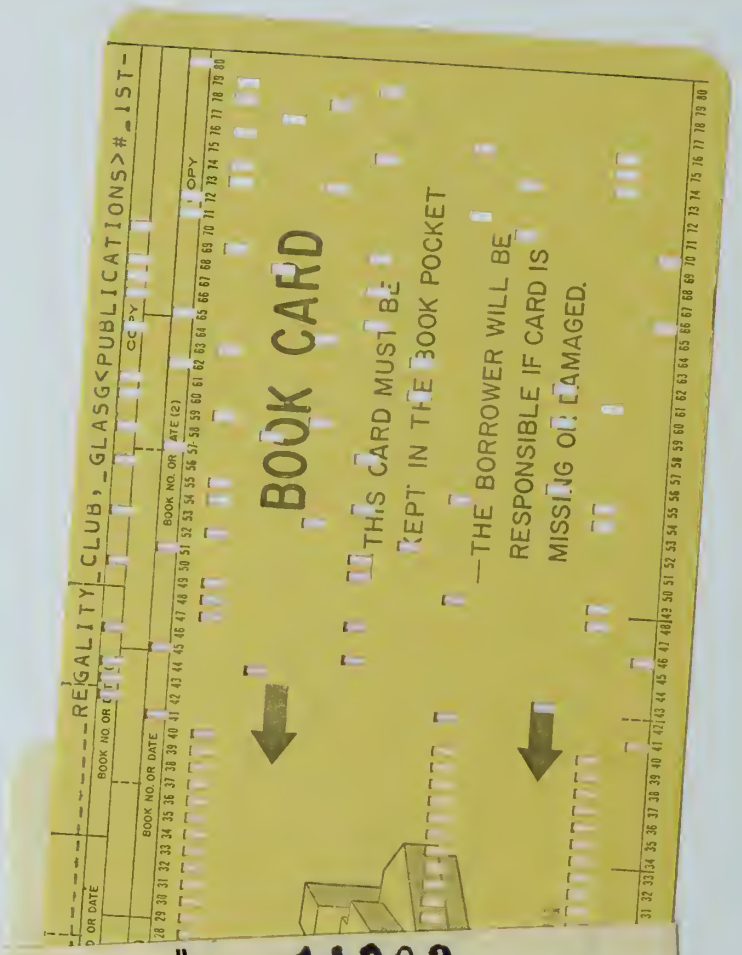

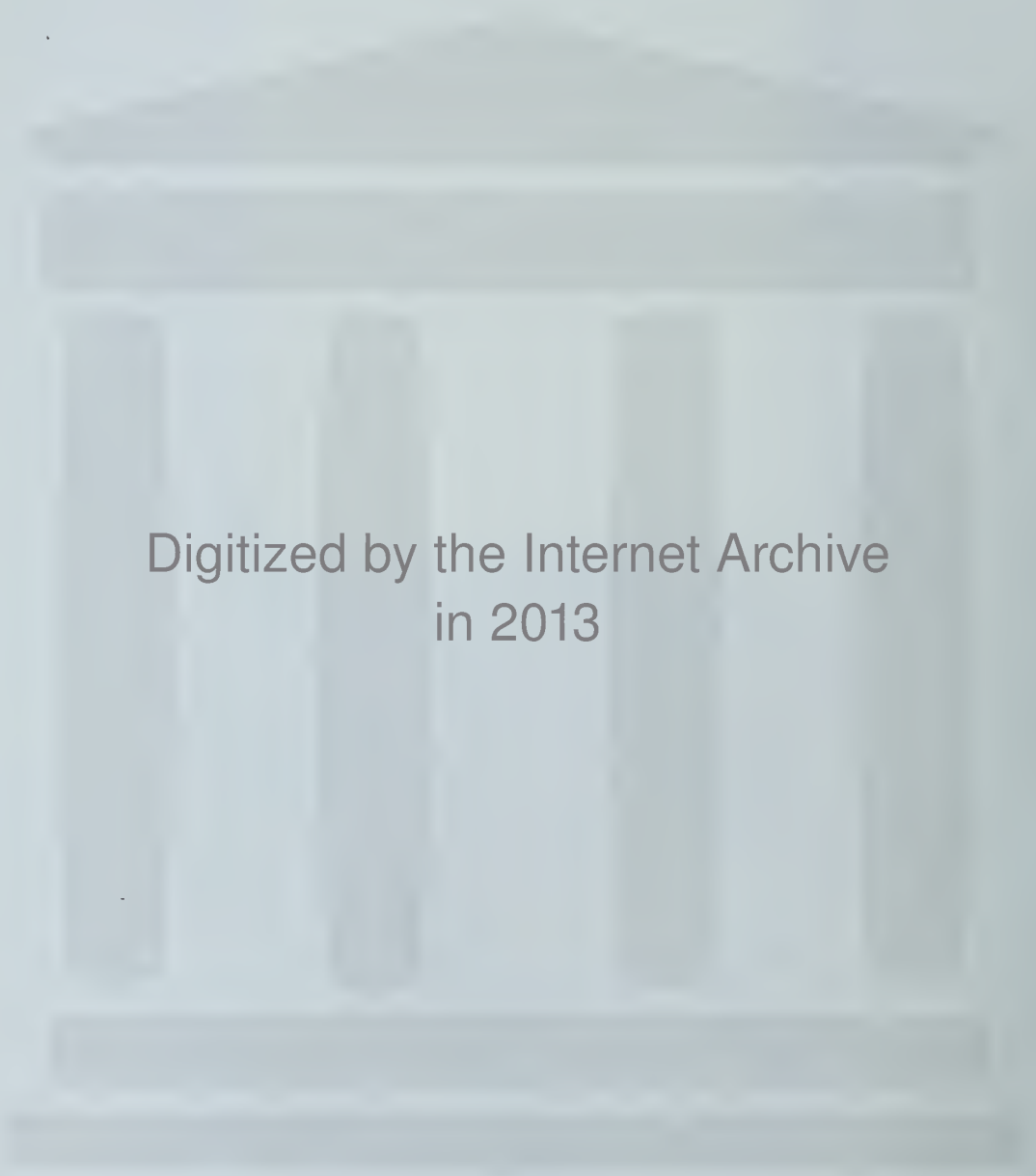

# THE REGALITY CLUB.

## THIRD SERIES. PART FIRST.

### Papers.



### Illustrations.



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RAG, ROPE & ANVA & METAL
MERCHANT
RAG ROPE CANVAS METAL
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# REGALITY CLUB.

## WELLFIELD HOUSE.

Wellfield House, Anderston, stands on the west side of North Street, anciently the "Lang Road," immediately below William Street. It was built about a hundred years ago by William Gillespie of Bishopton. William Gillespie and his three sons, James, Richard, and Colin, were conspicuous citizens: in days when business profits came off, not in our translucent shavings but in lusty flakes, they were in large and varied business: they were linen printers, calico printers, cotton spinners, manufacturers, yarn merchants, foreign merchants: next to Blythswood they were the biggest west end proprietors, and could have walked on their own ground almost from Anderston Walk to be-north the Garioch Road: they had four good houses here and a fine estate in Renfrewshire—but they are now entirely gone and forgotten, and the only traces left of them are the names of "William" Street and "Richard" Street, taken from William Gillespie and his son Richard.

William Gillespie (originally Gillispie) was the son of William Gillispie, who about the time of the '45 came to these parts from Cowal, and became a linen printer at Pollokshaws. At Pollokshaws Provost Archibald Ingram had just opened his famous Print-Field, our earliest, and it was probably there that William Gillispie settled, and that his son learned the printing trade. William Gillespie, however, left the 'Shaws for Anderston, and in 1772 established himself as a "linnen printer" on the "Lang Road," at Wellfield. We can see reasons for his choice of *locus*. Anderston was then the textile headquarters of this district, and Wellfield, from its name, indicates that Gillespie, like the patriarchs, pitched his tent a-top of water.

Things were good, ah me! in those old days. Glasgow had, after all, not been ruined by the revolt of the American Colonies: new manufactures, new markets, more than replaced the Virginia trade: the population advanced by leaps and bounds:[1] and orders flowed in on Anderston Field. To meet them the works, in the beginning of this century, were extended—rather reconstructed—but not by the Founder of the Dynasty. William had abdicated, and Richard reigned in his stead. Richard Gillespie was one of those unhappy beings who are gifted with large ideas. The works did not come up to these ideas. They were short of ground, very; and their water wants had far outgrown the old well of Wellfield. Richard set to work accordingly. The elbow room he easily got by feuing from Blythswood, in 1806, 11 acres 3 roods 25 falls, which took him north to the line of our St. Vincent Street. The water difficulty he met in less commonplace fashion.

Old citizens may still remember "Gillespie's Ponds," two great sheets of water, one on either side of North Street, between St. Vincent Street and Sauchiehall Street, but few who came out from town to skate on them in winter, or passed them on their country walk of a summer evening, knew that they had been formed for the supply of a great print-work that once stood by them, and had themselves been filled, of all places, from the Pinkston Burn. In our day the Pinkston Burn is a sewer disowned of all decent sewers as a disreputable member of the family, but in Gillespie's day it was a trotting burn with crystal stream, where the trout glower'd and the bairnies paidlet, and Gillespie made up his mind to turn it to account: he would lead an open conduit from it to Anderston Field. From the Pinkston Burn to Anderston Field is a pretty far cry, and the route through our West End Park, the natural route both for length and for levels, was blocked by the policies of Woodlands and Kelvingrove. There was only one other possible route, much longer and much costlier, through the gap between Woodside Hill and Garnet Hill. Gillespie took this route. I describe it, premising that most of the streets named as traversed by the conduit are modern: in Gillespie's days the North West was a Great Lone Land.

The Gillespie conduit began by tapping the left bank of the Pinkston Burn in the lands of Hundred Acre Hill on the north-east side of Dobbie's Loan near Johnston's soda work, crossed Dobbie's Loan, ran west to

[1] In the 21 years from 1780 to 1801 the population of the city and suburbs grew from 48,832 in 1780 to 83,769, nearly double (Cleland's *Annals*, II. 516). Only once before or since, viz., from 1811 to 1831, has the pace been so fast.

Port Dundas Road, ran along the east side of Port Dundas Road to a point between Stewart Street and West Milton Street, crossed the Port Dundas Road, ran through "West Cowcaddens Park" and under the Slaughter House to Leishman Dunlop and Co's cotton mill near the site of our Grand Theatre, crossed the "road from Strathblane, Drymen, etc." (*i.e.*, our Garscube Road) to Gillespie and Fogo's mill (the Gillespie being Richard himself), which mill stood on the site of the Church of Scotland Normal School, crossed the "New Road from Woodside to Glasgow" (*i.e.*, our New City Road) to the lands of Garnethill at Shamrock Street, and ran along the north side of Shamrock Street to a point opposite Garnethill Street. At this point the conduit was swelled from another source exploited by the ingenious Gillespie. The overflow of the Great Canal had hitherto run to waste. Gillespie caught it at Rockvilla Basin, led it along the north side of the Garscube Road to a point a little north west of Corn Street, and thence under the Garscube Road just at the junction of this road with the "Old Road from Woodside to Glasgow" (*i.e.*, our North Woodside Road): thence the canal cut ran due south through garden grounds to the line of our New City Road, crossed this a little to the west of the Normal School, and made for the Pinkston cut at the junction of Shamrock Street and Garnethill Street. From the Meeting of the Waters the conduit crossed to the south side of Shamrock Street, ran along at the back of our Shamrock Street U.P. Church to St. George's Road, crossed this on a south west diagonal, ran behind the house occupied in our day by Sheriff Glassford Bell and the other houses on the west side of St. George's Road, crossed the "South Road from Woodside to Glasgow" (*i.e.*, our Woodlands Road) a little west of Chalmers the baker's, and entered the lands of South Woodside: a smoke-dried ash-tree which was standing two years ago in the back garden of No. 15 Woodside Crescent had stood on the east bank of the conduit just at the conduit's entry on South Woodside. From this point the conduit was at home: South Woodside belonged to Richard Gillespie himself, and all the rest of the ground to be traversed belonged to his father. To understand the route of the conduit through South Woodside one must bear in mind that the natural contour of the ground has been considerably changed. Woodside Hill originally sloped off to the east, about in the line of Lynedoch Street: there has here been a good deal of whittling down, and Woodlands Road, a little west of Lynedoch Street, is

15 feet below the original level. On the other hand, Woodside Hill had an abrupt face to the south where Woodside Terrace stands, and the broad roadway that sweeps up Woodside Crescent to Woodside Terrace is an artificial embankment. Thus the ground right away west from the smoke-dried ash-tree was a flat at the present level of Woodlands Road. Across this flat the conduit flowed westward through a little wood (afterwards known from later owners of South Woodside as "Mitchell's Planting") and across the site of Woodside Crescent to a point on the west edge of the Crescent roadway. From this point it turned due south, dived under the Sauchiehall Road, and came up on William Gillespie's ground on the west side of North Street, just east of the east wall of Provost Mill's villa of Sandyford. It was plain sailing now—Gillespie ground all the way to Anderston Field, and not a street or road to interrupt the open flow. A little north of St. Vincent Street the conduit swelled out into a big pond, almost a lake—opposite this on the east side of North Street was a smaller pond fed by a tunnel under North Street: inside the works, on the slope below St. Vincent Street were two or three smaller ponds. It was a wonderful performance, but after all it was wasted labour: St. Rollox, a sair sanct for water runs, got into the Pinkston Burn, and ruined it for printing purposes. The ponds were given up: the big pond was the last of them to go: it was there about 1840. Long before this Richard Gillespie had failed, and Anderston Field had passed out of his hands: different printers succeeded, among them the well-known firm of Muir, Brown & Co.

From the ponds Anderston Field stretched down the Lang Road nearly to the School Wynd. In the middle of it, facing the Lang Road, was the old house that has stood for its picture to our artist. When William Gillespie treated himself to a residence in keeping with his growing fortunes, he planted it beside his print-field, dwelling among his own people. It was the old way, and a good old way it was: it brought the work right under the master's eye, and it favoured kindly neighbourly feelings between master and man. The house is a solid structure, good yet to stand for another hundred years. Poor old house! let us hope its days will not be so prolonged. How sadly it must contrast its squalid surroundings of to-day with its early memories: how it had fine grounds of its own to the right and left of it, and behind it a great garden with the rare adjuncts of conservatory and vinery; how in front it peeped from behind a leafy screen across fields and gardens to Blythswood Hill: how it

looked up the Lang Road, a country lane lined with trees, to the wooded heights of Woodside Hill! Even the works were not like works now-a-days. The print-field was a genuine field, with the water bubbling down the green slopes; and the works ended with a tall heather-house with the drying webs dangling inside in picturesque festoons. The heather-house held on after the works had been broken up: it stood in the angle of North Street and St. Vincent Street, mangy and forlorn, with the wind whistling through its lean ribs. It is gone now, and nothing remains of Anderston Field except the old house and some fragments of the garden wall.[1]

First and last the Gillespies owned the following properties:—

I. "Wester Park," on the Clyde, south of Finnieston Road, and just west of "Hide Park," the property of another Anderston notable, John M'Ilquham, founder of the Meiklehams of Carnbroe.

II. On the Lang Road, now North Street, both sides, from the backs of the houses facing Anderston Walk north to Sauchiehall Road. This was where the big pond and its little brother stood.[2]

III. Just north of this, across Sauchiehall Road, the lands of South Woodside, being the triangle of which the apex is Charing Cross, the sides are Sauchiehall Road and Woodlands Road, and the base is the march with the lands of Claremont, *i.e.*, a line running north from Sauchiehall Road midway between Newton Place and Somerset Place. This triangle, now covered by Woodside Terrace, Woodside Crescent, Lynedoch Crescent, etc., belonged to Richard Gillespie, and was bought by him at twice. 1. In 1798 he bought from the Purdons (the Purdons of Brigend were well-known Partick people) a small farm comprising the southern and larger portion of the triangle. 2. In 1802 he feued from Blythswood the high ground of Woodside, north of the Purdon purchase. Of this feu he re-sold 3 acres to George Buchanan of Woodlands, thereby giving Woodlands his access to Woodlands Road. The remainder of his two purchases, 18 acres in all, he laid out as a residential estate, with walks, drives, plantations, fences: the low wall of striped ashlar,

[1] By a curious coincidence "Winton Ironwork," now occupying part of the site of Wellfield, belongs to "John Gillespie," but no relation of the old owners.

[2] The Lang Road, now North Street, was a roughly paved track through the fields, so narrow and so steep of contour that two carts trembled when they met on it. William Gillespie widened and levelled and relaid it, and made it into North Street. It was natural he should improve it. It not only traversed his own ground, but it connected his Anderston print work with his Woodside cotton mill. In some old maps it is called "Road from Anderston to Woodside."

which now runs along Sauchiehall Road in front of Newton Place, was built by him (as built by him it was twice its present height), and some of the trees in the pleasure grounds of the triangle are of his planting. He had planned a large mansion on the high ground, where Woodside Terrace now stands, but he only accomplished the stables, a square block entered by a tall arch, and standing West of Lynedoch Street, a little south of Scotland Street. He lived in a house that stood in the south west angle of the property, where No. 1 Newton Place now stands. It was called Woodside Cottage, but by successive additions had grown to a good size—a picturesque, rambling, gably edifice, with a conservatory on one side, a vinery on the other, hid in trees and shrubs, and opening on a garden. The entrance to South Woodside was by gates, which stood at the south east angle of the property, and looked down North Street: from these gates a carriage drive, parallel to Sauchiehall Road, in about the line of our Woodside Place, led to the Cottage. The conduit passed under this drive. Just east of the gates, and on part of the site of our Grand Hotel, was a deserted quarry full of water, and fringed by shrubs, firs, and weeping willows: a wooden swan was anchored in it to look after the eels and pow-heads—a picturesque spot.[1] Gillespie gave to his united property the name of South Woodside. This was a misnomer. The Purdon part was the larger half of his property, and with the adjoining lands of Claremont formed the twa merk land of Bartonhill, the "Bartthounshylle" or "Bartons's Hylle" of the "Rentale Book" of the old Archbishops of Glasgow.[2] Bartonhill is part of the 20/ land of Nether Newton, and Nether Newton, *plus* Over Newton, forms the "Fermeland of Neutoune "of Partik": and this name tells us two things: (1) that Charing Cross in old

[1] For this wooden swan I cherish the affection that one cherishes for the friends of one's youth. Through circumstances not worth going into the swan found his way from South Woodside to our old summer quarters. He was anchored in the Lint Mill Dam, and swam there as proud as ever till an unlucky spate swept him down the Polgree Burn, "and I saw him no more." Along with the swan came to us children a large wooden model of the grand house which Richard Gillespie did not build. I am ashamed to say we kept rabbits in it.

[2] See *Diocesan Register* for a characteristic entry about it, A.D. 1527, I. 87; see also I. 185. The Purdons' farm of Bartonhill had been feued in 1758 by William Purdon, "tenant in Sandyford" (the farm across the Sauchiehall Road), from James Campbell of Blythswood (*Regality Club*, I. 157). Bartonhill then contained 22 acres, but in 1797 the Purdons sold the western half of it, containing 11 acres, to Hugh Cross, merchant in Glasgow, who formed his purchase into a residential property, and built what was latterly known as the Old House of Claremont. But in Cross's time the property retained the name of Bartonhill; it was in the time of John Black, who bought it in 1815, that the name became Claremont. There are a great many Claremonts in Edinburgh, Glasgow, etc. They are all mementoes of loyalty, and date from 1816, when the Crown bought for the Princess Charlotte of Wales and her husband Prince

days was within the sphere of influence of Partick, not of Glasgow, the little bishop's burgh away to the east; (2) that at some unrecorded date the hive in the old farm-town or vill of Partick had outgrown its supply of honey, and had thrown off a swarm to fill its skeps as best it could from the outlying swamps and forest of the manor of Partick.

The name of Woodside, the Wodsyd or Wydsyd of the Rentale Book is also significant.[1] It comes from the natural wood that covered Woodside Hill. This wood was still in evidence in quite modern times. In 1758 James Campbell of Blythswood feued Bartonhill to the Purdons under a servitude of a cart road on the east side of the dike of the wood of Woodside to the highway leading from Swan's Yeat to Clayslaps (*i.e.*, Sauchiehall Road) what time or times he should be cutting his wood, for ish and entry thereto and for leading away the timber and bark of the said wood: in 1797 Brown (*History of Glasgow*, II. 110) speaks of it, under the name of the "Wood of Blythswood," as still existing, the only remains of the old Bishop's Forest: to this day some of the trees on the slope below the Russian cannon can be recognised as natural coppice: the late James Mitchell, LL.D., a nephew of Richard Gillespie, used to tell (see *Regality Club*, I. 164) that on a visit to his uncle at Woodside Cottage, about 1810, he saw a deer emerge from the wood: and an intelligent native of the district still living tells me that he once caught a deer on the Woodlands Road, presumably a fugitive from the same wood.[2]

IV. A little north-west of South Woodside, Mid Woodside, on the haugh between the Great Western and the Hillhead Bridges over the Kelvin.[3] On

Leopold of Coburg, the beautiful manor of Claremont by Esher. The other Claremonts are all called from this Claremont. The name is generally spelled "Clairmont." This is wrong. The original "Claremont" took its name from its far-back owner, the well-known Thomas Pelham Holles, Earl of Clare (afterwards Duke of Newcastle). Among its later owners was the famous Lord Clive.

[1] See *Diocesan Register*, I. 48, I. 74, I. 104, for the curious process by which Woodside came, in the good old Catholic days, to the Elphinstons of Blythswood.

[2] I may add of my own knowledge two notices of the *ferae naturae* of the district. About 1860 I raised a covey of partridges on Woodside Hill just below the Russian cannon; it was on a foggy morning, and they had no doubt wandered: about the same date I saw a hare playing among the haycocks on Yorkhill, and I learned that the year before, the mowers there had come on a partridge's nest. See also notice by the late Andrew Macgeorge of hares on the Sauchiehall Road area, *circa* 1820 (*Regality Club*, 2nd series, p. 164), and notice by Harley of his trouble with hares in Willowbank Orchards (*Harleian Dairy System*, p. 239).

[3] In the South Woodside triangle, and the extension of it west to the Kelvin, roughly speaking, the low ground is Newton, and the high ground is Woodside. The march between the two cuts through No. 1 Woodside Terrace, and then strikes the Kelvin at a point 50 yards above Kelvingrove House.

this haugh there have been first and last a great variety of works of one sort and another, beginning with an ancient grist mill and ending with a sausage factory. On part of the haugh William Gillespie, in 1784, built one of the earliest cotton mills in these parts. The attraction to the site was its command of water power from the dam just above the existing Great Western Road bridge. There was no steam power: the machinery was moved by a large under-shot water-wheel. The lade from the dam has only been filled up within the last few months by the subterranean railway fiend. The same enemy of his kind has also obliterated the traces, till then visible, of Hillhead ford, by which Woodside or Woodlands Road crossed the Kelvin: this ford was just above our Hillhead Bridge. Dobbie's Loan crossed a little below the dam, by the Holm ford, which ford was replaced by the bridge over which the first Great Western Road Bridge played leap frog.

V. A little north of Mid Woodside, the beautiful property of North Woodside, between the north bank of the Kelvin and the Garioch Road, with pleasure grounds to the north connected by an ornamental iron bridge across the Garioch Road. This property was acquired in 1790 by William Gillespie, and in 1802 conveyed by him to his son, Colin Gillespie. The house, which Colin Gillespie enlarged and beautified, stood on the site of the north abutment of the modern bridge to North Kelvinside.

VI. The beautiful estate of Bishopton, on the Clyde opposite Dumbuck, the ancient inheritance of the Brisbanes, and the retreat of William Gillespie in the evening of his day. Bishopton has been lost in the Blantyre estate, and has sunk into a farm-house. It is worthy of a better fate. With its antique mansion, its old pleasaunce, its noble trees, its splendid view, few places hereaway have greater capabilities.

William Gillespie was an able man of business, and an eager—when he had a big deal on the pirn he would empty his snuff-box in furious pinches before he had it landed. He was a keen politician, too, of the advanced liberal type, and was one of those enthusiasts for the French Revolution who originated a Bastile-Capture-Anniversary-Banquet, which after a series of one celebration was put an end to by the red fool fury of the Seine. But Gillespie continued a true liberal, and stoutly opposed the

At this point the march used to be the "Oak Dyke," a dry-stone dyke dotted with trees. The dyke and most of the trees have vanished, but by looking straight to the Kelvin from the weeping elm that grows near the Stewart Fountain, one can still trace the line of trees that formed the march between Neutoune and Wodsyd, two farms older, perhaps centuries older, than the Reformation.

iniquitous Corn Law, as he would to-day have opposed any like shackles on the free exchange of commodities, especially of labour, the one commodity of the poor man. He had a great deal to do with good David Dale: he had many a deal with him: he joined him in his attacks on the slave trade: he joined him in his costly efforts to give the starving Highlanders the unearned increment of a market for their labour: and he copied him in his care for his work people: at his village of Woodside, then far from kirk or market, he kept up at his own expense a school and a mission church: he took an active part in a mission for sending Gaelic speaking preachers to the Highlands: he was an elder in the Relief Congregation of Anderston: and at his gate at Bishopton he built a little oratory of the Relief persuasion, which his successor, my Lord Blantyre, promptly levelled. The good man died in 1807, and lies in Anderston Burial Ground formed on part of his own ground nearly opposite his old house.[1]

By his wife Margaret Brewster, William Gillespie had three sons, James, Richard, and Colin, and three daughters, Anne, Margaret, and Mary.

1. James Gillespie, of Finnieston House (a quaint edifice since swept away by the Stobcross Dock): head of James Gillespie & Co., manufacturers, School Wynd, Anderston.

2. Richard Gillespie, of South Woodside: partner and afterwards successor to his father at Wellfield.

3. Colin Gillespie, of North Woodside: New York merchant, with his office in Manhattan Buildings (so called from the old Indian name of New York), which buildings stood on the site of the north-east angle of our Post Office in George Square.

Of the daughters, Margaret married Robert Sheriff, merchant, and Mary married John Schank More, advocate, Professor of Scotch Law in the University of Edinburgh. Anne, the eldest daughter, married the reverend and revered John Mitchell, D.D., of the Anti-Burgher Congregation of Anderston, now Wellington United Presbyterian. William Gillespie gave the young couple a comfortable downsetting, a substantial house called Newtonhill, built for them on an acre of his ground east of North Street. Newtonhill was the scene for many years of as much hospitality, especially to ministers and ministers' sons, as most houses. It stood on the line of St. Vincent Street,

[1] *Curiosities of Old Glasgow Citizenship*, 80, 101, 214. *Old Statistical Account*, XII., 116, 120-122. Struthers' *Relief Church* (1843), p. 433.

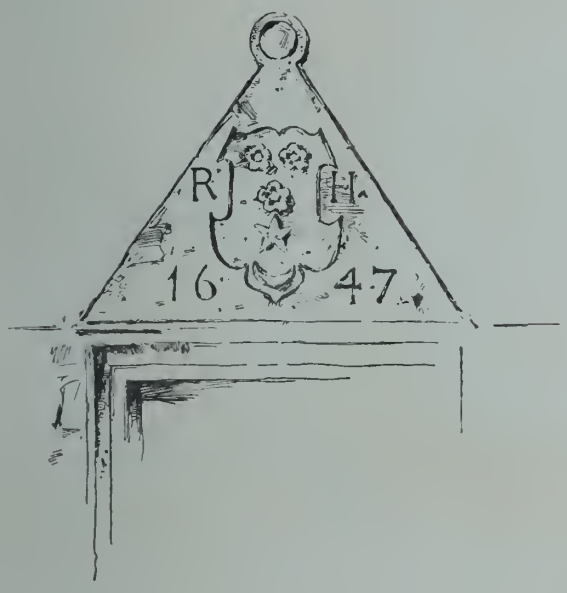
but had its communication with the outer world *via* North Street, St. Vincent Street only existing on paper; India Street runs over the site of the old house. Anne Gillespie had nine sons and two daughters, who have numerous descendants among us: the second of the nine sons, called by the good old rule after his mother's father, was the late *William Gillespie* Mitchell of Carwood.

The eldest son of Richard Gillespie, called of course William Gillespie, married Elizabeth Campbell, elder daughter of Sir Richard Honyman, Bart., and became in her right William Honyman Gillespie of Torbanehill. William Honyman Gillespie and his wife were privileged to do as much for the deserving lawyer as most young couples. She (or her mother) was plaintiff in Campbell *v.* Honyman, one of the many cases that have arisen out of the delightful uncertainties of the Scotch Marriage Law, and after a long and hot suit with her father succeeded in establishing her legitimacy. Her husband was the plaintiff in the still more famous suit of Gillespie *v.* Russell. He had leased the coal in Torbanehill to Russell, and learned presently that Russell's hutches were fetching up a peculiar substance, something much more valuable than coal, something (he held) not covered by Russell's lease. Theron he summoned Russell at law, and from court to court he fought action after action with a stubbornness that would have worn out Dandie Dinmont and enraptured Bartoline Saddletree. The point in dispute was indeed an ideal one for a ganging plea. The peculiar substance that Russell was working under a coal lease was by diverse experts diversely decided to be (*a*) a shaly coal and (*b*) a coaly shale, and justice was probably met at last by a compromise fairly rewarding Gillespie's stubbornness. The substance itself is known in law and in geology by the impartial name of "the Torbanehill Mineral,"—an impartial and a permanent name: the Torbanehill Mineral existed only at Torbanehill, and, having been worked out there, now exists only, like the eggs of the Great Auk, in museums.

PROVANHALL

D.Y. Cameron

# PROVANHALL.




An able writer has given us, in a former paper of the Regality Club,[1] a good idea of the extent and history of the lands of Provan, or Barlanark as they were formerly called, situated to the east of Glasgow. What is attempted here is merely to give a few additional particulars anent a portion of the lands—Provanhall—which still retains the old name of Provan, the only part of the estate which does so, except Provanmill, which lies nearer Glasgow.

The whole of the broad acres of Provan at one time belonged to the Church. Archbishop Turnbull, to whom we owe the foundation of our University, and who contributed in no small degree to the growth of the old city of Saint Mungo, was styled, in 1447, the Prebendary of Balernoch or Lord of Provan. One mile eastward of Provanhall, at the extreme end of the lands of Provan, stood the Castle of Lochwood, one of the Episcopal residences.

The whole of Glasgow on the north side of the Clyde, with a considerable landward tract around it, formed, at the time of the Reformation,

[1] First Series, p. 8.

one parish. In 1596, the landward portion was set apart as a separate parish, under the name of the Barony Parish. The minister of this parish officiated in the Crypt of the Cathedral, long known as the Laigh Kirk. Sir Walter Scott well describes this dismal old sanctuary, when he brings Rob Roy and Francis Osbaldiston to worship here. By and bye, however, the parishioners got a new church close to the Cathedral, and, until quite recently, people from the uttermost bounds of the parish found their way on Sundays to the Barony Kirk. The landward part of this large parish was disjoined from the Barony in 1847, and is now the parish of Shettleston.

As was told in the former paper, Sir Robert Hamilton sold Provan on 3rd September, 1667, to the town of Glasgow. The town as landlord did not escape from the troubles of the age, for we read in the Minutes of Glasgow Town Council, of 5th October, 1678:—"The quhilk day, the said Magistratis and Counsell, considering the irregular carriadge of Johne Hamiltoune, their tennent in Provand, throw his keeping of the Conventickles, and how the Secreit Counsell is incensed against the toune for suffering him to doe the samyne; for perverting, therefor, they hereby ordain Johne Barnes, their Baillie of Provand, to eject and cast the same Johne Hamiltoune out of the said lands, and to secure his guids and plenishings, ay, and until the toune be satisfeit of the rent, and that he bring in the keyes of the tounes house till the samyne be disposed upon, and for this effect appoynts the said Jon. Barnes to tak with him such persons as he thinks fitt, and for doing thereof this shall be his warrand."

Exactly one hundred years after the purchase the Town Council of Glasgow, who had feued out the lands in 1719, closed their connection with the lands of Provan by selling the superiority. They had incurred a heavy debt through the building of Saint Andrew's Church, and, it is said, made the sale to pay off this debt.

The Lands now known as Provan Hall are thus described in the advertisement of Provan in 1729[1]:—"The Hall Mailing, including therein the Mansion House and Yards, 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

[1] *Regality Club*, First Series, p. 42.

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."

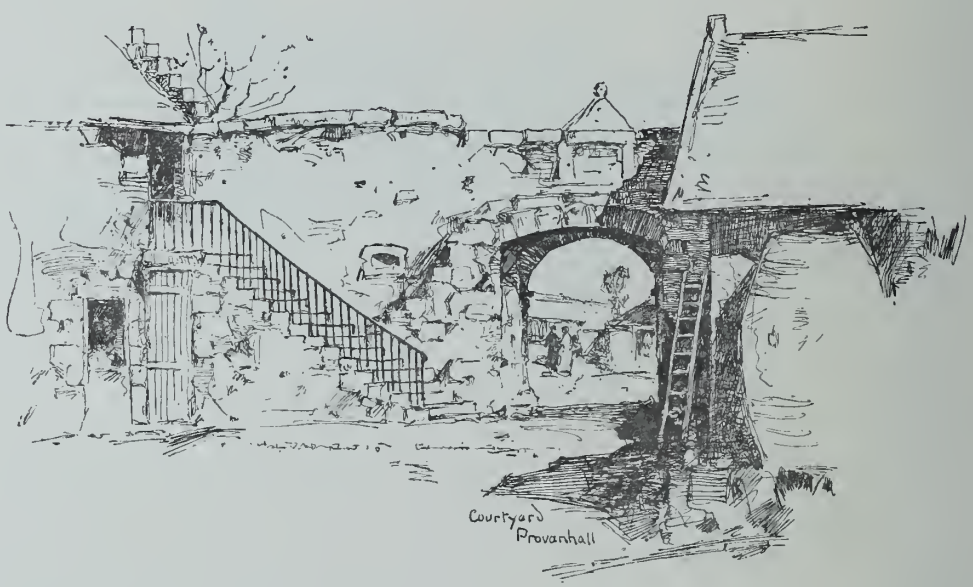
The Mansion house of Provanhall, and the Estate, passed through several hands after they were sold by the Town Council of Glasgow. In the end of last century they belonged to John Buchanan, son of the deceased Doctor John Buchanan of Provanhall, formerly of the Island of Jamaica. The lands had before belonged to George Hamilton, Merchant in Glasgow, and were by a Decreet of Sale dated the 8th day of March, 1780, pronounced by the Lords of Council and Session adjudged to William Coats,

Merchant in Glasgow. William Coats sold them to William Allison Jamieson of London, Mariner, in 1781, and he re-sold them to Dr. John Buchanan in 1788. Dr. Buchanan bequeathed the Estate to his son John Buchanan, who had two daughters. The younger, Elizabeth Buchanan, married Reston Mather of Budhill, who died at the advanced age of 82 years; she still survives, and her eldest son William Mather succeeds to the estate.

