of the Fisherman.

[2] Pope Adrian VI., Adrian Florent Boyens, was born at Utrecht at 1459 ; became Vice-Chancellor of the University of Louvain ; was chosen, 1512, by the Emperor Maximilian, preceptor to his grandson, afterwards Charles V. From Ferdinand of Spain he received, 1515, the bishopric of Tortosa ; after Ferdinand's death he was, 1516, co-regent of Spain with Cardinal Ximenes, and in 1517 Viceroy of Spain. He was promoted to the Cardinalate, 1st July, 1517, and 9th January, 1522, was elected to succeed Leo X. He was installed, 31st August, 1522, and died—it is said of poison—14th September, 1523. He offended the Romans by retaining his own name when elevated to the Papal chair. This is a point of etiquette strictly observed, the why and the wherefore of which have been learnedly debated. See the Praxis Dispensationum Apostolicarum of Pyrrhus Corradus (in private life Pirro Corrado), Prothonotary Apostolic, and Canon of the Metropolitan Church of Naples, ii. 4, No. 4, p. 22 ; ed. Colon. Agrip. 1680, and Sir Harris Nicolas, Chronology of History, p. 197.

Adrian is remembered by his Bull of 1523 against witchcraft.

[3] These terms are in common parlance often confounded. "Canonry" refers to the office, the "prebend" is the endowment or provision, the ecclesiastical revenue attached to the canonry ; "*Canonicatus nil aliud est, nisi jus habendi stallum, et locum in Choro, ac vocem in Capitulo . . . Præbenda vero est jus percipiendi fructus in Ecclesia, competens præbendato, ex officio divino, tanquam uni de Collegio.*"—Corradus, Praxis Dispensationum Apostol. ii. 5, No. 36, p. 30 *ut supra ;* and see the Gloss on Decretal Greg. IX. i. 2 c. 9. A prebendary is a *nomen facti ;* canon is *nomen juris*. (See N. and Q., 5th S. vi., pp. 89, 108, 211, 253, 237.) Prebend is the late Latin *præbenda*, *prevenda*, *probenda*, old French *provende*, and is the same as the English *provender*, in which sense it is also used. "*Pro equo suo unum bushel avenarum pro præbenda*



Provand[1] in the cathedral church of Glasgow, the resignation had been accepted, and the benefice bestowed by his Holiness upon Thomas Balze, canon of Glasgow but there are reserved to William, for his lifetime, the rents and profits of the prebend, with power, in the event of the death or resignation of Thomas, to re-enter and take possession in virtue of his original title. To this arrangement Thomas assents by his procurator, Adam Sympson, canon of Moray, who was then at Rome, and a special memorandum of the fact is indorsed upon the Bull. In a word, Thomas takes the benefice, subject to William's life interest in the

capienda," Coucher Book quoted by Cowel, Law Dictionary, s. v. The Promptorium Parvulorum, ed. Way (Camden Society, 1865), gives *Prouender, prebend, benefice=Prebenda; Prouender for hors=Probendum.* See also Jones (William Henry), Fasti Ecclesiæ Sarisberiensis, pp. 193, 195; and Littré, Dictionnaire, s. v., who quotes Wace—

"Cil me dona, Dieux li rende
A Baieux une provende."

Provan, or Provand, as an alternative name for Barlanerik, seems to be simply *Prebenda, Probenda*, or *Provanda, i.e.*, Barlanerik the prebend.

[1] William Balze was *Dominus* Provand or de Provand (*Supra*, p. 13), as were his predecessors in the prebend. The expression has caused much embarrassment to Glasgow antiquaries. Their difficulty arises from mis-translation. Dominus de Provand, *Lord* of Provand, they say. Quite right, had the property been in England, but in Scotland we say *Laird*, although Lord is sometimes used alternatively. "Quhatsumever tennent . . . of ony lordis or lairdis spirituall or temporall."—Act 1522, c. 4 (Thomson's Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, vol. ii., p. 284). The Laird o' Cockpen would appear in Latin as *Dominus* de Cockpen. Dominus is here used in the sense of the Lord of a manor, to use an English phrase, not of a noble or peer of Parliament. In Scotland there is a well known distinction between *Laird* and *Guidman*. The former is a tenant *in capite*, or Crown vassal; the latter held his land of a subject superior. (See Sir George Mackenzie, Science of Heraldry, Works, ii., p. 583; Riddell, Peerage and Consistorial Law, ii., p. 981.) Thus in the Caldwell Papers we have the "Laird of Cauldwell" and the "Guidman of Cauldwell" in one factory account, the former referring to the head of the Caldwell family, the latter to the proprietor of West Caldwell.—The Caldwell Papers, i., p. 99 (Maitland Club). The possessor of the smallest Crown holding was a *laird*, and his wife was "*lady*." The owner of a great estate, when not a tenant *in capite*, was but a *guidman*, even though a peer, and his wife was *guidwyfe*. There was an old Clydesdale rhyme, referring to the Dukes of Hamilton, which embraced both titles—

"Duke of Hamilton and Brandon,
Earl Chattelherault and Arran,
The *Laird* of Peneill,
The *Guidman* of Draffan."

Peneill is a barony held of the Crown, and his Grace was *laird*; the lands of Draffan were held of a subject superior, and the Duke was *guidman*. (See Northern Notes and Queries, p. 459.) Provand was a tenandry held of the Crown, the temporality of which belonged to the prebend. The Canon, therefore, for the time being was *Dominus* de Provand—that is, Laird or Lord of Provand. The expression Lord Provand, or Lord of Provand, is no doubt an old one. In the list of the prebends of Glasgow given up to the General Assembly of 1571, "Lord Provand" occurs between the Personage of Kirkmaho and the Personage of Douglas. (Booke of the Universall Kirk of Scotland, vol. i., p. 224; Calderwood's Historie of the Kirk of Scotland, iii., p. 188.) The proprietor of the lands was at this time a Senator of the College of Justice, with the title of Lord Pro-

revenues, and it reverts to William should Thomas predecease or demit. The latter, therefore, had no substantial interest until the death of William.[1]

The claim and exercise of patronage by the Pope were subjects that gave rise to much jealousy and controversy in this country and elsewhere. The Kings of Scotland claimed right to present to such benefices in the collation of the bishops as fell vacant between the death of one bishop and the fealty and homage of his successor.[2] The right was only grudgingly and partially acknowledged by the Popes, but was recognized by the Scottish Provincial Councils of 1457 and 1459, and was confirmed by the Parliaments of 1462 and 1481, and of many subsequent years down to 1540.[3]

The rule of the Canon law, as extended by the *Extravagantes*, *Execrabilis*, and *Ad regimen* of Pope John XXII. (1317) and Benedict XII. (1338) respectively,[4] was that there was reserved to the Pope the presentation to all benefices which became vacant while the incumbent was attending the Court of Rome upon any occasion, or on his journey thither or back again. The qualification soon disappeared, or was only colourably observed. In 1471 the sixth Parliament of James III., reciting "the great dampnage and skaith daylie done to all the Realme be Clerkes, religious and secular, quhilks purchessis Abbacies, and uther benefices at the Court of Rome, quhilks were never theirat of befoir," enacted "that na sik Abbacies na uther benefices quhilkis was never at the court of Rome of before, be purchasit be na seculare na religious persones, but that the

vand (*Supra*, p. 15), which may have led to confusion. There was just the same difficulty, however, three hundred years earlier. In Bagimont's Roll, 1275, Barlanrig appears amongst the rectories belonging to the Canons without prefix or note of any kind. (Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis, i., p. lxiii.) In the Taxation of the fifteenth century (*ib.*, p. lxxii.) it appears as "Rectoria de Barlanrik," which it never was. The endowments of all the other prebends consisted of the spiritualities—that is, the teinds and oblations—of various parish churches, less a certain sum provided to a vicar for doing the parish work. Barlanerik was not a parish, had no church, no cure of souls, no teinds, no oblations; but was a small estate in the parish of Glasgow, and belonged in property to this prebend.

[1] Pope Adrian is said to have exercised his patronage with much judgment and impartiality, and insisted on knowing to whom he gave appointments. (Ranke, History of the Popes, translated by E. Foster, i., p. 73.)

[2] Other Sovereigns made a similar claim, and the subject, the "regal," as it was called, has an extensive literature of its own, for the bibliography of which the curious reader may be referred to a note by John Spotiswood, Hope's Minor Practicks, pp. 90, 91 (Edinburgh, 1734).

[3] See Statuta Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ, ed. Robertson (Bannatyne Club), vol. ii., p. 179; vol. i., Pref., p. lxxiii.

[4] Extravag. Commun., iii., 2, 4, and iii., 2, 13 (Corpus Juris Canonici, ii., pp. 1207, 1259, 1266, ed. Freidberg, Lipsiae, 1881).

There was a famous division of reservations of benefices falling vacant *apud sedem Apostolicam*, into those "clausæ in corpore Juris," and those "extra corpus Juris." The former were those which fell under the constitution of Clement III., or, according to some, Clement IV. (Sext. Decret. iii., 4); the latter were those

saidis places have free election of the samin as use and custome hes been."[1] This was followed, twenty years afterwards, by another statute. After narrating the injury done to the realm and the lieges "throw the exorbitant coistis and expenses dailie done be Kirk-men upon the impetration and purchasing at the Court of Rome benefices elective, and divers uthers that micht be given and providit within the realme," provides that none go furth of the realm to purchase benefices without leave of the King.[2]

Legislation, however, seems to have been ineffectual in checking the evil. Sixty years later Sir David Lyndsay writes,[3]

> "I dar weill say, within this fyftie yeir,
> Rome hes ressett furth of this Regioun,
> For Bullis and Benefyce, quhilk thay by full deir,
> Quhilk mycht ful weil haif payit a King's ransoun.
> Bot, war I worthye for to weir ane crown,
> Preistis suld no more our substance so consume,
> Sendyng yeirlye, so gret ryches to Rome."

As is seen from the Bull under consideration, the prebend of Provand,

founded on the *Extravagantes* above referred to. These were rejected by many canonists as being temporary provisions and forming no part of the Canon law, and this is now the received opinion (see Van Espen, Jus Ecclesiasticum Universum, part ii., sec. 3, tit. 11). They were, however, acted upon at the time and for long after, and were the foundation for the exercise of much patronage, for, whether they were special or general, they were incorporated in the *Regulæ Cancellariæ*, part of the *Jus novissimum* (see Regulæ Cancellariæ Apostolicæ, *Reg. I.*, et sqq. ; and the gloss thereon. I quote from an edition *s. l. a. a.*, circa 1505). The fact of their being so repeated was a source of much trouble to the glossators, but is an argument in favour of their temporary, or at least special, character.

[1] Act 1471, c. 43 (Thomson's Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, vol. ii., p. 99).

[2] Act 1496, c. 2 ; James IV., Parl. 5 (Thomson's Acts, ii., p. 237).

[3] Ane Dialog betuix Experience and ane Courteour, 4759.—Lyndsay's Works, vol. iii., p. 107 (ed. Chalmers), ii., p. 49 (ed. Laing, 1871).

Again, in Ane Satyre of the Thrie Estaitis, he says (Works, ed. Chalmers, ii., p. 60 ; ed. Laing, ii., p. 240)—

> "It is schort tyme, sen ony benefice,
> Was sped in Rome, except greit bischopries.
> Bot, now for ane unworthie vickarage,
> Ane priest will rin to Rome, in pilgramage.
> Ane cavell, quhilk was never at the scule,
> Will rin to Rome, and keip ane bischop's mule ;
> And syne cum hame, with mony colorit crack,
> With ane buirdin of benefices on his back ;
> Quhilk bene against the law, ane man alane,
> For till posses ma benefices nor ane."

had been previously promised to Thomas Balze. As a rule *beneficia vacatura* could not be granted,[1] but the Pope reserved to himself even these *ex plenitudine potestatis*.[2] Such gifts, *gratiæ expectativæ* as they were called, were very frequent.[3] In 1509, James Blacader, clerk of the diocese of Glasgow, was put in possession of the perpetual vicarage of Cadder, for which he had Bulls, granted in anticipation of a vacancy.[4] Master James Stewart, Canon of Glasgow, had such a grant from Pope Leo X., in virtue of which (*vigore graciose expectature*) he claimed the perpetual vicarage of Dundonald, when it fell vacant in 1513.[5] In 1512, Master Richard Hucheson (Magister Richardus Hugonis) was put in possession of the vicarage of Kirkbene, in virtue of a collation made to him by the Pope, in almost the same terms as the present, the liferent of Master John Hucheson, the previous incumbent, being reserved to him.[6]

The resignation of a benefice was not allowed in the early days of the church, but latterly the practice was recognized, and became very common. It was either absolute or conditional (*resignatio pura s. simplex, resignatio conditionalis*).[7] The former was the simple giving up of the living, without stipulation or qualification. The latter was made subject to a condition, *e.g.*, (1) *cum regressu*, with right to re-entry; (2) *cum accensu*, with entrance;[8]

[1] "Albeit benefices cannot be effectually confer'd before they vake; a prebend may be secured to one who is already chosen a Canon."—Forbes, Treatise of Church Lands and Tithes, p. 30 (Edinburgh, 1705).

[2] In the language of the Canonists the Pope is "Ordinarius ordinariorum, est supra leges et canones et habet plenitudinem potestatis in spiritualibus." Justinian even, they said, had recognized the popedom to be "apex et culmen omnium dignitatum" (l. 8 Cod. de summa Trinit. et fide Cathol., *i.e.* in Epist. ad Joannem Romanum Pontificem. Cod. Just. t. i., l. 8). See D'Avezan, De Jure Patronatus, c., vii. (Meerman's Thesaurus, iv., p. 367) and De Renunciatione Benef. Eccles., c. 3 (Meerman, iv., p. 297).

Much will be found in reference to the Pope's *plenitudo potestatis* in vol. iii. of the Monarchia S. Romani Imperii of that busy publicist and hot-tempered controversialist Melchior Goldast ab Haimensfeld, always to be read with the caution that some of the tracts he edits have been suspected to be his own composition.

[3] There are many examples in Theiner, Monumenta Vetera Hiberniæ et Scotiæ (Romæ, 1864). They were abolished by the Council of Trent (Sess. 24 de Reformat. c. 19): but the Pope was excepted in respect of his *summa potestas*. In France *Graces expectatives* were not allowed in virtue of the Concordat between Leo X. and Francis I.—Fabrotus, Juris Canonici Selecta, tit. 44 (Meerman's Thesaurus, iv., 552).

[4] Diocesan Registers of Glasgow, vol. ii., p. 316.

[5] *Ib.* ii., p. 496.

[6] Diocesan Registers of Glasgow, ii., p. 448.

[7] See D'Avezan, De Renunciatione Benef. Eccles., c. 8 (Meerman, Thesaurus, vol iv., p. 303; Van Espen, Jus Ecclesiasticum Universum, pars. ii., sec. 3, tit. 9 and 10. Vol. i., p. 806 et sqq. (Lovanii, 1753). Rebuffi, Praxis Beneficiorum, p. 315 (Lugduni, 1580).

[8] *Cum accensu*, *i.e.*, when a benefice was conferred upon another than him whom the Pope collated, on

(3) *in favorem*, in favour of a certain other person,[1] (4) under reservation of the fruits, in whole or in part, by way of pension. It was subject to this last condition, or perhaps to the last two, that William Balze resigned Provand. When the Reformation became imminent, many of the clergy demitted their benefices upon these terms, with the result that the cures were neglected for want of stipends.[2]

When the fruits of a benefice or a specific pension from the fruits was reserved to the resigner, his rights were protected, as in the case before us, by a clause of regress or re-entry, as to which many nice questions arose, whether fresh collation was required, whether he could re-enter and take possession at his own hand, or required judicial authority. This difficulty was attempted to be evaded, as in similar cases at the present day, by a declaration that he was to be entitled to do so without an appeal to the law;[3] but, notwithstanding, then, as now, it was held that judicial authority must be interponed.

Resignation could be made either personally or by proxy. When a procurator was employed, he required a special mandate framed by a Notary apostolic in accordance with the rules of the Roman chancery, and signed by both. Acceptance of a benefice could in like manner be taken by a procurator having special authority to that effect.

To prevent abuse, as far as possible, the first Parliament of James III. enacted "that na pension of new or auld be taken, nor purchased out-with the

condition that when the latter became capable of holding a benefice, *e.g.*, when he came of lawful age, he could enter upon and take possession of it of his own authority.

Both the conditions *cum regressu* and *cum accensu* were abolished by the Council of Trent, the supreme power of the Pope being of course left untouched.

[1] This corresponds exactly with Resignation *in favorem* in the case of land rights as practised in Scotland. As our early lawyers were ecclesiastics, and our conveyancers were Notaries, imperial or apostolic, the style of our deeds and instruments relating to civil matters followed very closely that of those relating to ecclesiastical affairs.

To make the conditions in Resignations of benefices binding, it was the practice to introduce into the Instrument of Resignation a limiting or conditional clause "*et non alias, nec aliter, aut alio modo.*" It was a question whether such resignations were not simoniacal; and some doctors even asserted not only that they were so, but that this taint could not be purged by the Pope himself.

[2] The Act 1584, c. 1, struck at gifts of Prelacies, Abbacies, Priories, and Nunneries made by King James VI. "upon the resignations or dimissions of the possessoures of the same abbacies, priories, and titulares of the same reservation of their awin life-rents."

[3] See the case of the Monastery of Aberbrothoc (Arbroath) where the Resignation contained a clause of "regressus sine Regis litteris." Theiner, Monumenta, p. 522.

[4] See the case of the Monastery of Arbroath, Theiner, Monumenta, p. 525.

Regulæ Cancellariæ Apostolicæ, Reg. 43, de beneficiis resignatis in Cancellaria. Rebuffi, Praxis Beneficiorum, p. 513.

realme, nor within, of ony benefice, religious or secular, without the consent of the possessour, giver, and taker, under the paine of rebellion";[1] but what its effect was is not known.

Adam Sympson, who acted as procurator for Thomas Balze and assented to the provision made in favour of the demitting prebendary, seems to have been a Scotch agent, who was probably settled at Rome. In a Bull of Pope Leo X., 3rd August, 1513, in favour of Richard Thomsone, Canon of the Preceptory of St. Anthony at Leith, regarding his stipend as Sacristan of the House, "Adam Symson, clerk of the Diocese of Dunkeld," appears as procurator in the like capacity as in Balze's deed.[2] In a consistorial process in reference to the monastery of Aberbrothoc in 1517, Sir Adam Sinisen, clerk of the Diocese of Dunkeld, 36 years of age, is examined as a witness.[3] "Sinisen" looks like a mistake for "Simson," and that the copyist had difficulty with the name is shown by the fact that when it occurs a second time he spells it "Sunisen." There is no doubt a difference of diocese: but in the earlier entries he is "clerk," in the later "canon," so that there is no inconsistency. The title "Dominus" or "Sir" prefixed to his name in Pope Leo's Bull and the consistorial process shows that he was a churchman,[4] and in the indorsation upon the present Bull

[1] Act 1466, c. 5, Thomson's Acts, ii., p. 85.

[2] Reliquiæ Antiquæ Scoticæ (ed. Maidment), p. 44. Edinburgh, 1848.

[3] Theiner, Monumenta, pp. 525, 526.

[4] "*Dominus*," "Sir," it need scarcely be mentioned, was the title universally given to the inferior clergy, or to such at least as had not taken the degree of "Magister" or "Master," just as monks were called "Dean" and nuns "Madam." The two titles were often used together; thus, Magister et dominus Barnard Balye, rector of Lambinton, 1530. Registrum Nigrum de Aberbrothoc, p. 500 (Bannatyne Club). Sir David Lyndsay ridicules this fondness for titles :—

"The seilye Nun will thynk gret schame,
Without scho callit be Madame ;
The pure Priest thynkis he gettis no rycht,
Be he nocht stylit like ane knycht,
And callit Schir, affore his name,
As Schir Thomas and Schir Wilyame.
All monkrye, ye may heir and se,
Ar callit Denis, for dignitie :
Quhowbeit his mother mylk the kow,
He mone be callit Dene Androw,
Dene Peter, Dene Paull, and Dene Robart."

Ane Dialog betuix Experience and ane Courteour, 4658 (ed. Laing, ii., p. 45 ; ed. Chalmers, iii., p. 103).

After the Reformation Priests were referred to as Knychts of the Pape's Kyrk. On 21st June, 1561, "Jhon Kippir, sumtym in papistrie, called Sir Jhon Kippir," appeared before the Kirk Session of St. Andrews and tendered a confession, in which he styles himself, "I your Lordschipes orator, Jhone Kypper,

the same title is given both to him and to Thomas Balze—"*Dominus Adam Simpson*" and "*Dominus Thomas Balze.*"

As an appeal lay from the ecclesiastical courts of this country to the Pope, and as a great deal of non-contentious business was ever being transacted at Rome, the appointment of a procurator there was a very common occurrence. It was, however, a costly luxury, and enormous sums were spent, especially in appeals.[1]

The Bull in question is in the usual form,[2] and has still attached to it[3] the leaden seal (*bulla*) from which such documents take their name, bearing on one side the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul,[4] and on the other Pope Adrian's name and the year of his pontificate. According to the rules of the Roman Chancery, before a Bull of Provision was expede a minute or protocol

sumtym knycht of ye Papis Kyrk." (Register of the Kirk Session of St. Andrews, Maitland Club Miscellany, vol. iii., p. 274.) Jamieson has a long but far from satisfactory article upon the subject, Dictionary of the Scottish Language, s. v. *Pope's Knights.* David Laing has an interesting note, The Works of John Knox, vol. i., p. 555. "Mess John," *i.e.*, Messire, Sir—the title of knighthood—has not even yet quite disappeared as a familiar reference to the Presbyterian minister. (Brydson, Observations on Precedence, p. 41. Edin., 1814.)

"Dominus" was the ancient university title of a bachelor of arts, and is still in use at Oxford and Cambridge. In the College books the bachelor has "D.," "Dr.," or "Sir" prefixed to his name. A Master is entered as "M.," or "Mr." "Dominus" or "Sir" is strictly an academical title, and confined to the University. (See N. and Q., 2d S. i., pp. 234, 299, 401 ; 3d S. ii., p. 58.) It was applied to clergymen in official documents in England long after the Reformation. In Scotland it descended to the schoolmaster, because, according to the Philistines, he was often, if not generally, "a stickit minister," "le prêtre assassiné," to use the language of a French translator of Scott. In this class Dominie Sampson stands pre-eminent. It was not a term of respect. Lord Auchinleck, to show his contempt for Dr. Johnson, called him a dominie. When it was intended to speak of a schoolmaster with all his honours he was styled "Doctor," without reference to any academical degree. In England "Sir" seems occasionally to have been applied to the schoolmaster. An example in the year 1628 is quoted in N. and Q., 5th S. iv., p. 26. It is suggested (*ib.*, p. 377) that it was because he was a B.A. or a clergyman.

As a law term "Dominus" in old practice was applied to the client—"*Dominus meus est promptus et paratus*," "my client is ready and prepared." (Clarke, Praxis Cur. Adm., *tit.* 9.) In Scotland it is still in use in the phrase *Dominus Litis*, although with us this means the person who has the control of the suit rather than the "master" or client.

"Dominus," in the sense of Laird, has been previously explained.

[1] See Sir David Lindsay, Ane Satyr of the Thrie Estaitis. Works, ed. Chalmers, ii., p. 60 ; ed. Laing, ii., p. 239. Also the Act of 1496, c. 2, Thomson's Acts, vol. ii., p. 238.

[2] There is a notarial instrument in the Diocesan Registers which recites a Bull in almost the same terms. (Diocesan Registers of Glasgow, ii., pp. 448, 449.) Precedents of a Bull for a pension will be found in Corradus, Praxis Beneficiariæ, v. c. 3, pp. 97, 98 ; Col. Agrip., 1679, and in Rebuffi, Praxis Beneficiorum, p. 129.

[3] The seal was attached to a Bull of grace by a silken, to a Bull of justice by a flaxen, cord. Rebuffi, Praxis Beneficiorum, pp. 124, 494.

[4] St. Paul always stands on the *right* and St. Peter on the *left.* The reason why has produced much controversy and many strange opinions. Matthew Paris, for instance, says that it was because St. Paul be-

was prepared, which was termed a "signature,"[1] on which in due time was indorsed "*fiat ut petitur*," as the warrant for the preparation of the Bull. The "signature" and the "fiat" both survive in our practice, reminding us of the origin of our forms and of the old notaries who gave them to us, and in imitation of whom, such of us as belong to the ancient order still dub ourselves "clericus dioceseos Glasguensis," or otherwise as the case may be, in what is grandiloquently styled our "Sign and Subscription manual."

The drafting of Bulls and other documents issuing from the Roman Chancery was done with great care by a special staff of officers. The recognized forms were strictly adhered to, and their language exactly considered. The brocard *mala grammatica non vitiat chartam* has always prevailed in civil courts, and has been productive of much slovenliness in legal draftmanship; but the ecclesiastical were more particular, at least as regards Papal deeds. It was the duty of the office *de Prima Visione* to correct any false Latin that might find its way into the draft, a most important matter, for "nec ignotum est, quod falsa latinitas vitiat literas Apostolicas, etiamsi constaret de mente Papæ, quo casu perfectio intellectus non supplet imperfectionem scripturæ,"[2] although this is perhaps too strongly put.[3]

A Bull such as the present properly consisted of seven parts—(1) the salutation, (2) the narrative, (3) the grant, (4) the executive clauses, (5) the non-obstant clause, *i.e.*, the suspension of prior ordinances, etc., (6) the commination, (7) the date. Some might be omitted or varied according to circumstances.

Every clause and every word of style in these deeds have been examined and commented upon at great length, and with much acuteness, by generations of canonists and formulists, whose portly folios still adorn the shelves of our law

lieved in Christ whom he had not seen. (Chronica Majora, vol. iii., p. 417.) Corradus expends much curious learning upon the point (Praxis Dispensationum Apostol. 2, 4, No. 7; p. 23 *ut supra*). For instance, Paul was of the tribe of Benjamin, and in him Benjamin is portrayed and typically expressed. But Benjamin, although he was last amongst his brethren, was called by his father the son of his right hand, and was placed by Joseph before all his brethren. The difficulty is a mere begging of the question. Is St. Paul upon the right? If not, *cadit quaestio*. The explanation is surely obvious that the figures are placed in heraldic fashion, and are to be viewed, not from the spectator's, but from their own side, in which case St. Peter stands on the true right. (See Mabillon, De re Diplomatica, ii., 14, No. 13, 6 Corol. i., pp. 130, 623; Chassant, Paleographie des Chartes, p. 114, 7me ed., Paris, 1876.)

[1] Thus defined—"Signatura est scriptura in papyro conscripta, a Papa, vel ejus delegato, absque sigillo in medio scripta, partis supplicationem, Papaeque concessionem breviter continens" (Rebuffi, Praxis Beneficiorum, par. i., tit. de Signatura gratiæ, p. 85, ed. Lugduni, 1580. The Bull was the signature extended. *Ib.*, p. 125.

[2] Corradus, Praxis Dispensationum Apost. II., 3, No. 9, p. 18; ii. 8, No. 1, p. 40.

[3] See Rebuffi, Praxis Beneficiorum, p. 149.

libraries, monuments of prodigious industry, and of a learning which, if now forgotten in this country, exercised vast influence in its day, and largely helped to shape that system of jurisprudence under which we live, and which we complacently term the Law of Scotland.

THE BULL.

(Ex Autographo[1] in Mus. Hunt. Glasg.)

Adrianus, Episcopus, Servus Servorum Dei, dilecto filio Wilhelmo Balze clerico, nuper Canonico Glasguensi, salutem et apostolicam benedictionem; Vite ac morum honestas aliaque laudabilia probitatis et virtutum merita, super quibus apud nos fidedigno commendaris testimonio, nos inducunt, ut illa tibi favorabiliter concedamus, que tuis commoditatibus fore conspicimus oportuna; Cum itaque hodie tu canonicatum et de Barlanerik alias Prouand nuncupatam prebendam ecclesie Glasguensis, quam tunc obtinebis, per certum procuratorem tuum ad id a te specialiter constitutum, in manibus nostris sponte et libere resignaveris, Nosque resignationem ipsam admittentes, Canonicatum et prebendam predictos per eandam resignationem sic vacantes et antea dispositione apostolica reseruatos dilecto filio Thome Balze, Canonico Glasguensi, cum plenitudine juris Canonici ac illis forsan annexis omnibusque juribus et pertinentiis suis, apostolica auctoritate, per alias nostras litteras, contuleamus et de illis etiam provideamus prout in illis plenius continetur; Nos tibi, ne propter resignationem hujusmodi nimium dispendium patiaris, de absentia subventionis auxilio providere, premissorumque meritorum tuorum intuitu specialem gratiam facere, volentes, teque a quibusvis excommunicationis suspensionis ac interdicti aliisque ecclesiasticis

[1] There were many curious rules observed in reference to the caligraphy of such documents, which are set out in the "*Practica Cancellariæ Apostolicæ cum stylo et formis in Romana curia usitatis*" appended to Rebuffi, Praxis Beneficiorum, p. 537, taken from the notes of Jerome Paul, Vice-Corrector of Letters Apostolic. See also Corradus, Praxis Dispensationum Apostolicarum, II., c. 7, No. 48 *et sqq.*

The first letter of the Pope's name was to be full and beyond the size of the other letters. Certain words were contracted in a recognized manner. Certain letters were written of a peculiar shape. Diphthongs were not used. Punctuation was omitted. Letters Apostolic were not to be ruled with ink, caustic, or lead under pain of nullity. As here, a Canon was always addressed "dilecto filio." The pronoun "nostro" was never prefixed.