Provanhall lies about five miles to the East of Glasgow, and may be reached easily on foot by a pleasant country road. Holding direct east by Duke Street, we pass on the right, the old house of Netherfield, now divided

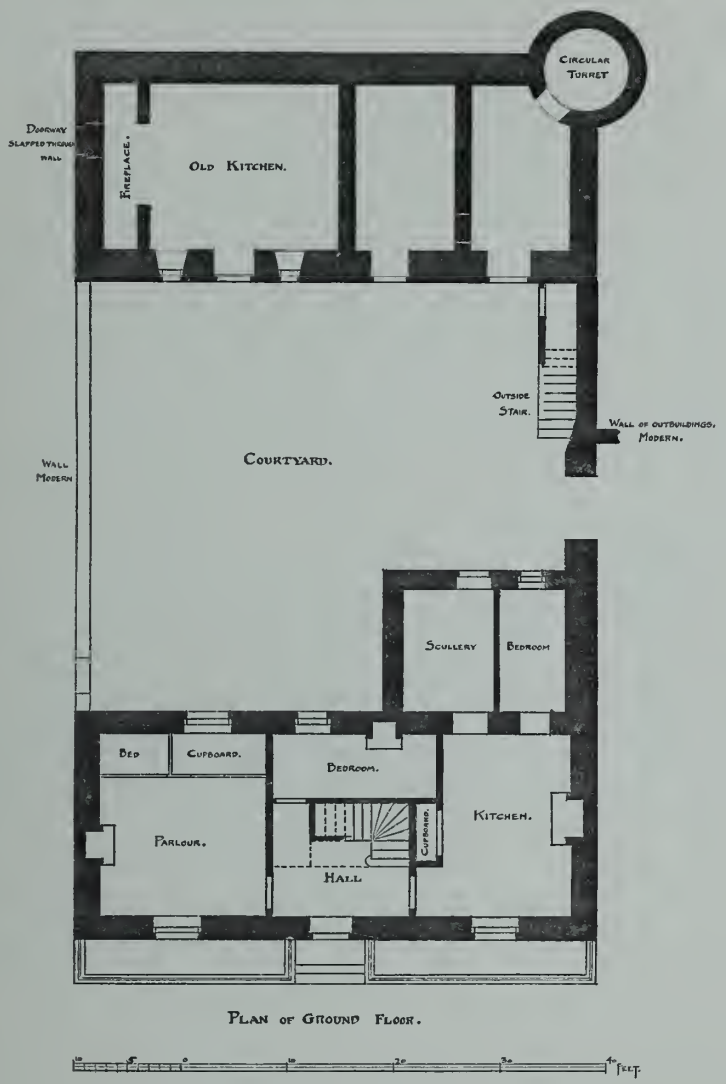
up into workmen's houses, on the left, Haghill, and at the Sheddens, taking the Carntyne Road, pursue our journey by the old powder magazine. We then pass Gartcraig House of which mansion with its old dovecot standing in the fields you get a fine glimpse. On through the clachan of Lightburn, we then have a view eastwards which embraces the woods round Springboig, Larch Grove, Earlybraes, and Barlanark, passing Bertrohill with Wester and Easter Cowhunchollie, the former now Cranhill and the latter Queenslie.

Turning sharply to the left on ascending Queenslie hill we have a commanding view of the old Manor house of Provanhall and its terraced garden, which has a good southern exposure. Crossing the Monkland Canal,




we enter the avenue, and nearing the house from the west, we are struck with the privacy of the old home, shaded by fine old beeches and sycamores. Provanhall consists of a house of two stories facing the south, and another building also of two stories to the north, with a court yard between. On the east, from which the best view is got, the houses are connected by a wall with a picturesque gateway. The date over the gateway is 1647, and from the appearance of the buildings this is probably the date when they were erected. The front house has been considerably altered, but the back building, access to the upper floor of which is got by an outside stair, is but little changed from what it must have been at first.

The Gateway six feet two inches wide forms an interesting feature of the architecture of the old place. The jamb stones of the gateway are moulded with cavettos, and are finished with a seventeenth century moulded cap. Above there is a moulded arch rather flatter than a semicircle, the centre




voussoir forming a keystone, stopping the archivolt, and enriched with simple carving. Above the archway is a panel, surmounted by a gable which rises above the copestone of the wall, on it are the cinquefoils of the Hamilton family, the date 1647 with the initials R. H. for Sir Robert

Hamilton. The etching by Mr. Cameron gives a good view of this gateway. Outside of and to the right of this archway are the remains of a very large old yew tree now quite dead. When we enter the court yard shown in Mr. Cameron's sketch, the front building now occupied as the dwelling house is on the left. The back building once occupied in the same manner but now used as stores, stables, etc., is on the right. The Ground Plan of the buildings prepared by Mr. Keppie, Architect, shows their plan. The walls of the back building are thick, and the ground floor is vaulted with a barrel vault. The principal apartment on this floor has a large fire-place extending right across the room, with an enormous flue now built up. The upper floor is reached by an outside stair from the court yard, and the rooms are lit from dormer windows, front and back, which break the line of wall picturesquely enough. These upper rooms have at one time been well finished, and there are still remains of plaster cornices, chimney pieces, and panelling. At the north-east corner of the back building a round turret still stands. This back building is well shown in Mr Cameron's drawing. The present farm buildings encroach upon, and somewhat mar, the character of the fine old Manor house.

Leaving the old court yard and coming round to the front, an extensive prospect opens to our view. We look over the Valley of the Clyde, rich with cultivation, the fine hill of Dechmont forming a prominent feature in the landscape. Close under the house lie the old Meadow of Provanhall, and the remains of the Loch, still the haunt of the wild duck, and formerly the fish pond. One of the most interesting features of the place is the terraced garden, lying full to the sun, with borders of sweet old-fashioned flowers. The lower part of the garden is reached from the centre by a double flight of steps to the right and left, the space between forming an arbour adorned with the trailing ivy-leaf toad-flax, and traveller's joy. Anyone who has seen the famous garden at Drummond Castle must be struck with the identity of design and feeling shown in this garden.

Provan Hall is indeed a pleasant spot, and in the days of old, before the country round was grimy with coal pits and the various appliances and accompaniments of civilisation, must indeed have been charming. The monks were thoroughly justified in its selection as a place of abode. Their cure was for the immaterial part of man, but they never ceased to care for the physical part, the wants of which were ever present to their minds.

GEORGE R. MATHER.

## THE BITING OF MR. CROSSE.

It was undoubtedly a bad thing for Mr. John Crosse that on the 11th of December, 1744, Mr. John Rae did bite and gnaw Mr. Crosse's thumb so that part of it did separate from the other. *Per contra*, if Mr. Rae had not bitten and gnawed Mr. Crosse's thumb, the interesting paper now printed would never have been written, to the great loss of the Regality Club. This paper—which the club owes to the kindness of Mr. George Gray—is Mr. Rae's defence in criminal proceedings against him at the instance of John Crosse, Merchant, Glasgow, and his Majesty's Advocate, for assault and battery committed on Mr. Crosse by biting a bit off the thumb of his right hand and biting him through the left hand. Never were what are euphemistically called the convivial habits of our ancestors set forth with more clearness in all their deformity. The persons concerned were all gentlemen of birth and standing, and yet they engaged in a wild orgie that would now disgrace rivetters "haudin' the fair." The Pannel, who was a young man, was the son of a man in a good position, and belonged to a worshipful family who held their heads high. The Complainer, John Crosse, also belonged to a good Glasgow family. Alexander Houston was the head of the great firm of Alexander Houston & Sons, and could not have been a very young man in 1744. The two Dunlops, Robert and William, were uncles of John Rae, and were middle-aged men. Archibald Coats was also a man of middle age, and of such high standing, that when the rebels were in Glasgow a year later he was one of the Commissioners for meeting their demands, and one of the hostages they took away with them for the fulfilment of these demands. William Macdowall was a man of good birth, and heir to a fine estate. Andrew

Blackburn was laird of Househill, and in an excellent position in Glasgow. Yet these men sat drinking in a changehouse till far on in the small hours, and the sederunt ended with a rough and tumble fight of which blast furnacemen would now be ashamed. It will be noticed that every social function was made an excuse for promoting a cheerful glass as Boswell has it. The coffining of Mr. Cleland as well as the marriage of Mr. Wardrop was celebrated by the consumption of liquor. They drank wine and punch. The wine was probably claret, and the punch may have been rum punch. Whisky at that time was hardly known in the Lowlands.

The value of a document such as this—a contemporary record—is that it sets forth facts without an attempt at sophistication. Both the Counsel who drew the paper and the Judges to whom it was addressed assumed that it was perfectly natural for a party of gentlemen to sit drinking in a tavern till they bit and banged each other. From such a document we get a more vivid idea of the habits of the last century than we do from Fielding with all his genius.

*February* 23, 1745.

# INFORMATION

FOR

*John Rae*,[1] Son of *Robert Rae* of *Littlegovan*, PANNEL;

AGAINST

*John Crosse*[2] Merchant in *Glasgow*, and his Majesty's Advocate,[3] COMPLAINERS.

THE Pannel stands accused of an Assault and Battery upon Mr. *Crosse* the Complainer, in which it is libelled, "That the Pannel having got "the Thumb of the Complainer's right Hand into his Mouth, by "biting and gnawing of it, cut the Arteries, and bruised the Bone, so as that

[1] The Raes had an old connection with Glasgow. Robert Rae of Tannochside was Bailie in 1658, 1662, and 1666, and Dean of Guild in 1668 and 1670. John Rae of Little Govan married in 1688 Elizabeth, second daughter of James Dunlop of Garnkirk II. Robert Rae of Tannochside married Elizabeth (born 1698), daughter of James Dunlop of Garnkirk III. There is no positive evidence for it, but it is suggested that Robert Rae of Tannochside succeeded to Little Govan, and the John Rae for whom this paper was drawn is his son. If this be so, Alexander Houston whom he met at Cockain's Changehouse was his brother-in-law, and the two Dunlops were his uncles. John Rae probably died without issue, for neither he nor children of his are mentioned in a Deed of Taillie by Colin Rae of Little Govan in 1788.

[2] The Crosses were an old Glasgow race. The first of the family was Robert Corse or Crosse, born 1639, died 1705; Bailie, 1681 and 1692; Dean of Guild, 1693-94. His grandson, Robert Cross, married (*first*) Christian, daughter of John M'Gilchrist of Easter Possill, and had a daughter, Jean, who married James Somervell of Hamilton Farm and Sorn; (*second*) Agnes, daughter of William Crawford of Crawfordland, and had with other children, John, whose thumb Mr. Rae bit so badly, and Helen, married Peter Blackburn, Merchant, Glasgow. John Cross, born 1719, died 1778, was a West India proprietor and Merchant in Glasgow. He married Lilias Purdie, and had one child, William, who married Anne Buchanan of Moss and Auchentoshan, and became William Cross Buchanan. Andrew Blackburn, who was one of this cheerful party, was brother of Peter Blackburn, who married a sister of John Crosse, the complainer.

[3] "His Majesty's Advocate" was Robert Craigie of Glendoick, a younger son of Lawrence Craigie of Kilgraston. Passed Advocate in 1710, and appointed Lord Advocate 1742. In the year 1754 he was made President of the Court of Session, and died in 1760.

"Part of it did separate from the other, whereby the Complainer is evidently "mutilated of the Thumb of his right Hand; which to him is a great Loss, "as he is thereby rendered incapable of writing: And thereafter the Pannel, "having thrown the Complainer to the Ground, did draw the Complainer's "left Hand towards his Mouth, and bit him through the fleshy part thereof, "to the Effusion of his Blood." All which is said to have been done without Provocation, and out of causeless Ill-will and Malice.

If the Libel is taken, as it is laid, without the Variations and Supplements the Complainer has found himself under a Necessity to state in his Information, (which indeed rather appears to be a new Libel, than a Prosecution of that upon which the Pannel is charged), the Pannel must own, that the Facts set forth in it are very extraordinary, insomuch that, without an extreme clear and strong Proof, by indifferent and disinterested Persons, and not by such, who, during the Fray and Scuffle, have manifestly taken a part with the Complainer, it must surmount all Belief.

That a Person, whose peaceable Temper and Disposition is known to many, and who was in Amity and strict Friendship with the Complainer, should, while in his right Senses, and without any Occasion, rush into the Room where his Friend was sitting, and forthwith give him a Box on the Ear, must appear incredible. But if, on the contrary, the Invader, in such Manner, was immensely drunk; and that the Person said to be invaded had given previous Provocation, the Story may have some Colour: But, at the same time, if this Circumstance does not entirely *exculpate*, it does in a great Measure *alleviate* the Offence.

It is for this Reason that the Pannel will be allowed, after he has denied the Libel as laid, to state the Fact; not from his own Understanding or Memory, being at the Time of the Scuffle altogether incapable of either, insomuch that, next Morning, he remembered nothing of what had passed; but from such Information as he was able afterwards to collect; and which, he doubts not, will appear from the Proof, whenever there shall be Occasion to adduce it.

The Pannel, upon the 11th of December last, dined in *Glasgow;* and, before he rose from Table, drank above a Bottle of Wine to his own Share; and, through the Afternoon, having first been at the coffining of the Body of *James Cleland* Maltman, and then at the Solemnization of Mr. *Wardrop*[1]

[1] The Wardrops or Woddrops were an old Glasgow family. Originally they were rentallers under the Archbishops; and in the Rental Book of the Archbishopric they are rentalled in many lands in the east of Glasgow, such as Dalmarnock, Fullarton, Dalbeth, and others.

Merchant in *Glasgow*'s Marriage, and somewhat later at a Meeting with a Friend of his in endeavouring to lift a Recruit, at all which Occasions he was obliged to drink plentifully; he came at last, in the Evening betwixt Seven and Eight, to the House of *Alexander Cockain* Vintner in *Glasgow*; when he met with Captain *John Houston*, *Alexander Houston*[1] Merchant in *Glasgow*, Bailie *William Somervel* of *Renfrew*, *Robert* and *William Dunlops*[2] and *Archibald Coatts*[3] Merchants in *Glasgow:* With whom he sat drinking until near Eleven o'Clock; when *William Macdouall* younger of *Castle-Semple*,[4] and *John Crawford*[5] Surgeon in *Glasgow*, came in to their Company.

With this Company the Pannel continued drinking for some Hours, until he was intoxicated above Measure; and *Alexander Houston*, with the two Mr. *Dunlops* and Mr. *Coatts*, having left the Company, there came a

[1] Alexander Houston was the founder of the great firm of Alexander Houston & Co., West India Merchants. He married Elizabeth Rae, eldest daughter of Robert Rae of Tannochside, and, as is suggested, sister of John Rae the biter, and by her had three sons and five daughters. About 1750 he bought Jordanhill, and built part of the present house. In 1795, after his death, the firm failed, the partners then being his sons, Andrew and Robert, William M'Dowall of Garthland, and Provost James M'Dowall. It was probably the largest private failure that ever took place in Glasgow. The trustees realised assets to the amount of £786,463, and in the long run all creditors were paid in full. Captain John Houston was probably some relation of Alexander Houston's.

[2] Robert Dunlop was the third son of James Dunlop, third laird of Garnkirk. He was a merchant in Glasgow, and bought Househill from Andrew Blackburn. William Dunlop was his yonnger brother. They were uncles of the Panel.

[3] Archibald Coats, Merchant, Glasgow. When the rebels entered Glasgow on Christmas day, 1745, they demanded from the town 6,000 short cloth coats, 12,000 linen shirts, 6,000 pairs of shoes, and a like number of pairs of tartan hose and blue bonnets, and Mr. Coats and another were appointed to buy the tartan for the hose. The whole of the goods not having been supplied when the rebels left Glasgow on 3rd January, 1746, they took with them Mr. Coats and Bailie George Carmichael as hostages for the delivery of the remainder. They were not released till the 4th of February following.

[4] William M'Dowall, afterwards second of Castle Semple, son of Colonel William M'Dowall, who bought that estate in 1727, and Miss Milliken, his wife. He married Elizabeth, daughter of James Graham of Airth, and had with other children William, of Garthland and Castle Semple, and James, both partners in Alexander Houston & Co. He died in 1786. It is said that Hugh, eleventh Lord Sempill, died of grief at having had to sell Castle Semple.

[5] John Crawford, Surgeon, Glasgow, was the son of Matthew Crawford, Merchant there. In 1741 he was admitted a member of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, and in 1751-53 he was Visitor or Dean of the Surgeons as distinguished from the Physicians. In the *Glasgow Journal* of 3rd November, 1755, there is the following notice:—"Last week, Mr. John Crawford, Surgeon in Glasgow "had a prize of £500 in the present lottery."

Message to *John Crawford* from *James Graham* of *Dawsholm*,[1] *John Crosse* the now Complainer, *William Craig*[2] and *Andrew Blackburn*[3] Merchants, who were drinking in a Room of the same House below, desiring that Mr. *Crawford* would come and take a Glass of Wine with them; and he accordingly went, after having promised to return in a little Time. But, not having returned so soon as was expected, the Company with the Pannel grew impatient; and the Pannel, being well acquainted with all the Company from whom the Message for Mr. *Crawford* had come, went down in the best Manner he could to that Company, in order to bring up Mr. *Crawford*.

It was at this Period, that the Pannel is libelled to have given Mr. *Crosse* a Box on the Ear, without any previous Provocation. But, if the Pannel can rely upon the Information he has had, there was very high Provocation given him by Names and abusive Language; which, even from a Man who had drank nothing at all, might have given just Cause for the Resentment by a Box on the Ear. And it appears that the Complainer himself was of the same Mind, seeing the Libel bears, that, upon the Company's interposing, the Complainer and Pannel were made Friends, and did drink several Glasses of Wine or Punch together.

In this friendly State Mr. *Macdouall* found the Complainer and Pannel, when he likewise came down to that Company, in quest of Mr. *Crawford* and the Pannel; and, having brought them to the Room above Stairs, and there finished the Wine in a great Bottle which was on the Table, and Bailie *Somervel* and Captain *Houston* having gone away, the Pannel, with Mr. *Macdouall* and Mr. *Crawford*, returned to the Complainer's Company; some of whom had, during the Pannel's Absence, been exciting the Complainer to resent what had happened betwixt the Pannel and him. And accordingly, upon the Pannel's coming back to the Company again, the

[1] There is a farm called Dalsholm on the Garscube Estate. To the North, in the gorge of the Kelvin, is the Dalsholm Paper Mill, and on the site of the Corporation Gas Works there used to be the Dalsholm Print Works. The Campbell Lands however, on the West and South side of the Kelvin, are all part of Garscube. Robert Graham of Dalsholm and Kilmanan married, in 1761, Mary, Heiress of Gairbraid, and it is probable that the Dawsholm owned by James Graham was on the North bank of the Kelvin and is now incorporated in Gairbraid.

[2] This was probably William Craig, Timber Merchant, Clyde Street; Bailie in 1769, and for twenty-two years Preceptor of the Town's Hospital.

[3] Andrew Blackburn of Househill, Merchant, Glasgow; one of the original partners of the Glasgow Arms Bank. Born 1719, married Margaret, daughter of Andrew Aiton, Merchant, Glasgow.

Quarrel betwixt the Complainer and him seemed to be renewed. Upon which the said *James Graham* desired them, not to disturb the Company with their Noise; and, if they wanted to fight, that they should go out of the Room. Whereupon they both went out into the Passage or Trance, the Complainer Mr. *Crosse* going first; and were immediately followed by *Crawford*, and soon after by the rest of the Company; who found them engaged in a Struggle, the Complainer having his Head upon the Pannel's Breast. The Pannel was heard cry, God's Mercy! he has bit my Breast; and, after some little Time, they both fell to the Ground, the Complainer's Foot, in the Struggle, having struck against the lowest Step of the Stair leading up from that Passage to the upper Story; and the Pannel, who was engaged with him, came down at the same time, and fell uppermost, Upon which Mr. *Crawford*, *Graham* and *Blackburn*, being about to assist the Complainer, Mr. *Macdouall* also came near to see that there was no Injustice done; upon which Mr. *Crawford* gave him a Push, and threw him over. And the Complainer and Pannel being both got up, the Company desired them to go to it again; and accordingly they renewed their Scuffle. But, at this Time, *Crawford* and *Blackburn* fell upon the Pannel, and beat him, while engaged with the Complainer; who, about the same time, having thrust his Thumb into the Pannel's Mouth, was tearing his Cheek, and endeavouring, by the Command which that Hold gave him, to push the Pannel over the Stair; and at this Time it was, that the Complainer called out, his Thumb was bit: Upon which he and the Pannel were separated. But the Pannel was forced back from the Trance, into the Room where they had formerly been, by the said *James Graham* and *John Crawford*; where he was thrown down by them upon the Hearth, and beat and bruised in a most miserable Manner, they threatening and swearing, they would put him to Death; until Mr. *Macdouall*, being told by his Servant, that *Graham* and *Crawford*, were murdering Mr. *Rae* in the Room, came there, and prevailed upon them to desist; where he found Mr. *Rae* almost insensible, and his Face all over Blood, and black with the Strokes he had got. And, *Graham* and *Crawford* having left the Room, Mr. *Macdouall* took that Opportunity to send off Mr. *Rae* by his own Servant; whom he ordered to carry him home, being so drunk and disabled that he was incapable to walk without being supported.

After the Pannel was thus conveyed away, Mess. *Graham* and *Crawford* returning, from viewing the Complainer's Thumb, into the Room

where they had left the Pannel, and, missing of him, run down the Stairs after him, with horrible Threatenings to deprive him of his Life; but, finding the Doors of the Passage which led into the Street shut, by the Care of the Master of the House, they came back again in a great Rage; and having proposed to get out at the Windows, in order to get after the Pannel, and to put their Threats in Execution, finding that impracticable, they vented their Rage, by breaking the Chairs in the Room: And in this House they continued till Seven o'Clock in the Morning. So indifferent was Mr. *Crawford* the Surgeon of the Wound his Friend the Complainer had received; which can be imputed to nothing, but that the same was of no Consequence: And, *de facto*, after he had seen and examined it, the Complainer came abroad in the Forenoon that Day, though in the Extremity of the cold Weather; and, in the Afternoon, he went to a Burial. And whether or not he came abroad on the *Thursday* and *Friday*, the Pannel shall not aver: But, that the Complainer was seen walking in the Green of *Glasgow* upon the *Saturday*, the Pannel will be able to prove.

The next Morning after this Scuffle, the Pannel, having spit up a good deal of Blood, found his Face all bruised, and covered with Blood; and at the same Time found the Bite he had got in his Breast very sharp, and showed the Bite to *Alexander Houston*, at whose House he lay, and others: And being desired by Mr. *Houston* to send for a Surgeon, to get his Face dressed, the Pannel actually sent a Message for *John Crawford* to come to him; but, being told, that Mr. *Crawford* was one of the Persons who had done him so much Mischief the Night before, he sent a second Message countermanding Mr. *Crawford*'s coming, and immediately called another Surgeon; who, when he came, found the Pannel's Mouth torn in the Inside, and Pieces of the Flesh and Skin hanging down; and, having dressed the Pannel's Face and Mouth, he dissuaded him from going to his Father's House that Day, by reason of the Condition he was in, and the Coldness of the Weather. The Pannel, however, went home that Day to his Father's House; where he was confined for twelve Days, and was attended from Time to Time by a Surgeon.

The very Day the Pannel got home, he wrote to Mr. *Craig*, who was one of the Company, to come out, and let him know what had passed; which Mr. *Craig* promised to do, but never came. And, as soon as the Pannel was able to come abroad, he went in to *Glasgow*, to advise with his Friends, whether it was proper for him to go and visit the Complainer?

but was told, the Complainer had applied to a Justice of Peace for a Warrant to commit him the Pannel, which the Justice refused; and that they were about to apply for a Justiciary-warrant for the same Purpose. Upon which, the Pannel was advised to go to the Country, to wait for some time till he should learn what Measures the Complainer was to take. And accordingly, the Complainer went to *Dunlop;* at which Place, and in the Neighbourhood, he remained fourteen Days. During which, his Friends about *Glasgow* made frequent Inquiries at Mr. *Gordon* the Surgeon about the Complainer's Condition: Of which they gave notice to the Pannel. And, upon his returning home, the Pannel sent a Message, by two of his Friends, to the Complainer, to offer him a Visit, and to propose a Treaty for their Reconciliation. To which the Return made was, refusing the Pannel's Visit; and declaring, That he was resolved to prosecute him. In which Resolution the Complainer has persisted, notwithstanding repeated Offers, on the Part of the Pannel, for an Accommodation of their Differences, to the Satisfaction of Persons who should be proposed by the Complainer himself.

Thus it was, first of all, the Confinement the Pannel was obliged to undergo, and, after that, the Violence of the Complainer's Proceedings, in applying for a Warrant of a Justice of Peace against him, that the Pannel was hindered from offering a Visit to the Complainer, so long as until his Return from *Dunlop* in the Shire of *Ayr*; when, without Delay, he sent the Message, and received the Answer above recited. And, during all the Time that interveened betwixt the Scuffle and his Return to *Glasgow*, he had not been wanting, by himself and his Friends, to enquire, from time to time, concerning the Condition of the Complainer; and is therefore most unjustly taxed with Inhumanity, in neglecting to ask any Question about the Complainer.

As therefore the Pannel neither can be, nor is he in the Libel charged with want of Regard and Concern anent what happened to the Complainer, or in his repeated Endeavours to give all Satisfaction that could be desired by the Complainer and his Friends, at the Sight of neutral Persons, who should consider and determine of the whole Matter; so he hopes he is well founded in the Defences offered for him, at pleading of the Cause, whether dilatory or peremptory.

For the Effence of this Libel consists in the alledged Mutilation of the Complainer's Thumb. Without this, it would be below the Dignity of this High and Honourable Court, to have a drunken Scuffle and Battery heard

in it. And, if the alledged Mutilation fixes the Competency, the Rules of Court, in cognoscing of such Crimes, will no doubt be observed. And there is not, in all our Books, a Rule more distinctly laid down, and supported with good Reason and Authorities, than this, That the Crime of Mutilation cannot be prosecuted, till Year and Day from committing of the Fact has elapsed.

The Complainer has advanced, That, in our Law, there is no Distinction betwixt Mutilation and Dismemberation. He says, that anciently both were capital; and refers to the 28th *Act, Parl.* 1481, the 118th *Act, Parl.* 1540, and 76th *Act, Parl.* 1579.

The first of these Acts touches only Dememberation, and Demembera-tion too upon forethought Felony; and therefore has nothing less or more to do with the present Case. For, where there is an Amputation of an entire Member, and the Wound healed, it is in vain to expect, or wait for a Time that the Member so cut off should be again united to the Body. The Crime has had its full Effect; and the Usefulness of the Member, and the Damage for want of it, can be as much known at the Time of the Prosecution, let it be as quickly carried on as the Prosecutor pleases, as it will be for Years thereafter. It is not so with respect to Mutilation, which is a quite distinct Crime; as all our Authors observe; and particularly Sir *George Mackenzie*, upon this very Act of Parliament; where he says, "That, "albeit, by this Act, Dismemberation seems to infer Death, if it be upon "forethought Felony; yet he has not observed it punished in that Way, "but only as Mutilation, by an arbitrary Punishment." So that, as here, in the Opinion of this Author, Dismemberation and Mutilation are quite distinct Crimes, so they are in their own Nature; a Time being requisite for knowing to what Degree of Imperfection the Member said to be muti-lated is reduced, and whether the same may not be recovered to its pristine State.

The other Acts mentioned by the Complainer have as little to do with the present Defence as the former; neither of them defining the Punish-ment of the Crime, or in what Manner it should be tried, but only the Way and Manner of apprehending, and putting the Committers of the Crimes mentioned in the Acts of Parliament under Soverty to obey the Law.

And whereas it has been alledged, upon the Part of the Complainer, "That no good Reason can be assigned for a Delay in this more than in "any other Crime;" the Complainer, in carrying on this Argument, seems

to be inconsistent with himself, by admitting, that, in a recent Prosecution, full Damages, because of the uncertain Consequences, cannot be awarded, though lesser Damages may be, according to the State and Condition of the Member affected the Time of the Prosecution.

But, in the *first* place, Uncertainties are not the Subject of Deliberation and Judgment in any Court, far less in such Courts where all Crimes and their Consequences are to be tried. The whole proceedings there must be certain and fixed. *2dly*, The Complainer takes as granted, contrary to the Nature of the Thing, that such Bruises, where Mutilation may be inferred, appear less in their Danger and Consequences at the Beginning than they will be through Time. But this the Pannel cannot by any means admit of. He believes, that Wounds and Contusions may in the Beginning appear frightful, which, through Time, and the Application of proper Remedies, may become very trifling; and the *experti* will inform the Court, that, in the Distemper vulgarly called with us the *Whittle*, incident to People's Thumbs, that Member will be to a great Degree inflamed, and then turn purulent, and affect the Bone of the first Article to such a Degree, as to occasion a Separation from the Bone of the second Article; and yet, when that is away, in Process of Time, a Callosity will shoot out, which will answer all the Uses of the Bone of the first Article, which is lost and away. And so it commonly happens, when Splinters, or Pieces of the Bone, in the Thumb or any other Part of the human Body, are separated, Nature is so kind, as to supply the same with a Callosity, so as to render the Part affected of Use. Of which (God be thanked) we have some Instances of great Personages in our own Nation. It is true, this is the Work of Time; but it is that very Reason which has introduced the Rule in this Court, supported by many Authorities, for delaying of the Prosecution, in Cases of Mutilation, for Year and Day after committing the Fact.

The Objections to the Authorities and Decisions of this Court are evasive, and no ways satisfactory. The Libel in *Boyne* and *Heatly*'s Case was for *mutilating or dismembering*. The Pannel pled to the Libel, in as far as it proceeded upon Mutilation, That no Process could be brought till Expiry of Year and Day. The Prosecutor, in effect, admitted this to be the Law and Form in Cases of Mutilation; and pass'd from the Libel, in so far as concerned Mutilation; and insisted upon the other Branch of his Libel, touching the Dismemberation of his two Fingers.

Here then your Lordships perceive, that, in our Law, there is a Differ-

ence betwixt the Crimes of Mutilation and Dismemberation; and indeed it is so in the Law of all Nations, and the Opinion of all Lawyers who have wrote upon Crimes: For which, the many Instances and Authorities brought by Lord *Pitmedden*, in his Treatise on this Subject, are referred to. *2dly*, What does it avail the Complainer to say, That your Lordships, in the forementioned Case, pronounced no Interlocutor delaying the Process of Mutilation? And it is very true, no Interlocutor either was or could be pronounced, because the Prosecutor had past from that Part of his Libel, as knowing a Delay and Continuation was necessary by the Rule of Court, if he insisted. To be sure, there can be no stronger Evidence of what was Law in that Case, when the Prosecutor himself would not make an Answer to the Defence, and bring it to an Issue. And, with Submission, it is but a very poor Excuse, for avoiding the Force of the Decision in *Ker* and *Haliburton*'s Case, that, for ought appears, the condition of the Complainer's Arm or Hand might make it more beneficial to him, than to the Pannel, to have the Cause put off. For, if that was the Case, why was the Prosecution so early brought by the Complainer? It was in his Power to bring it at what Time he pleased. And, to be sure, if he had thought that the longer the Matter was delayed, it would be so much the better for him, he would not have brought his Process, until the Time that was thought most advantageous; and the only reason why it was so soon brought, was his Apprehension, that, before the Year and Day would elapse, his Arm and Hand would be redintegrated and brought to its former State.

But all the Complainer's Conjectures about this Case must yield to the Words of the Interlocutor of Court, bearing, "That, in respect the Crime "libelled was done in *October* last, (which is not above three Months as yet), "the Lords continued the Diet to the last *Wednesday* of *November* next," although the Prosecution was brought in *January* 1640.

The Complainer further says, "That since that Time, of the many "Processes for Mutilation, there was never any such Defence pled or "sustained: And in one case, in the 1706, though pled, it was over-ruled."

If the Complainer could have brought any Instance of this Defence being over-ruled, where the Process of Mutilation, upon a Battery, was singly laid, and the Process brought within the Year, there might have been some Foundation for an Argument. But, if Processes of Mutilation are brought after Expiry of Year and Day, (as happens to be the Case of many of the Prosecutions standing on Record in the Books of Adjournal),

it is no Wonder that such a Defence was not proponed or sustained, where, from the Nature of the Thing, it could not be competent. *2dly*, If such Prosecutions were brought for Dismemberation, and not Mutilation, then your Lordships will observe, from the Nature of the Case before explained, that the dilatory Defence was still not competent. And, in the Case tried *anno* 1706, there were a Multiplicity of Crimes libelled; such as, That the Pannel did beat the Complainer with a Cane; that he ordered a Wheel to be taken off from the Complainer's Cart in Time of Harvest; that the Pannel had ordered the Complainer's Work Looms or Instruments, by which he gained his Family's Bread, to be taken out of his Work-house; and that the Complainer had lost his Nose in the Scuffle; and the whole of the Libel complexly sustained, and a special Verdict returned upon all the Particulars. And yet it is remarkable, that the Pannel was found liable in *L. 500 Scots*, whereof 10 Merks to the Fiscal; and this *L. 500 Scots* is declared to be in full of Expence of Cure, and other Damage and Expence. And therefore this Instance brought by the Complainer in this Case, is nothing to the Purpose; seeing the Libel laid that Part of the Crime relating to the Nose as a Dismemberation rather as a Mutilation; which was the Reason that the dilatory Defence was but very faintly insisted upon.

These Authorities have put the Complainer to observe, "That, in his "Libel, there are several other Articles besides Mutilation, *viz.* invading, "beating and wounding the Complainer."

To which the short Answer is, That, if the Complainer will pass from his Libel as to the Mutilation, (as your Lordships observe, has been done in other Cases), the Pannel is willing to go in to a Trial of the other Facts, if the Court shall be of opinion, that they merit the Cognizance of it; which, considering the Circumstances of the Case, and the Situation the Parties were in at the Time of the Scuffle, scarce deserve to be prosecuted before a Baron-court.

What follows in the Complainer's Pleadings, is no more than Commentaries upon the Facts, in which neither Party is agreed, and so must be determined by the Proof. It is said indeed, That Drunkenness is but a very bad Excuse for committing any Crime. And it is very true, that he who premeditates a crime, and drinks to have an Excuse for the committing of it, the Excuse is bad, very bad: But, where that is not the Case, as surely as it is not in this; where there was no Premeditation or Forethought, but, on the contrary, nothing but Friendship and Intimacy; where there was no

Cause of any Discord previous to the Scuffle, as the Libel itself bears; and where the Ground of the Scuffle had its Arise from the Excess of Liquor the Pannel had drank; he must be forgiven, if he differs from the Complainer in this Point, that Drunkenness, if it does not totally exculpate, does at least alleviate, according to the Degree of the Excess qualified.

For upon what Ground is it, that, even in the most hainous Crimes, committed by Infants, furious People, or Madmen, the ordinary capital Punishment is not applied; or that, in lesser Delicts, Commiseration and Humanity interposes for an absolute Acquittal? Is it not by reason, that no Crime is understood to be committed, so as to affect the Criminal, unless it is accompanied with the Understanding and Will? to a Perfection whereof, Infants have not attained; and of which, Idiots, furious Persons, and Madmen, are deprived. And, if this is the Case in Persons intoxicated with Wine to such a Degree, as that, although their Arms, Hands and Legs may move, they want the Understanding and Will to direct them in their Motion; where is the Reason, that Persons in such a Condition should stand impeached as the greatest of Criminals?

The Depravity of the Nature of Man cannot surely so much appear from what he acts in such Situation, or in the Heat of Passion, as the Complainer is forced in his Information to admit, as it does when Injuries and Hardships are endeavoured to be carried on after mature Deliberation, and refusing Submission and Acknowledgments for an Offence, according to the Degree and Demerit of it. In the first Case, it is not the *Man*; in the last, with Submission be it said, it is a *bad Spirit*; a Spirit not only of Resentment, but Revenge; inconsistent with the Character of a Christian.

But indeed, the Complainer's after Reasoning seems to be, of all he has hitherto said, the most surprising; when he owns the Fact, "That the "Pannel was, by him and his Associates, beat and maltreated; that the "Pannel received several Blows from the Company; and that it is a "Wonder how he escaped with his Life."

Your Lordships have observed the extreme Politeness and Generosity of the Complainer's Associates. They direct the Pannel and Complainer to go out of the Room, and decide their Quarrels, without troubling the Company; and, when they find the Pannel engaged in a Scuffle, which they instigated or encouraged, they fall upon him, three fresh Men to one overpowered with Drink, and fatigued in the Struggle, to such a Degree, as, if Mr. *Macdouall* had not interposed, would have brought the Pannel to that

State the Complainer, in his Information, thinks allowable; that is, to deprive him of his Life: And yet it is not pretended he had offended any one of the Company who fell upon him, except the Complainer. And, if the Proof shall come out according to the Facts above stated, this was no *Offence*, but a *Defence* against an Invasion by unequal Numbers; during which the Complainer first of all began the Practice of using his Teeth, against which he now so loudly exclaims, and was endeavouring to tear the inward Parts of the Pannel's Mouth; a Part which every one knows is most sensible of Pain.

The Complainer seems to be at a loss to know how it was possible for him first to offend the Pannel, by biting his Breast; being so much taller than the Pannel; and having other Work to do in the Scuffle, than to open the Pannel's Coat and Vest to get at his Breast; especially that he was not used (for which he thanks God) to this kind of Weapon.

Instances were brought in the Pleading, that this same Weapon, however abominable it may appear in the Complainer's Imagination, is sometimes necessary, and has been used by Persons of the greatest Honour, when either their Safety or their Honour was at Stake; and therefore the Pannel is far from blaming the Complainer for biting of another's Tongue, which happened not many Months ago, where that Person, who justly suffered, was using him indecently. But then he ought not to cry out upon *canine Appetites*, and *biting like Dogs*, in others, where the like Provocation is given, and where it may be necessary in Self-defence.

It is a very poor and low Observation of the Complainer's, That the Pannel remembers some Part of the Transactions of that Night, while he has lost all Memory of other Circumstances.

But, in the *first* place, Who told the Complainer, that the Pannel remembered the Salutation he met with, when he first entered into the Complainer's Company, of being drunk as a Bear? Could not that be learned next Day, or some Days thereafter, from Persons who were in the Company? Or, *2dly*, If he had remembered it, is it a Matter of so great Surprise, that Persons retain in their Memory Things that may have happened before they are excessively drunk, and yet forget what happened thereafter? Physick, and other Remedies, have not an instantaneous Effect after they are taken: No more has Wine; which takes Time to operate upon the Brain, as Remedies given by a Physician do upon other Parts of the Body. And he who was flustered at the *first* Congress, (as the Com-

plainer seems to admit), after drinking an Hour or two longer, might very well be quite incapable of knowing or remembering what happened at the *second*; which was truly the Case.

And as to the Glosses the Complainer is willing to put upon the Transactions which happened in the Room below, at the second Interview, as if it had been only a hasty Expression in some of the Company, that incited the Complainer and Pannel to go elsewhere to decide their Quarrel, That the Complainer had no other Thoughts, but of going home, when he went first out at the Door; and that the Pannel, being the first Aggressor *in* the Room, must be presumed to have been so likewise, after they went *out* of the Room:

The Pannel begs of your Lordships to consider how consistent this is with the express Words of the Libel, which bears, *That, after this second Interview, and upon the Complainer's leaving the Company, he went into another Room of the said House.* This surely is no Evidence, that the Complainer left the Company with an Intention to go home. The Way home was, to go straight through the Passage or Trance into which the Door of the Room opened; and so to the Stair: But in place of this, your Lordships see, the Complainer avers, *that he went into another Room of the said House.* And what his Intention, by this Behaviour, was, is easy to conjecture. He had, no doubt, been prompted by the Pannel, who was above Stairs with his own Company, to resent what happened at the first Interview, notwithstanding the entire Reconciliation. And the Pannel believes, it will not be proved, he gave any Stroke to the Complainer at the second Interview; at least, it is extremely incredible he did so, without previous Provocation. But, when all the Company must have been sensible, that the Pannel at this Time was stupid with Drink, it was barbarous and inhumane in any of the Company, to put the Pannel in this situation of being in Hazard, by grappling with the Complainer; who, as your Lordships have observed, is said to have been quite sober. And, as the Complainer went first out of the Door, and tarried till the Pannel should come after him, whether into another Room, or into the Passage, it is easy to conjecture, and, as the Pannel is advised, it amounts to a Presumption in Law, that the Complainer was the first Aggressor in this Struggle. And, if the Pannel, in Defence, had got the Complainer's Head down to his Breast, which he usually wore open, there was no occasion for the Complainer to employ his Hands in tearing open the Coat and Vest, in order to give the Bite upon

the Pannel's Breast; which he will prove was given by the Complainer, before there was any Noise at all about the Thumb. But, after all was over, that the Complainer's Associates should show no Concern for their Friend, who, they say, had received this Injury; but leave him to be taken care of by others, and fall upon the Pannel, and beat and bruise him in Face and Body within an Inch of his Life, is so unheard of a Barbarity, as has not happened in any instance that can be assigned.

Upon the whole Matter, as the Offence given the Complainer is free from Forethought or Premeditation; as the Pannel is extremely sorry for what has happened in this Scuffle, occasioned by excessive drinking, (though, as he hopes the Matter will turn out on Proof, not without Provocation); and as he hopes the Consequence of the Offence may in time appear to have been of little or no Damage to the Complainer: he presumes his dilatory defence, supported by Precedents in Court, will be sustained; and that, when the whole Matter comes to be tried, the Complainer will be found to have been much more in fault than the Pannel.

The Complainer is pleased to conclude his Information by saying, he does not decline entering upon the Proof of Characters; and that he will have no Difficulty to make it appear, that this is not the only unlucky Scrape the Pannel has been engaged in, occasioned by his own quarrelsome Temper. This is endeavouring to create a Prejudice or Prepossession against the Pannel, a young Man, by throwing out such a general Accusation, which the Complainer cannot regularly be admitted to prove upon this Libel. At the same time, the Pannel is so conscious and certain of the Injustice of this Imputation of a quarrelsome Temper against him, that he freely consents, that the Complainer be allowed, even in this Trial, to make good his general Charge, if he is able: And the Pannel, though he has not been long in the World, has had the good Fortune to be known to so many Persons of Credit and Honour, that he can safely give Defiance to the Complainer to make good the Attack he has been pleased to make upon the Pannel's general Character.

*In respect whereof*, &c.

JAMES GRAHAM.[1]

[1] Second son of John Graham of Dougalston; passed Advocate 9th February, 1723. Made a Judge by the title of Lord Easdale, 3rd June, 1749, and died 15th August, 1750. Mr. Graham's senior in the case seems to have been Lord Kames, for the paper bears the address, "Mr. Hary Home, Advo$^{t}$, In the Advocats Closs first Turnpyke left hand."

# THE ROTTENROW[1] OF GLASGOW.

RATONRAW,[2] RATOWNRAW,[3] RATOUNRAW,[4] RATOWNRAWE,[5] RATTOUNRAW,[6] RATTONRAW,[7] RATTENRAU,[8] RATTANRAW,[9] *vicus* RATONUM,[10] *vicus* RATOUNE,[11] *via* RATONUM *s.* RATTONUM,[12] *vicus de* RATOWNRAW.[13]

THE legend tells us[14] that St. Kentigern, on his journey from beyond Forth, lodged at Kernach, on the high land between Stirling and Fintry, in the house of an old man, Fregus or Fergus, who was at the point of death, and yielded up the ghost during the night. Next morning Kentigern placed the body, whence the spirit had departed, upon a new wain, to which he yoked two bullocks not yet broken, and having prayed in the

[1] This spelling appears in 1643 (*Inquisitiones Speciales*, Lanark, No. 211). In the *Town Council Minutes*, 31st August, 1650, it is Rottonraw. Brown, *History of Glasgow*, ii., p. 45, has Rottenraw.

[2] 1283, *Registrum de Passelet*, p. 382; 1447, *Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, p. 367, 393; 1477, *Ib.*, p. 458; 1513, *Diocesan Registers*, ii., p. 499.

[3] 1410, 1417, 1425, *Liber Collegii N.D.*, p. 237, 239, 243. [4] 1421, *Liber Collegii N.D.*, p. 241.

[5] 1434, *Liber Collegii N.D.*, p. 249.

[6] 1575, *Town Council Minutes*, p. 42 (Burgh Records Society); 1617, *Inquisitiones Speciales*, Lanark, No. 114; 1621, *Ib.*, Lanark, No. 134.

[7] 16th cent. *Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis*, i., p. 157; 1715, Hamilton, *Descriptions of Lanark*, p. 5; Watson, *Memorabilia of the City of Glasgow*, p. 322.

[8] 1600, *Glasgow Session Records*, quoted, Wodrow, *Biographical Collections*, ii., p. 56.

[9] 1594, *Town Council Minutes*, 28th September, 1594.

[10] 1452, *Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, p. 394; 1455, *Ib.*, p. 405; 1458, *Ib.*, p. 393; 1507, *Diocesan Registers*, ii., pp. 171, 396. [11] 1440, *Liber Collegii N.D.*, p. 251.

[12] 1478, *Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, p. 437; 1524, *Liber Collegii N.D.*, p. 261; 1553, *Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis*, i., p. 58. [13] 1417, *Liber Collegii N.D.*, pp. 239, 243.

[14] Proprium Sancti Kentigerni Episcopi et Confessoris, *Breviarium Aberdonense*, Pars Hyemalis, Januarius f. xxvij. (*Vita Kentegerni*, c. ix.).

name of the Lord, enjoined the brute beasts to carry their burden to the place which the Lord had provided for it. The bullocks, in no way resisting or disobeying the voice of Kentigern, came by a straight road, along which there was no path, as far as Cathures,[1] which was afterwards called Glesgu, and then Glasgu,[2] and halted near a certain cemetery which had long before been consecrated by St. Ninian, and here the body of Fergus was interred. According to tradition, this was in the place subsequently covered by the crypt of the so-called southern transept of the Cathedral, still known as Fergus Aisle. In Glasgow Kentigern was chosen bishop by the king, clergy, and people who remained Christian, and was consecrated, according to Jocelin, by a bishop summoned from Ireland for the purpose.

Such is the traditional account of St. Kentigern's settlement in Glasgow about the middle of the sixth century.[3] Reliance cannot be placed upon the narrative as a statement of historical facts, but it is of value as indicating the current of tradition.[4] It is assumed that Glasgow had been settled long before Kentigern's time,[5] and that it had come under the

[1] Cathures seems to be the Welsh Garthwys (Owen, *Sanctorale Catholicum*, p. 27, London, 1880, 8vo; Skene, *Celtic Scotland*, ii., p. 186). There is a Glasgwm or Glascum in Radnorshire; a Glascoed in Monmouthshire; and in Aberdeenshire we have Glasgow, Glasgow-ego, and Glasgow or Glascow-Forest.

[2] Cf. *Vita Kentigerni*, cc. ix. and xi.; *Office of St. Kentigern*, MS. Advocates Library; Forbes' *Lives of St. Ninian and S. Kentigern*, p. xcvii., Edinburgh, 1874, 8vo.

[3] The most probable dates for Kentigern's life are his birth in 518, his consecration as bishop at Glasgow twenty-five years later, *i.e.* in 543, his residence in Wales, 553-573, his return to Glasgow, some time after the later date, and his death in 603, or 612, according to the *Annales Cambriae*. Skene prefers the earlier date, on the assumption that he died on a Sunday. His obit was the octave of our Lord's Epiphany (13th January), which was a Sunday, in the year 603: but Jocelin's narrative (*Vita Kentigerni*, c. xliv.) hardly suggests that the day of the Saint's deposition was a Sunday.

The feast of St. Kentigern seems at Glasgow to have been a *feria fori*, a holiday of obligation, on which the faithful were bound to hear Mass and rest from servile work. "Many," says Jocelin, "have often experienced in themselves the punishment of their sin, who have presumed by any servile work to dishonour the festival of the Saint, during which at the church in Glasgow, where his most sacred body rests, a great multitude is wont to assemble from divers parts, to seek his intercession and to behold the miracles which are here wont to be wrought" (*Vita Kentigerni*, c. xliv.).

[4] Jocelin states that his narrative is founded on two Lives, one in common use, "discoloured by an uncouth diction and obscured by an uncultivated style"; the other written in the Celtic language. The former, he says, "was disfigured with statements manifestly contrary to sound doctrine and the Catholic faith," which means that they were not in accordance with the doctrine of the twelfth century, and goes to show that the Life was of considerable antiquity (*Vita Kentigerni*, Prologue).

[5] According to the legend two brothers, men of influence, inhabited the place at the time of Kentigern's settlement, Telleyr and Anguen. The latter received him with much kindness, but Telleyr thwarted and opposed him (*Vita Kentigerni*, c. x.).

influence of Christianity about 150 years earlier.[1] Of the visit of St. Ninian nothing is known, but it is certain that Glasgow was, in his time, the seat of a Chief of considerable importance. That Christianity had gained some hold upon the people of the region is the probable explanation of Kentigern's settlement amongst them.[2] He is brought hither miraculously, guided by the cattle, by a straight road along which there was no path; but, with all respect to the hagiographer, the more likely reason that he came to Glasgow was because it was a place of some consequence, where Christianity was already known, and because it was easy of access by a regular highway. The road from Stirling and St. Ninian's over the Campsie Fells to Glasgow is a well-known and very ancient route, and there can be little doubt that this or some parallel road was in use in Roman times, if not long before. A Roman road ran from Cleghorn by Carluke, Motherwell, and Bellshill to Tolcross —anciently Towcors—and thence through Glasgow along the old Drygait to Partick and the Wall beside West Kilpatrick. A Roman road connected Paisley with Maul's Myre,[3] from which a branch seems to have proceeded southwards. Another branch must certainly have passed northwards, across the Clyde, through Glasgow.[4] A military way was visible in Sibbald's time,

[1] The date of St. Ninian's death is given as 16th September, 432, but the statement does not rest upon authority.

[2] *Vita Kentigerni*, c. xi.—"The king and clergy of the Cambrian region, with other Christians, albeit they were few in number, came together, and after taking into consideration what was to be done to restore the good estate of the Church which was well nigh destroyed, with one consent approached S. Kentigern, and elected him, in spite of his many remonstrances and strong resistance, to be the shepherd and bishop of their souls."

A similar statement appears in the narrative of the "Inquisition into the lands belonging to the See of Glasgow made by the Elders and Wise men of Cumbria by command of David Earl of Cumbria," A.D. 1120 or 1121 (*Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, i., p. 3; Haddan and Stubbs' *Councils*, ii., Pt. ii., p. 17).

Tertullian (*Adversus Judaeos*, c. 7, *Opera* ii., p. 610, ed. Migne) says that places of the Britons, which were inaccessible to the Romans, had been subdued to Christ. According to Chrysostom (*Contra Judaeos et Gentiles*, c. 12, *Opera*, ed. Migne, i., Pt. ii., p. 830), "Even the Bretannic Isles, lying without the sea and situated in the ocean itself, have felt the power of the word." Cf. *De Incomprehensibili Dei Natura*, ii., *Opera*, ed. Migne, i., Pt. ii., p. 714.

[3] Ure, *History of Rutherglen*, p. 133; Dunlop, *Description of Renfrewshire* in *Descriptions of the Sheriffdoms of Lanark and Renfrew*, p. 145 (Maitland Club); Camden, *Britannia*, ii., p. 126, ed. Gibson; iii., p. 348, ed. Gough; Alexander Galloway in *Transactions of the Glasgow Archaeological Society*, i., pp. 409, 493, 498.

[4] A denarius of the Emperor Constantius II. (A.D. 337-361) was dug up from the bed of the Clyde (*P.S.A. Scot.*, ii., p. 200). A beautiful bowl of Samian ware, the finest specimen of the kind ever found in Scotland, now in Kelvingrove Museum, was found on 7th October, 1876, in an excavation in the Fleshers' Haugh, (*P.S.A. Scot.*, xii., p. 254, xxii., p. 351; *Scottish National Memorials*, p. 17).

from Glasgow to Cadder,[1] and seems from thence, he adds, "to have reached from Cairpentollach, called now Kirkintillo." Continued still further to the north, this would be the route which was followed by St. Kentigern.

The intersection of the Drygait and Rottenrow with High Street—formerly Hiegait—and Kirkgait was long known as the Wyndheid or Quadrivium,[2] and here the original Cross of Glasgow stood.[3]

[1] *Historical Inquiries*, p. 39, Edinburgh, 1707, fol. Coins of Crispina—middle brass—have been found at Petershill (within the ancient burgh of Glasgow), through which this road passed. Stuart, *Caledonia Romana*, p. 259 (2nd ed.) Ten silver coins ranging from Domitian to Antoninus Pius were recently found at Kirkintilloch, and are now in the Hunterian Museum. A coin in the same collection found at Cadder in 1803 has been identified by Professor Young as a coin of Domitian. It had erroneously been entered as a coin of Agrigentum.

There was a dedication to St. Ninian at Kirkintilloch, and another on the south side of Glasgow, and he had an altar in the Cathedral.

[2] "Quadrivium, vocatum, The Wyndheid of the citie of Glasgow" (*Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis*, i., p. 195).

The eighteenth century traveller, whose journal was printed from a MS. belonging to Mr. Johnes of Hafod, speaks of the intersection of High Street and Trongait as a *quadrimur*. "This crossing of the streetes in the middle makes a pretty open place or quadrimur, in the middle of the town which serves for their Change" (*North of England and Scotland in* 1704, p. 48, Edinburgh 1818, 12mo).

High Street reached its greatest elevation at the point called the Bell o' the Brae, just opposite the Rottenrow, and from thence fell slightly towards the Kirkgait. The High Street and Rottenrow were nearly on the same level, so that the ascent from the present George Street to the Bell o' the Brae was very steep. This was found inconvenient when wheel traffic increased; and the level of High Street was cut down in 1783 and in later years. This made the approach to the Cathedral easier, but, on the other hand, the east end of Rottenrow was rendered steep, and had in consequence to be lowered at a later date. It is to be remembered that until long after the middle of the eighteenth century nearly all goods were brought into Glasgow upon pack horses. See *The Scots Mechanics Magazine*, i., p. 295, Glasgow, 1825; *Recollections of James Turner*, pp. 10, 84. The Stockwell Street bridge was originally only nine feet wide, having been intended for foot and horseback passengers and sleds (Pollock *v.* Magistrates of Glasgow, 17, *Campbell's Session Papers*, No. 71-75).

[3] The Cross seems to have stood rather within the ambit, and on the south side of the Rottenrow, than at the exact point of intersection; "Crux lapidea ex parte australi Vici Ratonum," 1497 (*Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, ii., 495). In 1575 "James Rankene is fund in the wrang and amerceiament of court for the taking downe at his awin hand, of ane greit croce liand in Rattonraw, pertenyng to the toun, and thairfore is becumin in the prouest and baillies will; and dwme gevin thairupone" (*Minute of the Head Court*, 11th October, 1575, Maitland Club).

The Cross may have been an old standing stone of pre-historic times, which continued to be used as a place of public meeting, as occurred in some places. Thus in 1380 Alexander Steward, Lord of Badenoch, son of King Robert II. and his lieutenant in the northern parts of the kingdom, held a court of the regality of Badenoch at the *Standand Stanys* of the Rathe of Kyngucy Estir (*Registrum Moraviense*, pp. 183, 184). So, too, in 1349, William, Earl Rossie, Justiciar of Scotland be-north Forth, held a court at the Standing Stones of Rane in the Garioch (*Registrum Episcopatus Aberdonensis*, i., p. 80).

Two crosses, known as "The tua Crosses" or "The Brether Crosses," stood on the road a little to the north of the Bishop's garden (*R.M.S.*, 1580-93, No. 1808; *Ib.*, 1620-33, No. 828; *Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, ii., 434; Fraser, *The Maxwells of Pollok*, i., p. 180; *Archibald Heygait's*

It has been conjectured that the Roman road did not proceed by way of Rottenrow, but by Dobbie's Loan.[1] For this suggestion there is no foundation, and it is based upon an old wife's fable to which currency is given in Brown's *History of Glasgow*.[2] The Romans in their engineering never avoided hills, and having carried their road through the Drygait, the natural course was to continue in a straight line by Rottenrow. To take it by way of Dobbie's Loan would have necessitated their turning northwards by Kirkgait till they came to what was afterwards known as the Stable-Green Port, and thence proceeding westwards. After the Roman road reached what is now Dundas Street, it may either (1) have continued westwards along the

*Protocol*, 31st October and 1st November, 1587); and these with the one in question may have been placed or used for marking out the girth or precinct of the cathedral.

The cathedral precinct was known in Aberdeen as the Chanonry, and "contained within it the cathedral church, the bishop's palace, the prebends' lodgings, their yards, glebes, or little faills, the chaplains' court or chambers, and an hospital for twelve poore men" (Orem, *A Description of the Chanonry in Old Aberdeen*, p. 1, London, 1782, 4to). In many cases the cathedral precinct, girth, or close, was marked by crosses. The precincts of most cathedrals and abbey churches possessed the privilege of sanctuary. The sanctuary of Holyrood was marked in the direction of Edinburgh by the Girth Cross, near the foot of the Canongate (Mackay, *History of the Burgh of Canongate*, p. 158, Edinburgh, 1879). It is shown on Edgar's *Plan of the City and Castle of Edinburgh*, 1742.

St. Kentigern, we are told (*Vita Kentigerni*, c. xli.), "was in the habit of erecting the triumphant standard of the holy Cross in the places where he had won the people to the dominion of Christ by preaching and imbued them with the faith of the Cross of Christ, or where he had dwelt for any length of time, that all might learn that he was not in the least ashamed of the Cross of our Lord Jesus Christ, which he carried on his forehead." One he set up in the cemetery of his own church in Glasgow, cut from a block of stone of extraordinary size.

[1] See John Buchanan in *The Merchants' House of Glasgow*, p. 516.

[2] Vol. ii., p. 86; and see i., p. 104. Brown says that Cromwell entered Glasgow by way of Dobbie's Loan and Cowcaddens. The reason assigned is that he was informed that the royalists had filled the vaults of the castle with gunpowder and intended to fire it as he passed, and that he took a circuitous route to avoid the danger. There is not, however, a single word of this in any contemporary account, and is, it seems to me, entirely without foundation. The inhabitants of Glasgow, instead of showing a disposition to stand up against the parliamentary General, fled precipitately, magistrates and all, as soon as they heard that he was approaching, although he had sent a messenger in advance with a conciliatory message.

The visit in question was that of 11th to 14th (not 18th to 21st, as Carlyle erroneously puts it) October, 1650. On this occasion he came from Kilsyth. He paid a second and longer visit, 19th to 30th April, 1651, when he came from Hamilton. Brown mixes up the two visits hopelessly. He visited Glasgow a third time in July, 1651 (Baillie, *Letters and Journals*, i., p. cix.; Whitelocke, *Memorials*, p. 498, ed. 1732; Carlyle, *Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches*, ii., p. 126, London, 1845).

As Dobbie's Loan struck off the Kirkintilloch Road at the Stable-Green Port, just beside the castle, it is not easy to see how the alleged manœuvre was to keep Cromwell clear of danger. If there was any foundation for the story that Cromwell entered Glasgow on 11th October, 1650, by way of Cowcaddens, it is much more likely that he left the main road near Huntershill and marched down Possil Road till he reached Cowcaddens.

old line of the Road to Clayslap, which was somewhat to the south of Sauchiehall Road, now Sauchiehall Street, to Newton—on the line of the old road to Dumbarton and where Roman coins and other remains have been found ;[1] or (2) it may have turned north-westwards along the road which crossed the Kelvin at Garscube Ford, and so on to New Kilpatrick.

Dobbie's Loan, it may be explained, was until recently a straggling path, which in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries formed the access to the crofts and common pasture on the north-west of the city, and apparently had its name from one John Dobbie, who owned land in the early part of the seventeenth century outside the Stable-Green Port, and members of the Dobbie family continued to hold land in the neighbourhood for a hundred and fifty years afterwards. It seems to have been the path which was originally known as the Common Vennel of Stable-Green[2] or Stabil-grene Lone,[3] the Common or Public Loan, and in earlier days the Common Way *(communis via)* from the Stabel-grene through Provanside to Otterburne's Cors (le Otterburne's Cors).[4] It never was a thoroughfare or a road of any importance.[5] Rottenrow, on the other hand, was a *via regia*,[6] and one of the main arteries of the city from the earliest times.

St. Kentigern resided in his own city of Glasgow, at the place called Mellingdenor or Mellindenor, and it was here that he received St. Columba and

[1] At Yorkhill, which is part of Over-Newton. A list of the articles is given in *Catalogue*, "*Old Glasgow*" *Exhibition*, No. 1630, Glasgow, 1894.

[2] *Diocesan Registers*, ii., p. 171. In this case it formed the north boundary of three roods of croft-land *(terra campestris)* in Provanside, which had for their south boundary "the burn which flowed by the ends of the gardens on the north side of Ratonraw." In perambulating the lones of the town the magistrates commenced "at the Stable Greyn betuix Brwmehill and Parsonnes Craft" (*Town Council Minutes*, 5th June, 1596).

[3] *Registrum Magni Sigilli*, 1593-1608, No. 1484.

[4] Fraser, *The Maxwells of Pollok*, i., p. 180. On this road, and in Provanside, was situated, in 1462, the dwelling or manse *(mansio)* of Richard Gardner, vicar of Colmonell.

[5] Dobbie's Loan, properly so called, stopped at the east side of the moor of Wester Common. On the west of the moor there was in 1747 a highway and paved causeway leading to the Town's quarries in Wester Common and the highway to Garscube Ford. A path connected this highway with Dobbie's Loan, but it was a mere track, which it was resolved in 1747 to widen and improve. See "Articles and Conditions of the Roup and Sale of those parts of the moor of Wester Common not yet given off," 1747. When this road was opened up, Dobbie's Loan became a through road from Castle Street to Garscube Road. Barry's map of 1775 still shows Dobbie's Loan as stopping short of the Garscube Road.

[6] *Registrum Monasterii de Passelet*, pp. 381, 385 ; *Vicus regius*, see *Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, ii., p. 367. One of the etymologies of Rattan Raw or Rotten Row is Rathad'n Righ (pronounced Ratanree) the King's Road (*N. and Q.*, 3d S. ix. 443, xii. 423).

In some districts of France *via regia* was, in the Middle Ages, the technical term for a Roman road (Guérard, *Cartulaire de l'Abbaye de Chartres*, i., p. xii., Paris, 1840).

that they exchanged pastoral staves.[1] Kentigern's friend and protector, King Rydderch Hael, lived part of the year at Pertnech, a town upon the royal demesne (in villa regia quæ Pertnech nuncupatur), probably the modern Partick.[2] A road must have connected the two places; and the Rottenrow is referred to in 1494 as "Via que ducit ad Partwich."[3] The Rottenrow was therefore the recognised road from Glasgow to Partick, and, if so, it can scarcely be gainsaid that the continuation of the Roman road from Drygait followed the course of the Rottenrow.

The Rottenrow was for long one of the principal accesses to Glasgow.[4] One of the city ports—the Rottenrow Port—stood at its western end,[5] and

[1] *Vita Kentigerni*, xxi., xxxiii., xxxix., xlv. In the Aberdeen Breviary the burn is called Malyndinor. The corruption Molendinar is modern. The name has nothing to do with *molendinum*, or a mill; and the spelling has probably been altered to suit this fancied etymology. In the Town Council Minute of 3rd October, 1581, it is called "the burne Malyndoner."

[2] In 1136 it is called Perdeyc, between 1147 and 1153 Perthec, in 1172 Perdehic, in 1174 and 1179 Pertheic, and in 1181 and 1186 Perthec. See *The Regality Club*, i., p. 143. Pertnech is the reading of the best MS. of the *Vita Kentigerni*, c., xlv.

The lands of Partick formed part of the royal demesne *(in dominio regis)*. At the dedication of the cathedral 7th July, 1136, King David, for the peace of his soul, and the souls of his father and mother, his brothers and sisters, and the salvation of his son Henry, gave to God and the church of St. Kentigern of Glasgu that land in Perdeyc which Ascelin, Archdeacon of Glasgow, held of him by the same meiths and bounds as Ailsi and Tocca held it (*Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, i., p. 9).

[3] In 1642 £72 os. 8d. Scots is "debursit for calseying of Parthwick lone" (Watson, *Memorabilia of the City of Glasgow*, p. 92). This probably refers to the western part of the Rottenrow.

[4] Brown calls it "the north-west entry to the first Cross of Glasgow" (*History of Glasgow*, ii., p. 82).

[5] It is mentioned in 1512 "Porta Vie Ratonum de Glasgw" (*Diocesan Register*, ii., p. 464).

When a visitation of the plague or pest was apprehended orders were given to close the ports, and watchers were placed at them. On 31st October, 1588, "Siclyk it is statut that . . . the Rottin Raw port to be lokit nicht and day, and the kie thairof to be keipit ather be maister Andro Hay or maister Harie Gibsoun" (*Town Council Minutes*, 31st October, 1588. See also 29th October, 1574; 20th September, 1584; 20th August, 1606; 31st August, 1650; 13th September, 1701). Both evidently resided in the Rottenrow. See *infra*, p. 59. During the Jacobite rising of 1715 guard was kept regularly, amongst other places, at the Rattonraw (Watson, *Memorabilia of the City of Glasgow*, p. 322).

Andrew Hay was the well-known parson of Renfrew. See *infra*, p. 59.

Harie Gibsoun was a notary in extensive practice, clerk of the burgh court, and law agent of the town (*Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis*, i., pp. 90, 122; *Burgh Records*, 1573-1642, p. 455, Burgh Records Society). He was owner of two tenements "at the Rattounraw heid," and of certain lands in Provandside, which belonged to the chaplainry of St. Michael (*Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis*, i., p. 75, 159, 169). His wife was Anabella Forsyth, daughter of David Forsyth of Blackhill. Their daughter, Helen Gibson, married Thomas Baillie, merchant in Glasgow, and was mother of Robert Baillie, Professor of Divinity, 1642-1661, and Principal the following year. It seems probable that another daughter, Mary, was the wife of Andrew Spang, and mother of William Spang, minister of the Scottish Church at Campvere, Principal Baillie's correspondent.

along its line the early city was built. The building sites and gardens—or tofts, as they are technically termed—along Rottenrow and Kirkgait, Drygait and Hiegait, or High Street, were practically the only land which in early Glasgow was held in severalty. All the rest was common land, partly arable, partly pasture land. That houses were built along these streets, and that the sites were appropriated to individuals, points to long occupancy and possession. Indeed, the probable explanation of the Romans carrying branch roads through Glasgow east and west, south and north, is that it was the seat of a settled community which they had brought under their influence;[1] and the Roman road may have followed the line of an already existing trail.[2]

The Rottenrow is the most elevated land in the neighbourhood, and, as such, would be the natural site of a native stronghold, with its encircling *rath* (pronounced *raw*)[3] or *vallum*, protecting it from attack, and cutting off the homesteads from the waste—Provanside and the moor of Wester Common—beyond. Caesar's account of a British town is that it was simply a woody fastness, fortified with a ditch and rampart, to serve as a place of retreat against enemies.[4]

We know from history that a Prince or Chief of great power and influence ruled in these parts; and the probability is that Kentigern originally came to Glasgow and settled himself beside the Chief, in order to have his protection; just as he returned here from Wales after Rhydderch had finally established his power by his victory at Ardderyd, and lived

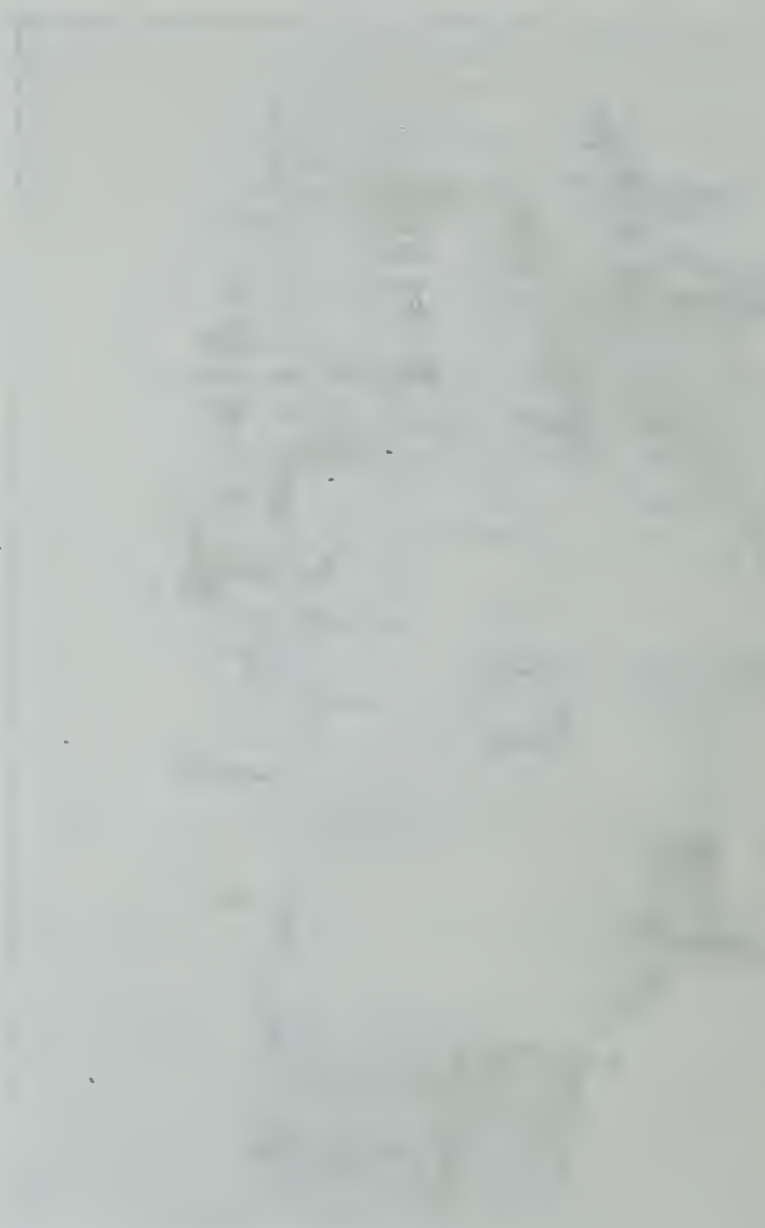
[1] Gibbon locates the cannibal Attacotti in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, but rather for the purpose of turning a sentence than as a statement of fact. The foundation of the suggestion was a passage in the modern forgery which passes under the name of the mythical Richard of Cirencester (*Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, c. xxv., Vol. iii., p. 270, ed. Smith).