Bulls were subject to one set of rules, brieves to another. The former begins as here—*Adrianus, Episcopus, servus servorum.* In the latter it would be simply *Adrianus Papa VI.* Bulls were subscribed by a long series of officials, brieves by one only of the Pope's secretaries.

sententiis censuris et penis, a jure vel ab homine quavis occasione vel causa latis, siquibus quomodolibet innodatus existis, ad effectum presentium dumtaxat consequendum harum serie absolventes et absolutum fore censentes; Necnon omnia et singula beneficia ecclesiastica cum cura et sine cura que etiam ex quibusvis dispensationibus apostolicis obtines et expectas, ac in quibus et ad que ius tibi quomodolibet competit, quecunque, quotcunque et qualiacunque sint eorumque fructuum reddituum et proventuum veros annuos valores, ac hujusmodi dispensationum tenores presentibus pro expressis habentes, Tibi omnes et singulos fructus redditus et proventus canonicatus et prebende ac annexorum predictorum siqui sint per te, quo ad vixeris, vel alium seu alios tuo nomine propria auctoritate, percipiendos colligendos et leuandos, ac in tuos usus et utilitatem convertendos loco pensionis annue, dicta auctoritate tenore presentium reservamus concedimus et assignamus : Tibique quod cedente vel decedente dicto Thoma, seu Canonicatum et prebendam predictos alias quomodolibet dimittente vel amittente, et illis quovismodo vacantibus, etiam apud sedem apostolicam, liceat tibi ad illos liberum habere regressum illorumque corporalem possessionem per te vel alium seu alios, propria auctoritate, libere apprehendere et tam tui prioris tituli quam presentium litterarum vigore, absque alia tibi de illis de novo facienda provisione, ut prius retinere in omnibus et per omnia, perinde ac si illos minime resignasses, auctoritate et tenore premissis, ipsius Thome ad premissa omnia, per dilectum filium Adam Sympson, Canonicum Moraviensem, procuratorem suum, ad hoc ab eo specialiter constitutum, expresso accedente consensu indulgemus ; Non obstantibus constitutionibus, ordinationibus apostolicis ac dicte ecclesie, juramento, confirmatione apostolica vel quacumque firmitate alia roboratis statutis et consuetudinibus ceterisque contrariis quibuscumque; Volumus autemque ex fructibus redditibus et proventibus hujusmodi, quamdiu illos perceperis, omnia eisdem Canonicatui et prebende incumbentia onera perferre omnino tendaris ; Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostri absolutionis, reservationis, concessionis, assignationis et indulti infringere, vel ei ausu temerario contraire : Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit, indignationem omnipotentis Dei ac beatorum Petri et Pauli apostolorum eius se noverit incursurum ; Datum Rome apud Sanctum Petrum Anno Incarnationis dominice Millesimo quingentesimo vigesimo secundo, Tertio Die Februarii, Pontificatus nostri anno primo.

TRANSLATION.

Adrian, bishop, Servant of the Servants of God, to our beloved son William Balze clerk, lately Canon of Glasgow,[1] Health and Apostolic blessing; The honesty of life and manners and other praiseworthy merits of probity and virtues[2] for which you are commended by testimony trustworthy in our sight, induce us favourably to grant to you those things which we perceive will tend to your advantage; Whereas therefore you will to-day, by your undoubted procurator to that effect specially constituted by you, have voluntarily and freely resigned into our hands the Canonry and prebend known as Barlanerik or Provand in the Church of Glasgow, which you will then hold; And that we accepting that resignation may by apostolic authority collate, by other our letters, the foresaid Canonry and prebend thus vacant by the same resignation and heretofore by apostolic disposition reserved with plenitude of Canon's right[3] to our beloved son Thomas Balze Canon of Glasgow with whatever is annexed to them and all their rights and pertinents, and further may provide regarding the same as in said letters is more fully contained: We desiring that you shall not suffer loss by reason of the said resignation and concerning the absence of support to provide assistance, and from regard to your recited merits to make a special grace, and absolving in order and decreeing that you be absolved from whatever sentences of excommunication, suspension and interdict, and other ecclesiastical sentences, censures, and punishments, if any, pronounced by law or by man on any occasion or for any cause whereby you are affected to the effect only of obtaining these presents;[4] Likewise we all and singular benefices ecclesiastical, with and without cure, which likewise by any apostolic dispensations you may hold or expect, and in and to which any right is competent to you, whatever, how many soever, and of what nature soever they may be, and holding as expressed in these presents the true annual values of their fruits, rents and profits and the contents of such dispensations, we of said authority by tenor of these presents reserve grant and assign to you as also all and singular fruits, rents and profits of the Canonry and prebend and of what is annexed thereto as aforesaid whatever they be,

[1] A Bull never expressed but one title. It did not say "canon of such a cathedral and rector of such a parish church," because it was not proper that one should be a pluralist even in titles.

[2] These words were held not to be probative of the fact, being the "causa impulsiva," not the "causa finalis" of the grant,—mere narrative.

[3] With plenitude of law, meant that one had a stall in the choir, a voice in the chapter, the daily distributions, and other things pertaining to the Canonry.

[4] Rebuffi quaintly remarks that these and the succeeding clauses spring from the signature like the Greeks from the Trojan horse.

to be by you during your life by yourself or by any other or others in your name, by your authority taken, collected, and levied and to your own uses and profit converted in place of an annual pension : And we grant that it shall be lawful for you if the said Thomas give up possession or die or in any other manner demit or lose the said Canonry and prebend and they in any manner of way become vacant even at the Apostolic See to have free re-entry to them and of your own authority freely to take corporal possession thereof by yourself or by another or others, and as well by force of your own prior title as of these present letters, without any other provision regarding them to be made of new, to hold them as formerly in all points, and to every extent as if you had never resigned by authority and tenor foresaid, and that by the express consent of the said Thomas to all the premises, through our beloved son Adam Sympson Canon of Moray his procurator, to this effect specially constituted ; Notwithstanding constitutions and ordinances apostolic and of the said church, fortified by oath, apostolic confirmation or in any other manner of way and statutes, customs, and others to the contrary whatsoever; And further we will that as long as you take the fruits, rents and profits foresaid you sustain in all respects the burdens incumbent on said Canonry and prebend ; Let no man then infringe this page of our absolution, reservation, concession, assignation grant and indulgence or by rash attempt contradict it : But if any one shall presume to attempt this let him know that he will incur the indignation of God Omnipotent and of the blessed Peter and Paul his Apostles : Given at Rome at Saint Peter in the year of the Incarnation of our Lord One thousand five hundred and twenty two, on the third day of February, the first year of our Pontificate.[1]

[1] The date is apparently, according to our reckoning, 3rd February, 1523. The beginning of the year varied greatly. At Milan it commenced at Christmas ; at Florence upon 25th March. The Roman practice generally accorded with the Milanese, but each Pope acted very much according to his own fancy. Here 3rd February is given as in the first year of Adrian's pontificate. Now, although he was elected on 9th January, 1522, he was not crowned until 31st August following, and the pontifical year began from the day of consecration and coronation, because, according to custom, the Pope does not previously introduce his pontificate into the date. Prior to this he says "suscepti a nobis Apostolatus officii Anno primo." See Corradus Praxis Dispensationum Apostol. II., 7, No. 50, p. 41. Sir Harris Nicolas, Chronology of History, pp. 46, 197.

Maclure, Macdonald & Co Glasgow.

HOUSE No 71, QUEEN St

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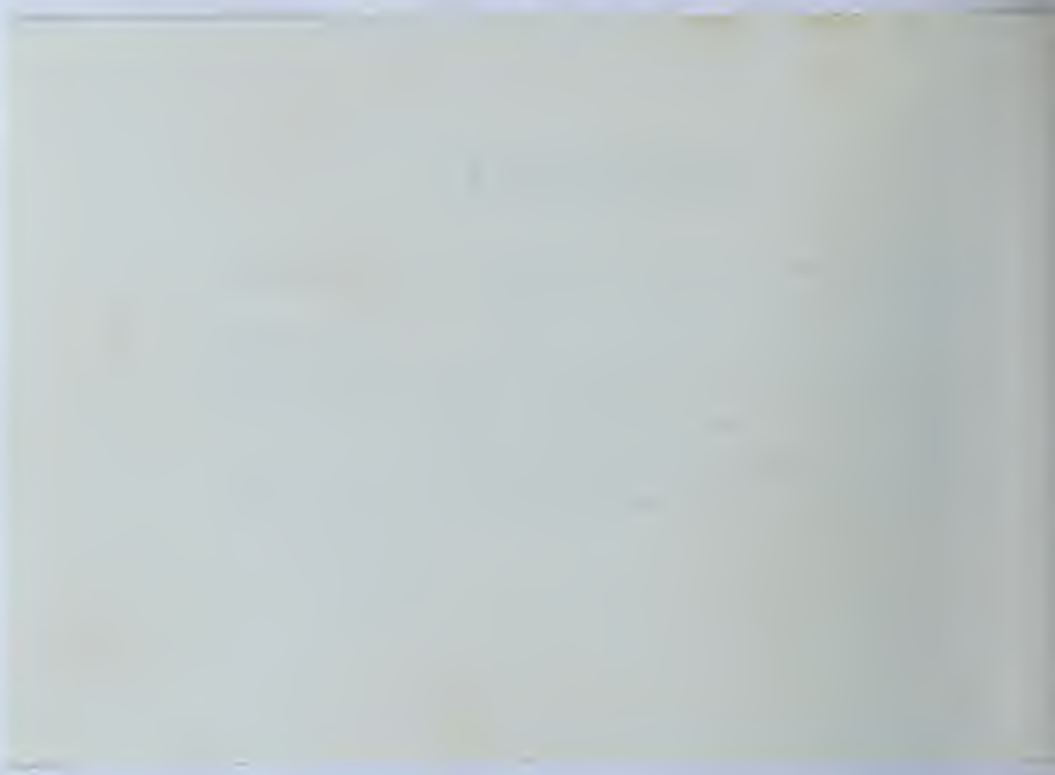

HOUSE No. 71 QUEEN STREET.

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

All this is specially true of the house No. 71 Queen Street. Of the crowds who pass it on their way to the Exchange or Lang's—for it is next door to the south of that renowned *howff*—there are few individuals who notice the peculiar architectural features which invest the building with an air such as knee-breeks or hessian boots imparted to the few veterans who some years ago persisted in wearing these amid a preponderating mankind arrayed in pantaloons and Wellingtons. The street floor windows, set in arched recesses, stand on each side of a pillared doorway through which ascends a flight of well-worn steps, and the whole edifice of two flats is topped by a queer, ugly chimney-can, where one would expect to see an ornamental vase.

The story which the titles tell us of the early owners of the ground upon which this house stands dates back to 25th January, 1715, when John Neilson, some time land-labourer in Garrioch, acquired the land as part of three acres called "Pilon's Croft," lying within the burgh, and "more particularly described"

in writings which, unfortunately, are not available. There flows from a set of titles such a spate of cold facts, that any legendary straw is eagerly caught at by the benumbed wader. Such a straw is afforded in the present case by the words "Pilon's Croft," however unromantic they may seem. It must be kept in mind that orthography was not always the science which it now is, and, although Swift said that "false spelling is only excusable in a chambermaid," a deal of it is to be found in the writs of old scribes. The word "Pilon" is a specimen, in connection with a deed dated just when Swift was in his prime. It is a misspelling of "Palzean," which both Jamieson and Halliwell tell us means a pavilion or tent, so that "Palzean's Croft" means "the tented field." Brown, in his history of Glasgow, gives the tradition that the ground got its name—which, by the way, he gives as "Pilvion"—through Douglas, Earl of Angus, having camped there with an army of 12,000 men during the rebellion at the time of the minority of James V.; and Denholm, with the characteristic laxness of Glasgow historians, repeats the story verbatim. Unfortunately for the accuracy of both Brown and Denholm, Douglas did more in the way of intrigue than of war, and it is not recorded that he ever came near Glasgow with a rebel force. It was the Earl of Arran who, with Lennox, Glencairn, Mure of Caldwell, and others, tried in 1515 to wrest the Regency from Albany. Senex, probably aware of this and seeking to correct Brown and Denholm, says that the rebel who camped on the Palzean Croft was "Douglas, Earl of Arran," and he gives the date "about 1528." But, unfortunately again, Douglas was not Earl of Arran. Arran's name was Hamilton, and the date, 1528, is that at which James V., then about seventeen years old, assumed supreme power. Just then Arran, overcome by remorse for the part he had taken in the slaying of his uncle, Lennox, had retired from all interference in public affairs. But Arran's rebellion in 1515 had a Glasgow incident. "Johnne Mure of Caldwell," on 20th February, 1515, was guilty of the "wrangwis and violent" ejection of the servants of Archbishop Beaton, then Chancellor of Scotland, from his "Castell and palice of Glasgow," and the "spoliatioun, intrometting, away-taking and withhalding" of certain feather beds, clothing, arms, and jewellery, besides swine, salmon, herring, spices, and "tunes of wyne"—in fact, the whole plenishing of the place. Mure was also guilty of "breking doun" the Castle with "artalzary and utherwais, lykeas at mair lenth is contenit in the summonds thereapon," under which His Holiness pursued Mure before the Lords of Council in March, 1517. The crime being "clerly provit" Mure was condemned to make restitution.[1] When Mure stormed

[1] Mure consequently got involved in such pecuniary difficulties that in 1527 he had to mortgage Camses-

it, the Castle of Glasgow was one of the principal fortresses of the kingdom, the depot of the King's artillery, so that probably a considerable force was employed, and it may have camped in the Palzean's Croft. Albany's army, sent to Glasgow to quell the rebels, may even have camped there. We are at least free to assume, from name and tradition, that the lands were the site of *some* remarkable encampment. The Cow Lone, which ran through them, was the only approach to Glasgow from the north-west. Cromwell entered the city by the Lone in 1650, and its locality was an acknowledged line of defence, where "trinches" were cast up and "yeatts" were placed in troublesome times.

The Palzean Croft was the western division of the Long Croft, which appears—for authorities are not unanimous—to have extended from about High Street on the east to the present Mitchell Street on the west, and from about the line of the present Ingram Street and Gordon Street on the north to Argyle Street on the south. When Neilson made his purchase in 1715 the miry Cow Lone—now Queen Street—ran up northwards from Argyle Street—then the Wester-gait—and further west, about where the opening of the Arcade now is, a smaller lane ran also up northwards, called "Baillie's Closs." Neilson's plot may be roughly described as consisting of the strip bounded east and west by these two lanes, and it extended from the Wester-gait north as far as the north side of what is now Exchange Square.[1]

The sellers to Neilson were—William Cumming, merchant, late Bailie of Glasgow; with consent of Peter Murdoch, some time one of the bailies of Glasgow; John Thomson, Matthew Dinwiddie, and John Blackburn, merchants in Glasgow. All these are well known names in Glasgow history, especially those of Peter Murdoch, who became Provost in 1730, and Matthew Dinwiddie, who had in 1712 become, by the death of his father, heir to the estates of Germiston and Balornoc, only to lose them thirteen years later through misfortune in business. One of his younger brothers, Lawrence, retrieved the family fortunes in after years, bought back the family estates, and ultimately was raised to the provostship.

Whatever may have been John Neilson's motive for buying his large plot, he

kane. Hugh, first Earl of Eglinton, to whose daughter Mure's eldest son was married, relieved the mortgage, but Mure in return had to execute bonds of manrent, binding himself to serve the Earl in the field, and it is worth noting that Mure was unable to adhibit his own signature to these bonds, and therefore merely touched the pen of the notary who signed for him.

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

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

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

In the house thus acquired the British Linen Company established its first

Glasgow office proper, there to carry on a purely banking business. The Company was at first an exclusively trading concern,[1] started in the reign of George II., who granted it a Royal Charter on 5th July, 1746, when tranquillity seemed about to be restored to Scotland in consequence of Culloden. The authorized capital was £100,000, and the purposes were "to do everything that might conduce to the promoting and carrying on of the linen manufacture." The linen trade in Scotland had long been a subject of Government solicitude. Towards the close of the seventeenth century it was carried on under serious obstacles. As English woollens were vetoed in Scotland, so were Scotch linens prohibited in England, those who were caught selling Scotch linens across the Border being whipped as malefactors by the English, and compelled to find caution that they would discontinue the traffic. To contend against this, and to promote the industry in Scotland, an Act was passed there, forbidding the use of burial-cloths composed of any material other than linen, and binding the relatives, under heavy penalties, to repair to the parish minister and make oath before him within eight days after the burial that the Act had been complied with. Nearly half a century later the trustees appointed to administer the paltry £40,000 which remained for national purposes out of the "equivalent money" paid to Scotland at the Union, directed their attention to the linen trade in 1727, with the result that the quantity of linen stamped in Scotland rose from 2,183,978 yards in 1728 to 5,486,334 yards in 1746.[2] This was the year of the start of the British Linen Co., and in the succeeding year the quantity of linen stamped had risen to 6,661,788 yards.

The promoters of the British Linen Co. in 1746 were the Dukes of Queensberry and Argyll, the Earls of Lauderdale, Glencairn, and others who considered it to be "of importance, with a view to tranquillize the country and call forth its

[1] It was not formally recognized as a Bank until 1849, under a new charter then obtained: nor is it called a Bank upon its notes even yet. It is the plain "British Linen Company" to this day.

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

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

resources, that the attention of the Scottish people should be directed to the advantages to be derived from trading and manufacturing enterprise"; their hope being that by Government fostering linen making would become a principal Scottish industry.

When the concern was constituted, it was resolved that the officials, apart from the two managers, were to be a book-keeper and an accountant, two staplers to give out the yarn to weavers and take in the woven cloth, and a porter. Their salaries *in cumulo* were not to exceed £150 per annum; and they were forbidden to receive gratuities, to keep public-houses, or to take goods in pawn. The proprietors were to get 5 per cent. per annum on their paid up capital preferentially, the managers a commission of 2 per cent. on the sales, and the directors ½ per cent. Losses were to be met out of the remainder. In constituting new public companies now-a-days, the order of precedence of similar items is considerably changed!

The connection of the Company with Glasgow had its rise in proposals which, in the early part of 1749, were made by Glasgow friends, accompanied by an offer on the part of "Mr. James Johnson" to sell in Glasgow parcels of the Company's goods, pending determination of the question whether a warehouse should be opened there. This question was, in consequence of continued representations by leading Glasgow merchants, ultimately settled in the affirmative. The directors, on 10th May, 1749, "resolved that a warehouse shall be immediately hired at Glasgow, which the managers are to supply from time to time with proper assortments of linen for exportation, together with what other fabrics of linen the agents for the Company there shall require to be sent. And, having an entire confidence in the sufficiency, care, and good management of Mr. James Johnson, merchant in Glasgow, and Robert Colquhoun, of Camstradden, do nominate and appoint them to be the Company's agents for making sales of goods and receiving of the Company's debts at Glasgow, with an allowance to them of 1 per cent., to be charged on the amount of the sales made from the said warehouse to be established at Glasgow, and that in full of all premium for their trouble and pains, or other charges for clerks, warehouse rent, etc. Excepting therefrom the necessary expenses of carriage and porterage, which, with the charges of fitting up the warehouse, are to be placed to the Company's accompt. The court declaring that if the aforesaid premium of 1 per cent. on the sales made does not amount to sixty pounds sterling per annum neat, after payment of the warehouse rent, that then, and in that case, the said sum of sixty pounds shall annually be made good to them, and that during all the time these gentlemen

shall continue in office, or that the Company shall continue a warehouse in Glasgow."

The opening of the warehouse in Glasgow was not attended with much success. Twelve months' credit was given to buyers, but payment of accounts was deferred so long beyond due date that on 12th April, 1753, the directors determined to charge interest on all accounts not paid within three or four weeks after the lapse of twelve months. Two years later Johnson, the Company's warehouseman, himself failed, in consequence of his assets (which exceeded his liabilities) being locked up in America. The Company, however, continued their warehouse under the care of Mr. Colquhoun, but the sales consisted mostly of linens entitled to bounty on export, a state of matters which, in the beginning of 1755, was made more unsatisfactory by the circumstance, that, at last rising of Parliament, the bounties had been discontinued, and the consideration of applications made for their revival had been delayed till next session. Moreover, the Glasgow customers, having involved their means by giving indiscriminate credit to super-cargoes and "other adventurers to America," had in some cases withheld payment of their accounts for sixteen, eighteen, and twenty months. Disheartened by all this, the directors felt constrained to intimate to Mr. Colquhoun that his salary was to cease, and the warehouse in Glasgow was to be entirely given up from and after 15th May, 1755. This may be said to have been the last of the Glasgow warehouse, for, although a Mr. Tod in 1758 suggested the reopening of it, the directors, after sending the manager specially to Glasgow and hearing his report, resolved not to adopt Tod's suggestion; their decision being influenced partly by unpleasant experience and partly by a desire to avoid conflict with the interests of Glasgow folks who kept general warehouses, then called "furnishing shops." The opposition apprehended from local warehousemen deterred the directors once more, when in 1762 fresh proposals came before them; and consideration of the subject was never after that renewed.

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

facture. The commercial department was, therefore, gradually wound up between 1763 and 1765, and the note issue was fostered. With the latter object in view, the directors, on 26th August, 1762, resolved to send to Mr. Daniel M'Lean "by the first carts for Glasgow" some notes for distribution, "on the usual premium"; and thus the Company's first purely financial correspondence with Glasgow was opened. By some strange fatality this venture also turned out badly, for M'Lean having involved his credit in the Jamaica trade got into difficulties within a year of commencing correspondence with the British Linen Co., and he ceased to be connected with it in the beginning of 1764. Next year a new trial was made, and this time with permanent results. Messrs. Anderson & Lothian, of Glasgow, on 23rd May, 1765, obtained a credit for £1,000, on the footing that they would carefully circulate the notes sent them in connection with it. They appear to have done so, for they continued to be the Glasgow correspondents until 5th February, 1784, when they resigned, and were succeeded by Mr. James Fyffe. Neither the names of Anderson & Lothian nor of James Fyffe appear in Tait's directory for 1783; but Fyffe was a partner of Somervell, Gordon & Co., and his name spelt "Fife" and "Fyfe" is in the directories of 1787 and 1789, not, however, in connection with the British Linen Co. Mr. Fyffe continued to be the Company's correspondent until 12th May, 1806, when he resigned, and a week later Mr. Gilbert Kennedy was, by Mr. Fyffe's recommendation, appointed to succeed him. Seven years after this, as it became necessary to make another arrangement, the well-known James and Robert Watson were made the Company's Glasgow correspondents, and they continued to be so until 1818. Up to that date it can hardly be said that the Company had a *branch* in Glasgow. Indeed, the directors appear to have been careful to guard against the contingency of their Glasgow correspondent being identified directly with the Company. This is clearly shown by an episode which occurred in 1807. A director having, when casually passing Gilbert Kennedy's door, observed painted thereon the words, "British Linen Co.'s Office," the circumstance was reported, and a letter was forthwith written reminding Kennedy that the office was his own, not the Company's, which had no branch in Glasgow. It was requested that the obnoxious words should be defaced.

It was probably the revival of trade in 1817, following upon the close of the French war, which induced the Company to make a permanent foundation in Glasgow. In certain circles the intention to do so became known early in 1817, for it is alluded to in the report of the "Glasgow Bank" for 30th June of that year, but the final resolution was not passed until 15th

December, 1817, when it was reported to the Directors by the Manager that he had, on the 11th current "purchased from Mrs. Wallace her house in Queen Street, Glasgow," and it was resolved that on possession being got at Candlemas the necessary alterations should be made. The branch was opened in the autumn of 1818 in the old Queen Street house, Mr. James Robertson being the first agent.

Delicate health caused Mr. Robertson to retire in 1822, and he was succeeded by Wm. M'Gavin, whose monument, designed by Bryce, and topped by a statue by Forrest, was once considered a Necropolis "sight." M'Gavin's *forte* was versatility or nothing, and he has been panegyrized as standing alone in the varied capacities of "author, merchant, factor, trustee, arbiter, banker, teacher, preacher, and minister of the gospel." His greatest monument, for praise or blame, is to be found in the four volumes of "The Protestant," a periodical written entirely by himself, between 18th July, 1818, and 6th July, 1822—a four years long monologue against Roman Catholics and all their works, only ceasing because M'Gavin held "that it is wise in a writer to stop when he is done." Glasgow folks since Reformation times have been "grand haters" of the Catholics, showing their dislike in many unseemly doings and sayings, both before and since the day when in 1779 the citizens wrecked the house of Bagnall the potter, and destroyed the decorations in the High Street Chapel during the celebration of divine service. M'Gavin's four volumes owed their being to a like spirit. They were written because on 23rd May, 1818, an incautious reporter said in the *Glasgow Chronicle* something which attributed sanctity and a worthiness of respect to the Roman Catholic Chapel in Glasgow. "Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth."

"The Protestant" was just about completed when M'Gavin, having lost his all, was appointed agent of the British Linen Company, but the *cacoethes* was upon him, and he continued to contribute largely on controversial subjects to the press and to preach frequently on Sundays. Is it any indication of his oratorical powers that the Independent Congregation, to which he was made preacher in 1802, never exceeded 40 in number, never prospered, and M'Gavin withdrew in 1807? His agency of the bank terminated by his death suddenly, while at dinner on 23rd August, 1832. His body was interred in the crypt of Wellington Street Chapel.

M'Gavin was succeeded by Mr. David Goodsir, one of the tellers. He resigned in 1845. During his reign the Company, by minute of sale dated

18th and 28th September, 1840, disposed of the old Queen Street house and the ground on which it stands to Samuel Higginbotham. The Company had, on 29th May of that year, purchased the site of the old Gaelic Church, which stood at the north corner of Ingram and Queen Streets. A handsome new office was built there in 1840-41, William York and John Small being builders, and David Hamilton being the architect. It has since been added to and improved under the direction (if the writer mistakes not) of our respected and venerable townsman Bailie Salmon.

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

FINNIESTON STREET FIFTY YEARS AGO.

"'Tis fifty years ago" since Mr. Andrew Macgeorge made this sketch, which he has kindly allowed the Regality Club to reproduce. It is taken from the towing path on the south side of the Clyde, and shows, looking north, Finnieston Street with, at its south-west corner, the old tannery of Gavin Beugo, and, farther to the right, the cone of the Verreville Glass Works. In the background to the left is Mr. John Geddes' house, with a long row of vineries and conservatories. In 1836 the quays on the north side extended only to Hyde Park Street, and on the south side to West Street.[1] Below these quays the banks of the Clyde were in almost a rural state—lonely, and covered with grass. A few pedestrians, and now and then a track horse towing a gabbart to the Broomielaw, were all that would be met till one arrived at the fishermen's hut and waited to see them landing their catch of salmon on the bank.

Finnieston Street formed the western boundary of the village of Finnieston, which was founded about 1768 by Matthew Orr on his estate of Stobcross, and named by him after the Rev. John Finnie, who had been his and his brother's tutor at Barrowfield. About twenty acres were laid off in small lots of half an acre each "for house steads and gardens," for each of which the then high feu-duty of £2 10s. was paid, besides a grassum of £5.

The cone to the right of the drawing is, as has been said, the cone of the Verreville Glass (afterwards Pottery) Works, which for long belonged to Mr. John Geddes, the patriarch of a family who for many years had most of the

[1] In 1836 there was from seven to eight feet depth of water at the Broomielaw at low water. At high water there was twelve feet at neap tides and fifteen feet at springs. The width of the river at Finnieston Quay in 1836 was 160 feet; it is now 400 feet. A great slice of the south bank has been cut bodily away, and a very little above the locality of this sketch vessels of 3,000 tons can float where in 1836 stood Todd's mill, one of the largest cotton mills in the city.—Deas' The River Clyde, Glasgow, 1876, pp. 10-12.

Glasgow glass trade in their hands. Glass making is not an old trade in Glasgow. The first glass work in the city was the work at the west end of the Old Green, at the corner of Great Clyde Street and Jamaica Street, which began operations about 1730. Originally the Glass House company made nothing but bottles, and so small was the demand that work was carried on for only four months in the year. The public believed that the work was stopped to let the furnaces cool, and so prevent the generation of salamanders! In a few years they began to make window glass, and by 1752 they were competing successfully with the English makers. Up to this time farmers had been content to fill their window sashes with "stressan," or the dried membrane which covers the foetus *in utero* of the mare or cow. Luxury, however, was making way even in thrifty Scotland, and the farmers' wives had begun to spurn the panes of stressan and clamour for glass. So glass making flourished.

In 1776 was started at Verreville in Finnieston Street the first manufactory in which flint or ornamental and table glass was made. In the year 1770 Matthew Orr[1] had feued six steadings, or three acres and twenty-one falls, on the east side of Finnieston Street, to James Young, manufacturer in Anderston, for a yearly feu-duty of £15 13s. 1½d. sterling, with a *grassum* of £30. For a common, James Young got a proportional part of the waterside grass opposite to Finnieston. Mr. Young built a dwelling-house on his feu, and, becoming unfortunate in business, sold it in 1776 for £400 to Patrick Colquhoun[2] and Alexander Ritchie, merchants in Glasgow. These gentlemen, along with Charles Williams, Isaac Cookson, and Joseph Robinson, all of Newcastle; Evan Deer, of North Shields; and John Ritchie, of Glasgow, founded a copartnery, under the firm of Williams, Ritchie & Co., for making white and flint glass, built a cone and the necessary buildings for carrying on the work, and gave the whole the name of Verreville. Messrs. Williams, Ritchie & Co. did not carry on the business for long. In 1786 they sold the

[1] In 1745 John Orr, merchant, Glasgow, second son of the first John Orr of Barrowfield, bought Stobcross, and in 1751 conveyed it to his nephew Matthew, second son of William Orr of Barrowfield, his elder brother. In 1776 Matthew Orr sold the whole of Stobcross west of Finnieston, extending to sixty Scots acres, to David Watson, merchant, Glasgow, for £3,000. Mr. Matthew Orr subsequently became a partner with his brother, John Orr of Barrowfield (the Town-Clerk), in the Camlachie Coal Company, which proved unfortunate. He died in Tobago in 1790.

[2] Patrick Colquhoun was born at Dumbarton in the year 1745. Early in life he went to America, and returning to Glasgow still young, he set up in business there as a merchant, and became Provost in 1782. He was a man of an active mind, with a wide range of ideas, and a most indefatigable pamphleteer. Among other schemes, he promoted the Tontine at the Cross, and was one of the founders of the Chamber of Commerce. In 1792, having removed to London, he was appointed one of the Police Magistrates there, and has the credit of having instituted the Thames Police. He died in 1820.

premises to the ubiquitous Gilbert Hamilton for behoof of himself and a new company for carrying on the business under the firm of Hamilton, Brown, Wallace & Company. The Wallace of this firm was Archibald Wallace, who is designed in the Directories of 1787 and 1789 as "merchant, to be found at Mr. Gilbert Hamilton's counting-house, Queen Street." The other partners were Alexander Brown,[1] merchant, Glasgow, and Robert Dunmore,[2] also merchant there. They cannot have carried on the business for any length of time, for Brown, writing in 1795, describes (ii. 267) the works as belonging to and carried on by John Geddes. Mr. Geddes may have been at that time tenant of the works, but he was not proprietor. In 1806 Gilbert Hamilton and Archibald Wallace conveyed them to the Dumbarton Glass Work Company, the partners of which were Alexander Houston of Clerkington; John Dixon, coalmaster at Knightswood; Anthony Dixon, coalmaster there; John Dixon and Jacob Dixon, managing partners of the Dumbarton Glass Works; and Adam Setton, at Glasgow Bottle Works. Alexander Houston was the youngest son of Alexander Houston of Jordanhill, one of the founders of the mighty firm of Alexander Houston & Co. He was at one time a partner in that firm, and acquired the estate of Clerkington in East Lothian. He died without issue, and the estate went to Sir Robert Houston, eldest son of his brother Andrew, by his wife, Margaret Wallace of Cairnhill. John Dixon of Knightswood is doubtless the first of the Dixons afterwards of Little Govan. They were but in a small way then, looking after the coals that were taken down by a tramway from Knightswood to be shipped at Yoker for the Dumbarton Glass Works. Their fortunate purchase of Govan was not made till the beginning of this century, after Alexander Houston & Co.'s bankruptcy. John and Jacob Dixon managed the glass works at Dumbarton, which were started about 1777 and stopped in 1850. In the beginning of this century these works were among the largest in the country, and paid in one year, it is said, £119,000 to the Excise.

In the same year (1806) as they acquired Verreville, the Dumbarton Glass Work Company sold it to John Geddes, "of the Verreville Glass Works," which shows that he was then tenant of these works. Mr. Geddes was descended from a family which had long been settled in Dumfriesshire, on the banks of the Solway. His father was William Geddes, a farmer at Esbie, near Lochmaben, whose four

[1] Most probably "Brown, Alexander, merchant, 1st flat, fore land, Robertson's Court, entry to St. Enoch's Church."—Directory, 1787. Mr. Brown was Dean of Guild 1784-1785. He was father of Mrs. Ewing Maclae of Cathkin, who died in 1874—an undoubted centenarian.

[2] Robert Dunmore of Kelvinside, afterwards Dunmore Napier of Ballikinrain, a tobacco lord.

sons all became glass manufacturers. Archibald, the eldest, owned the Edinburgh and Leith Glass Works, and it was with him that John Geddes got the knowledge which he afterwards turned to such good account at Verreville. Under his management, the business grew and for many a year prospered. In place of bringing in Englishmen and foreigners to cut and engrave the glass, he, in Brown's words, "formed a large academy, consisting entirely of natives, for that purpose, some of whom, it must be allowed, do it in a masterly style." Mr. Brown, indeed, lets his enthusiasm so run away with him as to declare that the very cone is of a beautiful form.

When Mr. Geddes went to Verreville, it was almost in the country, and he had a large, good house facing Finnieston Street, close to his works; behind the house he had fine lawns and gardens, with a beautiful view down the Clyde. Mr. Geddes was a tall, handsome man, well known in Glasgow as Colonel of the Anderston Volunteers. Blind Alick immortalized him in the following lines :—

"Like the fiery God of War,
Colonel Geddes does advance
On a black horse that belonged
To the murdered King of France."

Mr. Geddes had several sons, who were all glass makers. One of them, William, married Catherine, sister of the late A. G. Kidston, and their daughter, Mary, married Mr. William Geddes Borron, long well known in Glasgow as a glass manufacturer, and in the coursing field.

About the year 1835, Mr. John Geddes was sequestrated, and in that year his trustee, Alexander Waddell, accountant, Glasgow, sold the works for £9,000 to Robert Alexander Kidston and Hugh Price, co-partners, carrying on business at Anderston as potters, under the firm of Robert Alexander Kidston & Co. In 1838 Mr. R. A. Kidston became the sole partner, and in 1841 his estates were sequestrated, and the late William Johnston appointed trustee, who in 1845 conveyed the works to the Union Bank. In 1845 the firm was still Kidston & Co. In 1846 it became Kidston, Cochran & Co., and in 1847 Robert Cochran & Co. The Cochran of that firm was the late Mr. Robert Cochran, who had been clerk with Mr. Geddes and his successors. In 1864 Mr. Cochran acquired the works, and his firm of Robert Cochran & Co.[1] still carry on the business of potters there.

[1] Robert Cochran & Co. are also flint millers at the North Woodside Mill, the little mill on the north bank of the Kelvin, almost opposite to the Botanic Gardens.

The ruinous building in the foreground was at one time Gavin Beugo's tannery. In the latter half of last century John Beugo and Gavin, his son, had a tanyard on the east side of Queen Street. About 1779 they sold the Queen Street tanyard, and moved to the tanyard shown in the sketch. In 1773 John Beugo was Deacon of the Incorporation of Skinners. By 1783 he had retired, and Gavin carried on the business alone. Gavin Beugo appears in the Directory of 1789, but after that he cannot be traced.

This was the tannery in which, in the year 1797, the skin of James M'Kaen, the murderer of James Buchanan, the Lanark carrier, was tanned. "Senex" (Glasgow Past and Present, i., 434) says—"Some gentlemen in Glasgow being anxious to preserve part of the remains of this notorious murderer, asked the doctor," Dr. Jeffray, to whom the body had been delivered for dissection, "to give them the skin of M'Kaen's back, *with which request he very obligingly complied.* These gentlemen then sent it to a tan pit to be tanned, and what was very curious, the King's duty was demanded and paid for thus tanning M'Kaen's hide. When the tanning operations were finished the skin had much the appearance of *bend leather.* I had a small piece of it in my possession about the size of a crown-piece and much about the same in thickness."[1]

M'Kaen was a shoemaker, who bore but an indifferent character. Among other peccadilloes he was suspected of having murdered his mother, who was found drowned in the Canal. He seems to have received information that Buchanan was to carry a sum of money to Lanark. He accordingly on 7th October, 1796, invited Buchanan to drink tea with him. The unsuspecting carrier called about six o'clock and was shown into a dark room, where he was promptly murdered and robbed. M'Kaen's own account is very different. Through the kindness of Mr Alexander Macdonald, access has been given to the very scarce and curious Life[2] of M'Kaen by himself, and to the account of his execution. It is from these that the following narrative is taken.

[1] It was not an original idea. Dr. Dibdin says that Dr. Askew had a book on anatomy bound in human skin. "'At Meudon,' says Montgaillard, with considerable calmness, 'there was a tannery of human skins—such of the guillotined as seemed worth flaying—of which perfectly good wash leather was made' for breeches and other purposes. The skin of the men, he remarks, was superior in toughness (*consistance*), and quality to shamoy; that of the women was good for almost nothing, being so soft in texture."—Carlyle's French Revolution (1871), iii., 209-10. It would have been a dainty bibliographical conceit to have had, say, Paine on the Rights of Man or Rousseau's Contrat Social bound in the skin of an aristocrat. But at that time to have shown so much regard for books would have been to render one suspect.

[2] The Life of James M'Kaen, Shoemaker in Glasgow, who was Executed at the Cross of Glasgow on Wednesday, the 25th January, 1797, for the Murder and Robbery of James Buchanan, the Lanark Carrier. Third edition. Glasgow: Printed for and Sold by Brash & Reid.

The Last Letter of James M'Kaen to his Wife and Children.

According to M'Kaen's own account[1] he and Buchanan had a quarrel about some complicated and not very creditable business matters, in which a niece of his was mixed up. At the end of the meeting he told the carrier to call on him next day for a letter and parcel he wished carried to Lanark. Buchanan called while the letter was being written. What followed cannot be more graphically told than by the murderer himself :—

"I then lighted a candle and accompanied him into my back room and excused myself for not being ready with the letter. I went immediately and brought the letter to the table where Buchanan was sitting, and I then set down a bottle and a glass, and I drank to him and he drank to me; and then, beginning to write, the pen being very ragged at the point, I went directly to the other side of the room and brought the razor with which the unfortunate deed was done, which razor I used to shave myself with, but it was loose in the eye or joint, which made it by the weight of the blade to turn in my hand, by which it frequently cut me when shaving; on which account, it being a very large razor, indeed the largest I ever saw, in the blade, I bound it up with a piece of old file or risp on the back, with leather and paper to fill the hand, to keep it steady as a haft, so as it might be ground down in the back by a cutler for a working knife. I put the pen down with its face upon the corner of the table and nibbed off the ragged point, and then threw down the razor upon the table and continued to write till, I think, I finished the letter, or nearly so, when I informed him of the

Particular Account of the Execution of James M'Kaen, on Wednesday, 25th January, 1797, and of his Behaviour since his Condemnation, and on the night and morning immediately preceding his Execution. Together with an exact copy of his Address on the Scaffold to the Spectators. Glasgow: Printed for and Sold by Brash & Reid.

The Life was written by William Reid, bookseller, of the well-known firm of Brash & Reid. He went day after day to the prison getting details, and going over the narrative piece by piece as it was written. He is said to have carried his curiosity so far as to ask M'Kaen to tell him exactly how the deed was done; whereon M'Kaen suddenly seized hold of Mr. Reid's head and drew the back of his hand across his questioner's throat, which so startled Mr. Reid that he fainted.

[1] Sir Walter Scott possessed a copy of M'Kaen's Life in which he wrote the following note :—"I went to see the wretched man when under sentence of death along with my friend, Mr. William Clerk, advocate. His great anxiety was to convince us that his diabolical murder was committed from a sudden impulse of revengeful and violent passion, not from deliberate design of plunder. But the contrary was manifest from the accurate preparation of the deadly instrument—a razor strongly lashed to an iron bolt—and also from the evidence on the trial, from which it seems he had invited his victim to drink tea with him on the day he perpetrated the murder, and that this was a reiterated invitation. Mackean was a good-looking elderly man, having a thin face and clear grey eye; such a man as may be ordinarily seen beside a collection plate at a seceding meeting house, a post which the said Mackean had occupied in his day. All Mackean's account of the murder is apocryphal. Buchanan was a powerful man, and Mackean slender. It appeared that the latter had engaged Buchanan in writing, then suddenly clapped one hand on his eyes and struck the fatal blow with the other. The throat of the deceased was cut through his handkerchief to the back bone of the neck, against which the razor was hacked in several places."—Lockhart's Life of Scott (1839), i., 353.

contents of the said letter, and that it was to go along with a small parcel which contained a wooden watch case, for showing the face of a watch, to a friend in Lanark, viz., Alexander Gibson, farmer. The answer which I had from him to this was, that I should send it up to William Davie, to make amends for the injury I had done him. A few sharp words then passed betwixt him and I, when I told him 'I was not so unjust to William Davie as he was to Watson's wife, my niece, to ask an *immodest* reward for relieving her out of prison' (for this she had informed me of before). At these words he flew immediately into a violent passion, and gave me a sudden kick upon my right leg shin bone; the moment I received this sudden kick, I started up and lifted up the fatal weapon in my right hand, with which the deed was done, and struck him fairly on the throat with it! I declare that he received but one stroke from me; but a dreadful stroke it was! for it was given with *great violence!* He was sitting on a chair, and I was standing upon his right hand side, and when I had given him the stroke, in consequence of feeling it, he suddenly lifted up his right hand to defend himself and grasped me by the arm; in his doing this, the chair he sat upon flew fairly from him to the left side, and I, having the razor still at his throat, followed the stroke and fell down above him, by which he received the whole weight of my body, and pressure and force of my arm and the instrument together, as it never went from his throat till I took it out after he was dead.

"He made not the smallest resistance, either in act of falling down nor after he fell; he neither moved hand nor foot, but was in one moment totally motionless!

"I raised myself off his body, which was lying upon the floor, and then I as gently took out the razor from his throat, and dropped it out of my hand down on the floor on his right side. I then took him by the right hand, *to feel if there was life in him*, and found him totally void of it, although he was yet warm. The candle being burning upon the table (for I declare I had a candle), I was struck with horror at the sight of the vast quantity of blood issuing from his throat, for it issued out as plentifully as water is produced by the pumping of a well! I immediately lifted up the razor and threw it upon a high shelf in the room, and then instantly ran into the fore room of my house, where my wife and daughter were sitting sewing, and I hastily drew to me from under the table a green carpet cloth, on which the table in the room stood. My wife seeing me in a dreadful state of perturbation, looked me broad in the face with a kind of steadfast stare and said to me hastily, 'Jamie, what are you going to do with him there?' I answered that 'Buchanan had got himself drunk, and had wet

himself.' I think I uttered no more words to my wife, but ran directly into the room where the body lay; and to prevent my wife or daughter from coming into the room on me, or being alarmed, I bolted the door with the timber bar it has, and threw down the green cloth on the floor, on purpose to dry up the blood, which was still flowing from Buchanan's throat and running through the floor in a stream, in various directions.

"At this moment, when seeing his blood running on the floor, I declare that, if I were the owner of all the buildings in Glasgow, and every stone of the whole were *solid gold*, I would most cheerfully have given it all to have the deed undone!!!"

It rather tells against this ingenious tale that M'Kaen not only murdered Buchanan, but robbed him as well. His explanation of the robbery is even more ingenious than his explanation of the murder. As he turned to fly he suddenly remembered, he says, that there was no money in the house, so he searched the murdered man's pockets and took all that he found in them. That night he got to the Inn at the Mearns Kirk, and next day to Irvine, where, it struck him, he might get a vessel for Ireland. He "found a ship was just going off, the last cargo of coals being in its long-boat to go out to the vessel as she was riding at anchor and ready to sail." At four in the afternoon they set off, but, the wind being foul, had to put into Lamlash, where they lay windbound till Tuesday night, when M'Kaen was apprehended by Graham and Munro, two Glasgow officers who had been sent after him.

Next morning about eight o'clock the officers left Lamlash for Irvine with M'Kaen in the sailing boat in which they had arrived the previous night, and from there in a chaise to Glasgow, where they arrived at six in the evening. He was tried before the Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh, pled guilty, and on the 24th of January, 1797, he was hanged at the Cross of Glasgow. In those days a criminal tasted the bitterness of death before he was hanged. At half-past twelve, a dress of white linen, in which M'Kaen had elected to suffer, was brought to him. About one o'clock two "reverend gentlemen," Mr. Pirie and Mr. Dunn, came in and remained with him about one hour, praying, exhorting, and singing psalms. At two o'clock, still attended by the reverend gentlemen, he was conducted to the Court Hall, "where the Honourable Lord Provost and Magistrates were waiting, along with a vast concourse of other respectable inhabitants." "Senex" was one of the other respectable inhabitants, and has recorded that M'Kaen, on being given a glass of wine, drank it off with a bow to the Provost and Magistrates. Here another terrible

hour and a quarter were passed in exhortations, and the miserable man was repeatedly urged, but in vain, to confess any other crimes he had committed. It must have been a relief to the poor badgered wretch to get out to the cold wet scaffold (it was a chilly, pouring day), where a speech to the people was read for him. His astonishing composure lasted to the end, for when the hangman was adjusting the rope he turned and said, "*You are putting the rope rather sicker, but I forgive you.*" His patience, and no wonder, was worn out; the moment all was ready he threw the handkerchief from him "in a hasty manner," and the drop fell at twenty-five minutes past three.

THE CRAWFORD MANSION.

In the sketch that faces this paper some will recognize an old friend that they have missed for 50 years; some will be glad to have the chance for the first time of seeing a famous landmark of byegone days; others will learn with interest that where Queen Street now ends with the rush and roar of a great railway station, with its 200 trains and its 20,000 passengers a day, this house within the Queen's reign nestled amid its shrubs and trees, the quiet of it only broken by the cawing of its rooks.[1]

"Bailie Crawford's Lodging" was one of the fifteen eighteenth century mansions named in an earlier paper. It was perhaps the youngest of them,[2] and it was certainly the last of them to stand high and laigh, back and fore, inside and out, just as it had come from the builder's hands.

The site of the station is described in the title deeds as made up partly of the lands of Ramshorn, and partly of the lands of Meadowflat. This description, as we shall see, is incomplete. The station stands in part on the *solum* of the Cow Lone, which at that point divided Ramshorn and Meadowflat. The Cow Lone, Ramshorn, and Meadowflat are very old Glasgow subjects.

The Cow Lone, which in the main is represented by Queen Street, is certainly as old as the seventeenth century—on Saturday, 19th April, 1651, Crom-

[1] It is curious that none of our books give a view of this famous house. The nearest approach to one is in Swan's Select Views of Glasgow and its Environs, 1828. Swan gives a view of George Square from the old George Hotel at its south-east corner, in which the trees of the Crawford Mansion are seen towering high over the present George Hotel, with flights of crows above. The view now given is from the only view known to exist, a sketch in the possession of Mrs. Ewing of Strathleven, and copied by her kind permission.

[2] It lies between Crawford's and Lainshaw's, which is the youngest of the fifteen. Crawford's was undoubtedly the last of them to remain intact, though three of them still remain in a less or more mutilated condition. (See above, p. 56. Foot note, p. 60.)

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THE CRAWFORD MANSION

well marched through it into the sullen, helpless town—but it is probably centuries older. In 1651 it was the regular route by which the burgesses' cows, gathered from the byres in the Trongate and the Westergate, were driven past the cultivated crofts to the common grazing ground still recalled by "Cowcaddens"; but centuries before, when Glasgow was a village, there the crofts were, and the grazing ground, and the need of a road between them, and, as nothing in simple societies changes so little as roads, we may believe that centuries before Cromwell's men tramped through the mud of it, the villagers' kye went routin' in the lone, past the site of our Exchange.[1] A little north of this point the Cow Lone was joined from the east by the Back Cow Lone (in the main represented by Ingram Street),[2] the cows gathered from High Street and Greyfriars' Wynd fell in, and the united troop, marshalled by the two townsherds with their horns,[3] floundered

[1] The Cow Lone is at least as old as 1574, being no doubt "the commone Loyne at the querrell hoill of Rammishorn," named of that date in Marwick's Extracts from our Burgh Records, p. 13. But I think we can infer its existence over three centuries earlier. Ramshorn-cum-Meadowflat is a well-defined geographical entity, being the irregular triangle of which the Langcroft and Provanside marches are the sides, and St. Enoch's Burn the base. As far back as we have records on the point the Cow Lone divides this triangle into Ramshorn and Meadowflat, and the division is a natural one. It is a fair inference that the Cow Lone is as old as either Ramshorn or Meadowflat. Now, on 12th September, 1241, "Ramnishoren" is included in the grant of lands by Alexander II. to William (Bondington), Bishop of Glasgow, to be held in free forestry. (Registrum Episcopatus, i., 147.) From this I think we may say that Queen Street has been a thoroughfare at least as far back as 1241.

[2] Ingram Street is not exactly in the line of the Back Cow Lone. At the reconstruction in 1781 it was laid out so as to strike Queen Street at right angles. The old Lone all the way west from Canon Lane had bent a little north, and struck the Cow Lone diagonally above our British Linen Bank. Thus the old Gaelic Chapel (which stood on the site of the Bank) and a long narrow strip of the Langcroft east of it, though north of Ingram Street, had been south of the old Lone, and were all along within the Royalty. The tenement north of the Bank, now Nos. 118 to 124 Queen Street, was, I believe, partly in and partly out of the Royalty, the old lone having gone through the stance. The tenement opposite this, now 151 to 157 Queen Street, formerly the site of the Theatre Royal, was in Meadowflat, just north of the Langcroft, and till the first Extension Act of 1800 was outwith the Royalty. From this point the south march of Meadowflat ran west to the west side of Buchanan Street, there dipped down as far south as Gallie's bookshop, No. 99, and thence took west to strike the St. Enoch's Burn in Mitchell Street. MacArthur's Map of 1778 shows the Back Cow Lone, and in dotted lines the proposed line of Ingram Street. Barry's Map of 1782 shows Ingram Street only, the Back Cow Lone having then disappeared. In widening the old Lone as it emerged from Canon Lane I am sorry to say they had to take a shaving off the Ramshorn Kirkyard, and Ingram Street goes over the graves of stout old Andrew Buchanan, of Drumpellier, and other worthy citizens.

[3] Our Burgh Records contain frequent notices of the two hirdis, one for the nolt and guidis above the croce, and the other for the nolt and guidis beneath the croce and the nether pairtis of the toun. The two are to be equall in profett, they are appointed by the Town, and they have to give their aithis of fidelitie that thai sall lelelie and treulie exerce thair office, and to find souerties and cautionaris therefor. There was a special hird for the calfis wpone the Grein. There were hird housis there, and at Wodsyde, and at Keppocht. (See Marwick's Burgh Records, pp. 7, 13, 48, 52, 75, 131.)

on for the Cowcaddens Parks. About the north corner of our Bank of Scotland, on the west side of George Square, the lone took a left half turn, crossed north-west by north the site of our Merchants' Hall and of what used to be Dr. Wardlaw's Church (now the North British Railway offices), and cut the line of Dundas Street a little above the North British Station. Here it was joined by the Rottenrow Lone, no doubt bringing a contingent of cows from Rottenrow and the Townhead.[1] From the junction the joint line took north-west, and having landed the cows on the common, had its terminus in Dundas Lane, the short street which runs from Dundas Street to Upper Buchanan Street.[2] The exact point seems to have been at No. 61 : a plate fixed here in the wall marks the site of the old thorn tree, where the "Garscube Road" took up the running across the open ground beyond.[3]

[1] It was in Rottenrow (Picken's land) that the last townsherd, John Anderson, had his house. J. B. (who was the fortunate possessor of John's horn) had himself talked with old people who had seen the cows making their way up the Cow Lone under John's charge.—Glasgow Past and Present (ed. 1884), ii., 421.

[2] Dundas Lane is thus the stump of the Cow Lone. But, as I presume the Rottenrow Lone is the older of the two, it might be more accurate to say that the Cow Lone fell into it, and that Dundas Lane is the stump of Rottenrow Lone.

[3] This may seem an out-of-the-way route to the north-west, but in old days, west of the Cow Lone the nearest northward outlet was the Byres Road, and east of it the nearest possible was the High Street : the nearest possible, because any northward outlet between the Cow Lone and the High Street would have run up against the steep ridge from which the Rottenrow hung over the town. Indeed, as they reached the latitude of this ridge, both the High Street and the Cow Lone had to bend outwards, the one to the east and the other to the west, to clear the shoulders of the ridge. The same cause explains the bend down, or to the south, which the Rottenrow Lone made to join the Cow Lone : it ought naturally to have bent up towards the Common, or to have gone straight west as Cathedral Street now does, but either course would have forced it to climb the western shoulder of the ridge. As late as 1828 David Smith's map of Glasgow shows the ridge still touching the line of upper Dundas Street, and pushing the Rottenrow Lone down the hill. Since then the end of the ridge has been whittled away, and room has been made to carry the Lone (*modernè* Cathedral Street) straight west into Upper Buchanan Street.

Sir Walter, by the way, declares that it was by a road leading "north-eastward from the town," *i.e.* by the High Street, that Bailie Nicol Jarvie's party rode to Aberfoyle. Most people accept his statement without question, but for once Sir Walter was wrong. The High Street route, leading round by Bishopbriggs and Campsie, would have added needless miles to a ride more than long enough, especially for Andrew Fairservice and Clerk Touthope's pony. The party really rode up the Cow Lone, and thence across Cowcaddens Common, through the Kelvin at the Milnford of Garscube, and across Craigmaddie Muir into Strathblane. From this they had only one road to Aberfoyle. It is not so clear whether the "miserable ale house" where they dined (not so miserably on dried salmon, broiled grouse, and excellent brandy) was at Strathblane or at Killearn. Both places have strong supporters.

Sir Walter makes another slip in his Glasgow topography. He makes Frank Osbaldistone at his famous visit to the High Kirk hear the wind "sing among the firs," (viz., in the Fir Park, now the Necropolis). But Osbaldistone's visit was in 1715, and the firs were only planted by Adam Montgomery, Dean of Guild 1715-1716. Compare Rob Roy (Waverley Novels, 48 vol. ed.), ii., 31, and M'Ure's History of Glasgow (M'Vean's ed.), p. 121.

Ramshorn and Meadowflat lay contigue on either side of the Cow Lone. Their south march was the Back Cow Lone and the line of it produced west to St. Enoch's Burn. From the junction of the two lones, a little north of the Exchange, Ramshorn ran north along the east side of the Cow Lone to the Rottenrow Lone; ran east along this lone to about the top of North Hanover Street, having Provanside north of it; dipped south to the line of George Street; ran east along this to about North Albion Street; ran south along the east wall of the Ramshorn Kirkyard to the Back Cow Lone about Candleriggs; and finally ran west along this lone, having the Langcroft south of it, back to its junction with the Cow Lone. From this junction Meadowflat ran north along the west side of the Cow Lone to the Garscube Thorn; turned south-west, and marched with the lands of Swan's Yett to a point a little north-west of Hengler's old cirque, where it struck St. Enoch's Burn; ran south along the burn, marching across it with the lands of Blythswood, to a point near the top of Mitchell Street; and thence regained the junction along the produced line of the Back Cow Lone. Ramshorn and Meadowflat together form a 33/4 land of old extent, and contain 35 acres imperial, Ramshorn containing 20 acres 2 roods, and Meadowflat 14 acres 2 roods.