Professor Rhys considers that the correct spelling of the name is Atecotti, and that it means old or ancient, and marks this tribe out as a people of older standing in the country than the Brythons, to whom they possibly owed the name (*Celtic Britain*, pp. 218, 275, London, 1882).

[2] Fosbrooke, *Encyclopædia of Antiquities*, i., p. 518, London, 1825, 4to. Many so-called Roman roads are "really pre-Roman British roads, though adapted and altered into military highways by the Romans" (Phené, *Memoirs of the International Congress of Anthropology*, Chicago, 1893, p. 118; Chicago, 1894, 828; *Antiquarian Year Book*, p. 86, London, 1845).

[3] The Gaelic *rathan* means security. A curious account of the Irish *rais* is given by William Buchanan (*Essay on the Family of Buchanan*, p. 13, Glasgow, 1723, 4to). The Welsh *garth* means an encampment.

[4] *De Bello Gallico*, v. 21. Strabo gives a similar account, *Geographica*, iv. 5, § 2. On the towns of the Gauls and Germans, see Caesar, *De Bello Gallico*, iii. 12; Schayes, *La Belgique et les Pays-bas avant et pendant la domination romaine*, T. i., pp. 67, 161, and list of works, T. iii., p. 583, 2nd edition, Bruxelles, 1877.



near him. In Ireland it was a common practice for the chiefs to give a *rath* to the Christian teachers, where they settled and formed a monastic establishment;[1] and when Kentigern retired to Wales, he founded a large monastery,[2] and had several grants of land from Maelgwyn Gwyned, the king of North Wales at the time.[3] The Rottenrow may have been the home of such an establishment; and, curiously enough, the land to the north and the south of it, as will presently be explained, constituted a distinct ecclesiastical property, held in after times by the Subdean of Glasgow, and over part of which at least he exercised baronial jurisdiction,[4] independent alike of the Bishop and the burgh.[5] It may be that this property was the original grant to St. Mungo upon his first establishment in Glasgow.

The saint's own name was Mungo or Munghu;[6] Kentigern, chief lord, is a title.[7] It is true that he was *Episcopus Brittonum* rather than *Episcopus Glasguensis*, and the title may indicate his authority in the church, but it may also refer to his position among the tribal communities around Glasgow. The Inquisition of David, Prince of Cumbria, in or about the year 1120 or 1121 shows that the bishops of Glasgow then held great possessions throughout a wide district. Jocelin of Furness, when explaining the meaning of the title, says[8] that King Rederech or Rhydderch subjected himself to the saint, and that it became a custom in the Cambrian kingdom that the prince should be subject to the bishop. But whatever may be the explanation of the early

[1] See Stuart, *The Book of Deer*, pp. cxxvii. *et seq.*, and cxlvii. The Abbey of Scone had a grant of the church of Logy Mahedd in Athol with the *rath* "que est caput comitatus" (*Liber de Scone*, p. 35).

The primitive Irish monastery was protected by a similar *rath*, or, as it was often termed, *lios* (pronounced *lis*). Stuart, *ut supra*, p. cxlix. In early muniments of title of the bishopric of Glasgow the lands named *Leys* are mentioned immediately after Neutun and before Ramnishoren, the modern Ramshorn (*Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, i., p. 147).

[2] *Vita Kentigerni*, c. xxv. He had a monastery at Glasgow (*ib.*, cc. xxi., xxxviii).

[3] Skene, *Celtic Scotland*, ii., p. 189. The Welsh kings were in use to make grants to saints, as was done in Scotland and Ireland (Seebohm, *The Tribal System in Wales*, p. 172).

[4] The word *rath* was used as the Celtic term for a Court hill (Robertson, *Gaelic Topography of Scotland*, p. 492).

[5] St. Teilo, founder of the church of Llandaff, had a grant of certain property which not only gave immunity from all *census terrenus* or tribute to secular chieftains, but transferred judicial jurisdiction from the *brenhin* or king to the bishop (Seebohm, *The Tribal System in Wales*, p. 177).

[6] The translation of the name Mungu, according to Jocelin, is "Cara Familia," "The Dear Family," perhaps pointing to the tribal system and family relationship. It is pure Welsh not Gaelic (Skene, *Celtic Scotland*, ii., p. 183).

[7] Compare the Breton *Tyern*, *Pentyern*, *Mactiern*, occurring in *Cartulaire de l'Abbaye de Redon en Bretagne*, *passim*, Paris, 1863, 4to; and *Vortigern*, Pearson, *History of England in the Middle Ages*, i., p. 100.

[8] *Vita Kentigerni*, c. xxxiii.

occupation of Glasgow and its selection as a bishop's see, the Inquisition of Prince David shows that it had in his day become a place of consequence with a history then ancient.

Charters were practically unknown in Scotland prior to this period, and ownership rested upon possession alone. The report of this Commission of Inquiry was therefore preserved as a muniment of title, but from that time onwards written deeds were in use and the Cathedral chartulary enables us to trace in some detail the growth of the city, and the history of the burgesses and their dwellings.

The Rottenrow does not appear on record for more than a century after the date of the Inquisition. It is first mentioned in 1283, during the episcopate of Robert Wischard, the faithful ally of Robert Bruce, when Gilbert, the Bishop's Chamberlain, held a burgage in the "Ratonraw," next to the Wyndheid,[1] three roods in extent.[2] It had formerly belonged to Alexander, the Constable of Glasgow, and after various transmissions became, in 1321, the property of the Abbey of Paisley.[3] Sir Maurice Starine, Chaplain, had the steading to the west.[4] Many of the clergy owned property in the street, and several of the religious foundations were endowed with tenements in the Rottenrow, or with annual rents payable from property there. The Vicars of the Choir held various tenements on both sides of the Rottenrow, and annual rents payable from others. The Rood Altar, the Chantry of St. Manchan (who was buried at Campsie, and to whom the church of the parish is dedicated),[5] the Chantry in the Aisle

[1] *Registrum de Passelet*, p. 382.

[2] The qualification of a burgess was a borowage or burgage (*burgagium*), the holding of a rood of land (*una perticata terre*) at the least (*Leges Burgorum*, c. 49; cf. c. 1). *Perticata terrae* is translated "a rood of land" in the old Scots version of the Burgh Laws. See also *Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, i., p. 465, "roda seu perticata terre."

[3] This is probably the property described about 1605 as "The tenement of Paslay at Wyndheid" (*Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis*, i., p. 177). See *R.M.S.*, 1580-93, Nos. 1320, 2070. The abbot and convent had other property on the west side of High Street below the Wyndheid. See *Liber Collegii N.D.*, p. 117.

[4] This tenement at the Reformation seems to have been the property of Master Robert Herbertsoun, chaplain of the chantry of the Apostles Peter and Paul in the crypt of the Cathedral, who in 1558 bestowed it on his son, John Herbertsoun (*R.M.S.*, 1546-80, No. 2497). It was bounded on the west by lands belonging to the chantry of St. Thomas the Martyr, and to James Stobo, citizen of Glasgow, respectively. It paid five merks annually to the Hospital of St. Nicholas. See *infra*, p. 70.

[5] "iiij. Kl. Octobris (*i.e.* 28th September), in Scocia Sancti Machani episcopi. Hic apud Campsi in Lenox sepultus: vite et virtutum speculum singulare. Gentem illam moribus et fide instructam sua exhortatione a viciis ad vitam reduxit." *Martyologium secundum usum Ecclesie Aberdonensis* (*P.S.A. Scot.* ii., p. 269).

of St. Michael the Archangel behind the great south door of the Cathedral, and the Chapel of St. Roche, near the site of the present St. Rollox, were all endowed with property situated in the Rottenrow.

Transactions affecting Rottenrow property were of common occurrence, and many of the older deeds, which record these, have been preserved, and show that four hundred years ago things were managed very much as at present. Most of the deeds are in Latin, but a few are in the vernacular. Thus, in 1434 John Stewart, then Subdean, feued out an acre of land in the Densyde, said to be on the north side (but this must be a mistake for the south side) of Ratownrawe, to Thome of Welk, burgess of Glasgow, for payment to him and his successors in office of an annual feu-duty of 6s. 8d. Scots; the "said Thome of Welk beand oblist to byg a sufficiand tenement on the said akyr of land within a yher folowand the date of thir letrez and alsua to mac the half of the calse befor the forfromt of the said akyr als far als to thaim pertenyn and til vphald."[1] Sir Walter Ra, notary, parson of Garvald (presumably Garvald in Dumfriesshire, now included in the parish of Kirkmichael), is one of the witnesses, and probably the draftsman of the deed, which is deserving of notice as containing in a short form the very clauses which are still inserted in the original rights of building land. It is also interesting as showing how the men of Glasgow spoke and wrote in the days of James I. and Henry VI., of Charles V. and Jeanne d'Arc, of Barbour and Lydgate."[2]

The Rottenrow, as we learn from John M'Ure,[3] was of the length from

The property of St. Manchan's Chantry was on the north side, beside the manses of the rectors of Moffat and Auld Roxburgh (*Diocesan Registers*, ii., p. 445; Renwick, *Abstracts of Protocols*, p. 73).

[1] *Liber Collegii N.D.*, p. 249.

According to the Martyrology of the Mother Church of Glasgow John Stewart, subdean, died upon 19th February, 1427 (*Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, ii., p. 615). This is either a mistake, or, which is improbable, there is an error in the date of the above deed. He was subdean in 1418 (*Liber Collegii N.D.*, p. 239).

[2] As another specimen of the language and of the legislation of the day take this statute:—"The King and the thre estatis has ordanyt, that na man in burghe be fundyn in tavernys at wyne, aile or beir, efter the straik of ix houris, and the bell that salbe rongyn in the said burghe. The quhilkis beande fundyn, the alderman ande bailzeis sall put them in the Kingis presone: The quhilk gif thai do not, thai sall pay for ilk tyme at thai be fundyn culpabill befor the Chamerlane l.s." *i.e.* fyftie schillinges (*The Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*, ii., p. 24; 1436, c. 8, or according to the common notation, Act 1436, c. 144. In the editions of the Statutes in common use the spelling is somewhat modernized).

The meaning of the last clause is that the Chamberlain on his circuit was to inquire into the manner in which the Statute was executed, and if the Magistrates were found negligent they were to be fined.

[3] *A View of the City of Glasgow*, p. 124, ed. MacVean.

east to west five hundred and eighteen ells, and six ells two feet in breadth. The length of the Drygait and Rottenrow together comprehend, he tells us, the breadth of Glasgow at the north end thereof, which is one thousand one hundred and eighteen ells. Commencing at the Wyndheid, the Rottenrow ran westwards to what is now known as High John Street.[1] From thence a very indifferent road, formerly known as the Common Lone,[2] latterly as Rottenrow Lane, led,[3] until comparatively recent times, along the north side of Cribbscroft and the Ramshorn lands to the Cow Loan, which it struck on the Crackling-House Brae, at a point in the modern Dundas Street, about forty yards south of Cathedral Street.[4] About midway between the Wyndheid and the present John Street stood the Rottenrow Port. To the south of the Rottenrow lay the Deanside,[5] extending eastwards to the gardens at the back of the houses in High Street; then, to the west came Cribbscroft—formerly known as the Crukis Knowis, Croupis Croft, the Crubbis or Crobs. These two areas extended southwards to the present line of George Street, to the south of which again was situated Craignaught and the Greyfriars' Monastery, near the site of the present North Albion Street.[6] To the west of this lay Renald's or Ronald's Yard,[7] and then

[1] Taking M'Ure's measurement as correct, the Rottenrow terminated in his day (1736) near the head of the present Montrose Street.

[2] Sasine Elizabeth Flemyng, *William Hegait's Protocol*, 15th October, 1551.

[3] It passed through Doghillock, part of the lands of Provanside.

[4] A spur ran north from Rottenrow Lane to Garscube Road. See Revised Condescendence for the Magistrates (5th February, 1828) in Dawson and Mitchell's case.

[5] The Deynesyide Yairde is described in the Sasine of Archibald Lyoune in *William Hegait's Protocol*, 28th September, 1555.

[6] In 1304 the Bishop by charter, subsequently confirmed by the Chapter, granted a perpetual servitude of leading the Meadow-Well (Meduwel) from Deanside into the Cloister of the Black Friars for necessary uses (*Munimenta Fratrum Ordinis Predicatorum* in *Liber Collegii N.D.*, p. 151). The well is now 88 George Street (*Glasgow Past and Present*, iii., p. 417).

[7] By charter dated 31st May, 1494, Archibald Quhitelaw, Subdean of Glasgow, founded a chantry at the Altar of St. John the Baptist in the Cathedral, and as part of the endowment made a gift of an annual rent of 8 shillings, payable from the lands and garden of Malcolm Renald, lying on the Densyde, near the monastery of the Grey Friars, between the Ramyshorne lands on the west and the lands formerly of Alan Dunlop on the east (*Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, ii. 487). It was otherwise known as the chantry of St. Anne (Sasine Archibald Lyoune, *William Hegait's Protocol*, 28th September, 1555). In modern times Ronald's, or Douglas's Yard, as it came to be called, was at the end of Bun's Wynd, between Deanside Lane and Deanside Well on the west and the Ramshorn lands on the east. It lay north of Greyfriars Yard, which at one time belonged to Sir William Fleming, and to the south of Deanside. See Sasine, Jonet Lyoun, 1st March, 158$\frac{7}{8}$, *Archibald Heygate's Protocol*, f. 44; Sasine, John Wright, *B. R.*, 22nd January, 1803; *Diocesan Registers*, ii., 435.

Bun's Wynd ran westwards from High Street to Greyfriars Wynd leading to the south and Deanside

the Archbishop's lands of Ramshorn—anciently Ramnishoren, Rammishorne, Rammyshorne, or Romyshorne—which, to the west of Cribbscroft, extended northwards as far as the Rottenrow.[1]

The houses on both sides of the Rottenrow had gardens behind them. Those on the north side were bounded by a small burn, often referred to in old title deeds as the *Stagnum* or Stank,[2] which separated them from Provanside (Provandside or Provandesyde, anciently Prolbansyd), which lay between this burn on the south and the Wester Common upon the north, and extended westwards as far as Dundas Street and the lands of Cowcaddens.[3]

By a statute made in 1266, during the short episcopate of John de Cheyam, it was ordered that the canons of the Cathedral should have prebendal manses attached to their stalls, which they might occupy during their terms of residence in Glasgow.[4] These manses were in the Rottenrow and Drygait, the Kirkgait and Limmerfields, and between the Bishop's garden on

Lane leading north to the Rottenrow. By the formation of George Street Bun's Wynd became extinct, and was replaced by St. Nicholas Street (*Glasgow Past and Present*, iii., pp. 382, 417). Greyfriars Wynd is now Shuttle Street. As to the acquisition of the Greyfriars Yard by Sir William Fleming, see *Glasgow Past and Present*, iii. 418.

Ronald's Yard, or at least part of it, was treated as non-burghal (Sasine, John Dougall, 24th June, 1663, *P.R., Renfrew and Regality*, f. 104); although described as within the territory of the burgh of Glasgow (*Diocesan Registers*, ii., p. 492; *Archibald Heygate's Protocol*, 1st March, 158⅞). The explanation probably is that the Deanside, or Dene Syde, formed part of the subdean's lands, which, as will be afterwards mentioned, were subject to the jurisdiction of the subdean and his bailie, and not of the bailies of Glasgow. See *Diocesan Registers*, ii., pp. 168, 183, 229, 261, 262.

[1] See Sasine Flemyngs, *Archibald Heygait's Protocol*, 25th May, 1588, f. 72. Ramshorn was outwith the burgh, and was subject to the jurisdiction of the Bailie of the Regality. Cf. *R.M.S.*, 1580-93, No. 465.

[2] "Torrens alluens fines hortorum borealis partis vici Ratonum" (*Diocesan Registers of Glasgow*, ii., p. 171). See Fraser, *The Maxwells of Pollok*, i., p. 180. The Puile or Stank (*R.M.S.*, 1593-1608, No. 1484).

[3] See *R.M.S.*, 1580-93, No. 1112; Renwick, *Abstracts of Protocols*, p. 33, and *R.M.S.*, 1609-20, No. 643, where the northern boundary of Provandsyde is given as Glasgow Burn, now known as St. Enoch Burn, and the southern as the Common Lone. See also Renwick, *Abstracts of Protocols*, p. 14.

Provanside was in the *ager Glasguensis*—Glasgow Field, as the district is still known (see *Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis*, i., p. 29), but curiously rendered "Glasgow Green" in the *Diocesan Registers*, vol. i., p. 366. Prebenda appears as the equivalent of Provand in 1428; Johannes de Prebenda burgensis burgi de Glasgw (*Liber Collegii N.D.*, p. 245). See also *Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, i., pp. 78, 86, 90, 119, 120, 123, 234.

[4] *Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, i., p. 173. By a statute of the Scottish Church made in 1222 it was ordered that a manse should be built near every Scottish church for the reception of the ordinary by the vicar (*Statuta Ecclesiae Scoticanae*, ii., p. 13, Bannatyne Club; cf. *Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, i., p. 97).

the west, and the Molendinar burn on the east. None of them were to the south of the Wyndhead. High Street was as yet mainly the road which led to the Ford over Clyde, with here and there a house and its appendant garden, and was in fact, the first "new" town of Glasgow.[1]

[1] There were 32 Canons (*Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, pp. 340, 344, 346; *Book of the Universall Kirk*, i., p. 224). Of these four were dignitaries (the *quatuor personae* or *canonici habentes dignitates. Diocesan Registers*, ii., p. 129), the dean, precentor, chancellor, and treasurer, with their deputies, the subdean, subchanter, and sacrist. The scribe or chapter clerk (*Decani et capituli Glasguensis notarius et scriba juratus: Liber Collegii N.D.*, p. 79; *Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, ii., p. 415, *Diocesan Registers*, ii., 336), the deputy of the chancellor was not a member of the chapter. Two of the canons were the archdeacons of Glasgow and Teviotdale respectively. The remaining twenty-three were simple canons (*canonici non habentes dignitates sed simplices prebendas. Diocesan Registers*, ii., p. 129). Apparently a few of the latter had no manses. The manses known to have existed were as follows:—

1. The Deanery, said to have been on Deanside, beyond the Rottenrow port; but this is a mistake. The Dean's house was to the south of the Cathedral, and was acquired by the town in 1575 (*Town Council Minutes*, p. 50, ed. Maitland Club); *infra*, p. 62. The rector of Hamilton was Dean.
2. The Precentor's manse, on the east side of the Vicar's Alley, to the north of the Cathedral burying-ground, and to the west of the Chancellor's manse (*R.M.S.*, 1609-20, No. 138). The rector of Kilbride was Cantor, Chanter, or Precentor.
3. The Chancellor's manse, immediately to the north of the Cathedral, and to the east of the Chanter's (*R.M.S.*, 1609-20, No. 138). The parson of Campsie was Chancellor.
4. The Treasurer's manse, to the south of the Cathedral churchyard. The rector of Carnwarth was Treasurer.
5. The Subdeanery (*mansus Subdecani. Diocesan Registers*, ii., p. 183) was on the Molendinar Burn to north of Drygait, adjoining the manses of Tarbolton and Cardross (*Diocesan Registers*, ii., p. 258). The rector of Cadder and Monkland was Subdean.
6. The manse of the Archdeacon of Glasgow, on the south of the Drygait near the Wyndheid (*Henry Gibson's Protocol*, 7th June, 1564, f. 110; *Archibald Heygait's Protocol*, 15th March, $158\frac{7}{8}$, f. 49; *R.M.S.*, 1593-1608, No. 544). The rector of Peebles was Archdeacon of Glasgow.
7. The manse of the Archdeacon of Teviotdale, on the west side of Kirkgait (*R.M.S.* 1593-1608, No. 206). The rector of Morbotle was Archdeacon of Teviotdale.
8. The manse of the Rector of Stobo, on the south side of Drygait (*Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis*, i., p. 295; ii., p. 172; *Diocesan Registers*, ii., p. 42; *William Heygate's Protocol*, 30th August, 1558, f. 88; *Archibald Heygait's Protocol*, 1st September, 1587, f. 14).
9. The manse of the Rector of Govan, on the north side of Kirkgait (*R.M.S.* 1593-1608, No. 795; *Diocesan Registers*, ii., 433).
10. The manse of the Rector of Renfrew, to the south of the manse of the Rector of Govan (*R.M.S.* 1593-1608, No. 795). The property of this prebend is mentioned *R.M.S.*, 1593-1608, No. 1279.
11. The manse of Glasgow 1°, or Parson of Glasgow ("*mansus prebendarii de Glasgu primo.*" *Liber Collegii N.D.*, p. 51). The original manse was on the north side of the Cathedral, beyond those of the Precentor and Chancellor (Sasine, Trustees for the creditors of Richard Hill, *B. R.*, 9th July, 1752; cf. *R.M.S.*, 1580-93, No. 1808). A

The manses in Rottenrow were those of the prebendaries of Carstairs, Moffat, Eddleston, Old Roxburgh, and Luss.

later manse adjoined that of the Subdean (*Burgh Records*, 30th May, 1574; *R.M.S.*, 1580-93, No. 614).

The former, however, seems to have been feued out (*R.M.S.*, 1580-93, No. 1808; *Ib.*, 1620-33, No. 828; *Inquisitiones Speciales*, Lanark, No. 53). The garden lay to the north of those of the Precentor and Chancellor (*Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, ii., p. 434).

Property of this prebend is mentioned in *R.M.S.*, 1580-93, No. 1808, 1232; *The Regality Club*, ii., p. 2.

12. The manse of the Prebendary of Barlanark, or Provan, said to be in the Kirkgait.
13. The manse of the Rector of Carstairs was in the Rottenrow.
14. The manse of the Parson of Erskine was in the Limmerfields, see *infra*, p. 58; *R.M.S.* 1580-93, No. 1833; *Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, ii., p. 438; cf. *R.M.S.*, 1546-80, No. 2664. The prebendary of Erskine was sacrista major (*Diocesan Registers*, ii., 263, 298, 299, 324).
15. The Subchanter's manse was to the north of the Cathedral, and fronted the road leading from the Castle to the Molendinar Burn. It stood on the north side of that road, between the Chancellor's manse on the west, and the Molendinar on the east (*Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, pp. 346-434; *R.M.S.* 1546-80, No. 2035; *Ib.*, 1580-93, No. 543; *Ib.*, 1593-1608, No. 918). The prebendary of Durisdeer was Subchanter.

In 1567 Master John Hammilton, Subchanter of Glasgow, in consideration of the sum of 500 merks, and for relieving himself of the debt he had contracted "in this stormy time of the dissipation of the Scottish Church," feued out the manse, then ruinous, with its gardens and the Subchanter's croft of 4 acres, to Master Archibald Colquhoun, rector of Stobo. He reserved to himself two bed-chambers (*cubicula*) above the hall in the manse during his term of residence as canon, and the right of walking in the gardens whenever the sweetness of the air (*aeris serenitas*) invited or he otherwise desired. (*R.M.S.*, 1546-80, No. 2035; cf. *Ib.*, No. 2994; *Ib.*, 1580-93, No. 543; *Ib.*, 1593-1608, No. 918.)

In 1570, Mr. Peter Young, "pedagog to the king," was presented to the subchantry of Glasgow, and the parsonage and vicarage of Durisdeer, vacant by the decease of Sir John Hamilton.

16. The manse of the Rector of Ancrum was on the north of the Cathedral to the east of the Palace and Archbishop's garden, and to the south of the manses of the Vicars of the Choir (*Diocesan Registers*, ii., p. 247; *Henry Gibson's Protocol*, 28th July, 1570, f. 9; *Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis*, i., p. 160; *R.M.S.* 1546-80, No. 2148). This is perhaps the manse granted by Bishop John de Cheyam (*Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, i., p. 177).

The manse, as it existed at the Reformation, had been built shortly before by Master John Thorntoun, who then held the prebend, and had never entered the rental of the chapter. It passed on his death to his brother, Master James Thornetoun, who succeeded him in the prebend, and who was also precentor of Murray. In 1573 the latter feued it to his cousin, Gilbert Thornetoun, writer in Edinburgh, and Katharine Stewart, his wife, reserving to himself the use of the manse during residence as canon (*R.M.S.*, 1546-80, No. 2148). The Precentor had an illegitimate son, called Gilbert, who was legitimated in 1550 (*R.M.S.*, 1546-80, No. 492).

17. The manse of the Rector of Eddleston was on the north side of Rottenrow.

The manse of the rector of Carstairs was on the north side of the street, a short distance west of the Kirkgait.[1]

18. The manse of Glasgow 2° was in the Drygait (*Diocesan Registers*, ii., p. 158; and also pp. 42, 64, 84, 154).
19. The manse of the Rector of Cardross was on the north side of the Drygait (*Diocesan Registers*, ii., p. 258), between the manse of Erskine on the east and the Molendinar Burn on the west. It was feued out in 1575 by Master Thomas Archibald, the rector of Cardross, to George Huchesoun, son of Thomas Huchesoun, burgess of Glasgow, reserving right of occupation to the rector and his successors during residence as canons (*R.M.S.*, 1546-80, No. 2664; *Ib.*, 1593-1608, No. 1770).
20. The manse of the Rector of Moffat was on the north side of Rottenrow.
21. The manse of the Rector of Ashkirk is mentioned *Diocesan Registers*, ii., p. 348, 364; *Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis*, i., p. 160. It was in the Drygait, on the north side (*Diocesan Registers*, ii., 364), and seems to have passed to Gabriel Corbett of Hargray (*R.M.S.*, 1593-1608, No. 1770).
22. The manse of the Rector of Tarbolton was on the north side of the Drygait (*Diocesan Registers*, ii., p. 258).
23. The manse of the Rector of Cambuslang, at the Drygaithead, to the south of a property which formerly belonged to the Vicars of the Choir, and afterwards to Sir Bartilnus Symsoun, and adjoining the house of the Stewarts of Minto. It extended southwards to the Molendinar Burn (*R.M.S.*, 1593-1608, No. 918; *Ib.*, 1546-80, No. 2375). The rector of Cambuslang was Sacrist. The manse was feued in 1574 by Claud Hammiltoun, Commendator of Paisley, who then held the prebend, to William Cunninghame, burgess of Glasgow, and Elizabeth Colquhoun, his wife (*R.M.S.*, 1546-80, No. 2375; cf. *Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis*, i., p. 295). In 1599 it became the property of Archibald Gibsoun, commissary clerk of Glasgow (*R.M.S.*, 1593-1608, No. 918).
24. The manse of the Rector of Eaglesham was in Drygaithead.
25. The manse of the Parson of Luss, afterwards "the auld pedagogie," was on south side of the Rottenrow. There was an earlier manse on the north side of the Rottenrow.
26. The manse of the Parson of Douglas was in Drygait. It was acquired by the Earl of Eglinton (*Burgh Records*, 6th June, 1581; and 5th June, 1574).
27. The manse of the Parson of Auld Roxburgh was on the north side of Rottenrow (*Diocesan Registers*, ii., pp. 445, 442, 489).

The canons whose manses are not mentioned were—

28. Ayr. See *infra*, p. 70.
29. Kirkmaho.
30. Killearn.
31. Sanquhar.
32. Cumnock.

In the list of prebends given in *The Booke of the Universall Kirk*, Bothernok, *i.e.* Baldernock, is entered, as is also Provand, but the former is probably a mistake for Barlanark; and, if so, another name for Provand.

In that list, however, Glasgow 2° is omitted. That there was a distinct prebend under this title is beyond controversy. In the early part of the sixteenth century Master David Coningham was prebendary of Glasgow 2°, and Official. See *Diocesan Registers*, ii., pp. 49, 50, 72, 80, 98, 101, 106,

[1] Sasine John Robertoune, *William Hegait's Protocol*, 24th April, 1550.


CONFECTIONER
TAYLOR
STYLIST

At the time of the Reformation it was held by James Kennedy, and shortly before that period it was in the occupation of James Cottis.[1] According to our ancient consistorial law, marriage was prohibited within the

190. Glasgow 1° held the parsonage, and Glasgow 2° held the vicarage of the parish of Glasgow. Thus Master Archibald Douglas is described as "Rector and canon of Glasgow and prebendary of Glasgow *primo*" (*R.M.S.*, 1546-80, No. 2954; 1580-93, Nos. 547, 1808). Master John Houston was "canonicus ecclesie metropolitane Glasguensis et de Glasgu in eadem nuncupata prebenda prebendarius" (Fraser, *Memorials of the Montgomeries*, ii., p. 163). Master Robert Harbertsoun was "canonicus Glasguensis de Glasgw secundo prebendarius" (*R.M.S.*, 1546-80, No. 2956). It may be that the house of Glasgow 2° in Drygait was private property, and not attached to the prebend.

Gibson's statement (*History of Glasgow*, p. 49) that Glasgow 2° was subchanter is incorrect. The rector of Durisdeer was subchanter.

The order of precedence of the canons has not been preserved. The four "personae" or dignitaries, however, probably occupied terminal stalls as at Salisbury, which was taken as a pattern by Glasgow (*Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, i., pp. 176, 189). In this case the precentor and treasurer would occupy the stalls on the north side. In entering the choir from the west, the stall of the dean would be on the right hand, and that of the precentor on the left; at the east of the choir, the stall of the chancellor would be on the right hand, that of the treasurer opposite to it on the left hand. Jones, *Fasti Ecclesiae Sarisberiensis*, p. 197, London, 1879, 4to; *Vetus Registrum Sarisberiense*, i., pp. xxvii., 20, London, 1883 (Rolls Series).

The practice in most Scottish cathedrals, and in the English cathedrals of the old foundation, was for the bishop to be a canon, and hold a prebend. Thus the bishop of Moray had a stall in the choir and a place in the chapter as a prebendary, but he had no dignity or pre-eminence there as bishop (*Registrum Moraviense*, p. xvii.). When a bishop was not a canon he presided in the Chapter in right of his office, but not as a member. In Glasgow the bishop does not seem to have been a canon, unless it was he who held the prebend of Barlanark; but the facts do not accord with this, as the prebendaries of Barlanark who are mentioned were not the bishops of the see. In absence of the dean, the subdean presided in the chapter (*R.M.S.*, 1546-80, No. 2497).

The capitular chancellor is not to be confounded with the present Anglican chancellor of a diocese, an office which was unknown in pre-reformation times. The bishop's ecclesiastical jurisdiction was then exercised by his Official. The pre-reformation chancellor was the draftsman and secretary of the chapter. Thus the duty of the chancellor of Aberdeen was to compose the letters and charters of the chapter, and to read therein the letters that came to them (Orem, *A Description of the Chanonry in Old Aberdeen*, p. 28, London, 1782, 4to, in *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*). The chancellor of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, was "magister scholarum." He also composed the letters and deeds of the chapter, and whatever was read in chapter was read by him. The seal was in his custody, and he received one pound of pepper as his fee for sealing any deed (Simpson, *Registrum Statutorum et Consuetudinum Ecclesiae Cathedralis Sancti Pauli Londinensis*, pp. xxvi., 23, London, 1873, 4to; Simpson, *Chapters in the History of Old St. Paul's*, p. 31, London, 1881, 8vo; Newcourt, *Repertorium Ecclesiasticum*, i., p. 108, London, 1708, fol.). It was the same at Salisbury (*Vetus Registrum Sarisberiense*, i., pp. 8, 214, London, 1883; *Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, i., p. 170). In Glasgow the chancellor was *magister scholarum* as in St. Paul's (*Ib.* ii., p. 490). He might have a coadjutor (*Diocesan Registers*, ii., p. 76). As a general term *cancellarius* is used as an equivalent of *notarius* or draftsman, the conveyancer of modern times. Chancellor in its original sense is still used in Scotland when we speak of the *chancellor* of a jury.