Ramshorn and Meadowflat were very ancient parts of the vast estate of the See of Glasgow. They had been separate holdings in the Bishops' days, and they kept their separate identity when the old landlords were evicted at the Reformation.[1] They were then cut off from the See in one slice, and this passed

[1] There are various notices of Ramshorn and Meadowflat in the fragments that have been preserved of the Rental Book of the See. In 1511 Archbishop James (Beaton) gives off a strip 22 feet wide along the east march of Rammishorn *in puram et perpetuam elemosinam* to James Pedegrew, provincial of the *Fratres de Observantia Minores* or Minorite Friars; the Minorite Friars had established themselves in 1476 on the west side of High Street, opposite the old College, and the 22 feet strip, which was for the enlarging of their garden, now forms the back courts of the houses on the west side of North Albion Street. In 1518 Allan Heryot is rentellit in the 33/4 lands of Ramys Horne and Medwflat (and also in the 53/4 lands of Gardarrowch, afterwards the property of the old Glasgow family of Cuming of Cardarroch), afftyr his modyr deses and of hir consent, and failzand off Alan, his brodyrs Robert and Gylbart, ilk ane to bruk efftyr uthir. In 1545 Arthure Sinclair (he and his brother the Dean next named seem to have been connected with the Heriots) is rentalit in the above lands be consent of Maister Robert Heryot, Allan's brodyr, the said Maister Robert browkand for hys time. In 1555, Arthure being now dead, leaving as his are his brothyr M. Hendry Synclair Den of Glasgo, Archibald Heriot, son of Robert Heriot and Helena Swynton his wife, is rentalit in the above lands, his father and mother browkand for thair tymis. These Sinclair entries probably record a small job: it will be seen that the 'Den' and his brothyr were never really in possession of the lands, which Robert Heriot all along browkit, and the result, if not the object, of the Sinclairs' action was simply to put a younger life on their friends' lease. In 1558, Robert Heriot being now dead, licens is gevin to Elin Swynton to mary M. Edwart Henderson, and to bruk Ramishorne and Medoflattis induring hir lyftym, albeit she hes ellis maryit the sad (a misprint, I hope) M. Edwart. This favour the widow Heriot must have owed to friends at court: in Sanct Mungo's Freedom

entire through various hands till it was swallowed bit by bit by Glasgow. In 1588 the two were feued together by that noted Ecclesiastical Commissioner, Walter Stuart, Commendator of Blantyre, to James Foullis of Colinton and Agnes Heriot his spouse. In 1597 Colinton sold Ramshorn and Meadowflat to the laird of Blair; who in 1606 sold them, "with the borne steids and biggit borne," to Sir David Cunninghame of Robertland; whose successor, Sir Frederick Cunninghame, in 1609 sold them to George Hutcheson of Lambhill, Founder of Hutcheson's Hospital; on whose death in 1639 they passed to his brother Thomas Hutcheson of Lambhill, Founder of Hutcheson's School; on whose death in 1641 they passed to his nephew Ninian Hill of Lambhill; on whose

the widow of a rentaller had the rare privilege of "Sanct Mungo's Wedo," and life-rented her husband's lands, but forfeited her life-rent by a second marriage. In the troubles of 1560 Archbishop James Beaton No. 2 (Archbishop Eyre's immediate predecessor) withdrew to Paris, but he took the Writs of the See with him, and for ten years he kept entering away as if nothing had happened. Accordingly, in 1566, we find that (Archibald Heriot, Robert's son, the grantee of 1555, having predeceased, and been succeeded by, his father) Agnes Heriot, Robert's daughter, is entered as successor to her father (who we know had retired in favour of the sad M. Edwart) in Ramshorn, Meadoflat, and Cardarroch, her mother, Elin Swintoun, still browkand her liferent. (Diocesan Registers of Glasgow, i., 26, 27, 29, 76, 128, 161, 167, 172, 186; ii., 435.)

Agnes Heriot was the wife of James Foullis named in the text. One way and another she had a good tocher, and James Foullis, her husband, was an East-country laird of ancient line. There were four sons of the marriage: from the three eldest came three baronetcies, and from the fourth, Thomas Foullis, of Leadhills, came the Hopetoun fortune and the Hopetoun earldom.

Heriot is not a this-part name, but Agnes Heriot was cotemporary with a clerical family of Heriots who held many posts in the See of Glasgow. Probably she was of the same stock, and owed to the connection Ramshorn, Meadowflat, and Cardarroch: the one Christian duty which the Churchmen of that day never forgot was providing for their own. I think she was also of the same stock with George Heriot, founder of Heriot's Hospital. Heriot is an East-country name; so is Swinton, the name of the Ramshorn Wedo; so is Sinclair (the Dean, afterwards Bishop of Ross and President of the Court of Session, was a cadet of Roslyn); while George Heriot was certainly from the East country, being a Heriot of Trabroun, and Agnes was also a name in his family. (George Heriot, by the way, was a cousin of George Buchanan, whose mother was a Heriot of Trabroun.) Agnes Heriot's son, Thomas Foullis, was a cotemporary and a friend of George Heriot's, and witnesses his will founding Heriot's Hospital on 10th December, 1623. The friendship between the men was natural. Both were goldsmiths and bankers and money-lenders, both were relievers of King James' chronic impecuniosity and receivers of good things in return, and both were intimately connected with the official class of the day. (Steven's History of Heriot's Hospital.)

Elin Swynton was not the only Ramshorn relict who had to bless Sanct Mungo. On the death of Allan Heryot, his brodyr Robert claimed to bruik Ramshorn, etc., had decreet in the Court of the Barony and Lordship of Glasgow, and was entered accordingly in the Rental Book of the See. Thereon Allan's relict, Marioun Fleyming, daughter of William Fleyming of Boghall, appealed for her liferent to the Lordis of Counsale and Sessioun, and the Lordis cassit and annulit ye said decreet and "rollment," on the ground that Merion's husband was rentalit "him alane" in the Rental Buik of Glasgow, and by yat ryt scho suld bruik ye samin be privilege of "Sanct Mungo's Wedo." Marion Fleyming died before 1545, when brodyr Robert at last bruikit Ramshorn: she had no children by Allan Heryot, but by a second husband, Robert Striveling, or Stirling, of Lettyr, she was ancestress of the Stirlings of William Stirling & Sons. (Riddell's Comments on the Keir Performance, p. 218.)

death in 1682 they passed to his son, another Ninian Hill of Lambhill; who in 1694 sold them to the Town of Glasgow for 20,300 merks Scots and "ane gratuity to be given Lambhill's Lady, not exceeding fifteen guineas." The Town had an avowed reason for getting hold of Ramshorn and Meadowflat: another purchaser "might perhaps improve the samine to the prejudice of this burgh."

The meaning of this will be seen by looking at the map of Glasgow as it then was. The old Royalty, the taxable area of the municipality, was surely the queerest shaped territory ever ruled by Provost; it was for all the world like an octopus. The creature threw out west to St. Enoch's Burn two of its legs, the Langcroft and Provanside: gripped between these, Ramshorn and Meadowflat were outwith the Royalty, the Hillhead and Kelvinside of their day; and it would never do to have the burgesses escape scot and lot by settling on the untaxable enclave. But Glasgow, which now raises £1,000,000 by signing her name, could not then command 20,300 merks, and Provost Napier and his colleagues had to safeguard the interests of the Burgh at others' cost. They had reckoned on getting the Merchants' House, the Trades' House, and Hutcheson's Hospital to divide the purchase among them, and to accept dispositions burdened with provisions "that should prevent the improveing of the saids lands hereafter to the prejudice of the Burgh."[1] They had reckoned without two of their hosts. The Merchants' House and the Trades' House declined to buy on the Town's terms, and the unfortunate Hospital, which was under the Magistrates' control, was saddled with the whole purchase at the full cost price, plus all expenses and all duties to the Crown, and under burden of a provision that it should not be leisum in all tyme thereafter to build on Ramshorn or Meadowflat without the leave of the Magistrates first had and obtained thereto in wryte, and that the leave, if granted, should only be on condition that the houss buildings and yairds should only be possesst be Burgesses and Freemen of the Burgh of Glasgow, who should be subject, and be able to bear scott and lott and other burdens with the Burgh, and to pay stent and other burdens with the rest of the burgesses, inhabitants thereof. The transaction was wound up by a minute in the Hospital books in which the Hutcheson Hospital Patrons expressed their singular happiness in recovering lands that the Hutchesons had once owned; just as Mr. Squeers' pupils in their annual circular home dwelt on their happy life at Dotheboys Hall. Strange to say, the Hutcheson Patrons in 1772 resold to the Town the lands so endeared by Hutcheson memories. The lands had indeed been a

[1] There is a long Town Council minute about the purchase and the re-partition under date 12th May, 1694. (See Memorabilia of Glasgow, p. 276.)

heavy down-draught on the Hospital funds, but to the Town the course of events had been entirely satisfactory Its taxing interests had for years been safeguarded for it gratis ; and now the lands came back just when, with the growth of Glasgow, they had ripened for building. The Magistrates at once laid them out for feuing, and their first feu was the site of the Crawford Mansion, feued on 31st March, 1778, to George Crawford, merchant, late Bailie of Glasgow.[1]

Here is the description of the subjects :—" All and whole that piece of ground measuring 9,833 square yards or thereby, being the north-westmost plott of the lands of Ramshorn, belonging to the City of Glasgow, lying in the Barony Parish of Glasgow, and shire of Lanark, as the said plot is now meithed, measured, and stobed off, bounded by the road leading from Rottenrow Street in Glasgow to the King's high road leading from Queen Street in Glasgow to Cowcaddens on the north, the said road from Queen Street to Cowcaddens on the west, and the other parts of the said lands of Ramshorn on the east and south parts." The lands are thirled to the Milns of Glasgow, and the feuar is taken bound to agree to the annexation of his feu to the Royalty so soon as the Magistrates apply therefor to Parliament,[2] and meantime is to underlie all the taxations, wardings, watchings, scot and lot, and all the other burdens which the heritors, inhabitants, and burgesses of the town and their tenants shall be subject to : on the other hand the feuar shall have the whole privileges, immunities, and advantages of a burgess ; finally, the Magistrates bind themselves to open and pave with ruble whinwork a street of 70 feet broad leading " from the head of Queen Street in Glasgow " to the Crawford feu. This last clause needs some explanation.

[1] The feuing of the Town's lands once begun went on rapidly, and the whole was feued by 1787, David Dale and Gilbert Hamilton being of course among the feuars. In those days the Town was evidently impecunious : the feu-duties were nominal, and the lands were really sold for cash down. The rates per yard of nett building ground varied from 11d. in North Hanover Street to 3s. for the Ramshorn frontage to George Square. It is a great pity, by the way, that the Town did not lay out their ground so that George Square, our *Place de la Concorde*, should look down Queen Street, and not down a back row like Miller Street.

The following sales of Ramshorn had already been made during the Hospital ownership :—(1) To the Town in 1718 1½ roods for Ramshorn Kirk and the small original burying ground thereto belonging, and in 1767 1 acre 3 roods 33 falls for the new Ramshorn burying ground ; and (2) to the Inkle Factory Company in 1743 3 roods, and in 1763 2 roods. There was trouble about these Inkle Factory roods, as the Hospital, in the conveyances to the Company, had omitted the obligations with which the Town had saddled the Hospital's own title.

[2] Ramshorn and Meadowflat, along with part of Glasgow Green, were included in the Royalty by the first Extension Act (1800).

The Cow Lone had continued in a state of nature till 1766. By this time several proprietors had built or had bought with a view to building along the line of it near the Westergate, and under agreement with them the Town transformed the old lone into a fine 60-feet street, and named it Queen Street after George III.'s young wife.[1] Queen Street, however, stopped at the junction with the Back Cow Lone.[2] Up to this point the Cow Lone was within the Royalty. Beyond this point, where the lone passed outwith the Royalty, it was in 1766 the Town's interest to discourage improvement, and the Cow Lone north of this was left in a state of nature. But in 1778 the Town's interest had gone the other way about, and they now gladly continued Queen Street through what had become their own property of Ramshorn to the line of George Street, and beyond it to the point where North Queen Street afterwards stopped at the railway gates. Thus from Ingram Street up to the line of George Street the old lone was superseded, and it was gradually obliterated by buildings. But from the point (about the north-west corner of our Merchants' House) where it cut the line of George Street, to its junction with the Rottenrow Lone, the Cow Lone still remained: it still led to Cowcaddens and the Garscube Road, and it is "the said road from Queen Street to Cowcaddens" which is given in the titles as the western boundary of George Crawford's feu.

On this feu Bailie Crawford built the house shown in our sketch, standing well back from the street, its offices in a detached range in the south-east corner of the feu, the whole ground laid out in lawn and garden and policy, saughs in front and Scotch firs behind, in which a colony of rooks settled, an open railing along the Queen Street frontage, and a high brick wall round the rest of it. The house itself lost something from wanting the imposing wings of offices, but its solid structure, its ample surroundings, its rookery, and its commanding site made the Crawford Mansion one of the most notable of its class, and one of the landmarks of the town.

It is strange that so little should be known of Crawford himself, little except that he was a merchant and a Bailie:[3] indeed he has been confused with Craw-

[1] Glasgow Past and Present (ed. 1884), ii., 421.

[2] It is so shown on M'Arthur's map of 1778. North of the junction the old lone is seen straggling on between Ramshorn and Meadowflat.

[3] Only this and nothing more, except these meagre memorials. He was an original member of the Chamber of Commerce; he joined the Merchants' House in 1773, his name standing on the roll between James Somervill (founder of Stirling, Gordon & Co.), and Thomas Grahame (founder of Mitchells, Cowan & Johnston); he gave the House £5 in 1777 towards their opposition to the Corn Bill, and left them 20 guineas in 1785; he subscribed £100 in January, 1778, towards the cost of the Royal Glasgow Volunteers (getting,

ford of Milton and with Crawfurd of Possil. The reason, I take it, is that outside of his business and his Bailieship he took nothing to do with Glasgow matters, and that he was a kinless loon with no Glasgow connections before him nor after him:

as we shall find, full value for his money); and he was a co-defender in the curious action for wrongous impressment recorded in Glasgow Past and Present (ed. 1884), vol. iii., p. 173. He appears in the first Directory (1783); he was dead before the second came out. (History of the Merchants' House of Glasgow, pp. 199, 589; Glasgow Past and Present, iii., 169.)

Nothing is told us of his business or his firm, but I think these can be made out. He is not to be confounded with the George Crawford who joined the Merchants' House in 1780. This George Crawford (in distinction from whom our George Crawford appears as George Crawford, junior) is entered as a Home Trader (every entrant was then a "Home Trader" who was not a "Foreign Trader"), and was in fact a writer, being (see above, p. 68) son to Francis Crawford, Deacon of the Wrights, and father to the late George Crawford, Clerk to the Justices. The George Crawford of the Crawford Mansion appears in the title-deeds as "Merchant," and in the Merchants' House entry as "Foreign Trader." In 1778 the only foreign trades out of which such a house as Crawford's could well be built were the West Indian and the Virginian. I believe the latter was our Crawford's trade. Crawford is not a known name in the West India trade; on the other hand there is proof that connects our Crawford with the Virginian trade. In an Inventory, unfortunately imperfect, of his personalty, I find that he had dealings with the great Virginian, Alexander Speirs, and that Speirs' executors, Provost William French (late Speirs' partner), John Bowman, and Peter Speirs, squared accounts by granting Crawford bills at one day's date for over £4,000. Now in the Virginian list of 1774 there is only one Crawford entry, Dinwiddie, Crawford & Co., who stand fourth with 2,141 hogsheads, beaten only by the great houses of Speirs, Glassford, and Cunninghame. The Dinwiddies of this firm were the Dinwiddies of Germiston: I have no doubt that the Crawford was Bailie George. Dinwiddie, Crawford & Co. survived the American crash, and the Dinwiddie fortune survives entire to this day. But in the Virginian list of 1783 Dinwiddie, Crawford & Co. have disappeared, the Dinwiddies, like other wealthy Virginians, not caring to continue the trade under the new conditions, and a new firm of French, Crawford & Co. appears, which I have no doubt consisted of William French and George Crawford. In this later list there is another Crawford, or rather Crawfurd, entry, Thomas Crawfurd & Co. (counting-house, Crawford's Land, Bell's Wynd). This was the firm of Thomas Crawfurd, younger son of William Crawfurd, of Possil. There is no trace of any connection between these Crawfurds and Bailie George Crawford.—Pagan's Glasgow in 1847, p. 80; Strang's Clubs of Glasgow, p. 41.

I can make nothing of George Crawford's paternity. Since 1781 every entry in the Merchants' House gives the name and occupation of the entrant's father, but this admirable system unluckily was not in force in 1773. The style of George Crawford's brother, "Captain David Crawford, of Carronbank," (whose existence the title-deeds have revealed) had a very promising look, but it has led to nothing. I can find no Crawford of Carronbank among our kent families; and, after some trouble, I cannot even find David Crawford's Carronbank on the map. There are several Carrons in Scotland, and there is a Carronbank on the Dumfriesshire Carron, whose head waters touch the old Crawford country, but this Carronbank has of old formed part of the great Queensberry-Buccleuch estate. From various indications in the title-deeds I believe that David Crawford's Carronbank was some little place on the Stirlingshire Carron which he had bought after "residing there" (see *infrà* the tailor's Sasine), and which has now been merged in some bigger property, and that the Captain and his brother the Bailie were Stirlingshire lads of no high degree.

David Crawford is styled "Captain in 83rd Royal Regiment of Foot." This 83rd was the regiment of "Royal Glasgow Volunteers," raised here in 1778 for the American War, and had nothing to do with the existing 83rd, or "Dublin Regiment," now the Royal Irish Rifles. David Crawford's soldiering had begun in the 42nd (Ensign 20th March, 1776, Lieutenant 8th March, 1778). After less than two years' service as a subaltern, he was transferred, on 24th Jan., 1778, to the Glasgow Regiment as a captain (we see the Bailie

his heirs did not even occupy the mansion, and do not seem to have lived in Glasgow or taken any interest in the place.[1]

George Crawford died in 1785, and was succeeded by the family of his brother, David Crawford of Carronbank, late Captain in the 83rd Regiment of Foot. There was a strange mortality and sterility in the Crawford family. George Crawford left neither wife nor child: David Crawford, by his wife Margaret Steel, had two sons George II. and Henry James, and one daughter, Martha: both sons died without issue, and the daughter, who married John Reginald Riddell of Kinharvie, W.S., left an only child, Robert Crawford Riddell, who died young.

With his death the Crawford family died out, and the Crawford inheritance, or what was left of it, passed to the boy's father. Kinharvie made up his title to the Crawford Mansion by the following complicated process. On 20th July, 1804, George Crawford II. (who outlived his father, his brother, and his sister) had had himself duly entered as heir of his uncle, George I. On 25th February, 1811, George II. being now dead, Kinharvie, as Administrator-in-law for his little boy, Robert Crawford Riddell, then living, grants a bond for £50,000 stg. to John Thorburn, writer in Edinburgh: on 4th July, 1811, Thorburn, after in due form "charging" Robert Crawford Riddell to enter heir to his uncle, George II., obtains a Decree of Ajudication of *inter alia* the Crawford Mansion for the sum of £60,880 stg. (to which, with interest, etc., the £50,000 had now grown): on 15th August, 1811, Thorburn raises Letters of Horning charging the Superiors to carry out the Decree of Adjudication: on 14th June, 1813, the little boy being now dead, Kinharvie has himself served heir to him: on 30th May, 1814, Thorburn, on the narrative that he had never really lent a penny of the £50,000, and that the Bond and all that had followed thereon had been merely a device for having the lands adjudged to him with the view of his afterwards reconveying them, reconveys the same, with all the Charges and Hornings and Ajudications thereanent, to Kinharvie as heir to his little boy: finally on 10th August, 1814, Kinharvie completes his title by a Charter of Adjudication from the Magistrates of Glasgow as Superiors. This complicated and costly process for making up a title recalls Charles Lamb's recipe for roast pig. But there was no doubt a purpose in it all, the purpose apparently of embarrassing a serious but

had full value for his £100); he was with the 83rd in Philadelphia in 1778; he was put on half pay when the regiment was disbanded in 1783; and he died in 1799 (Memorandum from the War Office). His wife, Margaret Steel (see Register of Service of Heirs) survived him and her whole family.

[1] Crawford's heirs did not occupy the Mansion. They at once let it to John Wallace, afterwards of Kelly, who appears as living there in the Directory of 1787, the next after Crawford's death.

not opulent competitor. Complicated and costly as it was, it was a small part of what the title really cost.

While John Reginald Riddell of Kinharvie was seeking to secure himself by all these mines and countermines, a humble connection of the Crawford family attacked the very key of the position. Alexander Brymner, tailor in Stirling, apparently sister's son to George Crawford I., claimed the mansion and other properties as heir of their last owner, George Crawford II. This claim of course *ignored little Riddell* through whom Riddell *père* had his only claim. Unfortunately for the lawyers and perhaps for the settling of some nice point in marriage law, the rival claimants did not fight it out to the bitter end. Kinharvie apparently sent an embassage, and desired conditions of peace. He got them, but not without paying for them. On 17th February, 1813, Alexander Brymner, with consent of his brother, John Brymner, shoemaker in Stirling, assigned to Kinharvie all right he had or might have in the properties, and all actions by him raised or raisable for the recovery of them, "*including all actions for Declarator of Nullity of Marriage.*" What the value may have been of these rights and these actions I cannot say, but Kinharvie gave the tailor £3,750 for them.[1]

This Assignation relieved Kinharvie of all rival claims, and the Thorburn process gave him a complete title by which he could hold his ground against all comers. But Kinharvie was not a holder but a seller, and a buyer might be shy of a title confessedly founded on a bogus Bond. Kinharvie fell back on the tailor. He had bound him in the Assignation, whenever called on, on Kinharvie's behalf and at Kinharvie's cost, to complete his title. He called on him now, and accordingly on 11th June, 1813, the tailor, *again of course ignoring little Riddell*, is served heir to George Crawford II. (his "consanguineus," afterwards translated "cousin"), thereon on 23rd May, 1815, he has Precept of Clare Constat from the Magistrates of Glasgow, and thereon on 13th November, 1815, has Sasine. The feudal title which the tailor thus completed on Kinharvie's behalf[2] accresced

[1] The various properties assigned by the tailor cannot have been worth less than £20,000: besides the Crawford mansion, they include properties in Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Queensferry, and a heritable bond for £10,000 by Francis Russell of Westfield. Among the properties assigned is the third storey above the ground storey of a tenement of land, described as lately built on "the waste ground" on the west side of the Stockwellgate, immediately north of the Dougalston Mansion (*de quo vide* Archæological Transactions, New Series, i., 88), and bounded between the High Street (*i.e.* the Stockwellgate) on the east and "the tenement of land commonly called the Tower" on the west parts. "The Tower" is surely a new name, and the tenement should be worth digging out. It is now buried in St. Enoch's Station: Mr. Mathieson, the energetic Traffic Manager, sits on the battlements.

[2] This statement is not to be found in so many words in the title-deeds; the tailor Writs lack the phenomenal frankness of the Thorburn Discharge. But it is certain that the tailor, just as much as Thorburn, was

in virtue of the Assignation to Kinharvie, who thus had a double cable fit to ride any storm with.[1]

Already on 14th December, 1813, Kinharvie had sold the Crawford mansion, plus a little triangle to the west, of which anon. The purchaser was Hamilton William Garden.

Hamilton William Garden was a conspicuous figure of the day in society and in business. He was son of Francis Garden, one of the Gardens of Fetteresso and head of a well-known West India firm, and he moved in the best set of the place.[2] He is designed "Merchant in Glasgow," but his real business was that of a speculator in building ground. For this there was a special opening at the time. Glasgow was now in high flood, and was sweeping swiftly west in the natural channel, no longer dammed by the Blythswood entail. Garden saw this, and bought largely in west-end ground. The Queen Street purchase was a by-job.[3] His main field of operation was on the slopes of Blythswood Hill and on the crest of it, a broomie knowe which they whittled down into Blythswood Square. This was "Garden Square," and Blythswood Terrace was "Garden Street." These names have been changed, but "Garden Place," to the west of Blyths-

merely acting for Kinharvie—the Service and Precept of Clare Constat and Sasine were expede by the tailor after he had ceased to have any interest in the property, and they are among the Writs which Kinharvie, in his sale to Ewing, inventories and delivers up as part of his title.

[1] Kinharvie (Pont has it Kinharrie) is a small property in Kirkcudbright, three miles from the beautiful village of New Abbey. It belonged of old to New Abbey, or Sweetheart Abbey (once the pride of the Stewartry, built by Devorgilla of Galloway, foundress of Baliol College, to hold the heart of her husband, John Baliol, of Barnard Castle). In the 17th century it belonged to a family of Patersons, said to have been related to William Paterson, founder of the Bank of England and projector of the Darien Expedition. In the middle of last century it belonged to a family of Wilsons, who seem to have sold it to Riddell, who sold it to Marmaduke Constable Maxwell of Terregles, who left it to his nephew Lord Herries, who owns it now. After the sale of Kinharvie, Riddell lived in a house close to the village, and he died there on 5th May, 1849, in his 77th year. He lies in the south transept of the Abbey, where the crumbling piers of red stone rise from the green turf. In his inscription there is no notice of wife or child, and the understanding in New Abbey is that he was a bachelor when late in life he married Agnes Milligan, a woman of the village. There is a tradition there that he was one of the Riddells of Glenriddell (a family that has died out, but has been embalmed by Burns). The tradition may be correct, but no John Reginald Riddell appears in Ridlon's wonderfully minute history of the Riddell family. If our friend really was a Glenriddell, it may have been through the Glasgow Glenriddells (of whom was the great antiquary, John Riddell) that he came to know the Glasgow Crawfords. (Local Information; Lands and their Owners in Galloway, v. 25; History of the Ancient Ryedales or Riddells, by G. T. Ridlon, Manchester, New Hampshire, 1884.)

[2] Cleland's History of High School, p. 31; List of Members of Merchants' House.

[3] He may not have bought it to resell. His father, Francis Garden, lived in the house at the south-east corner of North Queen Street (afterwards the Star Hotel, and now part of the George), his windows looked out on the Crawford Mansion, and his son may have made up his mind that there he would settle when he had made his fortune from his grand *coup* in Blythswood and Woodside lands.

wood Square, still faintly recalls the maker of the district. Further west he had caught the capability of the Sauchiehall Road, then a country lane, and outwith the Blythswood lands he owned South Woodside, the triangle west of Charing Cross, the site of Woodside Place, Crescent, and Terrace, Lynedoch Street, Crescent, and Terrace, and he had marked off its fields and copses into Francis Street and Mina Street, Hamilton Place and Garden Place, named from his family and himself.[1] In the hands of a strong holder these properties were a mine of wealth; but Garden was not a strong holder, and one fine morning about New Year's Day, 1815, the Town was startled by the news that the great speculator had collapsed, utterly and hopelessly.

Garden's estate was sequestrated, and on 5th April, 1815,[2] within the Tontine Sale Room, the Queen Street property was sold by the Trustee, Duncan M'Kellar, Merchant in Glasgow, to William Rodger, Timber Merchant there. William Rodger was a natural buyer, as he owned much property in the neighbourhood; but he declared to have bought not for himself, but for James Ewing, merchant in Glasgow.

It was some time before the purchaser got his title. Garden had not asked for his conveyance; it had suited him better to pay £500 on account, and leave the thing over. Ewing was a purchaser of another sort, and it behoved Kinharvie to be ready to convey any day. But Kinharvie was not just yet in a position to do so. We saw what trouble his title to the Crawford property had cost him, but he had as yet no title at all to the little triangle which he had included in the sale to Garden, and there was trouble about it too. Of this little triangle, here is the history.

It may be remembered that Crawford's feu had the Cow Lone, "said road leading from Queen Street to Cowcaddens," as its western march. But in 1812 the Town opened up Dundas Street as far north as the junction of the Cow and Rottenrow Lones,[3] and in 1812 and 1813 they feued to Lamb & Grieve, wrights, and to Thomas Falconer, Esq., the east side of the new street from George Street as far north as the latitude of the Crawford ground, *including in the feus the solum of the Cow Lone.*[4] This was a little hard on Kinharvie. He

[1] David Smith's Maps of Glasgow, 1821, 1828.

[2] This was the date of the Roup at which Ewing bought, but owing to the difficulties about the triangle and other matters, it was 1817 before he got his title.

[3] This is the date given by Cleland (Annals, i., 41). On the other hand, Fleming's map of 1807 shows Dundas Street carried as far north as the junction of the two lones, and Dundas Lane amplified as at present. Probably these operations had been laid down on paper in 1807, and only carried out in 1812.