The usual term for a prebendal manse is *mansus prebendalis* (*e.g. Diocesan Registers*, ii., pp. 256,

[1] *Liber Collegii N.D.*, p. 60; see *Diocesan Registers*, ii., p. 490.

fourth degrees of consanguinity and affinity, and the prohibition was extended constructively to godfathers and godmothers, sponsors and their children,[1] and a marriage between persons so related was invalid. It was a common device for a man who wished to be rid of his wife to hunt up evidence of the existence of such an impediment, and then to get the marriage set aside as void and illegal.[2] The prohibition could, however, be relaxed, and it was the practice, when the relationship was known, to apply to the Pope for a dispensation.[3] It is in a proceeding of this nature that we get a peep of Prebendary Cottis, and are introduced within his manse in Glasgow. On 3rd June, 1545, he and certain others met in his house at eight o'clock in the morning, and by Papal authority, granted a dispensation of the impediments of the fourth degree of consanguinity between David Watson and Margaret Stirling, and allowed them to marry, banns and all other solemnities being observed.[4]

According to M'Ure,[5] the manse of Carstairs was acquired after the

258) or *mansio* (*Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, ii., p. 434), but occasionally *hospitium*, that is, hostery or guest house, is used (*e.g. R.M.S.*, 1513-46, Nos. 3121 and 3140, where *hospitium* is applied to the manse of the subdean; and *R.M.S.*, 1609-20, No. 138, where *hospitium* is applied to the manse of the Chanter and the manse of the Chancellor of Glasgow. Cf. *Hospicium Thome Rois*, 1567; Fraser, *Memorials of the Montgomeries*, ii., p. 195). This is an indication of the obligation upon canons to use hospitality. Thus at Exeter a canon was to keep an honest household, with open doors for honest guests (Walcott, *Cathedralia*, p. 111; see also p. 129). In 1220 the canons of Jedburgh agreed with the bishop of Glasgow to erect suitable houses near their churches in his diocese, where he could be entertained (*ubi Episcopus possit hospitari*).—*Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, i., p. 97. See *Statuta Ecclesiae Scoticanae*, ii., p. 64.

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[1] *Liber Officialis Sancti Andree*, p. xvii. *et sqq.* xxxvi. (Abbotsford Club, 1845). After the Reformation the prohibition was restricted to those nearer than seconds in degrees of consanguinity and affinity (1567, c. 15).

[2] *E.g.* the case of the Earl of Bothwell and Lady Jean Gordon (Stuart, *Lost Chapter in the History of Mary Queen of Scots Recovered*, Edinburgh, 1874; Lindsay, *Mary Queen of Scots and her Marriage with Bothwell*, London, 1883).

[3] Other examples will be found in the *Diocesan Registers*, *e.g.*, ii., pp. 389, 405; Theiner, *Vetera Monumenta*, pp. 278, 280, 289, 306, 307, 362, 477.

Robert II. in 1364, when steward of Scotland, founded a chantry in the Cathedral of Glasgow in consideration of the Papal dispensation for his marriage with Elizabeth More. It was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. Kentigern, and endowed with a pension of ten marks sterling (*Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, i., p. 273; Gordon, *Dissertation concerning the Marriage of Robert Seneschal of Scotland with Elizabeth More*, in *Scotia Rediviva*, p. 185, Edinburgh, 1826; Stuart, *Genealogical History of the Stewarts*, pp. 410, 418. He gives a number of other dispensations, p. 427 *et sqq.*)

[4] Bain, *The Stirlings of Craigbernard and Glorat*, p. 96 (1883). Such proceedings seem usually to have been conducted in a private house, not in court (*e.g. Diocesan Registers*, ii., pp. 64, 84, 154, 176, 405).

[5] *A View of the City of Glasgow*, p. 45 (ed. MacVean). Scott, *Fasti Ecclesiae Scotianae*, ii., p. 3.

Reformation by Mr. David Wemyss, the first Protestant minister of Glasgow,[1] and from his heir female it came by marriage to John Hall, chirurgeon. It was sold in 1754 to Francis Dunlop, merchant in Glasgow, by Susanna, Barbara, and Lillias Hall, John M'Brayne, and others, the heirs portioners of John Hall,[2] and was purchased in 1823 by the Glasgow Gas Light Company.[3] It had a garden which ran northwards and formed the western boundary of the Alms House Yard, originally the garden of the manse of the Archdeacon of Teviotdale.

Mr. David Wemyss was for many years a very active minister of the church and a prominent figure in Glasgow. He was one of those in St. Andrews whom the first General Assembly, 20th December, 1560, thought "maist qualified in ministreing and teaching." He became minister of Ratho, and was translated to Glasgow about the end of 1562. He was no favourer of bishops, and was twice dragged out of his pulpit to make way for one.[4] Deeds of violence were in those times of daily occurrence, and an assault upon the public street was by no means unusual. In August, 1587, when Mr. Wemyss was on his way from the High Kirk—no doubt to his house in the Rottenrow—he was attacked near the Wyndhead by William Cunningham—an ex-bailie[5]—and his son Humphrey, who occupied the manse of Cambuslang, at Drygaithead.[6] They fell upon him, each being armed "with a quhingear and a pistolet, called him a liar, and struck him on the neck and on the breast, and made him retire." In fear of his life, Mr. David "cast his gown over his arm, and drew his quhingear in defence";[7] and more serious movements might have taken place had the assailants not been interrupted by the timely arrival of Mr. Andrew Hay, parson of Renfrew, a resident in the street, who "was coming down the Rattenrow at the time." He intervened, and prevented greater breach of the peace, which he was all the more able to do as he "had an quhittel in his hand." The

[1] In 1573 Mr. David Wemyss occupied the manse of Luss (*Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis*, i., p. 99). In 1594 he was living in the manse of Carstairs. See *R.M.S.* 1593-1608, No. 206. His house is mentioned in 1609 (*Town Council Minutes*, 31st March, 1609).

[2] Sasine, *B. R.*, 20th March, 1754. [3] Sasine, *B. R.*, 22nd May, 1823.

[4] Wodrow, *Collections upon the Lives of the Reformers*, vol. ii., pp. 3, 4 (Maitland Club). Moysie, *Memoirs*, p. 37 (Bannatyne Club). He was, however, nominated chancellor of the diocese of Glasgow, but the appointment very soon lapsed (*The Booke of the Universall Kirke*, i., p. 226; ii., p. 572).

[5] William Conynghame was bailie at various times between 1574 and 1584, and again in 1589.

[6] *Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis*, i., p. 161.

[7] It was contrary to the law of the Scottish Church for a priest to carry the long knife called a hangar, except when on a journey (*Statuta Ecclesiae Scoticanae*, ii., p. 67).

Cunninghams were tried, and sentenced "to ask pardon of God, of the Kirk, of the Magistrates, and of Mr. Wemes, first at the Wyndheid, and then in the congregation of the High Kirk, and last of all to take Mr. Wemes by the hand, and ask his friendship."[1]

Mr. David Wemyss died, father of the Church, on 10th September, 1615. His wife was Christiane Jamiesoune,[2] by whom he had a son and three daughters, one of whom, Helen, was wife of Mr. Peter Low, surgeon in Glasgow. After his death she married Walter Stirling, Bailie and Dean of Guild of Glasgow, by whom she had several sons. The well-known Glasgow family of Stirling is descended from this lady.

The manse of the rector of Moffat was also on the north side of the Rottenrow, adjoining, and to the east of the manse of Carstairs. Its garden extended northwards till it touched the Earl of Lennox's house, called "Stabil Greine," and the garden of the rector of Morbotle or Morebattle, who, as such, was Archdeacon of Teviotdale. His manse—Morbotle's Manse, as it was commonly called—was in the Kirkgait, between the gardens Stabil Greine and the property of St. Nicholas Hospital on the north and the Rottenrow on the south.[3]

[1] *The Presbytery Records of Glasgow*, 25th August, 1587, quoted Wodrow's *Collections upon the Lives of the Reformers*, vol. ii., Appendix, p. iii. (Maitland Club).

James Melville had a somewhat similar experience in 1578 when he was a regent in the University of Glasgow. He was attacked in the High Kirk Yard on his way from the Castle to the College. His assailant "bear futtit and bear headit" was brought to the spot and there craved pardon of the rector, the same Mr. Andrew Hay, and the principal. *Mr. James Melville's Diary*, p. 54 (Bannatyne Club).

On 18th July, 1526, Mr. Cuthbert Symsone, "chaplain and procurator for the Hospital of St. Nicholace, founded within the city of Glasgow, and of the beadmen thereof," was assaulted on the High Street by John Herbertissoune and others, "he being under the king's special protection." After long delay "the Lords of Council modify the sum of 40 merks to be given by the said persons, defenders, to the said Mr. Cuthbert in amends and assythment of the crimes and oppressions done by them to him" (*Acta Dominorum Concilii et Sessionis*, 7th December, 1540, vol. xiv., f. 36; 31st July, 1541, vol. xvi., f. 121). Cuthbert Symsone was a notary and clerk to the Dean and Chapter of Glasgow (*Diocesan Registers*, ii., pp. 336, 373, 484, 508), and held the vicarage of Dalziel. It is his protocols for the period 1499-1513 which are so often referred to in these notes as *Diocesan Registers of Glasgow.*

[2] See *Town Council Minutes*, 31st March, 1609.

[3] See Charter, by James VI., 20th January, $159\frac{4}{5}$, in favour of Alexander Stewart, son of umquhill Malcolm Stewart, Burgess of Glasgow. *R.M.S.*, 1593-1608, No. 206. Sasine Elizabeth Steward, *William Hegait's Protocol*, 3rd March, $155\frac{1}{2}$; Sasine James Wilsoune and Katharine Herbisoune, spouses, *Ib.*, 15th March, $155\frac{4}{5}$. It is entered thus in *The Charge of the Temporalitie of Kirk landis south side of the Forth*, f. 267:—"Item the comptor charges him with the feu ferme of ane tenement of land within the citie of Glasgow, callit Marbotlis mans, set in feu to Alexander Stewart, sone to Malcolme Stewart, burges of Glasgow, extending zeirlie to vs. with xxd. augmentation Inde the zeir comptit vjs. viijd."

The Archdeacon's manse was acquired by the city and converted into an Alms House or Trades Hall.

On the west was its garden bounded by that of the manse of Carstairs, which ran northwards from Rottenrow.[1] At the Reformation the manse of Moffat was in the possession of John Wardlaw, prebendary of Moffat; and he, by charter dated 5th and 8th March, 157$\frac{4}{5}$, feued it out to Robert Wardlaw, son of Henry Wardlaw of Torrye.[2] In this charter it is described as lying between the tenements of Master David Rollok and James Wilsoun and the garden of the Archdeacon of Teviotdale. The Canon reserved to himself entertainment, with a room and stable, and access to the garden, when he was in Glasgow on business. The property was subsequently purchased by Mr. John Bell, then minister of Cardross, and afterwards one of the ministers of Glasgow. It ultimately passed into the possession of John Robertson, and in M'Ure's time belonged to George Crawfurd, the historiographer, whose daughters Patricia, Bethia, and Marion, sold it in 1752 for £140 to William M'Ilhose, Junior,[3] and after various transmissions was purchased in 1825 by the Glasgow Gas Light Company.[4]

It is shown in Stewart's *Views and Notices of Glasgow in Former Times*, Plate V. On the west is seen a large house, which Stewart conjectures belonged to the Stewarts of Minto, but this is a mistake. The Minto family had at an early time a house in the Drygait, near the manse of the parson of Cambuslang;[5] and after the Reformation Sir Matthew Stewart of Minto purchased the manse at the head of the Drygait, on the south side,

[1] Cf. *R.M.S.*, 1593-1608, No. 206; and Sasine, Incorporation of Cordiners, *B.R.*, 18th September, 1807. The Cordiners purchased the Alms House or Trades Hospital in 1807.

[2] *R.M.S.*, 1580-93, No. 545. In *The Charge of the Temporalitie of Kirk landis south side of the Forth* (MS. General Register House), it is described, f. 271, as "Ane tenement with clois and zaird, callit the persone of Moffettis mans, lyand in the citie of Glasgow, set in few to Mr. Alexander Rowat, minister at the Kirk of Glasgow, extending zeirlie to xljs." See also *Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis*, i., p. 160, where it is mentioned as being the property of Mr. Alexander Rowatt, formerly of Mr. John Russell.

[3] *B.R.*, 1st December, 1766. George Crawfurd, author of *A General Description of the Shire of Renfrew* and other works, was the second son of Thomas Crawfurd of Cartsburn and Jean Semple, his wife. He married Margaret, daughter of James Anderson, postmaster of Scotland, by whom he had four daughters, Jane the eldest and the three above mentioned. He died 24th December, 1748.

[4] *B.R.*, 31st May, 1825.

[5] *R.M.S.*, 1546-80, No. 2375. "The Laird of Myntois howse in Drygait-fut," was formerly part of the endowment of St. James' Chantry (*Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis*, i., p. 170). It had the tenement of the Hospital of Glasgow on the west, and ran back to the burn of Malendinar, and was built by Martin Wan, the chancellor of the diocese, shortly prior to 1496 (*Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, ii., p. 493).

In 1473 Mathew Stewart of Castlemilk had a tenement in the Drygait (*Liber Collegii N.D.*, p. 186; Stuart, *History of the Stewarts*, p. 350.

belonging to the rector of Peebles, who was Archdeacon of Glasgow;[1] and it was here that Cromwell resided when he visited Glasgow in July, 1651.[2] It afterwards became the property of the Duke of Montrose, who also acquired the adjoining manse of the rector of Eaglesham. On their sites he built a mansion which was known down to our day as "The Duke's Lodgings," but which is now absorbed in the Prison.[3]

According to John Riddell the arms sculptured on the Rottenrow manse were those of the Darnley Stuarts.[4] But be this as it may, it is almost certain that the arms were placed upon the house by Mr. Matthew Steward, canon of Glasgow and rector of Moffat (*circa* 1542[5]), to whom it belonged.[6] On his death it passed to Elizabeth Steward, his heir. She married Patrick Naper, and in 1550½ sold the house to Mr. David Rollok or Rook of Kincladye and Marion Levynstoun, his wife.[7]

M'Ure says that the manse conveyed by Mr. John Wardlaw was that of the parson of Renfrew,[8] but this is a mistake. The manse of the rector of Renfrew was in the Kirkgait near to the Castle, between the lands or manse of the Earl of Lennox, known as Stabil-greine, on the north and west, and the manse of the prebend of Govan on the south.[9] The latter

[1] In *The Charge of the Temporalitie of Kirk landis south side of the Forth* appears, f. 265:—'Item the comptor charges him with the feu ferme of ane tenement of land callit the Archdenis mans with clois and zard liand in the citie of Glasgow set in few to Sir Mathew Stewart of Mynto Knicht extending zeirlie to xliijs. iiijd." See *R.M.S.*, 1593-1608, No. 544; *Henry Gibson's Protocol*, 7th June, 1564, f. 110; *Archibald Heygate's Protocol*, 15th March, 158⅞, f. 49. These entries show that Sir Matthew Stewart also held the adjoining property to the east.

[2] Baillie, *Letters and Journals*, i., p. cix.; see *supra*, p. 39.

[3] See Buchanan, in *The Merchants' House of Glasgow*, p. 521. In the "Old Glasgow" Exhibition (1894), there was exhibited (No. 1348) a modern snuff box made of wood taken from this house in May, 1850.

The property fronted High Street and the Drygait and embraced "The Dowcatt Yaird." See Sasine, William, Duke of Montrose, *B.R.*, 27th April, 1752. It was sold in 1753 to Gavin Pettigrew. See Sasine, Gavin Pettigrew, *B.R.*, 22nd January, 1753; M'Arthur's *Map of Glasgow*, 1778.

[4] *The Keir Performance*, p. 141.

[5] *Liber Collegii*, N.D., p. 22. He was formerly vicar of Maybole (Fraser, *The Lennox*, ii., p. 219).

[6] Renwick, *Abstracts of Protocols*, p. 41. It is described as "a tenement, with yard, tail, and pertinents lying in the territory of the burgh of Glasgow, in the street called Rattowneraw, on the north side thereof, between the lands of the rector of Moffet on the west, the lands of John Morisoun on the east, the street on the south, and the yard of the Archdeacon of Tevidaile on the north."

[7] Renwick, *Abstracts of Protocols*, p. 41. They had also a conveyance in 1573 from Master Archibald Douglas, prebendary of Glasgow 1°, of Parson's Croft, extending to 13 acres and adjoining the Stabill-grene and other lands (*R.M.S.*, 1546-80, No. 2954; *Regality Club*, ii., p. 3).

[8] *A View of the City of Glasgow*, p. 46 (ed. MacVean).

[9] *Registrum Magni Sigilli*, 1593-1608, No. 795. From this entry it appears that in 1590 it was

is erroneously stated by M'Ure to have been in Rottenrow.[1] It lay immediately to the west and north of the house Nos. 3-7 Castle Street,

in bad order, and had long been occupied by John Rankene, stonecutter, and Elizabeth Knox, his wife.

The Colquhouns of Glens had considerable property in the neighbourhood of Stable-green. In 1462 Patrick Colquhoun of Glyn held a perticate of land at Stable-green from the Bishop of Glasgow. It was bounded on the north by the road to Otterburn's Cross, and on the south by the tenement of John de Hawyk, vicar of Dunlop, fronting Kirkgait (Fraser, *The Maxwells of Pollok*, i., p. 179). In 1507 the Subdean and Chapter confirmed a lease granted by the Master of St. Nicholas Hospital to the Prebendary of Renfrew and his successors of a tenement belonging to the Hospital, between the manse of the Prebendary of Govan on the south and the lands of Patrick Colquhoun of Glen on the west and north (*Diocesan Registers*, ii., p. 190). In 1509 Adam Colquhoun, rector of Govan, son of Patrick Colquhoun of Glens, conveyed to Mathew, Earl of Lennox, his tenement, with garden and pertinents, in the Stablegreyn, situated between the lands of George Colquhoun on the north, and the manses of the Archdeacon of Teviotdale and the Prebendary of Renfrew on the south. This is no doubt part of the perticate of 1462. The conveyance was made under burden of an annual payment of ten merks for the support of a private chantry in the cathedral (*Diocesan Registers*, ii., pp. 302, 304; cf. pp. 467, 469; *Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis*, i., p. 296).

Adam Colquhoun's eldest brother is said to have married Lady Katherine Stewart, daughter of Mathew, Earl of Lennox (Fraser, *The Chiefs of Colquhoun*, ii., p. 260), but this seems to be incorrect (Andrew Stuart, *History of the Stewarts*, p. 221). But be this as it may, the Colquhoun family was dependent on the house of Lennox, and closely associated with it. Earl Mathew was elected Provost of Glasgow in 1510, and was frequently in Glasgow, on which occasions he resided in this house. He left his wife, Lady Elizabeth Hamilton (sister of James, Earl of Arran, and granddaughter of King James II.) here when he marched for the fatal field of Flodden, where he was slain on 9th September, 1513. She was living here in December following, when she granted an obligation to her son, Earl John, as to the Lordship of Lennox. Earl John—"the wisest man, the stoutest man, the hardiest man that ever was born in Scotland"—was himself treacherously slain by Sir James Hamilton of Fynnart, the bastard of Arran, at the battle fought near Linlithgow on 4th September, 1526. Earl Mathew, his successor, the father of the ill-fated Darnley, had his honours and estates forfeited in 1545, after his defeat at Glasgow by the Earl of Arran, then governor of Scotland, and was banished from Scotland for twenty years. His estates were granted by the crown, or rather by the Earl of Arran acting for the crown, amongst the various persons who had sided with the governor.

The Place of Stabil-grene was given to John Hammyltoune of Neilsland, a dependent of the Earl of Arran (see Anderson, *Memoirs of the House of Hamilton*, p. 325), and Elizabeth Hammyltoune, his wife, who were infeft 26th July, 1550. From this sasine it appears that this manse fronted the Kirkgait, and had the Hospital of St. Nicholas on the north and the manse of the Prebendary of Renfrew on the south (Renwick, *Abstracts of Protocols*, p. 20). Another gift of part of the forfeited estate of the Earl occurs (*Liber Collegii N.D.*, p. 228).

This manse of Stable-green is different from the house No. 3-7 Castle Street, at one time the property of Commissary Bryson (*Regality Club*, First Series, p. 45 *et sqq.*), as it had St. Nicholas' Hospital on the south. It is somewhat remarkable that the manse of Stable Green should have fallen to the Hamiltons of Neilsland, whose successors in title to that estate owned the house No. 3-7 Castle Street.

The sentence of forfeiture against Earl Mathew was rescinded by Act of Parliament in 1564,

[1] *A View of the City of Glasgow*, p. 46 (ed. MacVean).

at one time belonging to Commissary Bryson, already described by the Regality Club.[1] The relative situations of the houses on the west side of the Kirkgait at this point may here be explained; premising that there were two hospitals of St. Nicholas, the one of Bishop Muirhead's foundation and the other of the foundation of Roland Blacadyr, Subdean of Glasgow.[2] Beginning then at the south with the manse of the Parson of Morbotle (afterwards the Trades' Hospital), the Hospital of St. Nicholas, founded by Bishop

which would have the effect of annulling the above grant to Hamilton of Neilsland, and of restoring the manse of Stable Green to the family of Lennox. If so, it is probable that it was in it that Lord Darnley, the consort of Queen Mary, resided with his father during his recovery from an illness erroneously attributed to poison (Knox, *History of the Reformation*, ii., p. 537: as to its real nature see *P.S.A. Scot.*, xxiv., p. 425; Gauthier, *Histoire de Marie Stuart*, i., p. 325, Paris, 1869), and that it was here that Queen Mary visited him shortly before his murder (*Diocesan Registers*, i., p. 19). Earl Mathew was at Glasgow in September and November, 1565 (Fraser, *The Lennox*, ii., pp. 265, 267). Lord Darnley took ill in Glasgow on 4th January, $156\frac{6}{7}$, when on a visit to his father. He was able, however, on the 16th of that month, to execute a charter in favour of Arthur Darleith of Darleith (Fraser, *The Lennox*, ii., p. 272). The Queen visited him at his father's house on 23rd, 24th, 25th, and 26th January, but she did not apparently occupy the house, and set out with him from Glasgow to Edinburgh upon 27th January. On 9th February he was murdered in the Kirk-of-Field.

M'Ure, however, states (*A View of the City of Glasgow*, p. 44, ed. MacVean) that it was in the manse of the Parson of Campsie, in the Limmerfields, that Lord Darnley was lodged. His statement is erroneous as it stands. The manse of the Parson of Campsie, who was chancellor, was not in the Limmerfields, but was behind the cathedral.

The only manse which was in the Limmerfields was that of the Parson of Erskine, which was in the isolated block between the Kirkgait and the Limmerfields, known as Isle Toothie (*R.M.S.*, 1580-1593, No. 1833; *Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, ii., p. 438). The rector of Erskine at this time was Mr. David Stewart (*R.M.S.*, 1546-80, Nos. 1785, 2339; *Henry Gibson's Protocol*, 15th February, $156\frac{4}{5}$, f. 117; Chalmers, *Caledonia*, iii., 836). The revenues of the benefice were leased to David Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh; and the manse was subsequently feued to James Forret. It may be, however, that it was here that Lord Darnley lodged; and it was the adjoining house to the north, in Isle Toothie, that used to be pointed out, although erroneously, as Lord Darnley's cottage.

Mr. Gabriel Neil, in 1857, observed the Cunningham Arms on the house at the back of the so-called "Lord Darnley's cottage," which corresponds with the situation of the Parson of Erskine's manse (Gordon, *Glasgow Facies*, ii., pp. 682, 1261), and that manse at one time belonged to Jean Cunninghame (*Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis*, i., p. 160). She was wife of Thomas Forret, a burgess of Glasgow. A curious action was instituted against her, William Forret, her son, Alexander Cunynghame of Clonbeyth, and William Cunynghame, burgess of Glasgow, by the executors of Dame Margaret Cunynghame, Lady Luss, "for the spoliation and away taking from her furth of her chamber in Glasgow, in the Drygait, on 23rd April, 1573, of a coffer containing money, jewels, and evidents" (*Acts and Decreets of the Lords of Council and Session*, December, 1576, vol. 67, f. 51).

The Corporation of Glasgow are in possession of a stone carved with the Stewart arms, said to be those of Sir John Stewart, which was removed from an old house in the Stable-green by the City Improvement Trustees. See *Catalogue Exhibition Illustrative of Old Glasgow*, 1894, No. 2027.

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[1] *The Regality Club*, vol. i., pp. 47, 51; *Diocesan Registers of Glasgow*, ii. 302.

[2] *Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, ii., p. 538.—Cf. Chalmers, *Caledonia*, vi., p. 658 (ed. 1890).

Muirhead,[1] came next; at its northern extremity the modern Castle Street opens with Commissary Bryson's house, now 3-7 Castle Street, at the corner; immediately to the north of this stood the manse of Govan, then the manse of Renfrew, and next the manse or Place of Stable Green, coming up to about the modern Mason Street. The Stable Green Port was near this spot, and immediately beyond it property belonging to St. Nicholas' Hospital, no doubt the Hospital "prope le Stabyll Green," or without the Stable Green,[2] founded by Roland Blacadyr. Beyond this came Dobbie's Loan.

The manse of the rector of Eddleston was upon the north side of Rottenrow, at the modern Weaver Street, which was formed through the grounds.[3] In 1447 a controversy arose between Master John Methuen, canon of Glasgow and rector of Eddleston, and Sir John Mouffald, chaplain,[4] as to the right to a certain tenement on the north side of the Ratonraw, described as the King's street, between the land of the subdean of Glasgow on the west and the land in which Janet Gerland dwelt on the east. The case was decided in $144\frac{7}{8}$, in the chapel of the Castle of Edinburgh, or King's Chancery (*capella*), by the Chancellor of Scotland and other arbiters, who found that the tenement belonged to Master John, as part of the prebend of Edilston;[5] and so it remained until the Reformation.

In 1563 the manse was disponed,[6] with the consent of the Dean and Chapter, by Master George Hay—who had turned Protestant, and had shortly before this time been disputing with the Abbot of Crossraguel—rector of Edlestoun,[7] to his brother, Andrew Hay, rector of Renfrew, "an honest,

[1] "The bishop of Glasgow almous hous situat besyde the castell of Glasgow" (Registers of the Presbytery of Glasgow, 12 Feb., 1606; *The Maitland Club Miscellany*, i., p. 406).

[2] Connal, *Memorial Relative to the Hospital of St. Nicholas*, pp. 23, 24, 29. The "Hospitall besyd the Stabilgrene is described in a Minute of the Town Council of date 30th December, 1589, from which it appears that it had a garden with a stone wall on the north, and a hedge upon the south. In the garden was a well, built round with a wall an eln in height." See also Minute of 8th November, 1589; cf. *Diocesan Registers*, ii., p. 340.

[3] See Sasine, The Children of John Paul, Gardener and Botanist in Glasgow, P.R., *Regality*, 8th November, 1819.

[4] He is also mentioned, *Liber Collegii N.D.*, p. 175.

[5] *Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, ii. 367. In the *Inquisitio* of Prince David, Eddleston appears as Penteiacob, later as Peniacob. It then takes the name of Gillemorestuin (*Ib.*, i., pp. 39, 40), and about 1200 that of Edelustune, from Edulf, son of Utred, to whom the manor was granted in 1189.

[6] Sasine, 2nd September, 1563. *Henry Gibson's Protocol*, p. 100.

[7] In this same year, 1563, he published his answer to the Abbot of Crossraguel: "The Confutation of the Abbote of Crosraguels Masse, set furth by Maister George Hay. . . . Imprinted at Edinburgh by Robert Lekpreuik, and are to be sauld at his hous at the nether Bow. Cum priuilegio, 1563." 4to, B.L., 96 leaves. It is dedicated to James, Earl of Murray. The printer had no Greek types, and Greek words had to be filled in by pen.

zealus, frank harted gentleman, . . . wha lyked never those bishopries "[1]—from whose representatives it passed to Cornelius Crawfurd of Jordanhill, and ultimately to the Incorporation of Weavers of Glasgow, who formed the street to which they gave their name, and sold off the remainder of the land for building purposes.

The sturdy beggar was for long a public pest in Scotland, and sorning —the taking of meat or drink by force or menace, and without paying for it—was a crime that the most severe laws could not restrain. We get a glimpse of it in the manse of Eddleston in May, 1576. On the evening of Monday, the 14th of that month, William Ros, "ane vagabund and idle beggar," went "to Maister Andro Hayis hous, and thair, nane beand in bot his wife and nureis," sorned upon them, "striking the nureis under the palp with ane knyfe." He was caught, brought before the magistrates, "and decernit to absent him furtht of the burcht and baronie of Glasgw, and gif he be fund thair but license of the prouest or baillies to be hangit but dwme"; and as an immediate and more personal punishment he was ordered to be scourged through the town the next morning at nine o'clock.[2]

The evil was a crying one, and was taken up and dealt with in the Parliament of 1579, which enacted that vagabonds, strong and idle beggars upon conviction, should be "adjudged to be scourged and burnt throw the eare, with ane hot irone."

Mr. Andrew Hay and his neighbour in the Rottenrow, Mr. David Wemyss, had a good deal of trouble with another Glasgow dignitary, Mr. Archibald Douglas, grandson of John, second Earl of Morton. Educated

[1] *The Diary of Mr. James Melville*, p. 37, 1829, Bannatyne Club. At p. 55 he describes him as "Mr. Andro Hay, a man of grait moyen in the countrey."

He was a Canon of Glasgow prior to the Reformation; and was nominated Dean in 1571 (*The Booke of the Universall Kirke*, i., p. 226). He was a member of the thirty-four of the forty General Assemblies held before August 1590, and was twice Moderator; and was Rector of the University, 1569-86. He was one of those charged with being accessory to the murder of David Rizzio (*Register of the Privy Council*, i., p. 437). He got a charter of the lands of Ranfield or Renfield, near Renfrew, from the Regent Murray.

He married Janet Wallace (*Henry Gibson's Protocol*, 16th October, 1576, f. 4), and they were rentalled in Garbraid in 1574 (Laurence Hill, *Hutchesoniana*, p. 16, Glasgow, 1855, 8vo. See also *Ib.*, p. 21; *R.M.S.*, 1580-93, Nos. 90, 1504). Their son was Mr. John Hay, also parson of Renfrew, and his son, a second John Hay, also parson of Renfrew, sold Ranfield in 1654 to Colin Campbell of Blythswood (Crawfurd, *A Description of the Shire of Renfrew*, p. 64, Paisley, 1818; Scott, *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanae*, i., p. 232).

[2] *Town Council Minute*, 17th May, 1576, Maitland Club. On 5th May, 1575, the town purchased "copeis of the actis and proclamations of beggaris."

for the Church, he became rector of Douglas prior to the Reformation, and an Extraordinary Lord of Session a few years after. He was concerned in the murder of Rizzio, and had to flee the country, but was allowed to return and negotiate the pardon of the conspirators, in which he was successful, and they were pardoned on 25th December, 1566. He entered deeply into the bloody intrigues of Bothwell and his confederates for the destruction of Darnley, acted as agent between them and the Earl of Morton, and, according to the confession of his servant John Bynning,[1] actually passed to the "deed doing" of the Kirk of Field. In the confusion of the hour he "tint his mwlis," that is, lost his slippers, which were found in the morning and known to be his.[2] No steps were taken at the time to bring him to justice, but, on the contrary, a few months later, he was appointed an Ordinary Lord of Session, and on 25th August, 1570, was presented to the parsonage of Glasgow, then vacant by the death of Alexander Lauder.[3] The appointment was very distasteful to the Church, and

[1] Bynning was in June, 1581, convicted of participation in the murder. On 18th November, 1571, he was a witness to a charter granted by Douglas to Archibald Lyoun of the Parson's lands of Glasgow (*R.M.S.*, 1580-93, No. 547).

[2] Pitcairn, *Ancient Criminal Trials in Scotland*, i., p. 146; Moysie, *Memoirs of the Affairs of Scotland*, p. 28, Bannatyne Club, Edinburgh, 1830; p. 108, Edinburgh, 1755. He has also been credited with being the author or forger of the famous "Casket Letters." He certainly did forge letters from the Archbishop of Glasgow to the Pope for the purpose of effecting the ruin of the Earl of Lennox (Hosack, *Mary Queen of Scots and her Accusers*, ii., p. 218).

The foundation of at least one of the "Casket Letters" was undoubtedly a memorandum by Thomas Crawford of Jordanhill of a communication made to him by Darnley of what passed between the Queen and him during this Glasgow visit. Crawford was a retainer of the Earl of Lennox, and it was he who was sent to meet the Queen on her approach to Glasgow (Hosack, *ut supra*, p. 192; *Calendar of State Papers, Scottish Series*, i., p. 243; Burton, *History of Scotland*, iv., p. 441; iv., p. 267, second edition; Schiern, *Life of the Earl of Bothwell*, p. 130, Edinburgh, 1880; Bresslau, *Die Kassettenbriefe der Königin Maria Stuart* in Raumer's *Historisches Taschenbuche*, 1882, p. 62, Leipzig; Dr. Bernhard Sepp, *Die Kassettenbriefe Maria Stuarts*, p. 18 *et sqq.*, München, 1884; *Der Originaltext der Kassettenbriefe der Königin Maria Stuart*, p. 16 *et sqq.*, München, 1888; T. F. Henderson, *The Casket Letters*, p. 76, Edinburgh, 1890; Karlowa, *Maria Stuarts angebliche Briefe an den Grafen J. Bothwell*, pp. 15, 26, *et sqq.*, Heidelberg, 1886; T. F. N., *Mary Stuart and the Casket Letters*, p. 86, Edinburgh, 1870; Gauthier, *Histoire de Marie Stuart*, i., p. 329; ii., p. 351).

Even Bothwell has his advocates, and is whitewashed by Mr. J. Watts de Peyster of New York. Amongst other things, he was "a lover of books, and setting high value upon them, fond of rich bind ings with an exquisite book mark" (*Mary Stuart, Bothwell, and the Casket Letters*, p. 7, New York, 1890).

[3] He was brought to trial for the murder in 1586, but was acquitted through the unprincipled intrigues of Patrick, Master of Gray, who acted as Chancellor of the Assize, and Randolph, the English ambassador (Pitcairn, *ut supra;* Arnot, *Criminal Trials*, p. 7, Edinburgh, 1785, 4to; Margaret Warrender, *Illustrations of Scottish History*, p. 31, Edinburgh, 1889).