[4] See accompanying plan.

had had the lone with free ish and entry as his west march, but the lone was now blocked up to the south of him, while a tiny triangle of ground to the west of it cut him off from the new street. To square off his property and recover a proper frontage he had bought this triangle from the Town, and he included it in his sale to Garden at a slump price. At the date of this sale he had not got his title from the Town, but in the sale the contents of the triangle seem to have been understood on both sides as 196 yards. But when Kinharvie, to complete the sale to Ewing, Garden's representative, had to complete the purchase of the triangle, that prince of measurers, old William Kyle,[1] discovered that the contents were, not 196, but 196 + 291, or 487 yards. The 196 yards was the contents of the tiny triangle of Meadowflat nipped off between the new street and the old lone, but between this triangle and the old Crawford feu was the stump of the old lone itself, and the *solum* of this made up the odd 291 yards. I cannot say how the mistake in the measurement had arisen: perhaps in this way. The old lone was not actually blocked till the feu to Lamb & Grieve in 1812, but it may have gradually fallen out of use in favour of the route by Buchanan Street (which was opened long before Dundas Street), and the grass-grown track may even have been fenced in by Crawford's heirs as a *terra nullius*. It does not appear that the Town had any feudal title to the solum of the lone, but certainly Kinharvie had none, and he had to pay them for it. He was to have paid £107 17s. 11½d. for the 196 yards: at the same rate he had to pay £268 1s. 10½d. for the 487 yards, managing, however, to recoup himself from Garden's trustee for one half of the difference of £160 3s. 11d.[2] Then a

[1] Here is an illustration of William Kyle's scrupulous accuracy, a curious illustration at the same time of the condition of Buchanan Street within living memory. It is a docquet by Kyle on the feuing plan of Meadowflat :—

"14th January, 1818.—From the subscriber having failed in setting off the line of Nile Street exactly parallel to Buchanan Street in consequence of the track being obstructed by the former trees and thick hedges, which made the operation very difficult, the position of Nile Street, *as executed*, is somewhat more to the westward than that which it occupies on this plan : and the effect of the deviation is to throw into the lands of Meadowflat 73 square yards and 4 square feet of ground over and above the quantity awarded to the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of Glasgow as representing the community of that city by the arbiters in the late excambion with Archibald Campbell, Esquire, of Blythswood, to both of which parties the subscriber has formerly (*sic*) reported the above described error.

(Signed) WILLIAM KYLE."

[2] There is more yet about this blessed triangle. Kinharvie, who had sold it to Garden as 196 yards, had to pay the Town for it as 487 yards. But in the Articles of Roup by Garden's trustee, on which Ewing bought, it is called 746 yards. The difference of 259 yards turns out to be the area of the inverted triangle which our plan shows between the Cow Lone and Bailie Crawford's march wall. Kinharvie's disposition (in which Ewing accepts the triangle as 487 yards) gives no explanation of the discrepancy from the Articles of Roup, and Ewing conveys the triangle to the Railway Company without remark as 487 yards. At first sight it looks as if

Feu Disposition from the Town of 27th June, 1816, completed his title to the triangle, and a Charter of Novodamus of 15th October, 1816, consolidated the old and the new feus. Finally on 9th June, 1817, with consent of James Robb, now Garden's trustee, he conveyed the consolidated property to James Ewing, and so *exit* the last of the Crawford connection.

The new owner is now only faintly remembered as a leading citizen of his own day, Dean of Guild, Provost, and Member of Parliament. But even in his own day, James Ewing did not get the credit he deserved : surface faults hid his solid qualities. Few Glasgow men have really done more or better work.

Born in 1775, he came of a good stock by both sides of the house. His father was a much respected citizen, Walter Ewing, afterwards Walter Ewing Maclae of Cathkin. His mother, Margaret Fisher, transmitted to him a treble strain of good non-conformist blood. She was daughter to James Fisher, minister of Kinclaven, by Margaret Erskine, daughter to Ebenezer Erskine, minister of Stirling, Fisher and Erskine being two of the four Fathers of the Secession, and Erskine being further son to Henry Erskine, minister of Chirnside, one of the English ministers outed for non-conformity in 1662.

James Ewing was bred an accountant under his father, but through an uncle, Ralph Fisher, a well-to-do planter in Jamaica, he came to join the West India trade. This was then our leading trade, and James Ewing & Co., which he founded and for many years carried on single-handed, was soon abreast of rich and old-established competitors. He made a large fortune : what is more to the purpose, he kept it through all the vicissitudes of the West Indies, and in the hands of his nephew, the venerable H. E. Crum-Ewing of Strathleven,[1] James Ewing & Co. still goes on, the sole survivor of our great old West India houses.

But business was a small part of James Ewing's varied activities. He was in everything, and always to the front. In every public institution, mercantile, municipal, charitable, educational, there he was, as chairman, or president, or convener, and if there was a delicate negotiation to carry on, or an elaborate report to draw, the task fell quite naturally to him, for to a knowledge of affairs he added a rare mastery of facts and of principles and a passion for work. He

the Company had to this day no title to 259 yards in the very heart of their station. But apparently William Kyle had ascertained that the old Bailie had by mistake built his march wall inside his proper march, and that the 259 yards had all along been his and his aftercomers'. The Bailie's mistake would be explainable. The Lone was, of course, his march, but in 1778 the line may have got a little mixed, as the Lone made its way up the Cracklinghouse Brae among the "querrell hoills." (See *infra*, page 122 ; note 2.)

[1] While this paper was going through the press, Mr. Crum Ewing passed away, leaving many friends and no enemies. He died at Ardencaple Castle, Dumbartonshire, on 3rd July, 1887, in his 85th year.

took the lead in founding the Glasgow Savings Bank, in transforming the Fir-park into the Necropolis, in transferring the Exchange from the Cross to Queen Street: he was the prime mover in the abolition of the Burgess Oath: and it is to him that we owe the retention, in the Reformed Town Council, of the Dean of Guild and Deacon-Convener, an anomaly for which there is not a word to say but that it works admirably.[1] He was a man of taste as well as of parts: an eager student at school and college, he was rewarded by a love of books that stuck to him through a busy life,[2] and he was a lover both of nature and of art: he liked distinction, but he was a generous competitor for honours: and through a long public life he followed a straight and unselfish course. He died on 29th November, 1853, aged 78.

He had paid more for the Crawford Mansion than had ever before been paid for a Glasgow residence:[3] but it was worth the money. The George Street district was about as fully built up in 1815 as it is to-day, but what had come to be called "the Queen Street Park" was still an enclave of pure country in the

[1] Some of his reports grew into pamphlets, notably his report in 1818 to the Board of the Town's Hospital on the then proposed Poor's House, which shows a mastery of Social Science not common even in 1887, and his report in 1819 to the Town Council against the Burgess Oath. This last paper, for which he collected a mass of information—corresponding, for one thing, with nearly every burgh in Scotland—must have been a labour of love, for the Burgess Oath had been a curse to his forebears. Aimed at the Papists, it came back like a boomerang on the Seceders of all people, and clove them in two: James Fisher and Ebenezer Erskine and others, being of those who held to the old Seceder (what we may call the Liberal Unionist) side, were reviled as traitors and tories, and forthwith cast out of the synagogue. Mr. Ewing also wrote the first decent account of the Merchants' House, the nucleus of W. H. Hill's History, and he was the donor of the Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis, one of the most valuable of the Maitland Club series. He was LL.D. of the University—I think the first Glasgow citizen so honoured—and he was simultaneously Provost and Member of Parliament, a combination of honours that has been held only by three others—Robert Rodger in 1708, Kirkman Finlay in 1812, and Alexander Hastie in 1847. It was he who first mooted the scheme of converting the Fir Park into a garden cemetery, at a small meeting which he called on 15th July, 1828, in the Crawford Mansion—present, Banker Dennistoun of Golfhill and Provost Mackenzie of Craig Park, adjoining proprietors to the Fir Park, and Lawrence Hill and John Douglas, the Collector and the Clerk to the Merchants' House (Blair's Glasgow Necropolis, p. 26). Mr. Ewing's name at least will be perpetuated by two of his smallest benefactions—the Grammar School Ewing Gold Medal, which he founded in 1822 for the best written scheme of the Greek verb, and the University Ewing Gold Medal, which he founded in 1828 to alternate with the Gartmore for the University historical essay. (See Life of James Ewing, by the Rev. Dr. Mackintosh Mackay, of Dunoon; Cleland's History of High School; University Calendar.)

[2] He first owed his love of books to a granduncle, brother of his grandfather Humphrey Ewing of Cardross. The old man (the original, it is said, of Syntax, the honest usher in Roderick Random) was so pleased with the eagerness of the boy that he left him what plate he owned, a silver tea service which is now at Strathleven.

[3] That is, the biggest price at which a Glasgow residence had changed hands. The Lainshaw Mansion no doubt cost Lainshaw more to build, but his executors sold it at a great loss.

heart of the town. Indeed, once inside the gates, the place was more secluded than the old Bailie had left it: his quick growing saughs now hid the offices and half hid the house, and his Scotch firs carried the rookery high above the chimney tops.[1]

In a more literal sense James Ewing's purchase was a cheap one. The district round was full of freestone, and was dotted with quarries: these were being worked out or obliterated by buildings or streets, just when the demand for stone was greater than ever, and Ewing opened a quarry in the north-west corner of his ground with access from Dundas Street.[2] This quarry turned out

[1] The Ewing rookery was an object of much public interest.

"Here, on the north of this extensive square,
Behind the houses, on the branchy trees,
Appears a novel sight, in Glasgow rare,
Crows building nests, high rocking in the breeze;
The sable colony, whene'er they please,
Can emigrate: so thither they have flown.
Good Master Ewing, to secure their ease,
Has kindly his determination shown
To make, as he is wont, the stranger's cause his own.

"While there the crows' aërial habitations
Increase, the children fling aside their toys
To gaze and wonder at their lofty stations.
The garden's well enclosed; no idle boys
Can here intrude, nor mar their family joys;
Else in the pólice prison they might rue
Their forwardness, and 'mid th' unruly noise,
Be fearful about what might next ensue,
In dull captivity the rash invaders' due."

—Harriston's City Mirror, or Glasgow in Miniature, 1824.

This was not the only rookery in the town. There was another in a clump of trees that grew on the New Vennel march of the old College garden, just across the Molindinar (said to be the scene of the duel between Rashleigh and Frank Osbaldistone): this too has been harried by the North British Railway. A single pair of rooks, possibly a relic of a rookery in the old Green or in some Trongate garden, struggled on for some years in a tree behind Colin Donald's house on the west side of St. Enoch's Square. There still is a rookery in the West End Park, dating back from the old House of Kelvingrove, but most of the old nests are empty, and two years ago only three pair bred: last year this had grown to five pair—a not 'unearned increment,' as the rooks have been lavishly fed—we shall see how they get on this season. There is a rookery on the bank of the Kelvin, in the unfortunate Botanic Gardens and Queen Margaret College.

[2] Some of these quarries were very ancient. There were at least the following:—(1) Ewing's Quarry (in Bailie Crawford's grounds). (2) West of it, just across the Cow Lone, the Cracklinghouse Quarry (of which below). (3) North of it, just across the Rottenrow Lone, the Provanside Quarry (in Ewing's purchase of Provanside Park: the west end of Cathedral Street goes over it). (4) North of this, at the north corner of Parliamentary Road and Garscube Road, Easter Cowcaddens Quarry (Killermont Street goes through it). (5) Opposite this, at the north corner of Sauchiehall Road and Garscube Road, Cowcaddens Quarry (very

to contain a deep bed of the finest freestone, and was said to have more than paid the whole cost of the property: it was worked till at last the house almost overhung a precipice.

large: East Renfrew Street about bisects it: the Royalty Theatre, &c., stand on it). (6) On the north-east shoulder of Garnethill, beside the Powder Magazine, the Magazine Quarry. (7) Further west, near the Round Toll, at the top of St. George's Road, the great Black Quarry. (From Cotemporary Maps.)

The Cracklinghouse Quarry was so named from the Cracklinghouse, which stood about the north-west corner of it. Crackling is a by-product of tallow boiling, and the Cracklinghouse was where the candle-makers (much more important industrials in those days than in these) had their tallow boiled and their crackling disposed of (Glasghu Facies, p. 870). The Cracklinghouse Quarry was a big affair, and occupied most of the triangle formed by the Cow Lone, George Street, and Buchanan Street: indeed it encroached on the *solum* of Buchanan Street. (See plan). It was filled up about 1790, and Dundas Street was opened over the site of it in 1812. In 1708 it was rented from the Hospital by James Montgomerie, late Bailie, who craved an abatement of rent, pleading that the stone (which he had chiefly used for building "the Glass Manufactory House at the west end of the old Green") was "a dour stone, ill to work, and wanting in baith back and belly." From a counter statement by the landlords, it would seem that the art of manufacturing tenants' claims was known and practised in 1708. But the tenant's modesty in the matter shows that in that primitive age it was not yet settled that a lease, while good for ever against the lessor, binds the lessee only so long as it pays him. In August 1744 the Hospital paid Robert Craig £67 Scots for boring for coal in the Cracklinghouse Quarry, but, after going down twenty-seven fathoms from the grass, they had to give it up. It was well for Blythswood: with coal pits in Meadowflat, our west end would have been on the south side. (Cleland's Annals, i. 41, ii. 131; History of Hutchesons' Hospital, pp. 95, 96, 95 note.)

Other quarries are named that cannot be precisely placed. Among the faltis gevin up be ye Outlandemeris (*i.e.*, measurers of land without the town) to the Court of Perambulatioun of ye merchis of ye Burght and Citie of Glasgow holden at ye Mylnedam on the first day of June, 1574, was the following:—"Item Eduard Louthianis wyf has diminist ye comone Loyne at the querrell hoill of Ramishorne." This querrell hoill of Ramishorne must have been somewhere near the Ewing Quarry, on the east side of Dundas Street. It is not to be confused (as it has been) with the Cracklinghouse Quarry, which was on the west side of Dundas Street, not in Ramshorn, but in Meadowflat. This Eduard Louthianis wyf was an awfu' wyf; here is more of her faltis:—"Item Eduard Louthianis wyf, her dykis fallen downe, and hes sawin inwitht ye comone, at ye syd of ye myldame: we understand ane mche stane to be tane awaye fra ye syd of ye samyn." Land-grabbing off the comone loynes (wide swathes of glebe) was, however, a common offence, and much troubled the authorities. Among many notices on the matter in our Burgh Records is one on 5th June, 1596, in which the Provost, Sir Matthew Stuart of Minto, for the merching of the Loynes appoints to meet the Council at the Croce on Tyisdaye next "at four houris in the mornyng." We take it pretty well out of Sir James King, but we don't have him up to meetings of Council at 4 a.m. (Marwick's Burgh Records, pp. 13, 14, 179; History of Hutchesons' Hospital, p. 95.)

Our forebears were not free-traders, very much not. On 12th May, 1610, Johnne Bole, quariour, was had up before the Council, and sharply dealt with for selling of hewin werk and all other sortis of stanes win by him in the querrell of the commoun of this town to strangeris and outlintownis men, to the great hurt and hinder of the nyctbouris quhen they haif biging. This was bad of Bole, very bad: only six months before he had represented to the Council that his querrell was choked with water, and thairthrow the town disapoyntit of stanes to their biging, and the Council had ordained a levy of the nychtbouris from the Briggait to the Stabillgren in darkis of XXIIII personis ilk day quhill ane seuch be cassin—and all for the ungrateful Bole! (Marwick's Burgh Records, pp. 307, 313.)

James Ewing occupied the Crawford Mansion for nearly twenty years.[1] He made no change on the house: the old Bailie had built it ample for the hospitalities of Dean of Guild, Provost, or Member of Parliament: but he added to the offices, and he added largely to the ground.

(1) Contigue to the north-east corner of his ground he bought 439 yards, being the northmost stance on the west side of North Hanover Street, and lying between Rottenrow Lone on the north and the then Mechanics' Institute on the south, and marching on the west with the old Crawford wall.

(2) Immediately across the Rottenrow Lone he bought "six roods two acres and two roods of Provanside, extending to four (Scotch) acres of arable land or thereby, lying now contigue and incorporated together, and now or formerly bounded betwixt the lands belonging to the College of Glasgow on the east, the common lone leading to the Rottenrow on the south, the highway leading from the Cow Lone to Cowcaddens on the west, and the burn called the Glasgow Burn or Gilbert Burn on the north." [2]

Finally at Whitsunday, 1838, James Ewing sold his whole property, the original Crawford feu, the Dundas Street triangle, the North Hanover Street stance,[3]

[1] Latterly only as a subsidiary residence. In 1822 he acquired ground near the little old clachan and the remains of the Royal Castle of Dunoon, and formed there the fine villa of Dunoon Castle, the first of many villas on that coast. Dunoon is now a bustling suburb of Glasgow, but once inside the gates Dunoon Castle is still a secluded and picturesque settlement. What must it have been when it had Cowal to itself!

In 1835 Mr. Ewing bought from Campbell of Stonefield the estate of Levenside, which, with additions afterwards bought from the Burgh of Dumbarton, became Strathleven.

[2] These six roods two acres and two roods of land should be worth the Regality Club's attention. The title deeds carry us back to the days of Run-Rig, Sanct Mungo's Chaplainry, etc. "Glasgow Burn or Gilbert Burn," given as the northern boundary, will, to most of us, be a new name for our old friend St. Enoch's Burn, which at this point now urges on his wild career inside a sewer under the Parliamentary Road.

"College Hill," so called from having been owned by the College of Glasgow, was afterwards the property of Bell of Cowcaddens, and after him of those lucky "Bell's Heirs," and was known as "Bell's Park." After the Disruption of 1843, it became "Zion Hill," from the number of Free Churches built there. Ewing's Provanside purchase included a feu-duty of forty shillings Scots money, to be uplifted out of two adjoining roods of land.

[3] William Rodger, the disponer to Ewing of the N. Hanover St. stance, was the same who had been the ostensible buyer of the Crawford Mansion from Garden's Trustee. His disposition of the stance to Ewing bears date 19th September, 1838. Ewing, however, had really bought some time before, as he included the stance in his Missive of Sale to the Railway Co. of date 2nd March, 1837. For whatever reason he had delayed taking up his own title till he had to grant their title to the Railway Co., and Whitsunday, 1838, is the date of entry in Rodger's Conveyance to Ewing and in Ewing's Conveyance to the Railway Co. Rodger was an extensive builder, and the 439 yards was part of 1,222 yards which he had bought for building purposes in 1803 from Robin Carrick, the 1,222 yards being part of 3,239 yards of Ramshorn, which Robin had feued in 1787 from the Town.

and "Provanside Park,"[1] to the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Company (represented by John Leadbetter, Thomas Edington, and Archibald Smith, well known men of their day), who at once demolished the house,[2] cut down the rookery, and made the place into their station and the mouth of their tunnel. The Company's later operations, the continuation of Dundas Street northwards, and the transformation of the Rottenrow Lone into Cathedral Street, have completely changed the whole district; and if the old Bailie were now to step from a North British train, he would be ill to persuade that he stood on the site of his old villa in the outskirts of the town of Glasgow.

"Provanside Park" belonged in last century to John Miller of Westerton, maltman in Glasgow. John Miller was the grandson and heir of an older Glasgow maltman, John Woddrow, and was a man of large means. He is commemorated in "Miller" Street, which he formed through a block that he had built up out of various roods and patches of the Langcroft. By his Settlement of 16th January, 1787, he left his Provanside roods and acres, as well as Miller Street and other properties, to his grandson, John Alston, then styled John Alston youngest, son of James Alston, merchant in Glasgow, and Marion Miller of Westerton. John Alston granted a Trust Disposition, of date 17th November, 1821, to William Kippen and Donald Cuthbertson, and from the Alston Trustees James Ewing bought Provanside Park on 19th May, 1825.

I am unable to say what Ewing paid for the North Hanover Street stance, or for Provanside Park.

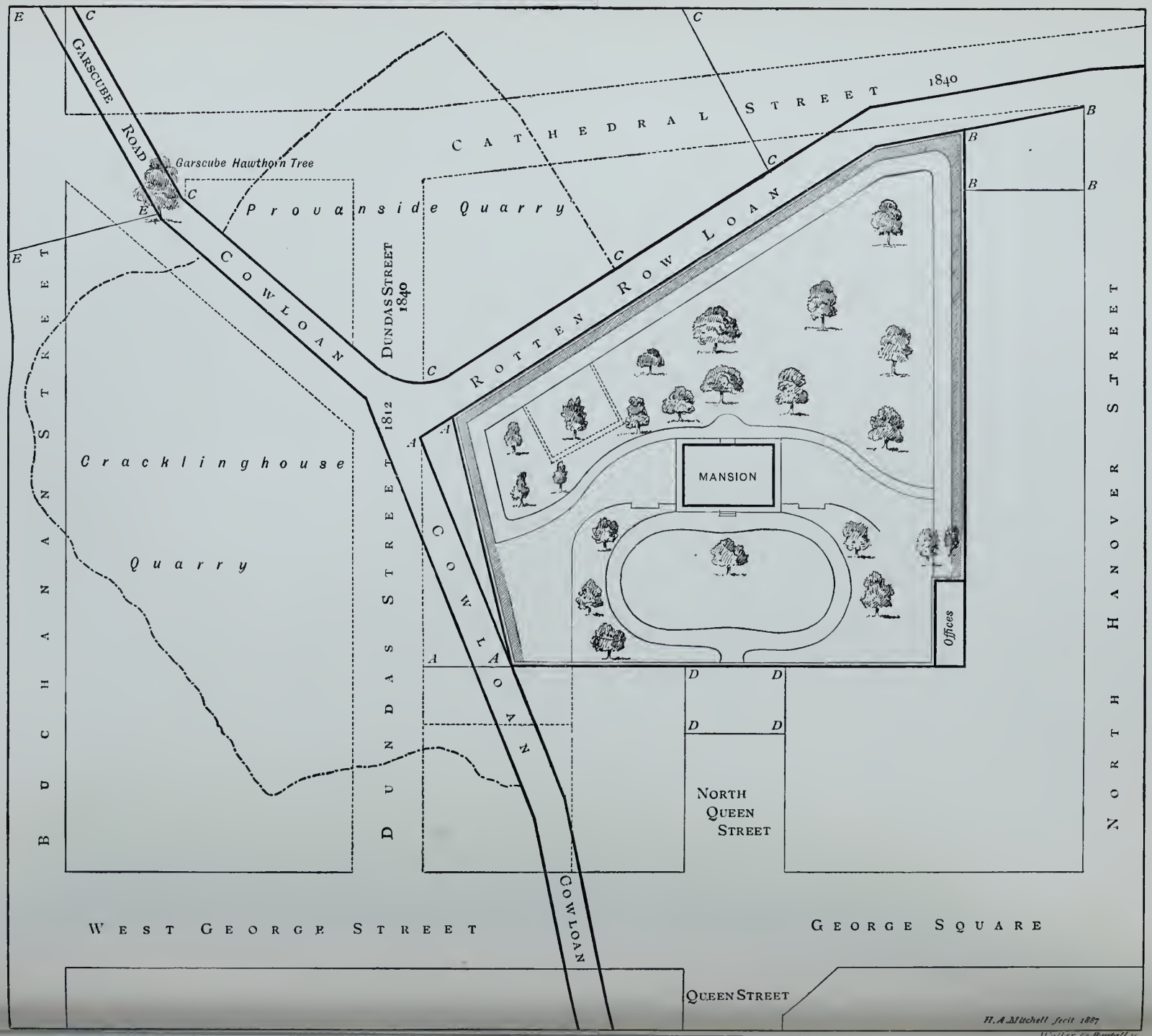
(1.) Rodger's Disposition gives no price, simply conveying the stance to Ewing "for sundry good and onerous causes." It tells us, however, what the value had been at the two preceding changes of hands. Of the total feu-duty made due to the Town by their Conveyance to Robin Carrick, the proportion allocated to the stance is 16s. 6d. stg., redeemable at 25 years' purchase. This gives £20 12s. 6d., or about 11d. per square yard, as the value of the stance on 21st June, 1787, the date of Robin's feu. Of the total Ground Annual made due to Robin by his Conveyance to Rodger, the proportion allocated to the stance is £23 10s. 0½d., besides relieving Robin of the 16s. 6d. Dropping the ½d. (which Robin would not have done), this makes a total of £24 6s. 6d., and at 25 years' purchase gives £608 2s. 6d., or about 27s. 9d. per square yard, as the value of the stance on 1st March, 1803, the date of Rodger's purchase. In less than 16 years the rise in value had been nearly thirtyfold. Even Robin didn't often do as well as that.

(2.) The Conveyance of Provanside Park to Ewing has disappeared, and the earlier Westerton and Alston writs of course say nothing of price. The only indication of value is in the ancient feu-duty of Forty shillings Scots, already named (page 124, note 2) as due from two roods adjoining Provanside Park. If this feu-duty at its creation represented the then value of the subjects, we see that a Scotch acre at the corner of Rottenrow and Cow Lones was at that date worth 6s. 8d. a year, or, at 5 per cent., £6 13s. 4d. sterling in fee simple, *i.e.*, about ¼d. per yard.

[1] Less 1,991 yards along the north march of Provanside, sold to the Inchbelly Road Trustees for the formation of the North, now the Parliamentary Road.

[2] Whitsunday, 1838, was the Company's date of entry, but the Contract of Sale of 7th October, 1837, says that the Mansion was then already down. This Contract had been preceded by a Missive of 2nd March, 1837.

The author cannot close this paper without owning his obligations to Mr. Renwick, Depute Town-Clerk. Mr. Renwick has been most kind in furnishing from the Town's records under his charge information which could not have been had elsewhere. Mr. William M'Dowall of Dumfries, a well known authority on the antiquities of his district, has also been very kind in procuring information from New Abbey.


Garscube Road
Garscube Hawthorn Tree
Cathedral Street 1840
Prouanside Quarry
Cowloan
Dundas Street 1840
Rotten Row
Loan
Buchanan Street
Cracklinghouse
Quarry
Dundas Street 1812
Cowloan
MANSION
Offices
North Hanover Street
North Queen Street
West George Street
George Square
Cowloan
Queen Street
H.A. Mitchell fecit 1887

PLAN OF THE CRAWFORD MANSION PROPERTY.

In this plan the original Crawford feu is shown inside the shaded lines. Outside of these are the successive additions to the property, viz.:

1. A.A.—The triangle bought by Kinharvie in 1816. The tiny triangle to the left contained 196 yards, and the *solum* of the Cow Lone 291 yards, together 487 yards (paid for at £268 1s. 10½d.): the inverted triangle to the right contained 259 yards (for which nothing was paid), and made up the total area of A.A. to 746 yards.

2. B.B.—The stance of 439 yards at the top of North Hanover Street, bought by Ewing from William Rodger in 1838.

3. C.C.—The Provanside Park property, bought by Ewing from Alston's Trustees in 1825.

4. D.D.—Part of the *solum* of North Queen Street annexed by the Railway Company in an extension of their station.

The two old lones are shown in thick black lines. The Cow Lone, after crossing the site of our Merchants' House and the line of West George Street, is shown cutting diagonally through two stances at the south-east corner of Dundas Street: these are the feus to Thomas Falconer (1813), and north of it the feu to Lamb & Grieve (1812), and are now occupied by the Railway Company's offices (formerly Dr. Wardlaw's church) and the Dundas Street entrance to the station. The Cow Lone ends at the point where the Garscube Thorn is marked: the Garscube Road, which continues it, is called in old maps "Old Road from Cowcaddens to Glasgow."

5. E.E. is part of the lands of Swan's Yett, owned by Campbell of Blythswood. The line E.E. running south-west from the Garscube Thorn is the old march between Meadowflat (non-Royalty) and Swan's Yett (Royalty).

The dotted lines ..... show the existing Dundas Street and Cathedral Street. Dundas Street, formed by the Town in 1812 as far as the junction of the two lones, was continued in 1840 by the Railway Company as far as Cathedral Street: Cathedral Street was formed at the same time by the Railway Company to replace Rottenrow Lone which the station had suppressed. The continuation of Dundas Street and the formation of Cathedral Street were a great improvement for the public, but the map shows that they were essential to the laying

out of the railway station. The widening of Dundas Lane shown in the plan was part of the Town's doings in 1812.

The dotted lines —·—·—·— show the Cracklinghouse and the Provanside Quarries, with the Cow Lone picking its way between them. Ewing's Quarry is not shown. But it appears on David Smith's rare map of 1828, and to this day it gives an unpleasant reminder of its existence to residenters on its site: some of the tall houses there, being built on forced earth, have set, and have had to be tied with iron rods.

George Square, West George Street, North Hanover Street, and Buchanan Street, shown as they now are, existed at least on paper as early as 1783. See Lumsden's map in Stuart's Views and Notices.

THE BUNHOUSE, PARTICK.

This drawing of the "Bunhouse," or "Bun and Yill house," Partick, was made by Mr. Andrew Macgeorge in 1827. The Bunhouse was a well-known and much-frequented tavern which stood in front of the mill belonging to the Bakers of Glasgow, rather more than half way down the hill on the old Dumbarton Road, a little below, and on the opposite side of the road from the entrance gate of Yorkhill. Above the door was the date 1695, with a representation of the implements used in the baker's trade, such as the oven, peel, and rumpies. In 1849 the building had got so rickety that the Dean of Guild Court ordered it to be taken down as dangerous. On its site was erected the present building, Nos. 132 and 134 Old Dumbarton Road. On the south-east corner of this house is a tablet with the following inscription, "Bunhouse was rebuilt, 1850, "John Forrester, Deacon, Peter M'Arthur, Collector."

In the end of the last, and well on in the present century Partick was a very different place from what it is now. There were no shipyards or iron foundries, and no long dreary rows of gaunt tenements. Instead there was an old-fashioned Scotch village. Snug cottages were dotted about on both banks of the Kelvin, a silver stream, in which the villagers caught many a lusty salmon. The ruined castle added a romantic element and gave the needed contrast to make the present comfort and peace more enjoyable. There is always something picturesque about a water-mill, and on the Kelvin there were several, including the famous wheat mill said to have been given to the Baxters of Glasgow by the Regent Murray for good service after the battle of Langside. Where there are grain mills and mill dams there will naturally be ducks, and where there are ducks art prescribes that there should be green peas. Consequently, for many years ducks and green peas were the principal, or at least the most important productions of

Partick; and the Bunhouse was the place where these delicacies were to be had in their highest perfection. The Partick inns were not, like too many of the hotels of the present day, glittering palaces of discomfort. They were small, low-roofed, dark, but comfortable. Mr. Napier's description of the Old Bridge Inn of Partick, the great rival of the Bunhouse, gives a good idea of such places. "It was then occupied by Mrs. Craig, a stout old lady who prided herself on the quality of her liquors, as well as on the style in which she would get up a dinner or supper for a large party, and her house was a model of cleanliness. Nothing could be more enticing on a winter evening than to look in through the window (not filled with bottles) and see the bright blazing fire in the kitchen and the wall covered with shining metal measures and meat covers reflecting the light over the whole apartment, the stone floor whitened over and the deal table scoured to a whiteness one might take their meat off without cover."[1] Among the clubs which were so strongly distinctive a feature of Glasgow life in the early part of the present century there was one known as the Partick Duck Club, which had its headquarters at the Bun and Yill House. Here from 1810 to 1830 every Saturday afternoon in summer a party of friends met to eat ducks and green peas. Dr. Strang's sketch of this Club is excellent.[2]

"It was about the period when Partick was in its more rural condition that there existed divers knots of individuals connected with Glasgow who inspired by the noble purpose of enjoying ducks and green peas in perfection with cold punch in ditto, proceeded hebdomadally to indulge their gastronomic propensities at this picturesque village. Among the many inducements which this locality offered to these united bands of kindred spirits were the agreeable and health-inspiring distance of this common rendezvous from the smoky city—the picturesque appearance of the village itself—the refreshing flow of the limpid Kelvin, broken by successive cascades—the neat and comfortable character of the hostelry: and, above all, the superior quality of ducks reared under all the known advantages that arise from the proximity which large grain-mills naturally afford for good feeding. To these inducements, too, was superadded the delicious manner in which the ducks were prepared for table, and which never failed to excite an appetite, which was only appeased after each guest had finished his bird.

"Of these various groups of Glasgow *gastronomes*, there was one which *par excellence* was truly entitled to the appellation of the Duck Club of Partick,

[1] Notes and Reminiscences of Partick. Glasg., 1873, p. 139.

[2] Glasgow and its Clubs, 1856, p. 479.

seeing that during the whole season when these luxuries were in perfection, and even after they became a little *blasé* there seldom was a Saturday permitted to pass on which the several members of the social fraternity were not seen either wending their hungry way towards the well-known 'Bun House' of that village between the hours of three and four o'clock or returning therefrom 'well refreshed' before 'set of sun.'

. . . . . .

"And in good troth when we reflect on those duck feasts we do not wonder at the weekly turn out of guests who congregated at Partick, or that there should have been in consequence a hebdomadal murder of the innocents to meet the cravings of the Club. For we verily believe that never did even the all-famous *Trois frêres Provençaux* in the Palais Royal at Paris, send up from their celebrated *cuisine* a *canard roti* in better style than did the landlady of the Partick 'Bun House' her roasted ducks, done to a turn and redolent with sage and onion—and then the peas, all green and succulent, and altogether free from the mint of England and the sugar of France! What a glorious sight it was to see the Club met, and what a subject would such a meeting have afforded to the painter of character and manner! The rosy countenance and bold bearing of the President, seated at the head of a table surrounded by at least a dozen of happy guests almost as rubicund and sleek as himself, each grinning with cormorant eye over his smoking duckling, and only waiting the short interval of a hasty muttered grace to plant his ready knife into its full and virgin bosom; verily, the spectacle must have been a cheering one!"

The Bun and Yill House at Partick belonged to the Incorporation of Bakers, as does the house now built on its site. Dr. Cleland states[1] that after the Battle of Langside, the Regent Murray desired to know what service he could render to the Corporation of Glasgow in return for the support he had received from them. That, after consideration, Matthew Fawside, Deacon of the Bakers, craved a grant of the mill at Partick which belonged to the town, whereon the Regent at once gave the Bakers a grant of the mill and certain lands connected with it. In a MS. notice of the Incorporation, dated 1788, the same story is told, and this doubtless is the traditional manner in which the Bakers first acquired a mill at Partick. But is the story true? So far as can be ascertained its only foundation is tradition. There is no evidence of such a grant, and the inferences to be drawn from subsequent charters are rather against it ever having been made. There is no original charter by the Regent Murray

[1] Annals of Glasgow, 1816, i., 14.

extant, but that may be accounted for by the fact that most of the Incorporation's early documents were burned in the great fire of 1652. If such a grant had been made it would have passed the Great Seal, and the Register of the Great Seal contains no record of such a grant. On 3rd November, 1587, Walter Stewart,[1] Commendator of Blantyre, had a Charter from the Crown of "terras et baroniam de Glasgw civitatem et burgum regalitatis de Glasgw cum tenentibus, etc., feudifirmis, firmis burgalibus et aliis devoriis ejusdem quibuscunque cum omni jure quod archiepiscopis de Glasgw pertenuit necnon reliquas terras dicte baronie," including "molendinum vocatum quheitmylne" for an annual payment of £500.—*Register of the Great Seal.*

The Commendator lost no time in making over the mill to the Bakers. By a charter dated 8th August, 1588, on the narrative that he wished for a reasonable payment to surrender to the old and native tenants rentallers and possessors of the Barony their just possessions, ("ut bonis moribus congruunt" as he very properly said,) therefore for certain sums of money paid by the persons after named, old and native rentallers and possessors of the mill, the Commendator conveyed in feu-farm all and whole that wheat mill commonly called Quheit Mylne, to John Scott, Walter Landles, William Heriot, George Young, David Landles, John Auldcorne, James Auldcorne, Alexander Scott, William

[1] The Stewarts of Minto, in the county of Roxburgh, cadets of the Stewarts of Garlies, now Earls of Galloway, were for many years closely connected with Glasgow. John Stewart of Minto was Provost in 1472, and for more than a century the family seems to have had almost a monopoly of the Provostship. To one of them, Sir John Stewart, slain at Flodden, belongs the unique distinction of being the only Provost of Glasgow ever killed in action. The last Provost of the Minto family was Sir Matthew Stewart, Provost in 1586. He married first, Janet Stewart, and secondly, Margaret, second daughter of James Stewart of Cardonald, by whom he had one son, Walter, and four daughters. Walter Stewart was a playfellow of James VI., and shared with him the Spartan rule of George Buchanan. He had a gift in 1580 of the Priory of Blantyre, and for some time was designated the Commendator of Blantyre. Court favour was then the high road to promotion, and Walter Stewart was successively gentleman of the Privy Chamber, Privy Councillor, Extraordinary Lord of Session, Commissioner of the Treasury and Exchequer, and High Treasurer. The favour which made can unmake, and having in 1599 offended the Court by a decision, he was deprived of his offices, and sent prisoner to the Castle of Edinburgh, but was soon released. In 1606, he was created a Peer as Lord Blantyre, restored as an Extraordinary Lord of Council and Session in 1610, and died in 1617. Douglas in his Peerage (i., 213) says that the feuing out of the King's lands within the Regality of Glasgow was committed to his care, which he performed to good purpose. This may explain how it was that, though he feued them out, he did not draw the revenue. He married Nicolas, daughter of Sir James Somerville of Cambusnethan, by whom he had three sons and one daughter. His eldest son, Sir James Stewart, Knight of the Bath, fought a famous duel with Sir George Wharton, in which both were slain. The story is told in the ballad of "The Duel of Wharton and Stewart" (Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border, 2nd ed., 1803, iii., p. 123). Lord Blantyre's third son, Walter Stewart, M.D., was father of the beautiful Frances Stewart, who sat for the original Britannia on the penny, who drove Charles II. so wild, and of whom so many good stories are told by the Chevalier Hamilton.

Glen, Thomas Glen, George Robison, Thomas Cliddisdaill, George Cliddisdaill, John Huchesone, Mathew Young, John Young, and James Huchesone, Bakers, burgesses and dwellers in the City of Glasgow, and their heirs, assignees, and successors, bakers, burgesses and dwellers in the said town. Mr. David Murray has made from the Chartulary of the Archbishopric of Glasgow in the Register House a copy of the narrative dispositive and descriptive clauses of this charter, which he has kindly given to me, and which is printed as an appendix to this paper. The Mill is to be held of the granter and his successors in feu-farm and emphyteusis for payment to him of £20 Scots and to the tenant of the twenty shilling land in Nether Newton, in which the mill is, £3 Scots as compensation to him. In an inventory of writs belonging to the Bakers is an extract from the protocol book of Henry Gibson, notary public, of an instrument of Sasine dated 9th August, 1588, in favour of the above-named grantees. The Incorporation have also a copy of another charter by Walter Stewart, dated 10th January, 1591, granted on the following narrative :—"Whereas we, understanding that formerly in consideration of certain sums of money paid to us by the persons following old and native rentallers, tenants and possessors of the mill underwritten, they the said persons were duly infeft in the said mill and pertinents upon our Charter, Precept, and Sasine," and that a ratification of his title had been granted by the King (James VI.) therefore be of new granted in feu farm to the former grantees (or in some cases to their heirs) the said mill.

On the whole it is to be feared that the tradition of a grant by the Regent Murray of the mill to the Incorporation is without foundation. There are several reasons for this conclusion. *First*, There is no record of such a grant in the Crown archives. *Secondly*, In the grant to Walter Stewart there is no exception of the wheat mill. On the contrary it is expressly included. Had it been granted to the Bakers in 1568 surely it would not have been conveyed to Walter Stewart in 1587. *Thirdly*, Had the Bakers held by a Crown charter, it is unlikely that they would have taken a second charter from Walter Stewart, and paid the substantial sum of £23 a year for the mill. *Fourthly*, The first charter of Walter Stewart's is in the form of a charter constituting a new right and not a charter confirming or renewing a right already in existence. *Fifthly*, The description of the grantees in that and the subsequent Charter as tenants, rentallers, and possessors of the mill precludes the idea of a prior feudal grant thereof to them.[1]

[1] In Mr. James Napier's Notes and Reminiscences of Partick there is an account, pp. 47-59, of the various Partick mills. Mr. Napier adverts to the fact that in 1587 there was a grant to Walter Stewart of,

It will be noticed that Walter Stewart's grants are not to the Incorporation but to eighteen persons. These persons did not possess equal shares, for the property in the mill was divided into twenty-six parts or shares. Each of these shares was called a "millday," probably because the possession of each gave the proprietor right to one day's use of the mill. These shares were private property which could be alienated, or burdened and succeeded to by the heirs and representatives of the proprietor. Gradually all these shares were acquired by the Incorporation who are now the exclusive owners, but so late as 1665 some of the shares were still in private hands. On the 26th of May in that year Alexander Burnet, Archbishop of Glasgow,[1] on the narrative that the former charters had been burned in the fire of 1652, granted a feu charter to five persons for their respective shares, and to Daniel Purdoune, Deacon of the Bakers and his successors for the use of the poor of the Incorporation of "All and Whole that Wheat Mill, commonly called Wheit Milne, now situated in two mills, for a feu-duty of twenty pounds and ten shillings in augmentation of the rental only." They were a thrifty and far-seeing race these old Bakers, and seem to have bought land wherever they had the chance. By Walter Stewart's charter of 1591 the owners of the mills were taken bound to pay £3 a year to the tenant of Nether Newton. It seems to have been discovered that it stood partly on Nether and partly on Over Newton, for in 1676 forty shillings of this £3 were paid to John Campbell of Woodside[2] as owner of the twenty shilling land of old extent of Over Newton of Partick, and twenty shillings to John Gibson of Nether Newton of Partick. By disposition dated 24th March, 1676, the Incorporation acquired from John Campbell of Woodside, with consent of Mary Douglas, his spouse, this feu-duty of forty shillings and six acres of arable land, part of Over Newton then possessed by George Hutchesoun, the miller.

inter alia, the wheat mill. Then on the assumption that the Bakers had received a grant from the Regent Murray of some other mill, he erroneously concludes that they held a mill different from this wheat mill. That is a mistake. It is clear that the wheat mill granted in 1587 to Walter Stewart, and the wheat mill granted by him in 1588 to the Bakers were identical.

[1] Alexander Burnet, son of a minister at Lauder, was in the orders of the Church of England, and had a rectory in Kent from which he was rejected for his cavalier leanings. At the Restoration he was appointed chaplain at Dunkirk, in 1663 Bishop of Aberdeen, and in the end of the same year Archbishop of Glasgow. He was deprived 1669, restored in 1675, promoted to St. Andrew's 1679, where he died in 1684. He was a high and zealous churchman.

[2] John Campbell of Woodside was third son of Colin Campbell, first of Blythswood, Provost of Glasgow in 1660, and Janet Muir his second wife. He married (1) Mary Douglas of Mains, and (2) Elizabeth Hamilton of the family of Bardowie. His eldest son, Colin, married his cousin-german, Mary Campbell, daughter and heiress of Colin Campbell (2) of Blythswood. His second son, James, succeeded to Mains, and took the name of Douglas.

The Bakers' possessions at Partick were completed by the acquisition in 1696 from John Gibson, son and heir of John Gibson, Portioner, of Nether Newton, with consent of Helen Wardrop, his mother, and George Muirhead, merchant in Glasgow, her (second) husband, and John Wardrop, portioner, of Dalmarnock, of "three acres and one half of land lying discontigue in that croft called the Mill Croft." These three and a half acres were runrig, and to show the extreme inconvenience of that manner of holding it may be mentioned that they were made up of no less than seven different parcels, varying in size from an acre to half a rood. They also acquired at the same time the twenty shilling feu-duty. In 1771 the Incorporation acquired from the Corporation of Glasgow the picturesque old mill at Clayslap, described in the titles as "that Mill situated on the Water of Kelvin, of old called Archibald Lyon's Mill." It has now been resold to the Town, no doubt at a good profit.

The Bakers have now no mill. Their mill known as the Bunhouse Mill was burned down in 1886, and is not to be rebuilt, at least by them. They have sold to ex-Provost Ure ground for the site of a new mill on the Kelvin, to be called The Regent Mill in honour of the Earl of Murray. Of the rest of their ground some has been feued, and the remainder is now laid off for feuing.

NARRATIVE, DISPOSITIVE, AND DESCRIPTIVE CLAUSES OF FEU CHARTER BY WALTER STEWART, COMMENDATOR OF BLANTYRE, TO JOHN SCOTT AND OTHERS, DATED AT BLANTYRE CRAIG, 8TH AUGUST, 1588, OF THE "QUHEIT MYLNE" ON THE KELVIN.

Omnibus hanc Cartam visuris vel audituris Valterus Dñs feudifirmarius Baronie et Dominij de Glesgw salutem in dño sempiternam Quum ex utriusque juris sanctione et serenissimorum Scotie principum [statutis] in Regni et reipublicae commodum [editio] tantum existit et terras et possessiones tam ecclesiasticorum quam secularium ejusdem in feudifirmam seu emphiteusim perpetuam [hereditarie] assedandas et locandas fore, quo per prudentum virorum sedulitatem et laborem colantur moliarentur et ad uberiorem fertilitatem cultum producantur Et nos pro rationabili compositione veteres et nativos tenentes

rentalizatores et possessores hm̃oi Baronie in justis suis possessionibus (ut bonis moribus congruunt) gratificari cupientes, Noveritis igitur nos pro certis pecuniarum summis nobis per dilectas nostras personas subsequentes veteres et nativos rentalizatores et possessores molendini subscripti tempore confectionis presentium gratanter et integre persolutis desuper exhonerando nec non pro augmentatione rentalis dicti nostri Dominij et aliis causis rationalibus ad id nos moventibus, Dedisse, Concessisse, Assedasse, Arendasse, Locasse et ad feudifirmam seu emphiteusim perpetuam hereditarie Dimisisse et hac presenti carta nostra Confirmasse necnon per presentes Dare, Concedere, Assedare, Arendare, Locare et ad feudifirmam seu emphiteusim perpetuam hereditarie dimittere et hac presenti carta nostra Confirmare Dilectis viris Johanni Scott, Valtero Landles, Willelmo Heriot, Georgio Zoung, Roberto Zoung, Davidi Landles, Johanni Auldcorne, Jacobo Auldcorne, Alexandro Scott, Willelmo Glen, Thome Glen, Georgio Robisone, Thome Cliddisdaill, Georgio Cliddisdaill, Johanni Huchesone, Matheo Zoung, Johanni Young et Jacobo Huchesone, pistoribus civibus et incolis civitatis Glasguensis et eorum heredibus assignatis et successoribus pistoribus civibus et incolis dicti civitatis pro tempore existentibus viz. unicuique eorum pro sua rata qualitate et parte ipsius respective pertinente et per eosdem ex nunc possessa Totum et Integrum illud Molendinum triticum nuncupatum vulgo Quheit Mylne per dictas personas de presenti occupatum et possessum jacentem super aqua de Kelvyne cum domo molitoris et horto eodem spectantibus cumque fossa aqueductu multoris passagio semitis viis et singulis suis privilegiis, etc., etc.

MACLURE & Co., LONDON

HEAD OF ROBB'S CLOSE, SALTMARKET.

HOUSES IN CLOSE, 122 SALTMARKET.

The street that is now called the Saltmarket is one of our oldest thoroughfares. It is said that the first nucleus of the town was round the Cathedral. That probably is so, but there must always have been a way from that nucleus to the river. Bishop Rae is said to have built a stone bridge where Hutchesontown Bridge now stands, in or about 1350. Just below that bridge there was a ford, and both to the ford and the bridge the road went down what is now High Street and Saltmarket and through the Bridgegate. There was a colony of cloth waulkers or fullers in the street now known as the Saltmarket. A cloth waulker was a man who put cloth through a process which thickened it and made it air-resisting. Originally this was done by the simple method of treading it by the feet. Hence the name. From this colony the street got its first name of Walcargate or *Vicus Fullonum.* The earliest mention of it under the former name is in an Instrument of Sasine, dated 26th June, 1447, by which John de Govane, Prior of the Friars Preachers of Glasgow, is infeft in an annual rent of three shillings and sixpence "de una roda sive particata terre . . . jacente in le Walcargat."[1] It may be noted that the Prior paid only forty-one shillings, or to be exact, forty shillings and twelve pennies, for this annual rent, which is rather less than twelve years' purchase. The earliest instance to be found of the use of the name, *Vicus Fullonum,* is on 28th July, 1460. In an Instrument of Sasine[2] of that date, Nicholas Hall, Vicar of Peebles, "conservator luminis Ste Marie in ecclesia inferiori Glasguensi et tumbe Sti Kentigerni confessoris"—is infeft in an annual rent of twelve pennies from a tenement lying "in Vico Fullonum." Early in the seventeenth century the name Walcar-

[1] Munimenta Fratrum Predicatorum de Glasgu. Maitland Club, 1846, p. 168.

[2] Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis. Maitland Club, 1843, vol. ii., p. 412.

gate dropped out of use and the street came to be known as the Saltmarket. The earliest instance that can be found of this name being used is in an Act of the Town Council of 28th October, 1609.[1] Every one who has studied Town Council Records of the seventeenth century knows how despotic the Town Councils were. This ukase, however, goes so very far and imposes such a *corvée* on the citizens that it is worth quoting—

"28 October, 1609.

The bailleis and counsell undirstanding be the supplicatioun of John Bole, quariour that the commoun quarrell [quarry] besyde Sanct Mungois trie aboundis sa in wattir that the tirrit quarrell and craig thereof, and the win werk lyand in the same can nocht be wrocht nor tane avay becaus of the said wattir, and thair throw the town disapoyntit of stanis to their biging, seeing that their is na uthir quarrell about the town quhair stanes may be had for biging; for help and remeid quhairof it is concludit statut and ordainit that the same be helpit be commoun darkis [dargs] of xxiiii. personis ilk day quhill ane seuch be cassin quhairby the wattir that standis in the said quarrell may haif passage; and for that effect to begin at the Briggait, nixt at the Stokwell and Vennellis, nixt at the Saltmercat, nixt at the Gallowgait and Tronegait, and thairfra up fra the Croce to the Wyndheid, Rattounraw, Drygait, and Stabillgren; and to begin heirto Tysday nixt the last of October, and ilk day to pas furth at viii. houris and ane of the bailleis or sum of the counsell to pass furth with the saidis personis as they salbe warnit and requirit and ilk persoun warnit to the said werk that disobeyis to pay xvis.; and ordainis the said John Bole to mak the said bailleis dewlie foirsene quhen the saidis personis salbe warnit."

The buildings represented in the first plate are at the head of the Close, 122 Saltmarket, now known as Robb's Close. This name is modern, being derived from the fact that the late Mr. James Robb (father of Mr. James Robb of the Bank of Scotland, Trongate) had for many years a wright's shop in the close. The old name was John Herbertson's Close. Herbertson was a common name in Glasgow in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and many persons of that name are mentioned in the Town Council Records, but in the absence of the older title deeds this John Herbertson cannot be identified. All we know of him is that he was a merchant in Glasgow. The whole buildings now belong to the Improvement Trust, who have demolished many of the adjacent houses and opened out a space from which the buildings at the head of the

[1] Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Glasgow, A.D. 1573-1642. Burgh Records Society, 1876, p. 307.

Close have been sketched. They are solidly built and have a certain picturesqueness of outline, but it is thought that none of them are older than the middle of the seventeenth century. Half way down the Close on the north side is a good specimen of a wooden house which may date from before the fire of 1652. The illustration in the text gives the view looking eastward from inside the close, and shows the back of the houses fronting Saltmarket.

The description in the disposition to the Improvement Trustees is as usual of "tenements of land high and laigh back and fore," and gives but little information. It contains, however, some points that are curious. For instance, with some of the tenements is conveyed the privilege of the common brewhouse within Herbertson's Close and the brewery vessel thereto belonging for brewing and baking. We know that in old times ale was home brewed, and here it is brought very clearly before us. John Herbertson himself had at the head of his Close a house which is described as a stone tenement of land consisting of two storeys and garrets. From the fact of this house being specially mentioned as of stone it would seem that when the description was framed a stone building was not common. This would imply that John Herbertson flourished at a somewhat early period. Among the other appurtenances of John Herbertson's house there is mentioned, curiously enough, a "summer house." The head of a Close in the Saltmarket seems a queer place for a summer house. It might have been a survival. If any person will carefully

examine our long Closes in Saltmarket or High Street, and the next time he passes Rutherglen on the railway will look at the backs of the houses, he will at once see the evolution of the Close. Originally the street consisted of a row of houses facing it in single rank. Behind them stretched a long strip of garden ground just the width of the house. Gradually, as ground got more valuable, houses were built on each side of the garden, a narrow passage being left in the middle for access. Possibly therefore this summer house may have been a survival of the period when a garden stretched behind the houses facing the Saltmarket.

Typpa Etching Co Ph. Sc.

Partick Old Bridge.

PARTICK.

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

What a blessing it would be if the antiquary were able thus to interview the shade of ancient scribe and pluck from him the secrets of his corruptly spelt, contracted, and crabbed manuscript. Here, surely, is presented a wide field for the useful exercise of the powers of the "medium," or of the lay "Chela," who has rent the veil of the Temple of Isis, and become so adept in the school of esoteric Buddhism that he has only to sit down and calmly contemplate the point of his own nose, for a longer or shorter period according to circumstances, in order that his soul may be wafted to other spheres, and enter into conversation with obliging members of the "great majority." Were such a gifted being accessible at this moment, there is at least one member of the "Regality Club" who would request him to interview the shade of old monk Joceline of Furness, with a view to ascertain what place is indicated by the word "Pertnech," which occurs in the opening sentence of chapter xlv. of Joceline's Life of Saint Kentigern. According to the context "Pertnech" was a royal town near Glasgow, where King Rederech[1]

[1] Whose name is still familiar in our mouths in the word "Rutherglen."

had a residence. Can "Pertnech" have been Partick? From historical documents of the twelfth century it appears that Partick was then known as Perdehic, Pertheic, or Perthec;[1] it is conceivable that the Pert*n*ech of Joceline ought to read Pert*h*ech. A careless scribe may well have mistaken an "h" for an "n."

If it were certain that Joceline meant Partick, then that now somewhat uninviting suburb might be regarded as having been in the beginning of the seventh century the site of a residence of Rederech, king of the great kingdom of Cumbria or Strathclyde, which extended from the Leven to the Derwent, and had for its capital Alcluyd, known in our day as Dumbarton. But then Joceline may not be a perfectly safe guide as to local place-names and topography, for, in two different paragraphs of his book, he commits the blunder of alluding to the Molendinar as a place instead of a stream. Nevertheless, it is a notable coincidence that while Joceline's narrative identifies "Pertnech" as one of the haunts of Merlin—the Merlinus or Merdden Caledonicus, whose twin-sister was the wife of Rederech—there existed at some distance below the junction of Clyde and Kelvin, until quite recent times, a shallow called *Marlin* Ford. There is another passage in Joceline's narrative which has the look of a coincidence, but it is to be feared that very little reliance can be placed upon it. He says that, in imitation of what the Emperor Constantine did to Saint Silvester, King Rederech invested Saint Kentigern with dominion over his entire kingdom. Through Kentigern's prayers and intercessions, Rederech having after this been blessed unexpectedly with a son and heir, Kentigern baptized the child by the name of Constantine, in memory of his father's good act. Joceline alleges that this Constantine succeeded his father, had a prosperous and good reign, and "to this day he is called S. Constantine." The coincidence in connection with this story is, that the Church of Govan—in which parish Partick is now located, whatever it may have been in earlier days—was dedicated to Saint Constantine. But there are one or two serious objections to the theory that the Church of Govan was dedicated to Rederech's son. Firstly, history records no successor to Rederech of the name of Constantine. Secondly, the narratives which have come down to us regarding the Saint Constantine to whom the Church of Govan was dedicated, do not identify him as the son of Rederech. On the contrary, it is said that he came to this country with Saint Columba, founded a monastery at

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

Govan, went on a mission to Kintyre, was martyred there, and buried at Govan, at a date which is two or three years before Rederech died.[1] All this is of course fatal to the theory that Saint Constantine was Rederech's son, and succeeded him ; but it is not fatal to the theory that Rederech may have had a son Constantine, named after the patron Saint of the Church of Govan. Joceline's narrative may be inaccurate, but, if anything, it gives some slight confirmation to the theory of Rederech's connection with Partick. Lastly, a local connection with Royalty is to be presumed from the name "King's Meadows," which was applied to certain lands in the locality, and "King's Inch," which was applied to an island in the Clyde.