In 1581 James VI. confirmed a lease by Douglas, as Parson of Glasgow, to William Baillie of

obstacles were raised to avoid giving effect to the presentation. It was necessary that he should receive letters testimonial, and the Assembly remitted the application to Mr. Andrew Hay as superintendent of Clydesdale, who refused it on a technical ground. Various appeals to the Assembly and to Parliament followed, and after the lapse of a year the Assembly resolved to make trial of his fitness for the ministry, and appointed Mr. David Wemyss to do so. When notice was sent to him to attend for examination, he was found "playing at the tables" with the Laird of Bargany. "On the morne, when he come to the place of examinatioune, wanting a psalme buike, and luiking till sum guid fellow suld len him ane, Mr. Dauid Wemyis bad give him the Greicke testament (per Ironiam); but he said, 'Think ye, sir, that everie minister that occupeis the pulpet hes Greik?' And when he had gottin the psalme buike, after luking and casting ower the leives thereof a space, he desyrit sum minister to mak the prayer for him; 'For,' said he, 'I am not vsed to pray.' Efter he red his text, quhilk was the . . . chapter . . . Efter he sayis, 'For the connextione of this text, I will reid the thing that is befoir,' and sua red a gud space, till he come whair he began, and swa continowed his exercise with mony hoistly noses, etc. Ye may perceave," adds Richard Bannatyne, "it was fruitfull, seing he culd nocht pray at the beginning! O Lord, what salbe said whan sic dum dogis salbe sufferit to mock the ministrie of thy word, and the trueth thairof, on this maner."[1]

The rector of Cadihou, or Hamilton, was Dean of the Chapter, and his manse, it has been said,[2] stood on the south side of the Rottenrow, without the Rottenrow Port, at the head of the garden long known as Deanside Yard or Orchard, nearly on the site of what is now Deanside Street. M'Ure says that in the year 1565 "it was given by the Crown to the community of the city of Glasgow for supporting the cathedral church and the bridges."[3] This

Provand, President of the College of Justice, of the teinds of Provand, notwithstanding the Act of Parliament of 1578, annulling dispositions by persons accused of the murder of Darnley (*R.M.S.*, 1580-93, No. 232).

[1] Bannatyne, *Memoriales*, p. 218, Bannatyne Club, Edinburgh, 1836; *Transactions in Scotland*, 1570-73, p. 312, Edinburgh, 1806, 8vo. Wemyss had previously had a dispute with him as to stipend (*Register* of the Privy Council, ii., p. 114).

The charge of being an accessory to Darnley's death was revived against Douglas in 1571, and was made a ground for withholding the rents of the Parsonage from him (*Calendar of State Papers, Scottish Series*, i., p. 322). He then fled to England, but returned, and was put in possession of the benefice in 1572. He was next imprisoned for sending money to the Queen's party.

[2] M'Ure, *A View of the City of Glasgow*, p. 44, ed. MacVean. [3] *Ibid.*

is a mistake, as no such charter was granted. Probably he was thinking of the charter of Queen Mary, of 16th March, 156$\frac{6}{7}$, by which she granted to the community of Glasgow the lands, houses, and other property of the chantries, altarages, and prebends of churches, chapels, and colleges in Glasgow.[1] But this grant did not include the property of the chapter of Glasgow. King James VI., however, by charter dated 21st December, 1613, after reciting the great expenses and charges of the city in restoring and repairing the metropolitan church of Glasgow, and their daily charge in maintaining the bridge over the river, granted to the community in feu farm;—(1) the tenements built and waste, gardens, barns, and barnyards, lying beyond the Rattounraw Port of the burgh of Glasgow; (2) eight acres of land or thereby in the Deanesyde; (3) three acres in the Crubbis; (4) thirty acres or thereby in the Provansyde; and (5) three acres at the back of the said barns on the north side of the King's highway of the said burgh, by which is evidently meant the Rattounraw. The whole of this property formerly belonged to the subdeanery of Glasgow, and was by the charter in question incorporated into "the tenandry of Rattounraw" for payment of 36s. 6d. of ancient feu-duty and 3s. 4d. of augmentation, as also to the University and the Crafts Hospital their dues used and wont.[2] The terms of the grant were sufficient to include the manse of the dean of Glasgow if it stood, as M'Ure affirms, "without the Rottenrow Port, at the head of that garden called still the Dean-side-yard." A recent writer, however, maintains that while it was in Dean-side-yard it was well down the hill, near the line of the present George Street, and that it faced what is now called Portland Street,[3] but originally Deanside Lane,[4] an old path, which ran from Bun's Wynd to Rottenrow, a little to the east and parallel with Portland Street.

M'Ure, however, appears to have fallen into error in reference to the site of this manse, being probably misled by the name Deanside, which was applied to the land not of the dean, but of the subdean. The deanery was situated on the Molendinar, to the south of the cathedral burying-

[1] Marwick, *Charters and other Documents relating to the City of Glasgow*, Pt. ii., p. 131, Glasgow, 1894, 4to; *Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis*, i., p. 71.

[2] The subdeanery also included other parts of Provanside, likewise the land adjoining known as The Holmes, and now commemorated in Holmhead Street, the two crofts known as Boill's Croft and Swainnis' Yett between Meadowflat and Glasgow (now St. Enoch's) Burn, with various tenements in Rottenrow (*R.M.S.*, 1593-1608, No. 918).

[3] *Glasgow Delineated*, p. 232, Glasgow, 1826, 12mo.

[4] *Venella communis que ducit ad fontem de le Denside* (*Diocesan Registers*, ii., p. 492).

ground, on what used to be known as Kirk Street, and is described as "that large yard which was formerly a great tenement with close, yard, well, dovecot, kiln, or soap house, with the pertinents, called The Dean of Glasgow's Manse." It was bounded on the west by the Parson of Glasgow's manse, which, after the Reformation, passed into the hands of the Earl of Kilmarnock; and by the Burn Molindinar on the east. Its northern boundary was the High Kirk yard, and its southern the subdeanery.[1]

The subdeanery was also on the Molendinar but further to the south. It was feued out in 1570 by James Hamilton, Bishop of Lismore and Subdean of Glasgow, to Master David Conynghame, son of William Conynghame, of Conynghame and Katherine Wallace his wife, and is described as "a tenement of land with houses, gardens, closes, and dovecots, called the Prebendal Manse of the Subdean of Glasgow," having the manse of the rector of Tarbolton on the south, the manses of the rector and the dean of Glasgow on the north, the burn Malyndoner on the east, and the King's highway on the west.[2]

At the suggestion of Bishop Turnbull and on the solicitation of King James II., the University of Glasgow was founded by Nicholas V., by a

[1] See Sasine, 13th December, 1830, William Russell and Archibald Kerr (*B.R.* 159, p. 114). The Parson of Glasgow's manse (*i.e.* the second manse, see *supra*, p. 49, note), and that of the Subdean, seem to have stood back to back (*Town Council Minutes*, 30th May, 1574).

On 18th June, 1574, William Stewarde of Bultreis, the last of the Stewarts of Beltrees (Crawfurd, *Description of the Shire of Renfrew*, p. 79, Paisley 1818), has paid £5 to account "for his ourgeing in kyndnes of the Denys hous to the prouest and toune." (*Burgh Records of Glasgow*, p. 50, Maitland Club). By charter dated at Glasgow, 20th October, 1571, the notorious Mr. Archibald Douglas, rector of Glasgow (*supra*, pp. 51, 56, 60), with consent of the Archbishop and Dean and Chapter, feued to the celebrated Captain Thomas Crawfurd of Jordanhill (*supra*, p. 61), and Jonet Ker his second wife, the house and manse (ruinous and only reparable at great cost), with garden, in the city of Glasgow, lying between the lands and manses of the Subdean and Treasurer of Glasgow, the castle and the church-yard of Glasgow; he reserving to himself a chamber (*camera*) and the stable, and right to walk in the garden when he was in Glasgow (*R.M.S.*, 1546-80, No. 2068).

It is not quite easy to reconcile the various descriptions, but the above is not inconsistent with the boundaries of the deanery as given in the text. The manses of Cardross and Tarbolton were on the north side of the Drygait, and were bounded by the manse of the Subdean and the Molendinar on the east. This necessarily places the latter behind, or to the south of, the manses of the Treasurer and the Rector of Glasgow (*Diocesan Registers*, ii., p. 258).

[2] *Henry Gibson's Protocol*, 17th March, 157$\frac{9}{1}$, p. 23; *Town Council Minutes*, 30th May, 1574. Conynghame was living in this manse in 1576 (James Melville, *Diary*, p. 44, Bannatyne Club).

David Conynghame subsequently became Bishop of Aberdeen. He and his wife were rentallers and afterwards feuars of various parts of the church lands of Balshagry, Hyndland, and others (*R.M.S.*, 1593-1608, No. 718).

bull bearing date 7th January, $145\frac{0}{1}$. The Pope willed that the University should "flourish in Theology, Canon and Civil Law, in Arts, and in any other lawful Faculty," but neither he, the King, nor the Bishop gave it the means for carrying on its work, or provided it even with a home. It was in the Chapter-House of the Convent of the Friars Preachers, or Dominicans, that Master David Cadzow, Precentor of Glasgow and Rector of the University, read lectures in the canon law, and that Master William of Levenax prelected on the civil law; and it was there or in the Chapter-House of the Cathedral that the first general meetings of the University were held. Neither the University nor its Faculties possessed any property until 1460, when James, Lord Hamilton, whose arms are emblazoned on the ancient University mace, granted to Duncan Bunch, Chief Regent in the Faculty of Arts, on behalf of that Faculty, the property in High Street immediately to the north of the place of the Friars Preachers, and shortly afterwards Sir Thomas Arthurle[1] bestowed his adjoining house upon the same Faculty.

Prior to Lord Hamilton's gift, the Faculty carried on its work in hired premises. In 1454 the Regents occupied the Pedagogium, as distinguished from the Chapter-House, but in 1457 they were straitened in paying the rent (*firma pedagogii*)[2] by reason of poverty, war, pestilence, and fewness of the students in the preceding year. They contemplated building, however, for in 1458 and for five successive years the Faculty gave all that was in its purse for the purpose of building a Pedagogy (*in edificacione pedagogii*).[3] This presumably is different from the place that was leased, and which was known as the "Auld Pedagogy."

From the records of the University,[4] it appears that the "Awlde Paidagog" was latterly the manse of the parson of Luss, and we are thus enabled to trace its history. In 1478 this property belonged to Gilbert Rerik, who was then Archdeacon of Glasgow. In that year he settled it and other property as an endowment for a Chaplainry in the Aisle of St. Michael the Archangel behind the great south door of the Cathedral. He describes it as "the tenement in the Ratonraw (*Via Ratonum*) on the south side thereof, otherwise known as the Petagogy (*Petigogium*), lying between the tenement of Master John Restown on the east, and a tenement, then waste, which formerly belonged to Sir John Brown on the west. The waste tenement

[1] Probably the son or nephew of Thomas of Arthurle, a burgess of Glasgow in 1418 (*Liber Collegii N.D.*, p. 239). He died prior to 1478 (*Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, ii., p. 438).

[2] *Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis*, ii., p. 191. [3] *Ibid.*, ii., p. 192. [4] *Ibid.*, iii., p. 518.

had passed to the Vicars of the Choir, from whom the Archdeacon purchased it. He conveyed it as part of this endowment, and mentions that it and the Petagogy were separated on the south by a hedge from the garden of Thomas Hall (Thomas de Aula)."[1] In the same charter he refers to the Pedagogy of Glasgow (*Pedagogium Glasguense*), by which he means the University, or more strictly the Faculty of Arts, as owning the tenement which formerly belonged to Sir Thomas Arthurle beside the monastery of the Black Friars.

In 1524 Master James Houston, afterwards Subdean and founder of Our Lady College, was in possession of the tenement and place called the "Aulde Pedagog" in the Ratonraw, on the south side thereof, there described as being between the tenement of Master John Rede on the west, and the lands of Robert Reid on the east.[2]

These references, therefore, make it clear that the building called the Auld Pedagogy was upon the south side of the Rottenrow, and there can be little doubt that it was here that the Regents taught during the first ten years after the foundation of the University.

In 1458 mention is made of a tenement on the south side of the Ratonraw, "commonly called The Monkhouse,"[3] which is probably the same building as the Auld Pedagogy. Shortly before the Reformation the Auld Pedagogy came into the possession of John Laing, the Rector of Luss, who in 1556 mortified it as a manse for the prebend of Luss, and it came, in consequence, to be known as the Parson of Luss' Manse.[4] It next passed to Mr. William Chirnside, the first Protestant minister of Luss, and Commissary of Glasgow, who married Gelis Colquhoun, daughter of Sir John Colquhoun of Luss (1493–1536) and Dame Margaret Cunninghame, Lady Luss, daughter of William Cunninghame of Craigends. In 1572 he feued

[1] *Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, ii., 437. It is similarly referred to in 1509, 1537, 1548 (*Liber Collegii N.D.*, pp. 37, 100, 113, 208, 210).

The condition of the gift was, that the chaplain should yearly, on the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, after divine offices before mid-day, at the Altar of St. Michael and in presence of the people, distribute amongst thirty poor and necessitous persons to be selected by him, the sum of twenty shillings money of the realm of Scotland, giving each person meat and drink to the value of eight pennies, or in his discretion so much money.

[2] *Liber Collegii N.D.*, p. 260.

[3] *Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, ii., p. 393. Another "Monkhouse" in High Street is mentioned in 1454 as being on the west side of High Street (*Liber Collegii N.D.*, p. 176). It is referred to *Ib.*, p. 208.

[4] Fraser, *The Chiefs of Colquhoun*, i., p. 118; ii., p. 51.

to Humphrey Colquhoun—afterwards Sir Humphrey—the son of his wife's nephew, Sir John Colquhoun, the then Laird of Luss, the manse, place, and yards in Glasgow, and the house contained therein belonging to the parson of Luss. Sir John, on the other hand, granted a back bond to the minister, undertaking that, notwithstanding the feu, he should have a right to occupy the manse whenever he chose, provided that Sir John and his heirs should have thankful hospitality on their occasionally coming there. Sir John also bound himself and his heirs to entertain in his house Mr. William Chirnside as his familiar friend, with a man and a boy, his attendants, whenever he should be pleased to come, in consideration of Chirnside's having gratified him in sundry pleasures and good deeds, and having discharged him of ninety merks of his yearly duties of the parsonage of Luss.[1] The manse seems, however, to have been let to a tenant, for in 1573 it was occupied by Mr. David Weemys, the minister of Glasgow.[2]

The legality of the Colquhoun transaction was evidently questioned, for in 1624 Sir John Colquhoun, the nephew of Sir Humphrey, entered into a contract with Mr. John Campbell, minister of Luss, by which, for the sum of £100 Scots, the latter bound himself to infeft Sir John as nearest heir male to Sir Humphrey in the manse, and undertook to execute certain deeds, and to obtain the signatures thereto of the Archbishop of Glasgow, and the Dean and Chapter.[3]

The manse afterwards passed to Ninian Hill of Lambhill, whose son Ninian sold it in 1718 to Cornelius Crawfurd of Jordanhill. He in turn disposed of it in 1722 to John Robertson, writer in Glasgow. In his infeftment it is described[4] as "All and Whole that tenement of land, high and

[1] Fraser, *The Chiefs of Colquhoun*, i., pp. 134, 148.

The right of entertainment (*jus hospitalitatis*) was very commonly bargained for in connexion with the transfer of house property in the seventeenth century. Charles I. reserved right to occupy the manse of Stobo in the Drygait (*Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis*, i., p. 296). An interesting example is quoted by Sir William Fraser, *ut supra*, i., p. 118.

[2] *Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis*, i., p. 98.

Robert Boyd of Badinheath seems to have had some claim to the property, for in his inventory (1611) he is owing "to the Principall and Regentis of the Colledge of Glasgow for annuell of the Mans of Lus, of Whitsunday terme, 1611 years, fourtie shillings" (Pont, *Cunninghame Topographized*, p. 190, Maitland Club). The Laird of Luss was Boyd's nephew, and in his will he leaves him his "rdying sword" (*ib.*, p. 191).

[3] Fraser, *The Chiefs of Colquhoun*, i., p. 244.

[4] Sasine, *B.R.*, 19th May, 1722.

See Grant and Quitclaim by James VI., of date 28th May, 1599, in favour of Archibald Gibsoun, Commissary Clerk of Glasgow, of *inter alia* a tenement at the head of the Rattounraw, with garden

laigh, back and fore, with close, garden, and orchyeard, and pertinents thereof, formerly called The Auld Pedagogy, afterwards the Manse of the Parson or Prebend of Luss, lying in the Burgh of Glasgow, on the south side of the street thereof called the Rattonraw; between the lands of old belonging to the Chaplain of St. Michael, afterwards to Archibald Gibson, Master John Baillie, and Patrick Rattray respectively on the west; the lands formerly of Robert Kerr, thereafter of Gabriel Fairie and Patrick Lang respectively on the east; a laigh thorn hedge and land formerly of John Fleming and John Wallace on the south; and the King's highway (*i.e.* the Rattounraw) on the north parts." In M'Ure's time the manse had become ruinous. Robertson built three new tenements on the site and sold them off. In 1745 he sold the westmost to Robert Allason, weaver, and in 1752 the middle one to David Cochrane, merchant in Glasgow. Cochrane required financial assistance, and having got some of his friends to become cautioners for him, he in 1753 conveyed the tenement to James Whitelaw as security in relief.[1]

John Robertson seems to have been somewhat of a land speculator, having purchased a considerable quantity of property in the Rottenrow, as will be referred to later on, and had a house called "Cumberland" a little to the south in Deanside.

In 1266 bishop John de Cheyam, with consent of the chapter, made an ordinance[2] directing the canons to appoint substitutes to take their places in the cathedral services when they were not in residence. This was an arrangement which became necessary in every cathedral after the primitive practice of a common table and house was abandoned, and the common fund came to be apportioned into prebends.[3] These substitutes were known as Vicars choral, Vicars of the choir, Vicars in the quere[4] (*Vicarii chori, s. in*

between the lands of the Chantry of St. Michael, then the property of the said Archibald Gibsoun, and the lands of the heirs of John Carrick (*R.M.S.*, 1593–1608, No. 918). This tenement had formerly belonged to the sub-deanery of Glasgow. The Chantry of St. Michael had two tenements at the Rattonraw-heid (*Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis*, i., p. 75).

[1] Sasine, *B.R.*, 4th June, 1753, vol. xvii., p. 145. [2] *Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, i., p. 172.

[3] Orem, *A Description of the Chanonry in Old Aberdeen*, p. 41, London, 1782, 4to; Jones, *Fasti Ecclesiae Sarisberiensis*, p. 273, London, 1879, 4to; *Vetus Registrum Sarisberiense*, i., p. 376, London, 1883; Walcott, *Early Statutes of Chichester Cathedral*, p. 86, London, 1877, 4to; Walcott, *Sacred Archæology*, s.v., Vicars Choral, London, 1868, 8vo; Simpson, *Registrum Statutorum et Consuetudinum Ecclesiae Cathedralis Sancti Pauli Londinensis*, pp. xxxix, 67, 102, 138, 150, 186, London, 1873, 4to; Newcourt, *Repertorium Ecclesiasticum*, i., p. 232.

[4] *Liber Collegii N.D.*, pp. 252, 261.

*choro, Vicarii ministrantes in choro*), or Stallers (*Stallarii chori*),[1] and in course of time in Glasgow, as elsewhere, became a corporation, represented by a procurator or syndic,[2] with corporate property of their own,[3] a hall[4] and furniture,[5] common table,[6] a garden,[7] and residences.[8] Their possessions were scattered about Glasgow in St. Tenew's Croft,[9] the Crowpis, Crubbis, or Cribbs Croft,[10] the Kirkgait,[11] the High Street,[12] Drygait,[13] Kynclaith,[14] Cropnestok,[15] and the Trongait.[16]

As already mentioned, they had several tenements and gardens in the Rottenrow. In 1512 they set in feu to Master Robert Boswell, canon of Glasgow and prebendary of Luss, a ruinous tenement with garden belonging to them upon the north side of the Rottenrow, for an annual payment to themselves of £5 Scots, and of five shillings Scots to the Subdean of Glasgow. Subject to the consent of the patron of the rectory of Luss, this tenement, it was arranged, should be united to the prebend of Luss.[17] A month later

[1] *Diocesan Registers*, ii., 287, 352-7, 360, 411; *R.M.S.*, 1546-80, No. 1629. They were in some cathedrals known as *statores*, as standing in their masters' places; in others they were called *mansionarii*, because bound to be perpetually resident and present at divine service. At Exeter they were allowed to be absent for three nights at time of blood-letting. At Hereford, if a vicar choral sang or read badly, being a deacon or sub-deacon, he was flogged on the bare back "like the religious," by the hebdomadary; if a priest he sought pardon on bended knee (Walcott, *Cathedralia*, p. 165, London, 1865, 8vo; *Sacred Archæology*, p. 601, London, 1868, 8vo).

[2] See *Liber Collegii N.D.*, pp. 254, 259, 261. One of the privileges granted to the Vicars choral of Salisbury by their charter of incorporation was to have a procurator (Jones, *Fasti Ecclesiae Saris-beriensis*, p. 279).

[3] As to their stipends, see *Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, pp. 172, 414, 442; *Diocesan Registers*, ii., 352, 360, 368, 415.

[4] *Aula vicariorum.* See *Diocesan Registers*, ii., pp. 118, 149, 388, 403. [5] *Ib.*, p. 388.

[6] In 1556 the Dean and Chapter conferred the perpetual vicarage of Dalziel upon the common table (*communis tabula et mensa*) of the Vicars choral (*Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, ii., p. 581).

[7] *Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, ii., p. 434; *Diocesan Registers*, ii., p. 360.

[8] *Mansiones sive camerae Vicariorum chori ecclesiae Glasguensis* (*Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, ii., p. 473; *Diocesan Registers*, ii., 287, 360, 387; *Henry Gibson's Protocol*, 24th July, 1570, f. 9). *Tenementum dictorum Vicariorum juxta ecclesiam metropolitanam Glasguensem situatum* (*Diocesan Registers*, ii., pp. 117, 247).

[9] *Liber Collegii N.D.*, p. 159; *Diocesan Registers*, ii., p. 116; *William Heygait's Protocol*, 12th April, 1550.

[10] *Liber Collegii N.D.*, pp. 251, 258; *R.M.S.*, 1546-80, No. 1629.

[11] *Ib.*, p. 254. [12] *Ib.*, ii., p. 453. [13] *Ib.*, ii., p. 365.

[14] *William Heygait's Protocol*, 12th April, 1550, 3rd November, 1550, 29th January, 155$\frac{9}{1}$; *R.M.S.* 1546-80, No. 1629.

[15] *William Heygait's Protocol*, 3rd November 1551; *R.M.S.*, 1546-80, No. 1629.

[16] *R.M.S.*, 1546-80, No. 2496.

[17] *Diocesan Registers*, ii., p. 439.

the Vicars of the Choir, in consideration of a price to be afterwards fixed, gave the prebendary authority to take the stones, wood, and joists of the ruinous house for building a new house.[1]

Whether the rebuilding was not proceeded with, or whether the house was completed and the patron did not sanction its appropriation to the prebend of Luss, we cannot tell, but it is certain that it did not become, or at any rate did not continue to be, the manse of Luss.

In the same year in which Canon Boswell was negotiating with the Vicars of the Choir for a manse for Luss, Master George Ker, prebendary of Auld Roxburgh,[2] feued from them a tenement and garden in Rottenrow, evidently for use as a prebendal manse, as the title is taken to Canon Ker and his successors in the prebend.[3] This manse was immediately to the west of that feued to Boswell, and to the east of property belonging to the Chantry of St. Manchan.[4]

These two manses were at the west end of the Rottenrow, that is, near the head of the present High John Street, on the north side.

Reference has already been made to a tenement on the south side of the Rottenrow, near the Wyndhead, and adjoining the property of the Abbot and Convent of Paisley.[5] At the Reformation it belonged to Robert Herbertson, who was rector of Ayr, and it is just possible that it was the manse of Ayr. This, however, seems improbable, as, judging from the practice in similar cases, it would have been described as a manse if it had been such.

At the present day the Rottenrow is one of the sleepiest and most commonplace streets in Glasgow. It has, however, seen some stir in its time. According to Blind Harry—not, perhaps, the most veracious of chroniclers, although little morsels of evidence have turned up, serving curiously to confirm the fundamentals of some of his stories[6]—a conflict took place between Sir

[1] *Diocesan Registers*, ii., p. 442.

[2] In 1510 George Ker consented to give to his Staller of Auld Roxburgh or to the Staller of Neubotill, nine merks yearly (*Diocesan Registers*, ii., p. 356).

[3] *Diocesan Registers*, ii., pp. 443, 445, 489.

[4] *Supra*, p. 44. The Chantry of St. Manchan had also property to the west of the Manse of Moffat (Renwick, *Abstracts of Protocols*, p. 73). It had likewise an annual rent of sixteen shillings from a tenement in Rottenrow, mortified by Master Patrick Lech, Chancellor in Glasgow in 1452 (*Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, ii., p. 394).

[5] See *supra*, p. 44.

[6] Burton, *The History of Scotland*, ii., p. 282; *The Bruce and Wallace*, ii., p. 376, Glasgow, 1869, 8vo; Carrick, *The Life of Sir William Wallace*, i., p. 20.

William Wallace and the soldiers of Edward I. in the streets of Glasgow in 1298.[1] That King Edward occupied Glasgow at this time is undoubted, but authentic history is silent as to this conflict; still, as it was a mere skirmish, the writers of set histories may not have thought it worthy of being recorded. However this may be, the story is that Wallace marched with a squadron of horse from Ayr to Glasgow, where he arrived early in the morning. He drew up his men in two columns, one under the command of his uncle, Adam Wallace, the Laird of Auchinleck, which advanced by St. Mungo's Lane to the Drygait, while the main body, under the command of Sir William Wallace himself, proceeded up the High Street. At the Bell o' the Brae, the summit of the street, just opposite Rottenrow, they encountered Henry Percy and his men, along with the warlike Anthony Bek, bishop of Durham, "the most vigilant clerk in England, a true mirror of Christianity." Wallace was in danger of being overcome, when Adam Wallace and his party coming up the Drygait attacked Percy's column on the flank. The English force gave way, and, Aymer de Valence retreating through the Rottenrow, led off the bishop and the remnant of their men. Wallace did not think it prudent to follow him, and marched straight to Bothwell.

Aymer de Valence was the implacable foe of Wallace, and it was through his instrumentality that the national hero was ultimately betrayed and taken. There is a question as to the actual place where he was captured. According to some writers it was at Robroyston, near Bishopbriggs. The better opinion, however, appears to be that it was in Glasgow, and this view has the support of John Hill Burton. It has been suggested, with a considerable degree of probability, that Wallace was surprised in a house either in the Rottenrow or beyond the Rottenrow Port. The latter was technically outside of Glasgow, and would explain the expression "near Glasgow"[2] in some of the chronicles.

Wallace was betrayed, it is said, by his own servant, Jak Schort.[3] The

[1] It was after the burning of the Barns of Ayr and before the battle of Stirling Bridge (*Wallace*, Book vii., 515 *et seq.*; Brown, *History of Glasgow*, i., p. 4; Carrick, *Life of Sir William Wallace*, i., p. 202; Tytler, *Lives of Scottish Worthies*, i., p. 198).

[2] Eaglesham's Croft, which was within the burgh, is described in 1496 as "prope civitatem Glasguensem" (*Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, ii., p. 493).

[3] Peter Langtoft's *Chronicle*, ii., p. 329, ed. Hearne, Oxford, 1725. This is the English version of Robert Mannyng of Bourn, popularly known as Robert of Brunne. The statement as to Jak Schort is not in the original version of Langtoft (*The Chronicle of Pierre de Langtoft*, in French verse, ii., p. 362, Rolls Series). Langtoft was a contemporary and took great interest in Edward's operations against the Scots. Robert of Brunne was also a contemporary, and probably records accurately enough the story current at the time.

authority for the statement is Robert of Brunne, the translator of the *Chronicle* of Peter Langtoft —

> "Sir Jon of Menetest sewed William so nehi,
> He tok him whan he wend lest, on nyght his leman bi.
> That was thorght treson of Jak Schort his man,
> He was the encheson that Sir Jon so him nam.
> Jak brother had he slayn, the Waleis that is said,
> The more Jak was fayn, to do William that braid."[1]

There was a family of the name of Short resident on Cribbs Croft at a somewhat later period,[2] which gives some colour to the story.

Glasgow was a bishop's burgh not a royal burgh, that is to say, it was within the demesne of a subject superior, while a royal burgh was upon the demesne of the king. In early times there was little difference between the two kinds of burghs, and, except in name, the charters granted by the crown in favour of her bishops put Glasgow practically in the same position as a royal burgh. The burgesses of Glasgow were freemen like the burgesses of the royal burghs. They had the privilege of trade, and sent commissioners to Parliament.[3] They were exempt from merchet, heriot, and other exactions as well as from wardship. The villein, native-man, or kindly tenant became a freeman by possession of a burgage in Glasgow for a year and a day just as in a royal burgh. Originally, in all burghs the provost, aldermen, bailies, and other officers were chosen annually by the whole community at one of the head courts.[4] This seems to have led to confusion, and in the reign of James III. a statute[5] was passed transferring the election from the community and placing it in the hands of the old Council, on whom was laid the duty of appointing the new Council. The grant of regality by James II. in 1450, in favour of the bishops of Glasgow, although it included the city of

[1] See note 3, p 71.

[2] *Northern Notes and Queries*, pp. 354, 393, Glasgow, 1852, 4to.

[3] Glasgow is mentioned as a free burgh for trade in 1490. See *Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*, ii., pp. 209, 499. Commissioners to Parliament from Glasgow are first mentioned in 1558, but this was long before the grant of a royal charter. On the other hand, in the case of Rutherglen, which was a royal burgh of ancient date, a commissioner to Parliament is not mentioned in the sixteenth century until 1579, although they are referred to four times in the preceding century. The same applies to the royal burgh of Stirling, except that it was six times represented in Parliament in the fifteenth century; and to others.

[4] *Leges Burgorum*, c. 57.

[5] 1469, c. 5 (29) *The Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*, ii., p. 95.

Glasgow, did not apparently interfere with the election of the magistrates by the community. A confirmation of the grant was, however, obtained by Bishop Laing from James III. in 1476, that is, seven years after the passing of the Act which made the change in the manner of electing magistrates in royal burghs, and in this charter, which was granted with the sanction of the Parliament of Scotland, power was conferred upon the bishops, as lords of regality, to appoint a provost, bailies, serjeants and other officers proper for the government of the city.[1] From this time forward therefore the nomination of magistrates lay with the bishops and archbishops. In practice this was done by the archbishop selecting two names from a leet presented to him by the Council.[2]

This was considered a serious grievance by the citizens of Glasgow,[3] especially after the Reformation, when the city was growing into a trading community, and the Calvinist doctrines of election and grace began to influence civil life and to suggest the political idea of human equality, and what in later times came vaguely to be termed "the rights" of man.

Archbishop Beaton, the friend of Queen Mary, retired to Paris at the Reformation, where he acted, until his death, as Ambassador for King James. His chamberlain, Thomas Archibald, the rector of Cardross, did all in his power to collect the revenues of the see, but all sorts of difficulties were placed in his way, a decreet of barratry was pronounced against the Archbishop, and in one way or another he was deprived of all benefit from the benefice. In 1600, however, he was restored to the whole with the exception of the Castle of Glasgow and the choosing of the provost and bailies,[4] which were at the same time granted to Ludovick, Duke of Lennox.[5]

[1] *Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, ii., p. 431 ; *Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*, ii., p. 190.

In 1489 James IV. granted a charter of confirmation of the rights and privileges of the bishops in which the City is again granted to them, but no mention is made of the election of magistrates. By this charter the bishops were authorized to erect a trone and to levy customs duties, and the payment of these duties exempted the goods from payment elsewhere. *Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, ii., p. 467.

[2] *Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, ii., p. 580.

[3] If a burgh of barony or regality was restricted in the election of its magistrates it had the advantage of protection from its superior. The royal burghs having no superior except the king had to look elsewhere for aid, and it was their practice to place themselves under the protection of some neighbouring lord. Aberdeen is an ancient royal burgh, and its people were fond of boasting that they were free burgesses ; but they had to place themselves under the Earls of Huntly, and give him a bond of man-rent. *Extracts from the Council Records of Aberdeen*, vol. i., p. 22 (Spalding Club).

[4] *Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*, iv., p. 256.

[5] Charter of James VI., dated 17th November, 1600, in favour of Ludovick, Duke of Lennox, of the Bailiary of Glasgow, and right of appointing the magistrates of Glasgow. *R.M.S.*, 1593-1608, No. 1104. See also charter of 1621, *R.M.S.*, 1620-33, No. 1397. *Town Council Minute*, 23rd May, 1601.

In 1605, the disputes between the merchants and the crafts were amicably settled, and the letter of guildry granted. Sir George Elphingston of Blythswood was at this time provost of Glasgow;[1] and Sir Matthew Stewart of Minto was bailie depute of regality.[2] Sir Matthew, in virtue of this office, exercised much influence upon the affairs of the burgh, and the provostship had for long been in his family. There were, however, two parties in the burgh: what we would nowadays term the popular party, represented by the provost and magistrates, and the conservative party, represented by Sir Matthew and his friends.

To rid themselves of the influence of the Minto family, and to secure control of their own affairs, the provost and magistrates, as representing the community, petitioned James VI. to accord to the burgh full liberty in the election of magistrates. In support of the petition, a deputation was sent to Edinburgh, and the provost was "ernestlie requeistit and desyrit . . . to ryd up to Loundoune to the Kingis Majestie for getting and obteining of our Libertie grantit be his Majestie past be his Majesties signatour." The mission was successful. The king, with approval of the Duke of Lennox, by letter, dated at Hampton Court, 27th September, 1605, acceded to the request, and an Act of Parliament to carry it into effect was drafted and superscribed by the king on 7th July, 1606; and remitted to the next Session of Parliament.[3] Sir Matthew Stewart and the friends and followers of his house, being apprehensive of losing their influence, did everything in their power to thwart the aspirations of the popular party, "and resolveing with thaim-

[1] He was appointed on 6th October, 1601, on the nomination of the Duke of Lennox. On 2nd October, 1605, "the richt honorabill Sir George Elphinstoune of Blyswood, Knicht," is re-elected provost "in respect of the singular cair, greit zeall and luiff had and borne be him to the weill and libertie of this burgh, and that he and his forbeeris hes beine maist kyndlie to this burgh, and hes ever regairdit the weill and libertie of the samin."

"This Sir George Elphingston of Blythswood was a burgess and provost of the town; he rose by the favour of King James VI. to be a great man; he was knighted and made a lord of session and gentleman of the bedchamber. King Charles the I. raised him to be lord justice clerk, and he held the office till his death, which was in the year 1634. He got the Gorbels erected into a burgh of barony and regality; but, behold the instability of human greatness: for he was the only burgess in all Scotland that I ever observed came to the highest office, and made the greatest figure, and yet died so poor, that his corps was arrested by his creditors, and his friends buried him privately in his own chappel adjoining to his house" (M'Ure, *A View of the City of Glasgow*, p. 53, ed. M'Vean).