Those who wish to dip deeper into the question as to whether Partick may claim the honour of having been in early times a "regia villa," and the residence of Rederech, will find that and other matters relating to the place discussed at great length in a series of papers which appeared in Northern Notes and Queries during the years 1850 to 1855.[2] Like many other discussions, this one ended by leaving the matter in dispute entirely undecided. This is, to some extent, to be accounted for by the fact that all the various disputants followed the author of "Caledonia" into the mistake of supposing that the word now deciphered as "Pertnech" read "Pertmet." The reading "Pertnech" has been adopted by the late Bishop Penrose Forbes of Brechin, as the result of a collation of Joceline's life of Kentigern as printed by Pinkerton,[3] with the British Museum MS. and another MS. from the library of Archbishop Marsh of Dublin. The word in the British Museum MS. is now supposed to be "Pertinet," but the reading of the Dublin MS., "Pertnech," has claims to a preference because the British Museum MS. has been "copied by a scribe who knew Latin imperfectly," and although it has been corrected contemporaneously the corrections have been made "very clumsily."[4] As already remarked, could all this conjecture be converted into certainty, then we might regard Partick as having been a place of some importance at a time when Glasgow was not, and when the blessed Kentigern, dwelling in his little hut of wattles,

[1] Kalendars of Scottish Saints. A. Penrose Forbes. 1872.

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

[3] In his Vitae Antiquae Sanctorum Scotiae.

[4] Historians of Scotland, vol. v., p. lxiv.

was wont to bathe in the Molendinar and dry his limbs on the brow of the hill Gulath.[1]

Five hundred years after the time of Kentigern and Rederech, viz., somewhere about 1136—King David I. endowed the Cathedral of Glasgow with part of the lands of Partick. Thus began a connection between Partick and the see of Glasgow which terminated only with the Reformation. In the middle of the thirteenth century the Bishops of Glasgow had a residence in the locality, and records are preserved of a notable gathering which took place in the Bishop's house in 1362, at which there attended the Bishops of Dunkeld, Brechin, Orkney, and Galloway, and the Abbot of the Holy Cross, Edinburgh. The house which could accommodate so many ecclesiastical big-wigs must have been of some size and importance, but, strange to say, although there are localities still known as the Archbishop's Mill, Bishop's Byres, Bishop's Meadow, Bishop's Orchard, Bishop's Road, the Hindlands and Kirklee, there is nothing absolutely known as to where the Bishop's house actually stood, and no Partick question has given rise to greater discussion amongst local antiquaries than that regarding this site. All that can be said about it has been said over and over again, and much, if not all, that has been said will be found recorded in Notes and Reminiscences relating to Partick, by James Napier.[2] In fact, to this latter book the reader may be referred for a store of information about Partick, far more extensive than can possibly be compressed within the limits of a Regality Club paper. To this latter book also the reader must be referred who would enlighten—or shall it be said rather, confuse?—his mind upon the subject of the various Partick Mills, the builder of Partick Bridge, and the armorial bearings with which it is decorated.

Looking to the aspect of the place now, it is certainly very hard to bring the mind to realize that a connection ever existed between it and kings and prelates. Some rows of straggling cottages in the Knowe Head and Knowe

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

[2] Hopkins: Glasgow, 1873.

Brae still recall the time when "among the many rural villages which at one time surrounded Glasgow, none surpassed Partick in beauty and interest. Situated on the banks of a limpid and gurgling stream, which flowed through its centre, and beautified as it was of yore with many fine and umbrageous trees."[1] The stream still gurgles, but it is in audible protest against the poets and romantic writers who would have us to infer that gurgling is an attribute of limpid water only; for the waters of the Kelvin are limpid no longer, and the effluvia which they emit were like to have made it an impossibility to complete the sketch of Partick Bridge which graces this paper. It is not without regret for those old days, and it is with some doubtful qualms as to the unmixed blessings which are supposed to follow in the footsteps of "modern civilization," that one stands to-day upon that old bridge and recalls reminiscences of the pretty, quiet, rural village where the "Duck Club" was wont to meet in the "Bun and Yill House," under the presidency of the renowned M'Tyre, of whom it was said that—

> The fowls at Partick used to ken him,
> It's even been said they used to name him;
> The ducks they quacked through perfect fear,
> Crying, 'Lord, preserve us! there's M'Tear.'

These were the good old times when the village and district contained little more than one thousand inhabitants; a quiet little rural community, with no thoughts on the subject of annexation, either *pro* or *con*, and with no anticipation of ever having to tender representations and evidence before a Glasgow Boundaries Commission. Now her "Bun and Yill House," where the ducks and peas were washed down with bumpers of cold punch, is supplanted by scores of reeking "publics," her rows of umbrageous trees have given place to prosaic rows of "lands," her limpid river is now an inky, ill-smelling sewer, tramcars whirl, and carts, heavy laden with coal and iron, clatter and bump over her streets, which once were country roads, and knew no other traffic than the harvest wain or the miller's cart. Partick has "progressed." Her inhabitants now number more than thirty thousand. She can boast that the first iron steamship that ever sailed the deep seas was launched from one of her shipbuilding yards,[2] and that Papillon, who introduced the secret of Turkey-red into Scotland, had a "works" within her bounds. The times change, and people change

[1] Strang's Glasgow and its Clubs, 1857, p. 395

[2] Tod & M'Gregor's.

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

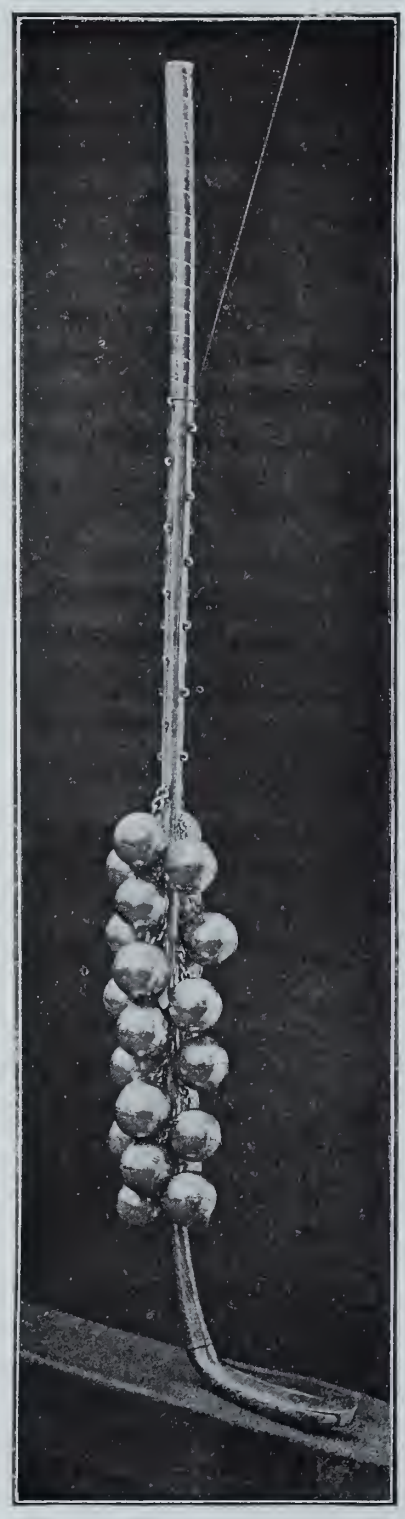
THE GLASGOW GOLF CLUB.

THE Royal and Ancient game of Golf is interesting in many aspects. First of all, it is probably the best game ever invented by the wit of man. Then it can be played by all ages and conditions and both sexes, though golf by the fair sex is an innovation not approved by all. This feature of the game has not escaped the keen eye of Mr. Andrew Lang.

There are laddies will drive ye a ba',
To the burn frae the farthermost tee,
But ye mauna think driving is a',
Ye may heel her and send her ajee.
Ye may land in the sand or the sea,
And ye're dune, sir, ye're no worth a preen,
Tak' the word that an auld man'll gi'e,
Tak' aye tent to be up on the green.

The auld folk are crouse and they craw
That their putting is pawky and slee,
In a bunker they're no guid ava',
But to girn and to gar the sand flee.
And a lassie can putt—ony she—
Be she Maggy, or Bessie, or Jean;
But a cleek shot's the billy for me,
Tak' aye tent to be up on the green.

Again, golf is one of the very few games of purely Scottish origin. No doubt its high strung intensity and sombre excitement made it peculiarly acceptable to the Scottish *perfervidum ingenium.* Lastly, it is a most admirable moral discipline, conducing mightily to self-restraint and humility. With all these admirable qualities, it is somewhat strange that till recently golf was, except for the



old Glasgow Golf Club, unknown in the West of Scotland. This Club was founded some time before 1786,[1] lapsed in 1794, was revived in 1809, and came to an end in 1833.

In the Appendix A will be found a list of the members. Among them were—Laurence Craigie, son of an Edinburgh W.S., twice Lord Provost, and one of the handsomest men of his day; William Bogle, James Murdoch, and James Stirling, all of Glasgow's bluest blood; Matthew Orr, probably son of Barrowfield, and brother of John Orr the Town Clerk; John Struthers the Brewer; James Towers, Surgeon, father of the late William Towers Clark; John Hamilton, thrice Lord Provost; Thomas Hopkirk, Cunningham Corbett, of the Corbetts of Tolcross, Colonel of "The Armed Association."

The only public place available for golf at that time was the Green, and it was there that the members played. Chapman, in his Picture of Glasgow (1806), p. 62, says that the Green "affords an excellent field for the young gentlemen to exercise themselves at the games of golf and cricket." Now, the Green can never have been a first rate golfing course, but eighty or a hundred years ago it was in a much better state for golf than it is now. As it is at present, it affords none of those "hazards," that is, difficulties or obstacles, which give zest to golf. Formerly it was very different. The whole Green was in a state of nature, with many hillocks, clumps of broom, holes and marshes. The Low Green or western portion was so low that whenever the river rose it was under water.

[1] Gibson, writing in 1777, mentions golf as one of the games played in Glasgow in the winter.

The Calton Green, the most northerly part, was separated from the High Green by the Camlachie Burn; and the High Green from the Provost's Haugh by a deep gott or ditch. The Calton Green and the Provost's Haugh were much cut up by springs, and all the various parts of the Green were on different levels. Altogether, although the gentlemen golfers, as they were called, had neither the "Hell" bunker of St. Andrews nor the "Cardinal" of Prestwick, they must have had a fair enough course for an inland green. The indefatigable Dr. Cleland, however, sadly spoiled the Green for golf, when in 1813 he carried out the levelling and draining of which he was so proud. As at Blackheath, there seems to have been seven holes, and a match was understood to be three rounds, or twenty-one holes in all. The names of only two holes have come down to us—the Monument hole and the Humane Society House hole.[1]

The "Silver Club," which is here represented, is a full sized golf club for "driving," as the hard hitting part of the game is called. It measures forty inches and a half in the shaft, with a head four inches and a half long by two broad, and it is curious to notice how rigidly makers have adhered to the

[1] There is a curious description of golf quoted in The Picture of Glasgow, 1806, p. 63. Chapman seems to imply it is a quotation from Wilson's Clyde, but all the editions of that poem have been searched in vain for any such passage.

In Winter, too, when hoary frosts o'erspread
The verdant turf, and naked lay the mead,
The vig'rous youth commence the sportive war,
And arm'd with lead their jointed clubs prepare;
The timber curve to leathern orbs apply
Compact elastic to pervade the sky:
These to the distant hole direct they drive;
They claim the stakes who thither first arrive.
Intent his ball the eager gamester eyes,
His muscles strains, and various postures tries,
Th' impelling blow to strike with greater force,
And shape the motive orb's projectile course.
If with due strength the weighty engine fall,
Discharg'd obliquely and impinge the ball,
It winding mounts aloft and sings in air;
And wond'ring crowds the gamester's skill declare.
But when some luckless wayward stroke descends,
Whose force the ball in running quickly spends,
The foes triumph, the club is curs'd in vain,
Spectators scoff, and ev'n allies complain.
Thus still success is follow'd with applause,
But, ah! how *few* espouse a *vanquished* cause!

The passage is absurdly pompous, but it contains some touches of nature, such as "various postures tries," "the club is curs'd in vain," "ev'n allies complain," which show that the author understood the game.

same type. A modern golf club is in every point exactly similar to this centenarian. The club has three marks, viz.:—1. The Thistle, the Scotch Hall Mark. 2. King's Head, Plate Duty Mark. 3. The Letters W.C. P.C. which most probably are the initials of William and Patrick Cunningham, goldsmiths in Edinburgh in the end of last century. It would seem, therefore, that it was made in Edinburgh. There is no date letter, but as it was won for the first time in 1787 it must have been made in or about that year. It was played for in March, April, or May of each year. The winner was captain for the ensuing year, and gave a ball with his name and the date engraved on it, which was hung to the club. There are twenty-four of these balls extant. A list of the captains is given in Appendix B.

The course in playing for the club was three rounds of the Green, or twenty-one holes in all. Members who played for the club were bound to wear the uniform, a grey jacket, under the penalty of a bottle of rum. Judged by the modern standard the play was not first class. It is recorded in the Minute Book that "in playing a long round Mr. Cunningham Corbett and John Gibson, Mr. Gibson put his ball into the first hole at two strokes, and in the very same round each gentleman run his ball into the fourth hole at two strokes." It would rather seem from the following notice that the regular round was not being played, but it is quaint —"On 19th April, 1809, James Corbett, John M'Culloch, and Ross Corbett, playing from the sixth across to the first hole, the Colonel ran his ball into the first hole at *one* stroke. Go thou and do likewise." It is clear that there were two holes which it was possible to do in two strokes. That is, in a round of twenty-one holes, there were six short holes. Notwithstanding this, we find that the lowest score that won the club was John M'Culloch's in 1810, when he did the twenty-one holes in 109 strokes. On one occasion the winning score was as high as 134, an average of over six strokes a hole. Yet there must have been good players too, as the following certificate found amongst the papers of the Club testifies :—

"GLASGOW, 11*th April*, 1786.

"We, John Dunlop and Cunningham Corbett, merchants in Glasgow, did, at the request of Matthew Orr, Esq., now in London, attend this day at the Golf House to witness John Gibson strike five teed balls towards the first hole in the Green, which having done (the day being mild and little or no wind), we measured the same in the most correct manner, and found their distances as follows :—

	Yards.	Feet.	Inches.
First Ball,	182	2	3
Second „	194	0	4
Third „	186	2	4
Fourth „	201	0	8
Fifth „	201	1	11

"We have to observe that about the distance of 140 yards from the place of striking off at the golf course there is a rising towards the hole, which prevented the balls from running the distance they would otherwise have done; and in corroboration of this circumstance we requested the said John Gibson to strike a ball from the first hole towards the second (the intervening ground being nearly about a level for 200 yards, when there is a gentle declivity), and having correctly measured the same found the distance 222 yards.

"In testimony whereof we have herewith set our names.

"JOHN DUNLOP.
"C. CORBETT."

This would be looked on as good driving even now-a-days. Those who know Prestwick will get an idea of it by the fact that a drive of 222 yards at the first hole would leave an easy iron shot up to the hole; or two such drives would take them well past the "Seaheadrig."

The Rules of the Honourable Company of Golfers at Edinburgh were adopted, and are copied into the Minute Book. It is curious to mark how little the rules of the game have changed in the last eighty years. In their main features, almost in their language, they are the same now as they were then.

The Minute Book contains a full record of the matches played and bets made, and very amusing some of them are. It was the bounden duty of every member to do one or the other. Indeed it was a rule that every member who did not play a match or lay a bet should forfeit a bottle of rum. It was a sign of decadence, and should have been taken as a warning of dissolution, when in 1825 the time-honoured punch had to give way to innovating fashion, and a "bottle of champaign" was substituted for a bottle of rum as a forfeit. The matches seem often to have been made at the Club dinners, and when they were made the members present betted on them. Golfers then, as now, were fond of stating what they could and what others could not do, and a bet closed all controversy. Among other matches in the Minute Book we find the following:—

"22 April, 1809.—Capt. G. Watson *v.* Ross Corbett—21 holes, 2s. 6d. per

hole and 2s. 6d. per round, to be played for on the first Saturday after the green opens for the winter season."

"22 April, 1809.—John M'Culloch *v.* J. D. Peterkin—21 holes, 2s. 6d. per hole and 5s. per round. J. M'Culloch to be allowed a stroke every two holes, and to decide when he begins to take that advantage."

"5 May, 1810.—Mr. Lillie against Mr. H. Scott, that he shall drive from the Monument to the trees beyond the farthest up hole, tee again there, and play to the Monument; 5 guineas and a bottle of rum to the Club."

"April 29, 1815.—D. Lillie *v.* J. Campbell, that he (Mr. C.) does not hole the four holes beginning at the Humane Society House, crossing the Green and returning, at an average of 6 strokes to each hole."

"May 11, 1816.—Capt. Grant bets that Mr. J. Towers does not strike a ball once out of four times beyond the trees from the Humane Society House; hole in two strokes; a bottle of rum."

It is evident that Capt. Grant and Mr. Towers had been having a bit of an argument, for the next bet is—

"Mr. Towers bets a bottle of rum that Capt. Grant does not hole the ball in three rounds with the same number of strokes that he did it to-day."

The great Mr. Lillie, on 3rd May, 1817, made a bet that he, playing with one hand, would beat Mr. Orr. Subsequently Mr. Orr declined to play, and so lost the bet. This one-handed match seems to have been rather a favourite in the Club:—

"6 May, 1820.—Scott bets that Lillie with one hand will win against Marshall, who bets the contrary. To play nine holes. Mr. Scott lost."

"6 May, 1820.—Watson with one hand *versus* Walrond; 9 holes. Mr. Walrond forfeit."

"5 May, 1821.—Mr. Watson *v.* Mr. Adamson. Mr. W. to play with one hand; 9 holes; neither party to practise previously. Mr. Watson lost."

The Club, however, did not confine their bets to golf. Every subject, from prize fighting to politics, seems to have been argued and bet upon. The following is a delightful illustration of the conviviality of the period:—

"22 April, 1809.—Colonel Corbett loses a bottle of rum to John M'Culloch in regard to his (the Colonel) being more tipsy than any other in company, 8s."

The "8s.," it may be explained, was the conventional value of a bottle of rum, as at present the bet of a hat means a sovereign.

The following entry is interesting as showing that the Virginia trade was declining:—

"1814, May 7.—Mr. R. Orr bets, *v.* B. Dunlop, that at the meeting of Virginia merchants lately held in the Black Bull, the average of their ages does not amount to 60. Bet, 10 guineas to 5; Col. Corbett to decide. Dunlop loses."

"1814, May 7.—Mr. B. Dunlop bets 20 guineas to 10 that Mollineaux shall beat Fuller on the battle between them. No battle; no forfeit."

Mr. Marshall must have been satirical on Mr. Craigie, and had to pay for his satire, for we find—

"1 May, 1819.—Mr. Marshall bets against Mr. Craigie that the latter breaks a club in the match with Mr. Adamson; a bottle. Mr. Marshall lost."

The next bet shows us the company after dinner hard at work drinking the toasts which each member gave in turn. Major Mackey was evidently a person of considerable facetiousness.

"17 February, 1821.—Major Mackey bets that his toast will be the best of the whole. Mr. Lindsay bets the contrary, a bottle of rum. Major Mackey, when it came to his toast, gave 'The best of the whole,' and all the members gave it as their opinion that Mr. Lindsay had lost the bet."

Mr. A. S. Dalglish added a good deal of liveliness to the Club—he played, made matches and one or two very curious bets.

"8 May, 1824.—Mr. Connell lost a bottle of rum with Mr. Dalglish on throwing a glass off the table."

"18 February, 1826.—£5 5s., Dalglish *v.* M'Inroy, that A. S. D. goes in a kilt and top boots from the Humane Society's House to the Cross in daylight, and A. S. D. is to appear in the above costume at the next Club meeting. The £5 to go to the Club."

The Minute Book and the Silver Club are now in the possession of Mr. M'Inroy, of Lude, son of a former captain of the Club.

A short notice of the various inns in which the Club dined may be of interest. There are in all nine mentioned—The Prince of Wales, The Buck's Head, The George, Johnson's, The Tontine, Henderson's, The Eagle, Haggart's, and Macfarlane's.

The Prince of Wales was a noted night house, celebrated for suppers and convivial gatherings. The Buck's Head was the inn at the corner of Dunlop Street and Argyle Street, so long kept by Mrs. Jardine, of happy memory. It was built in 1757 by Provost John Murdoch, and was an excellent specimen of the stately town house of which the Glasgow burgher aristocracy were so fond. There is a drawing of it in Lizar's Glasgow Tourist (1850), p. 39. The George Hotel, which belonged to the Glasgow Tontine Society of 1816, was at

the south-east corner of George Square, and was for long one of the best hotels in Glasgow. Part of the new Municipal Buildings occupies its site. The Tontine was situated at the Cross, and was so called from having been built by the Tontine Society of 1781. Mrs. Douglas, of Orbiston, who died in 1862, was the last survivor, and so became entitled to the property. The Eagle was a great posting and dining house. It was situated on the east side of Maxwell Street, and was taken down to make the Union Railway. Haggart's was in Princes Street, and was the great howff of the Glasgow Sharp-shooters. Macfarlane kept the Buchanan Street Hotel, at No. 57 of that street, on the west side, nearly opposite the Arcade. It had been a private dwelling-house, and was built by Mr. Robert Dennistoun. For some years the Jumble Club met in this inn.

APPENDIX A.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE GLASGOW GOLF CLUB.

The first Minute Book of the Club has been lost, and the following list of Members for the year 1787 is taken from the Glasgow Directory for that year :—

Captain James Clark, President.
John Hamilton.
William Cross.
William Bogle.
Matthew Orr.
James Black.
Captain David Shanks.
Cun. Corbet.
James Spreull.
Captain Thomas Peters.
William Clark.
Thomas Hopkirk.
James Murdoch, junior.
William Bogle, junior.
Peter Craigie.
Charles Grierson.
James Stirling.
George Hamilton.
John Struthers.
Major Campbell.
James Muir.
Laurence Craigie, Secretary.

The Minute Book now extant states that the following gentlemen were Members in 1789 :—

Laurence Craigie.
John Hamilton.
William Cross.
William Bogle, senior.
James Black.
David Shanks.
Cunningham Corbett.
James Spreull.
William Clark.
Thomas Hopkirk.
James Murdoch.
William Bogle, junior.
James Stirling.
George Hamilton.
James Muir.
John Hill.
Francis Gray.
James Towers.
James Corbett.
Captain Crichton.
Robert Struthers.
James Clark.
George Munro.
Alexander Campbell.
Campbell Douglas.

The following gentlemen joined the Club in and after 1809 :—

1809. William Scott.
J. D. Peterkin.
James F. Leitch.
Ross Corbett.
John M'Culloch.
Gilbert Watson.
David Lillie.
Archibald Bogle.
Hercules Scott.
Peter Corbett.
George Lothian.
Samuel Caw.
John Cunninghame.
James Inglis.
James Morrison.
Archibald Hamilton.
Thomas Haggart.
Richard A. Oswald.
Thomas Watson.
1810. James Corbett, junior.
Boyd Dunlop.
William Corbett.
Frederick Adamson.
1814. Jasper Lyon.
John Struthers.
William Stirling.
Peter Watson.
N. Gordon Corbett.
David Pattison.
David Wilsone.
Robert Orr.
Thomas More.
Archibald Wallace.
Robert M'Kay.
John Carfrae.
James Campbell.
Francis Peatt.
Robert Struthers, junior.
1815. James Towers.
Archibald Douglas.
James C. M'Nab.
Alexander Grant.
Charles MacIntosh, junior.
Robert Marshall.
1817. John Henshaw.
James Lindsay.

1818. Robert Wardlaw.
Charles Reid.
Theodore Walrond.
Duncan MacBean.
James D. Robertson.
1819. John Murray.
Laurence Craigie, junior.
Alexander Macdonald.
Major Mackey.
1821. John Bryce.
James King.
1822. Robert M. Borland.
Arthur Connell.
James Robert Dennistoun.
David Mathie.
William Monteith.
1823. James P. M'Inroy.
Robert Dennistoun.
Stevenson Dalglish.
1824. George Cole.
William Forrest.
John Tennent.
William Perry.
1825. Andrew Ranken.
1827. Alexander Dennistoun.
John Spreull.
James Donaldson.
1828. William Dunlop.
James Crum, *Honorary Member.*
1829. Alexander B. Seton.
Robert Kinnear.
Archibald Calder.
1831. R. Angus.
W. Lees.
P. Buchanan.

APPENDIX B.

LIST OF CAPTAINS OF THE GLASGOW GOLF CLUB.

1787. Captain James Clark, 83d Reg.
1788. Laurence Craigie.
1789. William Bogle, junior.
1790. Cunningham Corbett.
1791. William Cross.
1792. James Spreull.
1793. John Hamilton.
1794. James Muir.
1809. Gilbert Watson, 110 strokes.
1810. John M'Culloch, 109 „
1814. James Corbett, junior, 124 „
1815. David Lillie, 127 „
1816. Alexander Grant, senior, 115 „
1817. Archibald Bogle, 116 strokes.
1818. Charles M'Intosh, junior, 128 „
N.B.—A wet day.
1819. Thomas More, 110 „
1820. John Murray, 114 „
1821. The club not played for.
1822. Duncan M'Bean, 127 „
1823. John Cunningham, 113 „
1824. R. A. M'Kay, score not given.
1825. J. P. M'Inroy, 130 strokes.
1826. Andrew Rankin, score not given.
1827. J. P. M'Inroy, score not given.
1828. A. B. Seaton, 134 strokes.
N.B.—An excessive wet day and grass very long.

Kelvingrove and Clairmont.

OLD CLAIRMONT HOUSE: WOODLANDS: GILMOURHILL: ENOCH BANK.

The accompanying sketch was taken more than forty years ago (21st May, 1847) from a back window of my house, No. 6 Somerset Place, one of those in the eastern division of that compartment then recently erected. The large house on the right had been, not long before, erected by Mr. Fleming, the then proprietor of Clairmont. Although it stood for a number of years within its own grounds, it was intended to form, as it now does, the centre house of Clairmont Terrace. Mr. Fleming had, shortly before this, begun to lay out his property for feuing, and the raised ground, shown on the left, and along the middle of the sketch, is the forced earth which he had laid down to form the solum of Clifton Street, and of the street in front of what is now Clairmont Gardens. To the left of the large house, on the top of the hill in the sketch, is Woodlands House. Below, among the trees, is old Clairmont House, for many years occupied by Mr. Fleming, and which was for a long time the only house on the property. In the distance, to the north-west, is Gilmour Hill House, the site of which forms part of the ground now occupied by the buildings of the University. To the extreme left is the chimney stalk of one of the Partick mills. With the exception of the large modern house, nothing that is shown in the sketch exists now except the solum of the ground, and this was largely altered when Park Gardens, Woodlands Terrace, and Park Terrace were formed.

The lands which came to be called Clairmont formed part of a property called Barton Hill, consisting of 22 acres, which was feued in 1758 from Mr. Campbell of Blythswood by William Purdon, designed "Tenant in Sandyford." Sandyford was the name of the property on the opposite side of the road, south of Barton Hill, and belonged to Mr. Walter Logan of Cranston Hill, whose

daughter was, in the early part of the century, a celebrated beauty in Glasgow. The price paid by Purdon for these 22 acres was only £210, with a feu-duty of "ten bolls oatmeal at eight stone per boll." A portion of this ground, consisting of about 11 acres, was in 1797 sold by Purdon's Trustees to Mr. Hugh Cross of Barton Hill, merchant in Glasgow, for £1,136, and under burden of one-half of the feu-duty. Mr. Cross laid out the lands for a residence, and gave it the name of Clairmont. In 1802 or 1803, he built the house shown on the sketch, with the exception of the upper storey, which was, I think, added by Mr. Fleming.

I find that Mr. Cross was admitted into the Merchants' House as a home trader in 1781. In Tait's Glasgow Directory for 1783 there appears "Hugh Cross & Co., insurance brokers, Trongate." In the Directory of 1787 we have "Hugh Cross, merchant, Head of the Stockwell," and the same in 1789. As only one Hugh Cross appears in the Merchants' House, these entries relate, I have no doubt, to the same person. He was son of the Rev. John Corse, D.D., minister of the Tron Church from 1743 to 1782.[1]

In 1807 Mr. Cross sold Clairmont to Mr. John Reid, cabinetmaker, the brother of "Senex," at the price of £5,250—a sum which appears exceptionally high when contrasted with the prices at which it was sold many years afterwards. Mr. Reid was a client of my father's, who then lived opposite Clairmont, and in my father's journal, under date 30th July, 1812, is the following entry—"A tremendous fire last night in John Reid's cabinet warehouse, Argyle Street; the bodies of eight persons have been dug out of the ruins." And under date 1st July, 1813, my father has this entry—"Mr. Reid, who was on his way from Clairmont to our house to see me on business connected with his late fire, fell down opposite our wall and died immediately."