[2] *Maitland Club Miscellany*, i., p. 70; *R.M.S.* 1583-1608, No. 1836.

[3] *Charters and Documents relating to the City of Glasgow*, ii., p. 271. The Town Council seem to have acted on this authority and to have elected the Provost and Bailies on 5th October, 1605. *Town Council Minutes* of that date; *Register of the Privy Council*, vii., pp. 141, 241.

selffis be a meane or other to croce and hinder the perfectioun of that libertie," endeavoured to divide the town upon the question, and to oppose the ratification of the Draft Act by Parliament. They accordingly got hold of some of the deacons of the crafts, and persuaded them that the proposal was inimical to their interests, and then circulated a report that the town did not desire any change upon the manner of electing the provost. To meet this movement a special meeting of the Town Council was convened, when it was resolved "that with heart and hand thai will maist heartlie concurr, with bodie and gudis, maist humblie to suit the perfyting of thair liberties, conforme to his Maiesties grant as ane mater, not onlie profitabill for thame and thair posteritie and ane liberatioune from all slaifrie, but also maist expedient for the suirtie and advancement of his Majestie's service." A few days later a deputation waited upon the provost and urged him to go with one of the bailies and the deacon convener to the King and the Duke to support the town's case.[1] They accepted the mission, and succeeded to the entire satisfaction of their constituents.[2] At the end of June Sir George Elphingston again visited Perth in the interest of the town.[3] The opposition now became seriously alarmed, and Sir Matthew Stewart arranged a meeting at the house of Master John Ros, the common procurator of the burgh, on 5th July, 1606, at seven o'clock in the morning. The conference was attended by between forty and fifty persons. A supplication to the Lords of the Articles to refuse the ratification by Parliament was drawn up and signed at the meeting, and was carried to Perth by Ros, James Braidwood, deacon general, and Ninian Anderson, deacon of the Cordiners, and duly presented, with the result that the ratification was stayed. The Town Council at once proceeded to deal with the three envoys. At a meeting held upon 19th July, it was decided that they had done "greit contempt against the autoritie of this place in passing with the said supplicatioune." Ros's freedom was at once cried down and he was dismissed from his office. The 23rd of July was fixed for accusing the remaining subscribers, and the 26th for proceeding against Braidwood and Anderson.[4] To interrupt these proceedings Minto and his friends applied to the Court of Session for an exemption from the jurisdiction of the

[1] *Town Council Minutes*, 28th December, 1605; 10th January, 1606. The Council gave the provost a dinner before he started on his journey, which cost £23 10s., Scots. *Town's Accounts*, December, 1605.

[2] *Ibid.*, 6th March, 1606. [3] *Ibid.*, 28th June, 1606.

[4] *Town Council Minute*, 19th July, 1606. Ros's freedom was restored 16th May, 1607.

George Huchesoune of Lambhill was elected common procurator for the year 1607-8 (*Town Council Minute*, 20th June, 1607).

magistrates, which was granted on an *ex parte* statement. They then came in a tumultuous manner, to the number of about three or four score persons, all "in airmes with tairgis, swordis, and utheris wapponis invasive," to the Market Cross, and, disdaining to apply for the key, climbed in over the Cross[1] and proclaimed their exemption. The Council was sitting in the Tolbooth at the time, and the object of the Minto party was to draw them out and attack them, but we are told "God furnist the saids complenairis (that is, the Magistrates) with patience to abyde all thair indigniteis." The Council took time to consider their position, and convened a meeting of the deacons for 24th July, to which the ministers and regents of the College were invited.

Archery was one of the pastimes of the day, and was practised at the Butts[2] near the Castle, on the site of the present Royal Infirmary. On the evening of 23rd July, about seven o'clock, Sir George Elphingston, with a few of his friends in ordinary dress and with their bows in their hands, came up the Drygait with the intention of going to the Castle Butts for their evening's amusement. James Forrett of Barrowfield, a bailie and one of the provost's friends, had his bow but no arrows, and when he came to the

[1] This shows the old Market Cross of Glasgow, at the intersection of the High Street and Trongate, was a stone pillar placed on a platform surrounded with a parapet. A stair led from the street to the platform, and was protected by a locked door. In 1582 there is "gewin to Mathow Wilsoune for ane dure to the croce, xxxs. In 1590 David Duncan and William Blair are convicted, "the said David Duncane for clymmyng upon the croce and breking of the samin, and the said William Blair for being upon the heid of the said croce, and playing upon the heid thairof with ane pyp" (*Town Council Minutes*, 18th July, 1590). It was obscured by the Guard House which was built about and close upon it. The Guard House was removed to a site to the west in 1659 (*Town Council Minute*, 22nd November, 1659). There is a print of the Market Cross of Edinburgh, during a proclamation, which conveys a good idea of the probable appearance of the Cross of Glasgow (Wilson, *Memorials of Edinburgh*, p. 33; *P.S.A. Scot.*, ii., p. 294. See also Cross of Peebles, *Charters and Documents of the Burgh of Peebles*, p. lvii.).

It was the practice in Glasgow to proclaim the Acts of Parliament at the Cross (*Town Council Accounts*, 22nd December, 1581).

[2] There were butts also on the Gallowmuir—afterwards the site of the Barracks in Gallowgate—and on the Old Green between the Molendinar and Stockwell Street. "Ordaines the maister of work to repair the buttis in the Gallowmuir for exerceis of schutting quha pleissis" (*Town Council Minute*, 21st May, 1625).

Archery was for long a favourite pastime, and its practice was enjoined by various statutes. "Let all men busk thame to be archeris, fra thai be xii. yeris of eilde, and that in ilk xli. worth of lande thar be maid bowmerkis, and specialy nere paroche Kirkis, quhar vpone haly dais men may cum, and the lest schute thriss about, and haif vsage of archary" (1424, c. 18 (19) *Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*, ii., p. 6).

Walter Young, bower, is mentioned in the Town's Accounts, 12th October, 1605.

"It is decretyt and ordanyt . . . that the fut ball and the golf be vtterly criyt doune and not

Wyndheid turned to his house, formerly the manse of the rector of Erskine,[1] in the "Isle," near the foot of the Rottenrow, for the purpose of getting a supply. At this moment Sir Walter Stewart of Arthurlie, in Renfrewshire, Sir Matthew Stewart's son, was "comeing doun the Rottounraw" to his own

vsyt: And that the bowe merkis be maid at ilk parroch Kirk a pair of buttis, and schuting be vsyt ilk Sunday. . . . And that there be a bowar and a fleger in ilk hede toune of the schyre. . . . And gif the parochin be meikll, that there be iij or iiij or fyue bow merkis in sik placis, as ganys therfor" (1457, c. 64, *Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*, ii., p. 48).

"It is statute and ordained that in na place of the Realme there be used fute-ball, golfe, or uther sik unprofitable sportes, for the common gude of the Realme, and defense thereof. And that bowes and schutting be pointed, and Bow-markis maid therefore ordained in ilk parochin" (1491, c. 32, *Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*, ii., p. 226).

"It is statute and ordained . . . that na maner of weapons be admitted in wapon-schawings bvt speares, pikes, starke and lang, six elnes of length, Leith axes, halbardes, hand-bowes and arrows, croce-bowes, culverings, twa-handed swordes" (1540, c. 87).

On 14th April, 1610, the provost, bailies, and council of Glasgow, after consideration of a complaint by Mr. John Blackburn, master of the Grammar School, and others, of "the grit and commoun abuse done be scolleris and printiciss towardis tham selfis and thair Mrs. (*i.e.* masters) in haunting the yardis quhair the aliebowlis, Frenche kylis, and glaikis are usit, in withdrawing thame selfis fra the scole, and thair Mrs. seruice to thair grit hurt and deboscherie, baith of printicsiss and scolleris. . . . ordained "that al sik personis quha hes the saidis aleis and yardis . . . permit nane to play in the saidis yardis at nane of the saidis pastymes, vpone the Sabboth day, forrow none nor eftir none, under ye payne foirsaid (*i.e.* £10); and that the Mr. of the Grammer Scole ordane his scollerris prepair their bowis for the archerie to thair pastyme."

Mr. Robert Blair, speaking of the year 1613, when he was a student at the University of Glasgow, says, "I remember I could not willingly want the exercise of my body, by archery and the like" (*Memoirs of the Life of Mr. Robert Blair*, p. 9. Edinburgh, 1754, 12mo).

[1] In the Charge of the Temporalitie of Kirklandis south side of the Forth, it is entered f. 269: The tenement of land with the kitching and zaird adjacent thairto callit the persoun of Erskine tenement, liand within the citie of Glasgow, set in few to James Forret and Jane Ogillby, his spous, extending zeirlie to xiijs. iiijd." The Forrets had been kindly tenants in Barrowfield (*R.M.S.*, 1589-93, Nos. 958, 1833). On 19th May, 1615, James Forret was served heir to James Forret of Burrowfield, his father, in a tenement with kitchen and garden, called The Manse of the Parson of Erskine (*Inquisitiones Speciales*, Lanark, No. 481).

On 5th February, 1608, John Rowat, merchant in Glasgow, and Margaret Forret, spouses, were infeft on a charter of sale by James Forret of Barrowfield, and Johanna Ogilvie, spouses, in an annual rent of 200 merks Scots out of the 40s. land of old extent of Barrowfield (*Archibald Heygate's Protocol* for 1604-9).

The manse stood on the west side of the way from the Cathedral to the Drygait brig, that is Limmerfield Lane. M'Ure describes it as being at the foot of the Rottenrow. Thomas Forret, probably father of Bailie Forret, had the adjoining lands called *The Caitchepuill*. On the other side were lands belonging to St. Nicholas Hospital (*R.M.S.*, 1580-93, No. 1833. See also *Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, ii., p. 438; M'Ure, *A View of the City of Glasgow*, p. 46 (ed. M'Vean); Gordon, *Glasghu Facies*, p. 683).

"The "Caitchepuill" was a tennis-court (Jamieson's *Dictionary*, s.vv. Cachepill, cache-pole, caches-pale wall).

Mr. James Melville records of his student life at St. Andrews in 1574: "Als I haid my manars

house,[1] attended by two servants." The direct course to Sir Walter's house lay down the Drygait, but, according to his explanation, when he saw Sir George Elphingston and his friends coming up, "in respect of some drynes betuix Sir George and him, he went another way to avoid trouble." Be this as it may, the two men crossed each other's path, sharp words were spoken, and swords were drawn. Sir George was by this time at the entrance of the Castle port, but, hearing a shout, came back to see what was the matter. He first entreated young Minto, by what he styles fair and gentle words, to go his way, saying, "Sir, I pray you to go youre way; no man shall offend you." Sir Walter, however, paid no attention, and the provost then, in virtue of his office, commanded him in His Majesty's name to go his way. According to the provost's story, the encounter between Sir Walter and Forrett was merely a device of the Minto faction to pick a quarrel, and that Minto had a band of armed men, about forty in number, lying at the Wyndheid, "all

honestlie aneuche of my father, but nocht els; for archerie and goff I haid bow, arrose, glub, and bals, but nocht a purss for Catchpull and Tauern, sic was his fatherlie wesdom for my weill. Yet now and then I lernit and vsit sa mikle bothe of the hand and Racket catche as might serue for moderat and halsome exerceise of the body." *The Diary of Mr. James Melvill*, p. 23 (Bannatyne Club). The tennis court or Catchpel at Edinburgh in 1715 (*Roxburgh Ballads*, vol. viii., p. 246).

In 1597, Ludovick, Duke of Lennox, who was commendator of the Priory of St. Andrews, was authorized to feu out the "girnellis, orcheardis, yardis, doucaitts, *kaithspell*, cloistour, and haill office" of the Priory which had become ruinous and waste (*Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*, iv., p. 155).

Catchpole, in its English acceptation, was a sheriff officer, and then seems to have been some kind of lock-up in Limmerfield Lane. Francis Sempill of Beltrees, having been arrested for debt, thus narrates his misfortunes:

They led Frank as he'd been a Whig,
Far faster than Carnegie's jig,
And took him through the Candilrig,
For fear of public view.

. . . . . .

Two catchpole messengers regard;
How civil to a country laird,
Who had once rid into the guard,
That would not him affront.

So they a glass of claret took,
Might make a guarder pawn his cloak;
Then they three limmers in a shoak,
Bad Limmerfield adieu.

*The Poems of Mr. Sempill of Beltrees*, p. lxxii.

[1] The Duke's Lodgings at the corner of High Street and the Drygait (*supra*, p. 56).

bodin in feir of weir with steil bonnetis, secreittis,[1] platislevis, lang staulffis, and utheris wapponis invasive." This company at once fell upon Sir George, and drove him and his friends back to the Castle port, where they found shelter. Disappointed of their purpose, the armed party came back again to the Wyndheid, and Deacon Braidwood ran down the Hie gait crying, "Arme you! arme you! they are yokit." Every booth-holder behoved to have at all times in readiness a halbert, jack, steel bonnet, sword and buckler, so that arming was but the work of a minute.[2] As soon, therefore, as the warning was given, a large number of Minto's partisans came out and, joining the party, came to the Castle port and made a new onset upon the provost. The Earl of Wigtoun,[3] the Master of Montrose,[4] and the Laird of Kilsyth, all members of the Privy Council, chanced to be in the Castle at the time and succeeded in protecting the provost. Again foiled in their attack, the rioters took to throwing stones. They were ordered to their houses by the Privy Councillors, but refused to disperse, and rushed down the street in a tumultuous manner to the foot of the Barras Yet, far below the Cross, and up again, with about three hundred persons in their company with drawn swords in their hands, some of them crying out, "I sall have this buith and thow sall have that buith." In the meantime the provost had been taken for safety to the Earl of Wigton's house, the old manse of the parson of Ancrum, on the north of the Castle. The rioters came back to the Castle and, learning

[1] A coat of mail concealed under the ordinary dress. Zachary Boyd uses the expression, "Let thy secret loue bee vnto his soule like a *Secret or Jack* in this *bloodie battell*, whereby he may be shielded from the bloodie blowes of a most cruell adversarie." *The Last Battell of the Soule in Death*, p. 1172 (ed. 1629), p. 438 (ed. 1831).

[2] See *Town Council Minutes*, 6th July, 1574; 10th March, 1577; cf. Act of Parliament, 1540, c. 57.

A sword, spear, hagbut, halbert, Jedart staff, steel-bonnet, and steel-jack, were reckoned amongst the heirship moveables of a burgess (*Town Council Minutes*, 28th January, 158$\frac{8}{9}$).

The "steilbonnet-makar" was a recognized craft in Glasgow. See *Town Council Minute*, 2nd January, 158$\frac{8}{9}$. Queen Mary rgretted that she was not a man to know what life it was to lie all night in the fields, or to walk upon the causeway with a jack and a knapscull, *Glasgow buckler*, and broad-sword (Letters from Randolph to Cecil, 18th September, 1562, and 13th October, 1565, quoted by Chalmers, *Life of Queen Mary*, i., pp. 133, 240).

It was appointed in Aberdeen in 1530, that "eury craftsman haue his wapyn, that is to say, denso aix or halbart besyd him in his workin hous, and quhen he passis to the gait, to turs the samin in his hand, or ellis sum fensable wapyn on his persoun, swa that thay be abill at all tymes to debate thame selff, thair nichtbouris, and this guid town." *Extracts from the Council Registers of Aberdeen*, vol. i., p. 449 (Spalding Club).

[3] This was John, Lord Fleming, created Earl of Wigtown by James VI., on 19th March, 1606. He was the son of Lord Fleming, Keeper of Dumbarton Castle under Queen Mary.

[4] Afterwards Earl of Montrose, and father of James, first Marquis of Montrose.

that the provost had left, then turned upon the Earl's house with the intention of seizing him. The Earl and his friends again intervened and ultimately got rid of the mob.[1] The Privy Councillors then warded the principal parties on each side, pending a formal investigation into the "trouble and commotion." Sir George Elphingston and James Forret were kept in the Castle of Glasgow; the Lairds of Minto, elder and younger, were sent to the Castle of Dumbarton.[2]

On 6th August the Town Council resolved to send a deputation to Perth the next day to complain to the Privy Council of "the lait truble and seditioune fallin furth in this towne, and insorectioune maid against the magistratis," and to beg that the rioters be brought to trial. After some preliminary proceedings the case came before the Privy Council at Edinburgh, on 27th August, 1606, in the form of a complaint at the instance of the provost, magistrates, and council of Glasgow, against Sir Matthew Stewart of Minto, Sir Walter Stewart, his son, Ninian Anderson, Thomas Fawside, deacon of the Baxters, and a great number of others. The Privy Council absolved the defenders from the charge of fore-thought felony which had been preferred against them, but found that they had committed a "verie grite insolence and ryot," for which they were ordained to be warded in the burgh of Linlithgow until His Majesty's will should be made known concerning them. A counter complaint by Sir Walter Stewart was dismissed; and a Proclamation issued charging the inhabitants of Glasgow to reverence and obey their magistrates and to make no new trouble within the city. The matter was then submitted to the king, who declared his royal pleasure in a letter dated from Hampton Court, 1st October, 1606. The Lairds of Minto, elder and younger, were ordered to be retained in ward and to be "boith fynned in greate soumes." The others, except any who might give occasion to further disorder, were "to be licensed home and relevit of thair wardis" on finding "good and sufficient suirtie for thair cariage, keeping your peace and thair dew obedyence to the magistratis."[3] The magistrates, on the other hand, took care to reward their adherents. James Gillespie, servitor to the provost, and Mathow Calmeroune, one of the town's officers, were made burgesses and freemen for their "guid seruice speciale done that nicht the provist, balleis and counsale was persewit be the laird of Mynto, elder and younger."[4]

[1] *Register of the Privy Council*, vii., p. 234, 240-7, 249, 501. [2] *Ib.*, pp. 233, 647.

[3] Bonds of Caution, see *Register of the Privy Council*, vii., p. 657. The bonds granted at the earlier stage of the proceedings will be found, *Ib*, p. 647 *sqq.*

[4] *Town Council Minutes*, 13th and 20th September, 1606.

The town itself was also punished. The King would not allow a provost to be elected for the year 1606-7, and indicated that he did not desire to proceed further with the contemplated change in the manner of election, and the old form was continued.[1] Having acquiesced in this, the Magistrates next made a most humble appeal to the King not to impose any special taxation upon the city, as it was in straits for want of money.[2]

The Stewarts of Minto seem to have been inclined to carry things with a high hand. Five and twenty years earlier, when John Howieson, minister of Cambuslang, was sitting as moderator of the Presbytery of Glasgow, he was "smote on the face, pulled by the beard, one of his teeth beat out, and put in the tolbuith lyk a theife be the provost, Sir Matthew Stewart of Minto, and bailzies and thair complices."[3] "Upon this, as it is credibly reported, and has obtain'd universal credit here, that Mr. Howie denounced some judgment from God on Sir Matthew and his family, intimating the sudden downfall of his house, and the utter decay of his family. So much is certain, that though at that time the family of Minto was one of the most flourishing houses of any gentleman in the country, and of a very considerable estate, yet in less than seventy years it mouldred so quite away that his heir, in our time, was reduc'd to a state of penury, little short of beggery, and was subsisted by the charity of his friends."[4]

Prior to the Reformation the Rottenrow and other streets above the Wyndheid constituted the aristocratic quarter of the city. The craftsmen and traders lived in the lower parts, on the level ground near the Clyde. For long they were but few in number; the waulkers or fullers settled in the

[1] *Town Council Minutes*, 1st October, 1606, to 6th October, 1607.

[2] *Original Letters relating to the Ecclesiastical Affairs of Scotland*, i., p. 76 (Bannatyne Club).

[3] Calderwood, *History of the Kirk of Scotland*, iii., p. 621, 625, 686, "A certayne minister, at his sermon in Glasgow, was pullit owt of the pulpit and buffetit be the Laird of Myntois folkis for bakbyting and sclandering as thay pretendit." *The Historie of King James the Sext*, p. 187 (Bannatyne Club).

[4] M'Ure, *A View of the City of Glasgow* (ed. M'Vean), p. 64. He adds, "This observation I thought might be of some use, that people may be cautious, upon what ever pretence, to use the servants of God, who bear his commission, any way undecently, far less roughly, since they are under the peculiar care of the Almighty, who has said, 'Touch not mine anointed, and do my prophets no harm.'"

The last of the family was Sir John Stewart of Minto, who was reduced to such penury that he was maintained by the Lord Blantyre, his cousin. He went to Darien in the Scots expedition, about the year 1699, where he died (Duncan Stewart, *History of the Stewarts*, p. 167. Edinburgh, 1739).

The first Lord Blantyre was a younger brother of Sir Matthew Stewart, mentioned in the text, both being sons of Sir John Stewart of Minto, Provost of Glasgow.

Walcargait,[1] now the Saltmarket, and the salmon fishers in the Fishergait, now the Stockwell,[2] As trade grew, the population of the lower town increased, and the Market Cross was transferred from the Wyndheid to the junction of the Hiegait and Walcargait, the Gallowgait and Trongait; the latter name had superseded the older St. Thenew's Gait, and in itself told of buying and selling and handling of goods, of cranes and booths. Little or no trade was carried on in the upper part of the town, which was occupied by the clergy and gentry, and those engaged in supplying their immediate wants. When the Reformation came, and the clergy disappeared, the shopkeepers and others who were dependent upon them were put to great straits. In their distress they in 1587 petitioned[3] Parliament to appoint a commission with authority to divide the markets which were all held at the Cross, and to transfer one of them to their neighbourhood. The petitioners describe themselves as "the fremen and vtheris induellaris . . . abone the Gray Friars Wynd." The buildings there they say "ar greit and sumptuous and of grite antiquitie," "proper and meit for the ressait of His Hienes (*i.e.* King James VI.) and nobilitie at sic tymes as thai sall repair thairto."[4] Now, however,

[1] The salmon fishers and the fullers naturally had their residences close to the river; but it is possible that the fullers occupied this remote situation in consequence of some burghal regulation. In the charters of William the Lion to Perth, and of Alexander II. to Aberdeen, fullers are excluded from the merchant guild (*Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*, i., pp. 86-87).

There was a waulk mill at Partick in the sixteenth century, but the trade seems to have died out in Glasgow. Glasgow had to have its fulling done elsewhere. In 1610 there was a fuller in Stewarton who had customers in Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Perth (Pont, *Cunninghame Topographized*, p. 186. Maitland Club). Some years afterwards a waulk mill was set up in Glasgow itself.

[2] M'Ure says, "Of old the city was well furnished with salmon-fishing on the river Clyde; and there was an incorporation of fishers above ane hundred years ago, but is now (*i.e.* in 1736) quite away, by reason of lyming of land and steeping of green lint in the river, which kills the salmon" (*A View of the City of Glasgow*, p. 122, ed. M'Vean).

[3] *Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*, iii., p. 505.

[4] James VI. had visited Glasgow in April and May, 1568; January, $15\frac{69}{70}$; October, 1576; and September, 1581, and sometime in 1584. Subsequently to the date of the petition he was here in February, 1592; September, 1595; August, 1597; September, 1602; and July, 1617. On the latter occasion he occupied the Earl of Eglinton's house in Drygait, formerly the manse of the parson of Douglas (*Town Council Minute*, 6th June, 1581). Zacharie Boyd, dedicating *The Last Battell of the Sovle* to Charles I., says: "The particular place where this Booke was penned is your owne GLASGOWE, a citie once greatlie beloued of Great King *IAMES*, your Maiestie's Father of blessed memorie: A Citie that looketh for the like fauour from your Royal *MAIESTIE*." Principal Baillie writes in 1638, Glasgow "can lodge easily at once both Counsell, Session, Parliament, and General Assemblie whenever it shall be required" (*Letters*, i., p. 121).

The Drygait house passed from the Earl of Eglinton to Duncan Lindsay, indweller in Leith, who, with consent of Elizabeth Tullo his wife, sold it to the town in 1635 (*Charters and Documents relating*

it had "altogidder becum rwinous." A commission was appointed, and the commissioners removed the salt market to the locality pointed at. It was soon found that this was very inconvenient, as the new site was "far distant fra the brig and watter of the said citie, quhair the salt is maist vsit, and pat the merchandis and fischeris quha bocht the same to greit expenses of carriage and transporting thairof fra the said Wyndheid to the brig be the space of ane myle and mair." To obviate this inconvenience, and to assist the townsfolk in the neighbourhood of the Rottenrow, Parliament in the year 1594[1] directed that the beir market should be held above the Wynheid. The remedy was apparently unsuccessful, and the Town Council made another trial in 1634. On the narrative "that it is necessar and expedient that the mercatis within the said burgh sould be dispersit and sett in all pairtis of the toun, and vnderstanding that thair is na mercat place about and abone the Wyndheid of the said burgh, and the houssis thair lyklie to decay and na competent maill to be gottin thairfoir, thairfoir they, be the tennour of this present act, statut and ordaine that the horse mercat daylie in all tyme cuming (except the tyme of the fair of Glasgow haldin yeirlie in the moneth of Julij) sall be halden betwixt the Kirk port, the Stable Grene port, the Drygait Heid, Wynd Heid, and Rattounrow; and als that the salt mercat, corne mercat, lint seid and hemp seid mercat be haldin in all tyme cuming abone the College, quhair the hors mercat was haldin of befoir; and ordanis the officeris of this burgh to vrge all personis, sellaris of horssis, salt, hors corne, lint seid and hemp seid to go and mak mercat in the places abone specifeit."[2]

It is to be feared that this measure did very little for the upper town. Trade increased around the Cross, and residents were more and more attracted to that neighbourhood. The only things that flourished above the Wyndheid were the taverns. The Commissary Courts of the Commissariots of Glasgow and of Hamilton and Campsie, which were the most important judicatories in the city, were held in the Consistory House at the Cathedral. The courts sat thrice a week. Lawyers had no chambers or offices in those

*to the City of Glasgow*, p. 494). In the Treasurer's Account from Michaelmas, 1634, to Michaelmas, 1635, the entry occurs, "Item for the grait ludging in the Drygait, now the correction house, j$^{m}$ iiij$^{c}$ lxvj li. xiij s. 4d. (*i.e.* £1366 13s. 4d. Scots). In 1638 they leased it to Robert Flemyng and his partners as "ane hous of manufactorj" with the exception of "the twa laiche foir voutis and back galreis" (*Town Council Minute*, 31st January, 1638).

[1] *Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*, iv., p. 79.

[2] *Town Council Minute*, 24th May, 1634; see also 28th February, 1635.

days, but met their clients in a change house.[1] Every transaction—the payment of a debt, the binding of an apprentice, the sale of a house, or the execution of a lease—was carried through in a tavern and with the aid of the bottle. It is, indeed, only comparatively recently that the charge, "drink money," disappeared from the authorized table of fees.[2] A Glasgow pamphleteer complained in 1720 that, "if any man, tho' never so poor, desire a consultation of any Lawyer, Advocate, or Procurator, or Writer of the meanest sort, they shall not have his countenance to consult their business unless they give him Brandy—ale or aquavitie is disdained."[3] On Court days the procurators came up from the Gallowgait and Stockwell to the upper town, and, when they were not engaged in Court, each sat in his favourite houff drinking, writing papers, and giving opinions. William Weir, for long a prominent member of the Faculty of Procurators, Commissary of Hamilton and Campsie, and afterwards of Glasgow, always conducted his business in this way. The examination of witnesses in a cause was generally conducted in a change house, and the Commissary and procurators adjourned there from the Court house in the Cathedral for the purpose.[4] It is credibly related of one

[1] *Cf.* Chambers's *Domestic Annals of Scotland*, iii., p. 575.

[2] Indeed, it can scarcely be said to have disappeared yet. The Fees of the Privy Seal Office are still regulated by the Table of Fees prepared by the Society of Writers to the Signet in 1731. These provide:—

> "17. That the Writer to the Privy Seal shall have the double of the signet dues for his dues, and the triple of the signet dues for drink money."

—*The Juridical Styles*, 4th ed., i., p. 385 (Edinburgh, 1855); 5th ed., i., p. 372 (Edinburgh, 1881).

[3] *Some of the Grievances and Complaints of the poor Commonalty of Scotland*, p. 50 (Glasgow, 1720. The lawyers of the seventeenth century were not so particular. In the Accounts of the College and of the Town there are frequent entries of charges "for acquavytie sent to Edinburghe to the College men of law"; "for half ane barrel of herring sent to Edinburghe to the College agent"; "for hering sent to Edinburgh to the advocattis and for acquavytie"; "for herrings boght and sent eist to the townis advocatis and vtheris thair pentionaris" (*Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis*, iii., pp. 558, 563, 569). *Records of the Burgh of Glasgow*, 1630-1692, pp. 352, 535. Another curious retainer is, "Item givin to Mr. Rodger Mowat, advocat, for the pryce of twa ky in name of pension, £26 13. 4." *The Book of the Thanes of Cawdor*, p. 295 (Edinburgh, 1859).

The manner of feeing the gentleman of the long robe was peculiar. "The form of their pleading is . . . , the advocates and their clients stand each on either side of the door through the bar, at the bar, and the advocates plead in Scotch before them, and in the then time of their pleading their clients will put a double piece or more, with an ordinary fee with the poorest, and will say to their advocates, 'Thumb it! Thumb it!' and then will the advocates plead accordingly as they feel it weigh." Lowther, *Our Journall into Scotland, anno Domini 1629*, p. 31 (Edinburgh, 1894).

[4] See the Session Papers in Marion Tennent or Miller *v.* Dunning and Wardrop, 1742; Kilkerran Collection, No. 166. Andrew Miller, the husband of the pursuer, kept a Change House near the Cathedral, which was frequented by the court and the bar.

celebrated practitioner of last century, Archibald Givan, popularly known as "Old Mahogany," that when he left home in the morning for the Commissary Court he put a clean shirt in his pocket in case, as generally happened, exigencies of business prevented his return in the afternoon to his house in Gibson's Wynd.[1]

[1] I had this anecdote from the late Gabriel Neil. Some account of "Old Mahogany" will be found in Strang's *Glasgow and its Clubs*, p. 102 (3rd edition).

# KELVINGROVE

To the sons and daughters of Saint Mungo the name "Kelvingrove" has for generations sounded like a note of music. Early in the century it was fitly chosen by a Glasgow bard as the title of a love-song, which attained a wide and lasting popularity. It possesses for Glasgow folks a charm akin to that experienced by the subtle-eared old Scottish dame who pinned her faith upon "that blessed word, Mesopotamia."

The name is a little over a hundred years old. It was the happy thought of Patrick Colquhoun, a leading Glasgow merchant, the founder of our Chamber of Commerce and the Old Exchange at the Cross, sometime Chairman of the Committee of Management of the Forth and Clyde Canal, and Provost of the City in 1782. In that year this public-spirited gentleman acquired, by purchase, the fine old edifice which now, with additions, does duty as our City Museum, together with the adjoining lands, and christened the whole "Kelvingrove."

Since that time, however, the name has gradually enlarged its borders, until now it may be said to embrace within its scope the valley of the Kelvin as far up as the site of the old Pear-tree Well, or perhaps a little beyond that. The policies to which it was first applied were, beyond all doubt, very beautiful, as is distinctly evidenced by our "West-End Park" of to-day; but the windings of the stream immediately above this point were then, and still are, of a more striking and romantic character. It is with this upper reach we have at present to do.

The excellent illustrations by Mr. Cameron, which accompany this paper, present scenes familiar indeed to Glasgow eyes. The building which figures prominently in both is the Northwoodside Flint Mills, belonging to Messrs.

Robert Cochran & Co. of the Vereville and Britannia Potteries. When the original mill was built it is now difficult to say, but a barley mill stood there in 1758, for we find it advertised for sale in that year in the pages of the *Glasgow Journal*.[1] In the latter half of last century it was worked by a miller named David Jackson, from whom the beautiful dam which skirts our Botanic Gardens derives its name. In the beginning of this century "Jackson's Dam" was to the boys of Glasgow a familiar household word. These mills, all through their early years, were busy at work grinding grain; but for long they have been successfully tackling sterner stuff in the shape

of flint, and are doing so to this hour. The Kelvin, in these early pre-engine days, ere it reached its haven of rest in the bosom of the Clyde, was a hard-working stream,

> "Sairly tired wi' the loupin' o' linns,
> An' weary wi' mill-wheels, I ween,"

for its banks were thickly strewn with water-mills.

Beside the Flint Mills, and watered by both lade and river, still blossoms within its encircling screen of trees, a garden of the olden time, where,

[1] "To be sold, the lands and estate of Northwoodside, with the Barley mill, lying within two miles of Glasgow, and all well inclosed, with stone dykes and hedges; upon which lands there is a very convenient dwelling house and proper office houses, pleasantly situate upon the water of Kelvin; and there is also upon the said lands a considerable number of trees of different kinds regularly planted, besides a wood which sells every nineteen years at two thousand merks and upwards. The purchaser's entry to the lands may commence at Martinmas next, and to the houses at Whitsunday thereafter.—Apply to Hugh Stuart, the proprietor; or Alexander Stevenson, commissary clerk of Glasgow."—*Glasgow Journal*, 5th June, 1758.

"when the Wind blows Sharpe, you may walk as in a Gallery." When this antique pleasance, with its dainty boxwood-bordered walks, was planned and planted, the city was miles away. Now it is a veritable *rus in urbe*, for from the windows of high-set encompassing "terraces" and "drives," the eyes of their occupiers may peer at pleasure down into its very heart. Beneath it too, and above it, "the Watter of Kelving" is now spanned by massive modern bridges, whose height keenly accentuates its low-lying and altogether unique situation.

About a hundred yards from this spot, and within a wood which grew between it and the site of our modern Doune Terrace, occurred a century and a quarter ago a distressing accident which excited widespread interest in Glasgow at the time. All over this district coal was worked in days of old, and into one of the disused shafts, for long afterwards known as "The Sodger's Pit," fell Lieutenant George Spearing, on the afternoon of Wednesday, 13th September, 1769. Twenty-four years thereafter the lieutenant's circumstantial account of his adventure appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* (August, 1793). As the story is familiar to Glasgow readers, being given at length in Hugh Macdonald's *Rambles*,[1] and also in *Glasgow Past and Present*, it may suffice to quote here the title only:—"A Narrative of the Sufferings of Lieutenant George Spearing, who lived Seven Nights in a Coal-pit without any Sustenance except some Rain-water."