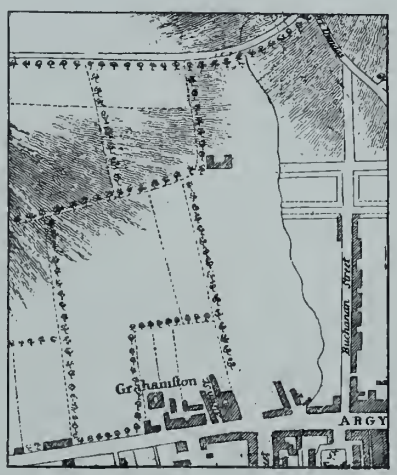
In 1815 Clairmont was purchased from Mr. Reid's Trustees by Mr. John Black, my wife's grandfather, at the price of £4,360, and, on Mr. Black's death, it was, in 1822, sold by his testamentary trustees to Mr. Fleming, at the low price of £2,800. Mr. Fleming improved and added to the old house, which he occupied for more than twenty years. The lodge at the west gate—still remaining (1889) —was built by him. He began to lay out the grounds for feuing about the year 1835, and not long afterwards he erected the large house shown on the sketch for his own residence, and he continued to live in it till his death.

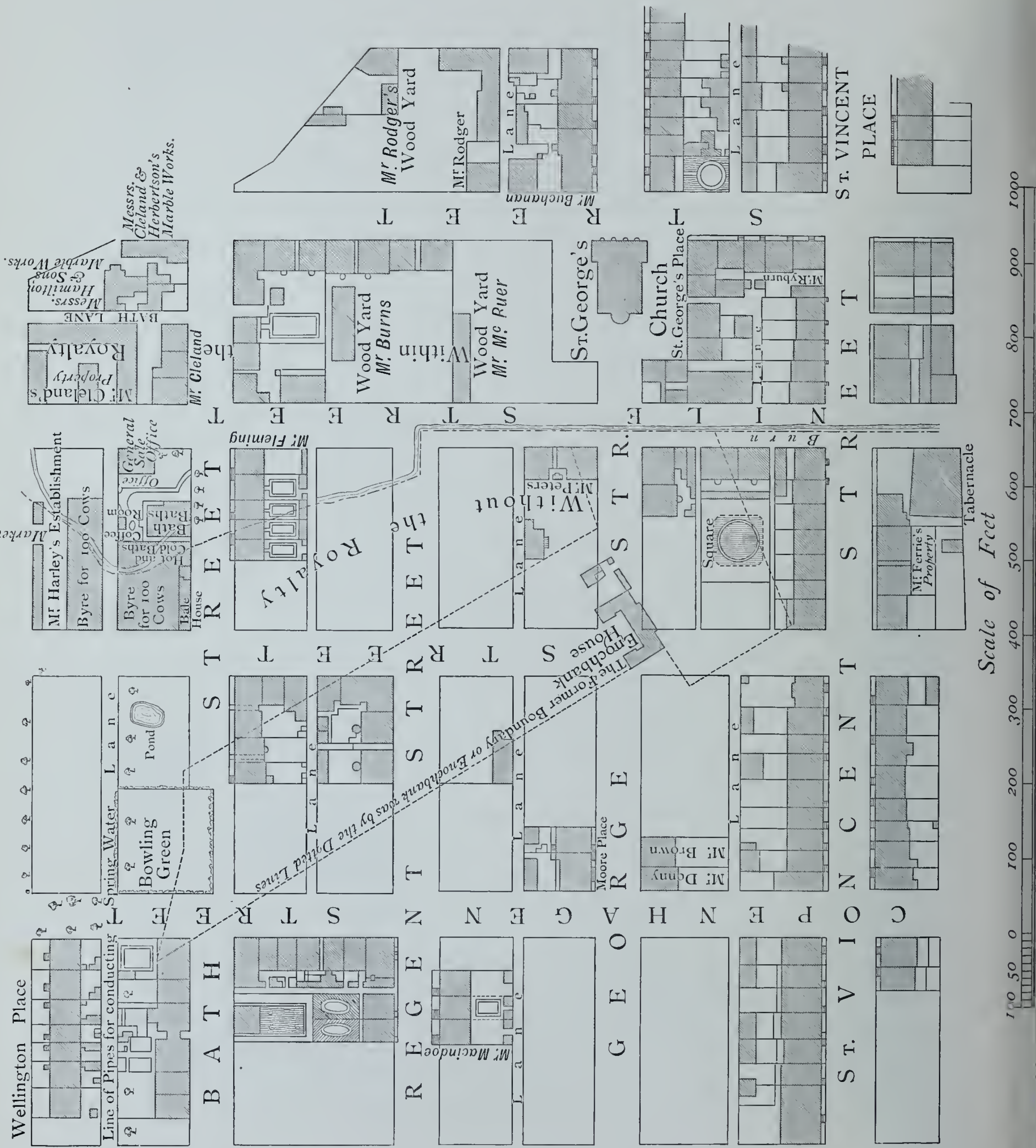
When Mr. Cross acquired the property, and for years afterwards, the road bounding Clairmont on the south, and which forms the continuation of Sauchiehall Street, was a mere country lane between hedges. It is called in the original

[1] Fasti Eccl. Scot.

charter "the common highway leading from Swansyeat to Clayslap." Swansyeat belonged to Blythswood, and was situated to the west of the continuation of the Cowloan. A portion of it is shown on the map in the Paper on the Crawford Mansion (*ante*, p. 127). At a later date the eastern portion of the road is called in the Blythswood titles "the old road leading from Glasgow to Sauchy Hall." As an approach to the city, it was practically useless, and in order to obtain a proper carriage road to Glasgow, Mr. Cross, in 1804, acquired from Mr. Logan ground to form a road through that gentleman's lands of Sandyford. It led from Mr. Cross' west gate "to the highway leading from Glasgow to Dunbarton." This road is what is now Clairmont Street. Mr. Cross erected gates at both ends of it, and within my recollection, one of these was still standing. This was the only road which Mr. Cross could then use as a carriage access to the city, and for many years afterwards the direct road was little better than it was in his time. My father purchased in 1813 from Mr. Robert Watson a house which had been built, but not quite finished, by his brother, Mr. Thomas Watson, with three acres of ground attached. This was directly opposite Clairmont, and in my recollection, which goes back to before 1818, the road, so far as regarded the carriage way, was all but impassable. It was a common thing to see carts labouring through it with the wheels sinking in the ruts up to the axle, and "kail stocks" and other refuse from the gardens of my father and his neighbours were used to fill up these terrible ruts—a very temporary relief, I need not say.

We were a long way from the city in those days. When my brothers and I went to Mr. Donald's English School—it was in a one-storey building at the foot of Queen Street,—with the exception of a few houses at the east end of Sauchiehall Road, almost the first house we came to was Enoch Bank, a country villa, with fields in front and a garden behind it, not far west of St. George's Church. The property took its name, I have no doubt, from St. Enoch's burn, which ran through the grounds. The site of the house was at the point where West George Street intersects Renfield Street. The building formed three sides of a square, with a round grass plot in front, and I have been often on that grass plot when an old woman, the housekeeper, threw out to us from an upper window apples grown in the garden behind, which extended down to within




Wellington Place
Line of Pipes for conducting Spring Water
Lane
BATH STREET
REGENT STREET
GEORGE STREET
ST. VINCENT STREET
ST. VINCENT PLACE
Bowling Green
Pond
Mr. Harley's Establishment
Byre for 100 Cows
Bale House
Hot and Cold Baths
Coffee Room
Bath Room
General Sale Office
Market
Mr. Fleming
Mr. Cleland's Property
Royalty
BATH LANE
Messrs. Hamilton & Sons Marble Works.
Messrs. Cleland & Herbertson's Marble Works.
Mr. Cleland
Wood Yard Mr. Burns
Wood Yard Mr. Mc Ruer
Within the Royalty
Without
Mr. Rodger's Wood Yard
Mr. Rodger
Mr. Buchanan
St. George's Church
St. George's Place
Mr. Ryburn
Mr. Peters
Emochbank House
The Former Boundary of Enochbank was by the Dotted Lines
Moore Place
Mr. Brown
Mr. Donny
Mr. Macindoe
Square
Burn
Tabernacle
Mr. Ferrie's Property
Scale of Feet
100 50 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000

a few feet of what is now St. Vincent Street. The site of the property and of the house is shown on a map prefixed to my copy of the Glasgow Directory of 1803, from which the preceding tracing (page 159) has been made. On this little map it appears entirely in the country, with a wooded approach from the old Sauchiehall Road, the line of which is shown to the north. The larger map annexed is traced from Fleming's map of Glasgow, as brought down to 1821, when Enoch Bank was still standing, and it shows the position of the old house in relation to the lines of the present streets.

As Enoch Bank was a well known villa, and one of the landmarks of the outskirts of Glasgow in the end of the last century, and as very little is to be found about it in the books, it may not be uninteresting to give here some particulars of its history.

The property consisted of $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and extended in a direction diagonal to the present lines of streets, from Nile Street on the south-east to the line of the old Sauchiehall Road, or Swansyeat Lone, on the north, crossing what is now West George Street, West Regent Street, and Bath Street. The old line of Sauchiehall Road, by which it was bounded, was only 30 feet wide, and at Clairmont it was probably not so much. On the south-west it was separated by a thorn hedge from the Blythswood lands, then all consisting of open fields or market gardens.

Enoch Bank belonged in 1712 to William Gemmell, writer in Glasgow, by whose father, William Gemmell, it was held from Blythswood. Whether he was the first feuar I have not been able to ascertain. In October, 1712, it was sold by William Gemmell to Patrick Reid, maltman in Gorbals, who conveyed it in 1713 to his wife in liferent and his grandson Patrick in fee. Patrick Reid held it for upwards of twenty years, when he conveyed it in 1735 to James Hamilton of Aitkenhead. In 1740 it was sold by Mr. Hamilton's son to Robert M'Nair, younger, weaver, afterwards designed merchant in Glasgow. By M'Nair the property was sold in 1756 to Arthur Connell, merchant in Glasgow, afterwards (in 1772) Lord Provost of Glasgow, who appears to have possessed it till his death in 1775. Mr. Connell's trustees sold the place in 1779 to John Wilson of Coultershogle, merchant in Glasgow, who became bankrupt in 1783, when the property was sold by his trustee to James Henderson, merchant in Glasgow. In the note subjoined will be found an interesting description of this fine old villa and its surroundings, in the advertisement of its sale inserted by Mr. Wilson's trustee in the Glasgow Mercury of 8th May, 1783.[1] The name of Mr. Henderson, by

[1] "To be sold by public roup, on the 21st May, the lands of Enoch Bank, Mansion-House, offices, and garden, lying within ten minutes' walk of the Cross of Glasgow. The house consists of 13 fine rooms, with

whom the property was then purchased, appears in the Glasgow Directories of 1787 and 1789, as "James Henderson, merchant, St. Enoch's Bank." He occupied the place till 1800, when he was succeeded by his son James Elliot Henderson, merchant in Glasgow. This gentleman became insolvent in 1805, and the property was sold by his creditors in 1813 to the well-known William Harley, designed "of Willowbank, manufacturer in Glasgow."

In the same year an excambion was made between Blythswood and Harley by which the boundaries of both their properties were straightened so as to be conform to the lines of the new streets, then projected, under an arrangement with the Corporation of Glasgow. St. Vincent Street west of Nile Street had not yet been formed. Harley became bound to form it, in concert with the proprietors of the ground on the opposite side, and he came under an obligation "to make a footway, or path, along the north side of the street, to be covered with gravel." He also became bound, so far as his ground extended, "to open up the street called Nile Street." Another of the obligations on the parties to this contract was to straighten and cover in "the burn called St. Enoch's Burn" running through their properties. In the earlier titles the lands of Enoch Bank are described as consisting of separate portions, and one of these is called "the burn acre, bounded by the burn of Blythswood upon the east." This, however, must have been the same burn, as there were not two burns in that locality.[1]

light and dark closets. In the kitchen there is a remarkably fine well—the water greatly superior to any in the neighbourhood. There is a stable neatly fitted up, byre, laundry, gardener's room, and washing-house, completely finished; chaise house; house for poultry, and several other necessary conveniences. A little dovecot stocked. The garden consists of near an acre of ground well enclosed, and having a brick wall on the west and east sides, the walls covered with fruit trees of the very best kinds, all in flourish, and in the most complete order. The garden and walls contain 103 fruit trees, besides a great number of gean and plum trees planted in the pleasure grounds, to which there is a canal well stocked with fish, the banks of which are covered with a hundred different kinds of shrubs. The park, to the north of the house, is enclosed with double hedging and verges of various kinds of wood. The garden is sown with all kinds of vegetables for a family; and the whole may be entered on the day of sale. Apply to James Hill, writer."

[1] In the article on Dowhill's land (*ante*, p. 3) it is stated that Major Menzies, who killed Robert Park, the Town Clerk, in the Council Chambers in 1694, was shot in the garden of Enoch Bank by the parties who had a warrant for his apprehension. This is a mistake. Gibson's statement is that he was shot in "Renfield Gardens," and the error of the later writer has arisen from associating the name Renfield garden with Renfield Street, which was formed through the lands of Enoch Bank. That street, however, was named after Renfield, which was the old name of Blythswood House, and which was noted for the beautiful gardens and orchards by which it was surrounded. It is unlikely that Menzies would take refuge in a place so near Glasgow as that which became the site of Enoch Bank. There can be little doubt that in making his escape he had got as far as Renfrew, and that he was found in the gardens of Renfield House, and shot there. In the criminal trial which followed, the parties who shot him were found to have been justified, as they proved that he had drawn his sword and refused to surrender when called on to obey the warrant for his apprehension. Enoch Bank did not exist, and there was no garden there, till long after 1694.

Besides Enoch Bank, Harley had acquired a considerable amount of ground to the north-east, feued from Blythswood, on parts of which he erected his celebrated byres, and his extensive bathing establishment, at the east end of Bath Street. These properties would have been a profitable investment if he had had capital to retain them, but his affairs became involved, and in 1816 he became bankrupt. Enoch Bank soon after that ceased to be used as a residence, and its site became, not long afterwards, occupied by the new streets.

I have not been able to ascertain when Enoch Bank House was built. In all probability it was erected by Provost Arthur Connell, who possessed the property for nineteen years, namely, from 1756 to 1770. From Enoch Bank to Grahamston, as the portion of Argyll Street west of Jamaica Street was then called, there was no proper road, probably only a rough country lane, if indeed there was more than a path through the fields. Mrs. Connell had nieces who lived in Grahamston, the daughter of one of whom became Mrs. Gardner, who died in Ardrossan in 1885 at the age of ninety-eight, and one of the recollections of this old lady was her mother telling her that when Mrs. Connell wished to have one of her nieces for the evening at Enoch Bank, she would send a man and a horse to fetch the young lady from Grahamston on a pillion.

To return to Clairmont. That place, at the time of my early recollections of it, was far beyond the limits of police protection. Some time after we came to live on the opposite side of the road my father and the few other gentlemen who had villas along the road joined in providing two private night watchmen, who had, at long intervals, watch-boxes in which they usually sat—or slept—when not convoying along the road their employers or members of their families. One of these boxes was nearly opposite where the Corporation Buildings now are; the next, to the west, was at the head of North Street. When I first went to my father's office, about 1825, I frequently walked home with him late in the evening, and in the dark winter nights it was a dreary road. When we came to the first watch-box the watchman would turn out with his lantern, and walk before us to the next station, when he would be relieved by his neighbour, who would conduct us to our own gate.

Opposite the westmost watch-box, facing the head of North Street, there was, in my recollection, a handsome gateway, intended as the entrance to a mansion on the lands of South Woodside which was never built. To the east of this gateway, within the grounds, was a beautiful small sheet of water, within steep banks, and surrounded with fine trees and coppice wood, and having floating in the centre a wooden swan fastened by a chain to the bottom. South Wood-

side was bounded on the west by Clairmont. The only residence then on the property was a cottage near the western boundary, close to the east boundary of Clairmont. South Woodside, which consisted of eighteen acres, was, to the extent of about eleven acres, acquired by Mr. Richard Gillespie, partly—in 1798—from the successors of William Purdon, being what remained of Purdon's feu from Blythswood after he had sold to Mr. Hugh Cross the portion which became Clairmont; and partly of ten acres and six falls feued by Richard Gillespie from Blythswood in 1802—less three acres sold by him to the proprietor of Woodlands. In 1815 South Woodside was sold by Mr. Gillespie's Trustee to the late Mr. Andrew Mitchell, writer, and his brothers Thomas and Moncrieff, and by these gentlemen it was sold in 1825 to Mr. Hamilton William Garden. In 1829 it was acquired by Mr. James M'Hardy and Mr. Allan Fullarton, by whom, and by their successors, the lands were feued out.

The upper part of South Woodside, like Woodlands and the northern part of Clairmont, was, till a comparatively recent period, covered with trees and coppice wood, and the late Mr. James Mitchell, LL.D., used to tell that he recollected, when as a boy he was on a visit to his uncle Mr. Gillespie at South Woodside Cottage, seeing a roe deer emerge from the wood behind. This would be about 1809-14. It was not uncommon, at a later period than this, to see hares in my father's place opposite, and even in the grounds of villas much nearer town.

Besides the house on Clairmont, Mr. Black had a large house in the city at the head of Jamaica Street. The family spent the winter there, and came out to Clairmont as a country residence for the summer months. In the first edition of Dr. Strang's Glasgow and its Clubs, and also in Glasgow Past and Present, that house in Jamaica Street is erroneously stated to have been the residence of Provost James Black, but that gentleman belonged to another family. It was the finest house in the street. It had been built about 1770 by Mr. Buchanan of Hillington, and had the imposing double stairs in front, so characteristic of the street architecture of that day. It was taken down in 1849, and on its site were erected the buildings occupied by Messrs. Arnott and Cannock. Within the precincts of the house was one of the finest private wells in the city—a valued luxury at a time when the supply of water available to the citizens was chiefly from common wells in the streets.

Mr. Black was the son of James Black, merchant in Paisley, by his wife Anne Maxwell, daughter of James Maxwell of Merksworth, a grandson of Maxwell of Brediland. Semple, in his work on Renfrewshire, mentions a bleachfield on the

lands of Brediland as "about to be occupied by a Mr. John Black." This must have been Mr. Black, afterwards of Clairmont, and it is no doubt his name also which appears in Tait's Directory of Merchants in the Toun of Paisley, published in 1783, as "John Black, thread manufacturer, Snedon." He came to Glasgow soon afterwards, and was the senior partner of the well-known firm of John Black and Company, calico printers. In Jones' Directory for 1789, the second published in Glasgow, the firm appears as "John Black and Company, calico and linen printers, warehouse 1st close east side High Street." Their first works were at Annfield, near Linlithgow, and were managed by Mr. Black's younger brother James, John attending to the business in Glasgow. After Mr. Black's death the works were carried on at Parkhouse, near Glasgow, and after that at Milngavie.

Mr. Black married a daughter of Mr. M'Nair of Greenfield, and left a large family. Mr. Fleming, his successor in Clairmont, was an East India merchant connected with the house of William Nicol and Co. of Bombay. He was well known in Glasgow. He took for some time an active part in politics, and was a member of the first reformed Town Council. He married Miss Nicol, whose cousin and brother-in-law William Nicol was head of the Bombay firm. Mr. Fleming left a large family. Of the subsequent history of Clairmont and the large amount realized from the feuing of the ground I need not speak.

WOODLANDS, the property to the north in the sketch, formed a part of the lands called Woodside Hill. The first portion of it was acquired by "Dr. James M'Nayr, writer in Glasgow," from the Blythswood trustees. It is described in the feu contract as "ten acres of Woodside Hill, now called Woodlands, formerly and still partly a wood." Dr. M'Nayr was a man of some literary attainments. He published in 1789 a work on Conveyancing, "exhibiting," as he states in his preface, "precedents of such deeds only as have been, or are likely to be, executed in Scotland in the English form." It was probably for writing this work that he obtained his degree of LL.D. He did not obtain his charter from Blythswood till April 1802, but he must have been in possession, and have built the house shown in the sketch, some time previously. Early in 1802 he became the first editor of the Glasgow Herald, but he held the appointment for only two months, having been sequestrated in July of that year. At the same time he ceased to be proprietor of Woodlands; but for a long time afterwards the house, whether from its peculiar architecture, or, what is more likely, from its then extremely out of the way site, was popularly known as "M'Nayr's folly." The feu-duty was £91 15s., and the feuar was taken bound "to erect houses within ten years of the value of £200." In

1804 the property was sold by the trustee on M'Nayr's estate to Mr. James Miller, Jr., merchant in Glasgow, for £1,730, and on Mr. Miller's death it became the property of Mr. George Buchanan, through his wife, a sister of Mr. Miller. In 1808 and 1809 Mr. Buchanan added between five and six acres to the property, part of which—three acres—he acquired from Mr. Richard Gillespie, the proprietor of the adjoining lands of South Woodside. Mr. Buchanan occupied Woodlands for nearly thirty years, and on his death it became, by family arrangement in 1840, the property of his three unmarried daughters. It was sold by these ladies in 1846 to the Glasgow, Airdrie, and Monkland Junction Railway Company at the price of £28,906 10s. This purchase was made with reference to an arrangement then proposed, but which fell through, by which the Railway Company was to acquire the site of the old College in High Street for a station, and new buildings for the University were to be erected on Woodlands. Six years afterwards the Railway Company sold the ground to the Corporation of Glasgow for £21,000.

As regards GILMOURHILL, I have nothing to add to what is told in Mr. MacLehose's well-known work, The Old Country Houses of the Old Glasgow Gentry.

A. MACGEORGE.

NOTE ON THE PRICES OF THE CRAWFORD MANSION.[1]

The progress of prices of these subjects is worth noting. In 1694 the Town paid Ninian Hill (besides the 15 guineas to "Lady Lambhill") 20,300 merks Scots = £1,127 15s. 6d. stg., for Ramshorn and Meadowflat, or (for 35 acres) £32 4s. 5d. per imperial acre. In 1696 they foisted their purchase on Hutchesons' Hospital at a small advance, £1,156 13s. 4d. stg. plus a nominal feu duty. In 1741 the Hospital bought the 7 acres 2 roods Scots in Deanside for £369 15s. stg., "with half a guinea of earnest," or £38 18s. 5d. per imperial acre. In 1767 they bought the 2 acres Scots in Cribbs for £3,000 Scots = £250 stg., or £100 per imperial acre. These purchases brought up their area to 47 imperial acres, and their cost to £1,776 8s. 4d., or an average of £37 16s. per imperial acre. In 1772 the Hospital sold out Ramshorn, Meadowflat, Deanside, and Cribbs to the Town for £2,020 stg. (for which the Town being short of cash granted a bond) plus certain feu duties of, in all, £145 10s. stg., which the Town afterwards redeemed for £3,705 2s. 3d. stg. This made the total payment £5,925 stg., or £127 per imperial acre, or 6d. per yard. In 1778 the Town feued the 9833 yards to George Crawford for £1,229 2s. 6d. down, or 2s. 6d. per yard = £605 per imperial acre, plus a nominal feu duty of 1s. a year. In 1813 Kinharvie, Crawford's heir, sold the Crawford feu and the triangle, then supposed of 196 yards, to Garden at £6,300, or 12s. 6d. per yard, mansion included. In 1816 Kinharvie had to pay the Town for the 487 yards which the triangle had been found to contain, £268 1s. 10½d., or 11s. per yard of bare ground. The 487 yards brought up the area to 10,320 yards, and this Garden's Trustee resold in 1815 to Ewing at £6,450, practically what Garden had paid two years before.

[1] See page 106.

Ewing made two additions to the Crawford Mansion property—(1) the North Hanover Street stance of 439 yards, and (2) the 4 acres Scots north of the Rottenrow Lone: these purchases brought up his area to 35,119 yards. On the other hand, he sold to the Inchbelly Road Trustees, for the construction of Parliamentary Road, 1991 square yards running along the north march of his Provanside property.[1] Finally, in 1838, for the remainder of his property, consisting of 33,128 yards, or nearly 7 imperial acres, the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Company paid Ewing £35,379 15s. 5d., or a shade over 21s. a yard nett ground, the mansion of course going for old materials. The Company only paid down the odd coppers, £5,379 15s. 5d. They bargained for time to pay up the £30,000, and contracted in the meantime to pay on it 4 per cent., "being the then rate of discount charged (apparently on cash credits) by the Glasgow and Ship Bank," (in which Ewing was a leading partner), or any higher rate charged by the Bank from time to time. In the meantime they were not to get their title, and, as a matter of fact, it was only in 1846 that they paid up the £30,000 and were vested in the site of their station. Evidently the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Company was not opulent in those days.

Here are two other instances of "unearned increment," to use the cant of to-day. In 1795, the Hutcheson Patrons, having taken down the original Hospital in Trongate, bought back, as a site for a new Hospital, the plot of Ramshorn at the corner of Ingram Street and John Street on which the so-called Hutchesons' Hospital now stands, and they had to pay Gilbert Hamilton £1,450 for 471 yards, or £3 1s. 6d. per yard for ground that they had sold to the Town 23 years before at £127 per acre, or 6d. per yard.

This was chawing enough, no doubt, but it was nothing to the rue-bargain that the Town have since had to give. On 31st October, 1787, they feued to Robert Smith (the Hamilton William Garden of Ramshorn), *inter alia* the block of 4838 yards bounded by George Square, George Street, John Street, and Cochrane Street (then called St. David Street), and they got for it £645 1s. 4d. (part cash, part feu duty), or 2s. 8d. per yard. They have since had to buy this block back for the new Municipal Buildings, and it has cost them one way and another £172,944 8s. 5d., or about £35 15s. per yard, being an advance of over two hundred and sixty fold: and the whole of this advance took place well within the lifetime of the feuar's daughter, Jean Smith, daughter

[1] See postscript on next page.

of Robert Smith and wife of John Gardner of Springboig, who was born in Glasgow, 22nd September, 1787, and died at Ardrossan, 6th September, 1885.

I am sorry that I have been unable after a great deal of trouble to supply the missing links in the catena of prices of the Crawford Mansion property, viz., the price Ewing paid for his two additions, and the price he got from the Inchbelly Road Trustees.

I believe, however, that they would not much affect the calculations. 1. The North Hanover Street stance seems to have been really bought by Ewing for the Railway Company, and might be left out of both sides of the account. 2. Provanside Park—at one time (see p. 125, note) worth ¼d. a yard—had not come into play and cannot have had a building value when Ewing bought it. 3. The ground sold to the Inchbelly Road Trustees was back ground, and cannot have been at a high price. Evidently the great rise in value was in the front or Crawford Mansion part of the property. Ewing was considered to have made a wonderful good sale, but certainly the Railway Company made a wonderful good purchase: seven acres admirably placed for a terminus are not to be had every day for a guinea a yard.

The Railway Company were very near being forestalled. That ingenious and energetic citizen, Archibald M'Lellan, had a scheme for buying the Crawford Mansion property for a great public purpose.[1] Queen Street was to be continued straight through it, and was to sweep at a gradual slope to the line of the Rotten Row lone, and continue this straight on to the Cathedral; there were to be branches to the Garscube and Kirkintilloch Roads; and the whole was to be sixty feet wide. Cathedral Street, which has partly carried out this scheme, is comparatively useless from the round-about access to it by Dundas Street. M'Lellan would have given us what was much needed, a fine approach both to the North-West and to the North-East. But the Railway Company would have been sore put to it for a terminus.

[1] See M'Lellan's Cathedral of Glasgow, p. 128.

FINNIESTON STREET—A CORRECTION.[1]

In the paper on "Finnieston Street Fifty Years Ago," it is stated at p. 97 that the cone shown in the illustration is the cone of the Verreville Glass Works. That is a mistake. The cone in the drawing is the cone of a glass work in Lancefield Street, built by William Geddes, son of Colonel John Geddes, about seventy years ago. The old tannery stood, not at the south-west corner of Finnieston Street, but a little to the east of that street, between it and Elliot Street. Verreville House did not, as is stated on p. 100, face Finnieston Street. It entered from Stobcross Street, and the garden stretched down towards the Clyde. South of that, again, was a field where Mr. Geddes' ponies grazed. Verreville House is still standing, and, somewhat curiously, is built of brick with stone corners. It is hoped to give a drawing of it in a future part. To the north of the house, on the rising ground, Mr. John Geddes had his kennels, for he was a great courser. The name "Grace" given to the street leading northward from Stobcross Street, nearly opposite the house, was in memory of his youngest daughter, burnt to death one night while dressing for a ball.

From the relative positions of the Verreville cone and house, it is a little difficult to see how the former was not included in the drawing. Doubtless it was thought that two cones would be rather much.

[1] See page 97.

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1889

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