It may, however, be of interest to extract the short contemporaneous paragraph regarding the accident which appeared in the same magazine, and which we do not remember to have seen quoted in any Glasgow book:—"A gentleman of Glasgow, sauntering alone in North-wood, attempted to get some hazle-nuts (*sic*) from the mouth of an old coal pit, but by over-reaching himself, tumbled ten fathom deep. Recovering himself at the bottom, he felt some pains from his breast and thigh; but his greatest trouble was from his deplorable situation. His friends, who missed him, made all possible search, but it was the seventh day before he was found, all which time he had subsisted on a few nuts he had gathered and put in his pocket before the accident happened. He was very much emaciated when taken

[1] In his Kelvingrove *Ramble*, Hugh Macdonald, in quoting from Spearing's story slips into a slight inaccuracy which is apt to mislead and confuse. He makes the Lieutenant say:—"At a distance of about 100 yards in a direct line from the pit there was a water-mill. The flint-mill was still nearer." The last sentence ought to read:—"The miller's house was nearer to me, and the road to the mill was still nearer." Spearing mentions only one mill, and in the whole course of his narrative does not use the word flint-mill.

out, his legs were blanched, and quite benumbed, but his spirits were good, and his desire for food was not great."

He lay for weeks in the miller's house, and was eventually carried to his Glasgow lodgings in a Sedan chair. The present mill[1] and miller's house have been built since that time. It is satisfactory to know that the unfortunate lieutenant lived to be the happy father of nine children, and died at a very advanced age.

Unaccountable as it may seem, this fearful pit remained unfenced after the accident, and it is recorded that some four years thereafter a decent middle-aged washerwoman took up, unwittingly, the lieutenant's unhappy *rôle*, and spent, after a like alarming drop, three days and nights in this wretched lodging, being ultimately brought to bank unharmed, by a strolling "labouring man" who happened to pass that way. Deliverer and delivered were, of course, in due time united in the holy bonds of matrimony; but, alas, with unhappy results. The "labouring" one turned out a very bad lot, his strongest points being idleness and dissipation. His hard-working spouse, when in after years exasperated beyond measure by his misconduct, was in the habit of telling him, with pardonable emphasis, that it was without doubt the devil himself who had brought them together at the mouth of the pit.

At the summit, and abutting upon the south side of the steep old road which ascends eastward from the mill, and within a stone's throw of it, stood Northwoodside House, connected with its walled garden on the north side by a light iron foot-bridge which spanned the roadway. A little beyond this, in a south-easterly direction, was situated, on lower ground, Woodside, the summer home in boyhood of the illustrious Sir Thomas Munro, Major-General in the Army, and Governor of Madras.[2] In later days its beautiful and securely-walled policies were converted into an excellent nursery garden by our townsmen the Messrs. Thyne.

At a short distance from the Flint Mills in an opposite direction, and beautifully set by the water side, stood the picturesque old Garrioch Grain Mills. In later days flint was ground here also. They occupied the flat piece of land lying immediately below the present Derby Crescent, and closely

[1] The portion which forms the subject of the smaller sketch was erected in 1846.

[2] A sepia sketch of both these interesting Glasgow mansions, by the late Mr. Andrew Macgeorge, is reproduced in the second series of the Club's publications, where their history may also be found. Their story is also told in *The Old Country Houses of the Old Glasgow Gentry*, accompanied by a photograph of the first-named.

adjoining the rustic footbridge which, within the past year, the Corporation of Glasgow has thrown across the river. These mills were, like the rest, driven by water-power, their dam intercepting the Kelvin at a point immediately above the ford at the vanished Pear-tree Well, and their lade closely skirting throughout its entire length the base of the wood. After weary years of grinding they eventually succumbed to fire, and stood for long a roofless ruin. As such the writer has sketched them more than once in 1868. Since that time dam, lade, mill, and tail-race have all been swept out of existence.

Close beside the Garrioch Mill-dam, and on the right bank of the river, stood the old Kirklee Bleach Works, with a quarry adjoining, while between these and the Pear-tree Well, set high upon their wooded bank, clustered a group of picturesque tile-roofed cottages known as Kirklee. These, too, are now among the things that were; but the name survives in a railway station which is now in course of formation close to their site. Quite recently our Corporation have bought the piece of land extending along the river side at this point, and it will in due time form a delightful addition to our beautiful Botanic Gardens.

At a short distance above Kirklee, and occupying a low-lying piece of land beside the river, came another group of houses called Bellshaugh. Originally a bleachfield was in operation here, conducted by a Mr. Bell, and the place was named after him. In later days it was transformed into a dairy farm. When levelling up the ground quite recently for railway purposes, some of these houses were not demolished. Their roofs only were removed, and the contractor's tip-waggons did the rest. Should these subterranean dwellings ever again be brought to the light of day, this simple note may perhaps save much needless discussion.

Perched on high, and overlooking the Garrioch Mills, stood Kelvinside House, built in 1750.[1] It was approached by a carriage drive from the Garscube Road, with a lodge at the entrance. "Kelvinside Avenue" follows pretty nearly the line of the old drive. This house, like all its old neighbours in this locality, with the solitary exceptions of Gairbraid and Ruchill,[2] has within comparatively recent years been removed. These two are still to the fore, but the once beautiful sylvan surroundings of the former have,

[1] This house also figures in *The Old Country Houses of the Old Glasgow Gentry*.

[2] The history of these two mansions is also to be found in *The Old Country Houses of the Old Glasgow Gentry*, accompanied by a photograph of each.

years ago, entirely fallen beneath the axe of the woodman. Not a tree has been spared.

About thirty paces below the present iron structure, with its turnstiles and halfpenny pontage, the waters of the Kelvin were spanned by the quaint and beautiful old wooden foot-bridge, innocent of toll, which with the tiled-roofed cottage at its western end, figures in so many pictures by old Glasgow landscape painters. The ruins of its central pier may still be seen in mid-stream.

About a stone's-throw above the bridge, and close by the brink of the river, was the famed old Pear-tree Well, a favourite haunt for many years of the citizens of Saint Mungo. From within a deep circular hollow in the rock gurgled forth its clear and cooling waters, screened from the noon-day sun by trees whose twisting roots clung closely round its basin. The modern matter-of-fact ones have dubbed it, according to the rules of strict arithmetic, the "Three-tree Well," for they say that three trees, neither more nor less, grew immediately over it, but the writer has met many old Glasgow folk who in their youth were familiar with the place, and knew it only by the more musical name, "The Pear-tree Well." He also finds, as a sound endorsement of this statement, the latter name used in books and sketches, dating back to "the forties." After giving attentive heed to all the *pros* and *cons* of this vexed question, he accepts, without misgiving, what he regards as the older, and certainly the sweeter name.

From the bridge to near the well stretched a row of beautiful tall elm trees, which linger as a picture in the memory. Where the waters of the well issued from their rocky recess, and along the line of these stately old trees, a substantial but unlovely retaining wall runs its monotonous course, and immediately above it the scream of the modern locomotive and the rumble of heavy mineral trains, now daily and hourly shatter the quiet which here of old held sway.[1] The changes effected at this point within the last few years are simply stupendous, and they are not yet at an end. To secure a proper approach to the newly-acquired Kirklee grounds from the Botanic Gardens, it has even been suggested to change the course of the Kelvin; and to facilitate needful access to the rapidly developing district on the other side of the river, it is proposed to erect a stone bridge for vehicular and other traffic to take the place of the present iron structure. It

[1] Passenger traffic has not yet been set agoing, but will in all probability be entered upon during the course of the present year.

is sincerely to be hoped that the first of these schemes may never be carried out.

The destruction of familiar and cherished landmarks in and around a rapidly extending city is, no doubt, inevitable. No suburban spot was better known, or more frequently visited, than the dear old Pear-tree Well. But not a vestige of it now remains, and it would assuredly puzzle many an old Glasgovian to trace its site. It has, however, of late been engaging the attention of our Town Council, and it is expected that ere long this interesting well will be reopened.

From opposite the well, right along the left bank of the river as far down as the two Woodsides, waved until within recent years a beautiful steep-sloping wood, bounded along its lower side by a long but inoffensive stone wall, pierced a little below the Garrioch Mills by a well-remembered doorway. The summit of this bank is now occupied along its whole course by ranges of modern "crescents," "terraces," "drives," yea, shops! The slope in front, now in great part cleared of its trees, and which has lain for years as a piece of waste land, has quite recently been acquired by the city. This our civic rulers have railed-in, replanted, and connected with the finely-wooded Botanic Gardens by a rustic wooden foot-bridge. The bold bank immediately above this point, for long known as "Montgomerie's Wood," and including at a bend of the river a level plat, at one time used as a bowling green, although, perhaps, somewhat the waur o' the wear, is still a lovely spot, and capable of improvement. It is satisfactory to know that this also has been acquired by the city. It extends to the boundary line of the Barracks, near to which it will in due time be connected with the Kirklee grounds by a rustic foot-bridge.

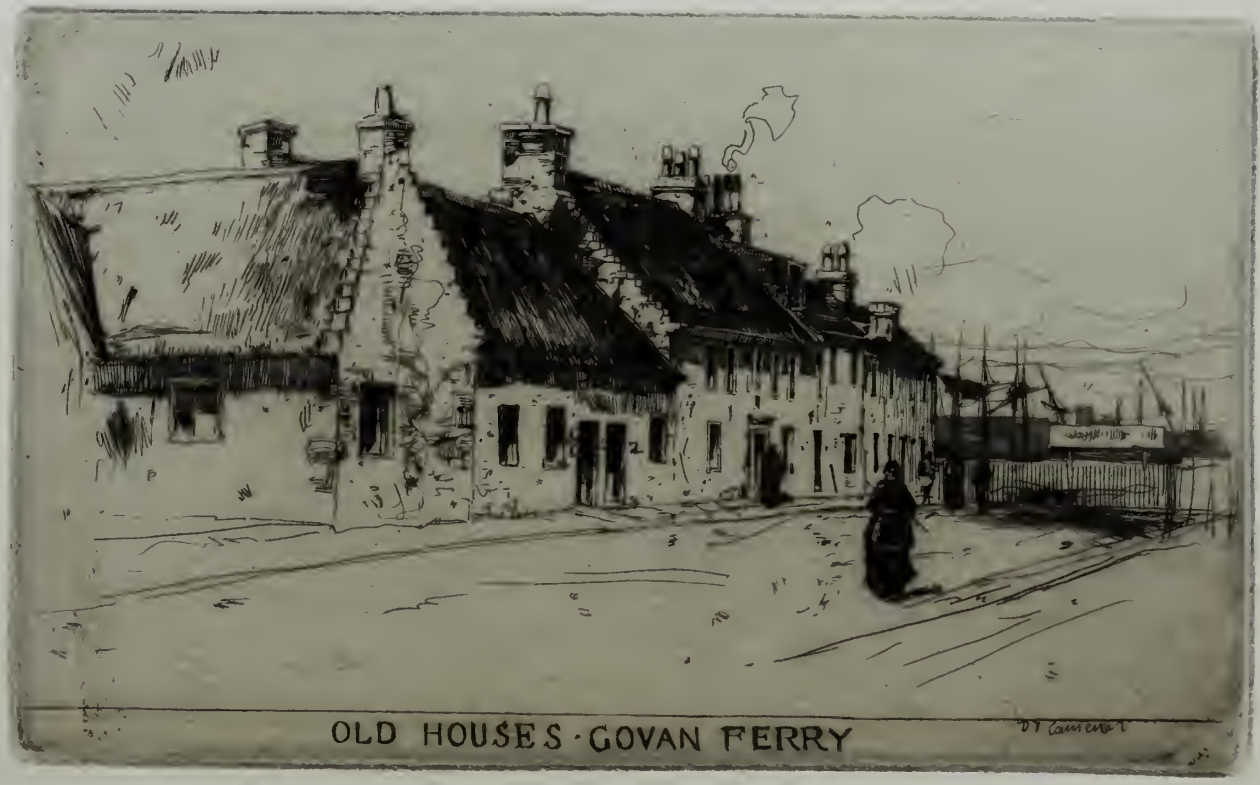
From what has been said it will be seen that Glasgow now owns a charming stretch of the Water of Kelvin, lying close to her very doors, and citizens can now indulge the cheering hope that its picturesque beauty will, in the years to come, be carefully protected and developed.[1] To this happy valley for generations have the boys of Glasgow come trooping forth to "dook" in its once transparent dams, or to scramble through its woods in search of nests or nuts, haws or brambleberries. Hither, too, have hasted

[1] An important piece of work in this development is already in progress. A drain is in course of formation under the old Garrioch Road for the purpose of intercepting the sewage of Maryhill which at present forms the chief source of pollution of the Kelvin. When this and one or two minor sewers have been dealt with, the river will doubtless regain much of its pristine purity. Who knows but that the silver salmon may at no distant day be seen flashing through the waters of our classic stream!

blithe lads and lasses to bathe their faces in May's morning dew, and thus ensure the retention of their youthful beauty ; and here the middle-aged and old have oftimes lingered in meditative mood.

Many and grievous are the changes which have, within recent years, been wrought upon this fairest of scenes, yet a pensive loveliness still lingers amid its green pastures and by its quiet waters. Though much of its sylvan beauty has been trampled out of existence by the ceaseless and resistless march of the city westwards, and though what remains has lost somewhat of the freshness of its prime, still the line of good old Surgeon Lyle remains true to this hour—

"O Kelvin banks are fair."



OLD HOUSES · GOVAN FERRY

# GOVAN.

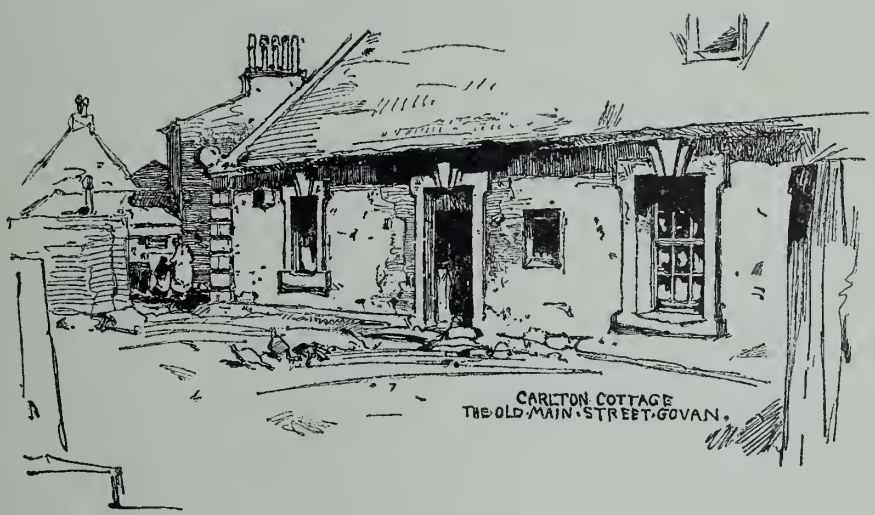
Some three miles west of the Cross of Glasgow, on the left bank of the Clyde, amid verdant haughs stretching for miles around, jogged quietly on its way for centuries and centuries, the quaint old village of Govan. Its reputed origin points back to a dim and distant past in which fact and fable are wont to fuse and intermingle. The earliest glimpse we get of Govan forms an interesting ecclesiastical link connecting her with the patron saint of Glasgow, and through him with the city, which has in recent years been municipally "wooin' at her, pu'in' at her." The tradition, according to Fordun, is, that through the blessing of St. Kentigern, who founded the See of Glasgow about the middle of the sixth century, Queen Langueth, the consort of King Rydderch of Strathclyde, gave birth in her old age to a son Constantine, who became King of Cornwall. Resigning his crown and dedicating himself to the Church, he came to this country from Ireland in the train of St. Columba, and founded a monastery at Govan, of which he was the first abbot. At this point the ancient Church vanishes from view, to remain shrouded in the mists of eld for a period of nearly six hundred years, when it reappears, and, as on the previous occasion, in connection with the See and City of St. Mungo.

When Bishop John Achaius, on 7th July, 1136, in presence of the King (David I.), consecrated the Church of Glasgow, he presented, along with the lands of Partick, the Church of Govan, which a little later on was erected into a prebend of the Cathedral. In the latter half of the sixteenth century the revenues of the vicarage of Govan were granted to the University of Glasgow, on condition that the Principal should preach at Govan every Sunday.

Andrew Melville was the first, and Robert Boyd of Trochrigue the last, to hold the double office. Boyd's term extended from 1615 till 1621. A line of able and worthy pastors followed, the University exercising the right of patronage until the abolition of the privilege in 1874.

About the close of the sixteenth and the beginning of the seventeenth century the Church of Govan was earnestly waging war against various forms of Sabbath desecration. At this time Sunday labour and Sunday amusements appear to have been somewhat rife within her borders, and it was only after a hard struggle that these were eventually crushed. Regarding the former, a warning note is sounded from the pulpit of Govan Kirk in 1598, "yat ye draweris of salmont in ye watter of Clyde presume no$^{t}$ to drawe salmont heireft$^{r}$ in ye said watter wpone ye sondaye wnder ye panes of ye contravenaris heirof prescryvit and set doun in ye assemblie of ye kirk."[1] The suppression of Sunday plays and pastimes was also engaging the serious attention of the Church. One or two cases may here be cited. On a Sunday in the summer of 1599 a great crowd assembled at Govan to witness one of these plays, and twenty-six young men of the village who were present, were afterwards "had up" before the presbytery and compelled to find sureties that they would for the future give attentive heed to the precepts of the Church. Then passing on to the merry month of May 1608, we find several young men from Rutherglen pleading guilty before the presbytery of "dancing the suoorde dance in Gova vpo ane sabaoth daye"; while in June 1612, "Thomas blakwood in Kirklie" was convicted of "prophaning the sabboth daye," by acting as "ringleader to the match played in shooting of gunes and other vaine games and pastymes," and "was ordained to make his public repentance in his owne seat within the kirk of Govan, and to pay 20s. to the use of the Kirk." Thomas's offence was not of such a heinous nature as to call in the aid of the dreaded pillar of repentance which about this period was much in evidence. Even so late as towards the close of last century matters had not reached quite a satisfactory state, for it is noted that the dilapidated wall surrounding the graveyard was carefully repaired in order to prevent the

[1] More than twenty years prior to this date the civic rulers of Glasgow were grappling in a way with this same Sunday salmon fishing, which was being engaged in higher up the river. According to the minute of Council of 3rd March, 1575-6, "It is condescendit be the prouest, baillie and counsale, for obseruyng of the Saboth daye, that na salmont be tane, nor salmond cobles be lauborit nor vsit for taking thairof, vpone the Sondayis in tyme cuming, within the fredome of the toun, or be the inhabitantis thairof, providing that the haill cobles on the watter of Clyde, burcht and land, do the lyke and keip the samyn, and als non." The closing conditional clause is curious and interesting.


CARLTON COTTAGE
THE·OLD·MAIN·STREET·GOVAN.

burying ground "from being indecently used, as hitherto, like a common thoroughfare, and place of diversion." These extracts from the ecclesiastical records of the time throw interesting side-lights on the old village life. From them it is clear that these ancient Sabbath-breakers hailed not all from Govan. Glasgow, Rutherglen, and other contiguous places failed not to furnish their quota.

The ecclesiastical structure which immediately preceded the late Parish Church was erected in 1762, and the manse,[1] which closely adjoined it on the east, some thirty years thereafter. Writing in 1793, the Rev. John Pollock, minister of the parish, describes this church as "very commodious and in good condition." The kirk which occupied the site in the sixteenth century is said to have been "a small unadorned and uninteresting looking edifice. Its interior was hideously plain. It had an earthen floor, and there were no fixed seats."

The late Parish Church was built in 1826, from plans furnished by Mr. James Smith of Jordanhill. Its spire, a copy of that adorning the Church of Stratford-on-Avon, formed a conspicuous object in the landscape as seen from river bank or steamer's deck, rising with fine effect from amid its double screen of tall encircling elms. One or two of the smaller of these trees are to-day standing, but black, blasted, and as good as dead, while the stumps of others of greatly larger growth projecting from the smoky sward serve to mark the spot where they flourished and died. This church was taken down in 1884 and re-erected almost stone for stone at the junction of Logie and John Streets, near the beautiful park gifted to Govan by Mrs. John Elder. It is named Elder Park Church. Its former site is now occupied by the stately Gothic temple, designed by Dr. R. Rowand Anderson, and opened by an impressive service on Saturday, 19th May, 1888, when it was appropriately dedicated under the name of St. Constantine Parish Church of Govan. The churchyard contains a number of gravestones of great antiquity, and of exceptional interest, embracing several Celtic cross slabs, five curious hog-backed stones, and a beautiful sarcophagus[2] enriched with finely wrought

[1] This pleasant dwelling with its "complete court of offices," set amid the sweetest rural surroundings, was the abode of the excellent Dr. Leishman up till the year 1858, by which time the present manse at Ibrox was ready for his occupancy. After the doctor quitted the old house it was let in single rooms for some years by the feu-holder who had taken over that portion of the glebe, and was eventually pulled down over thirty years ago to make way for the erection of the detached four-storeyed tenement which now so conspicuously marks the spot. This is named "Glebe Building," and the road leading to it, "Mansefield Street."

[2] See *Regality Club*, first series, p. 31.

symbolic and decorative devices. The more important of these relics are housed in a small unpretending edifice erected for their reception on the eastern confines of the burying-ground during the incumbency of the late Dr. Leishman, but they are assuredly worthy of more generous treatment, and it is satisfactory to know that the heritors are at the present time earnestly trying to make such provision as will ensure their careful preservation under conditions befitting their age and dignity.

The place-name Govan appears under many orthographic variations, such as: Guuen, Guuan, Gwuan, Guvan, Gouen, Gouan, Goeuan, Gowan, Gowane, Govene, Goveane, Gova, Govane, and its present form. The derivation of the word is obscure and uncertain. Several attempts at a solution have been made with but doubtful result. Two of these may here be given. The first is that advanced by Bishop Leslie, who derives the name, inferentially, from the two Saxon words, *god*, *win*, which signify *good wine*, "because," as he points out, "it brewis gude ale commended throuch the hail land." After being kept for seven years the colour and flavour of this ale, we are told, so closely resembled Malvoisie as to be frequently mistaken for that wine. Chalmers in his *Caledonia* submits an entirely different etymology, viz., the Gaelic word *gamhan*, pronounced *gavan*, which means a ditch. Although not complimentary to the Clyde, this derivation is certainly calculated to crown with a nimbus the heads of the many able engineers who have, collectively, succeeded in solving the perplexing problem of converting this ditch into one of the noted water-ways of the world. Be that as it may, this marvellous development of the Clyde has been a potent factor in transforming, as if by magic, a drowsy village into what must now be regarded as a populous, wealthy, and important town. Smeaton, in 1755, in the report which he prepared for the Town Council of Glasgow regarding the Clyde, points out "the two shoalest places" to be at Pointhouse Ford. The depth here at low water he found to be 1 foot 3 inches, and at high water 3 feet 3 inches. James Watt, fifteen years thereafter, gives low water at 1 foot 6 inches, and high water at 3 feet 8 inches. On occasion, however, the flow of old Clutha remained not at this dead level, for we read that as far back as the 25th and 26th November, 1454, "ther was ane right gret spait in Clyde, the quilke brocht down haile houssis, bernis, and millis, and put all the town of Govane in ane flote, quhill thai sat on the houssis."[1] So runs the graphic and alarming contemporaneous description.

[1] See Chalmers's *Caledonia*, o. ed. III., p. 588.

OLD HOUSE CORNER OF SHAW STREET AND GOVAN ROAD GOVAN.

In former times the Gorbals of Glasgow, or, to give it its original name, the village of Bridge-end, formed part of the parish of Govan, which lies chiefly in the county of Lanark, although a small portion belongs to the shire of Renfrew. It measures about five miles from east to west, and is from three to four miles in breadth. The Clyde divides it from end to end. On the 21st February, 1771, Gorbals was disjoined, and formed into a separate parish, the population of the village of Govan being at this date probably under 1500. Bishop Leslie, writing towards the close of the sixteenth century, characterizes Govan as "a gret and ane large village vpon the watir of clyde." It measured about one mile in length, and was known down to the middle of the seventeenth century as Meikle Govan, in contradistinction to its neighbour Little Govan, lying away in the east end of the parish. About this time Meikle Govan was a typical old Scottish village. Its straggling groups of low thatch-roofed cottages, set down regardless of plan at all manner of angles, in delightfully picturesque confusion amid kailyards and orchard trees, snugly sheltered an industrious population of some 224 families, engaged principally in agricultural pursuits, market gardening, and salmon fishing. Later on, the last-named blossomed into quite a prosperous industry, the rent of the Govan salmon fishing towards the end of last century being £30 per annum, which gradually rose till it reached the satisfactory figure of £326. Salmon at this time were so plentiful that it became necessary to stipulate in indentures that weavers' apprentices were not to be forced to partake of this fish at their meals more than three times a week! The fishing had now reached its height, and thereafter began to dwindle, until in 1841 a lease of three years was granted at an annual rent of £60. Five years previous to this, the population of the village was 2122. It may surprise the younger generation to know that so recently as during the first half of the present century Glasgow folks were in the habit of renting summer quarters on the Clyde at Finnieston, Partick, and Govan! There were at this time, adjacent to the village, many delightful country residences, set in charming nooks by the river side, and commanding extensive views of a noble landscape. Some of these remain unto this day, exhibiting in their declining years lingering traces of the beauty of their prime. Handloom weaving at the period under review had become the staple trade of Govan, supplemented by the operations of a silk mill, the earliest of its kind in Scotland (built in 1824), and a dye work. When Henry Bell's now historic "Comet" in 1812 passed the village on her maiden voyage, the loom-shops were deserted

all, for the weavers, in shirt sleeves and blue aprons, turned out to a man, and, lining the river bank, lustily cheered the curious stranger on her way. Little did they think what marvellous changes the principles embodied in this noisy[1] little smoke-breathing craft would work in days to come on their sleepy hollow, and on the big outside world. Near the dye work, which was situated close to the river at a short distance to the east of the ferry, was an artificial mound of conical form, commonly called "the hillock."[2] It measured 17 feet in height, its diameter at the base being 150 feet, and at the summit 102 feet. To the older inhabitants it was known as the "Doomsterhill," probably one of the old law hills upon which in ancient days courts of justice were held. Latterly it was removed to make way for an extension of the dye work. Its site now forms part of the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. Mackie & Thomson.

In 1793 there was neither baker, butcher, nor public market of any kind in the place. In order to supply their daily needs the villagers were under the necessity of trudging to Glasgow. By and by the weaving industry began to languish; the soft-fingered pliers of the shuttle gently and gradually dropped from the record of life; and their place was taken by a host of horny-handed workers in iron and steel, for the Govan of to-day forms the very centre of our gigantic shipbuilding industry. Perhaps one of the most striking proofs of Govan's rapid rise is to be found in the fact that, in the excellent and exhaustive sketch of the parish contributed in 1840 to the new statistical account of Lanarkshire by its parish minister, the late Dr. Leishman, the shipbuilding industry is not once mentioned.

One of the most picturesque and interesting parts of old Govan was the

[1] In the course of a speech delivered at Paisley in 1893, on the occasion of having conferred upon him the freedom of that ancient burgh, the Duke of Argyle made the following interesting statement:—"I remember very well, in my early days, hearing my father speak of the first introduction of steam on the Clyde, which happened only a very few years before, and I remember him telling me this story. The house at Ardencaple is about two or three hundred yards from the sea-shore. Some of the windows looked on to the Gareloch, and some looked inland. He was there I think about 1812. Writing in his library, which looked the other way, he heard a most tremendous noise going on outside, and he could not tell what it was, but a man came up with his friend, Henry Bell, the founder of steam vessels on the Clyde. He had just got his first experimental boat down at Cairndhu Point, immediately under Ardencaple Castle. My father came out to see it; he jumped up, rushed down to the shore, and went on board this vessel. It went as far as Clachan or Row Pier and turned round again. He told me that the noise of the machinery was so infernal that you could not hear yourself speaking upon the deck. (Laughter.) That was the beginning of steam navigation on the Clyde."—*Glasgow Herald*, 5th May, 1893.

[2] The name is perpetuated in "Hillock House" and "Hillock Place" which adjoin this spot.

road leading down to the river from the Cross, at which latter spot a fair was wont to be held annually. This road is the well-known "Water Row," which in bygone days was irregularly flanked on either side by quaint old cottages, with their roofs of thatch and corby-stepped gables. Some of these are still to the fore, but they wear a pathetic and wandered sort of look amid their alien latter-day surroundings. Those chosen by Mr. Cameron for illustration form, perhaps, the very best bit of old Govan now remaining. Up till within recent years the centre house of the group was a favourite hostelry—a tidy, cosie howff, known among its frequenters as "the Buc," so called from the *nom de guerre* "Buc" of its respected poet-landlord. In the latter half of the sixteenth century the only inn in the place was known as the "Ferry Boat," and its landlord, John M'Nair, was ferryman. John sold good ale, drove a thriving trade, owned land at Govan, and was of some importance in his own little world. Coming down to a much later date, viz., the beginning of this century, honest, kind-hearted, jocular David Dreghorn was, from all accounts, the best known and most popular Boniface. In his house (nameless so far as we can gather) the "White Wine Club" held its monthly symposia, and dined off splendid salmon caught near the mouth of the Kelvin! The liquor used on these occasions was its own favourite "white wine," which, being interpreted, becomes whisky. Well back in this century Govan was liberally supplied with taverns, for an old gentleman born and bred in the village informed the writer about a week ago that when he was a boy they numbered twenty-one. The same boy killed on the site of what is now the railway station that shy and wary bird the wild duck! He has also seen salmon taken from the net at Lovers' Loan, transferred to boxes filled with water, and delivered alive at the "New Town Market"[1] on the west side of Buchanan Street. Writing so late as 1854, Hugh Macdonald says: "Govan is the most curious and eccentric little townie (mark the double diminutive) that we know, and always wears, to our fancy, a kind of half-fou aspect"; but shortly thereafter, this "little townie" begins to rub its eyes, stretch its limbs, and thoroughly waken up. In 1864 it was constituted a police burgh, and three years later, at a cost of £11,000, it resolutely set itself to erect Burgh Buildings. As an indication of its unparalleled advance, it may be stated that the population of the police burgh in 1854 was

[1] This market, containing within its centre a large fresh-water pond stocked with a variety of active fish, was regarded about sixty years ago as one of the sights of the city. The handsome premises of the *Glasgow Herald* now occupy the site.

estimated at 9058, while by 1891 it had mounted up to 61,364. The tabulation of the population of the parish of Govan for a period of fifty years, according to the Government census returns, is worth quoting:

| 1841. | 1851. | 1861. | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 47,015. | 64,631. | 100,716. | 151,402. | 232,896. | 280,275. |

The estimated population of the parish in 1894-1895 was 300,000. What wondrous strides are suggested by these simple figures! With the single exception of the Barony Parish of Glasgow, Govan is the most populous and valuable parish in Scotland. The causes of its phenomenal rise are not far to seek. First, as has already been indicated, there was the deepening and widening of the Clyde, which included the removal of several islands which lay adjacent to the village. Next, the great and rapid expansion of the trade and commerce of Glasgow, and then, and as a natural corollary, the unprecedented development of engineering and shipbuilding. Engineers and shipbuilders were not slow to discern the value of Govan as a site for works and yards, and so, and, as it were, all of a sudden, the click of the shuttle has given place to the clang of the hammer and the snort of the steam-engine. All the allied trades, a goodly group, are to be found gathered together in this extremely active and skilled centre of labour,[1]

> "Where sable artists match the ancient fame
> Of Lemnos, or of Ætna's mightier name."

But light and shadow for ever go hand in hand. In recent years our noble river, it is true, has greatly increased in depth, breadth, and usefulness; but, alas, also in filth and stench. Sewage, and the extremely varied discharges of pollution from manufactories of all sorts, have transformed our harbour and the river beyond into one huge cesspool. The siller salmon now entering the estuary scents the battle afar, and turns tail about Dumbarton. Coleridge counted at Cologne "two and seventy stenches, all well defined," and asks,

> "What power divine,
> Shall henceforth wash the River Rhine?"

So far as stenches go, the Clyde can claim but one, but that is genuine and distinctly overproof. The purification of the river is a gigantic and difficult problem, and our civic rulers seem bent on seriously grappling with it. Their

[1] Statues in honour of two distinguished representatives of her leading industry, viz., the late John Elder, and the late Sir William Pearce, Bart., both formerly members of the great Fairfield firm, have, within recent years, been most fittingly erected by public subscription at Govan, the former by Boehm, R.A., and the latter from the chisel of Onslow Ford, A.R.A. (now R.A.)


OLD HOUSE - CORNER OF SHAW STREET & GREENHEAD STREET. GOVAN. 1894.

efforts, so far as they have gone, have been crowned with a success sufficient to warrant the hope that victory may yet be achieved. Perhaps, after all, the last salmon has not been hooked or netted at Govan. In the event of the purification being accomplished, neither "the whirr of the paddle" nor "the churn of the screw," we venture to think, would prevent this king of fish from reaching the coveted upper waters as in days of old.

Govan Ferry is one of the most important on the river, ranking next to those at Finnieston and Clyde Street, and, like them, is the property of the Clyde Trustees. It is said to have been established by "The Smithfield Company"[1] (founded in 1734), which had slitting, rolling, and grinding mills on the Kelvin near the Pointhouse, although there was irregular ferrying long before that time. The rights of ferrying at this point, amongst others, were purchased by the Clyde Trust from Mrs. Jane Graham Gilbert of Yorkhill, in 1856. Up till 1867 the vehicular ferry boat was drawn across the river by a chain wound round a hand-wrought windlass. Ever since that time steam has been employed as the driving power, the present commodious boat with its double roadway, and working on double chains stretched across the river, having been placed on the station in 1875.[2] At the Govan end is to be seen the interesting notice board of the Clyde Trustees, bearing in large letters, "Harbour regulations enforced east of this point."

At a short distance to the west of the ferry has been erected within recent years an important wharf, at which the river steamers call daily. In addition to this, Govan can boast both railway and tramway lines, while almost underneath her church the circling rope of the Glasgow District Subway, now about to be set in motion, literally clasps her to the very heart of the city with strands of steel.

But although now to all intents and purposes forming part and parcel of the City of St. Mungo, Govan has not yet seen fit to throw in her lot with the municipality of Glasgow. Nevertheless, annexation may surely be regarded as at no very distant date the natural outcome of the situation, and the light of events sufficient justification for adopting as our closing line—

"It's comin' yet for a' that!"

[1] *The Old Country Houses of the Old Glasgow Gentry*, 2nd ed., p. 203.

[2] The writer is indebted to Mr. Deas, the courteous engineer to the Trustees of the Clyde Navigation, for information regarding the cross ferries on the river.

## ST. ENOCH'S CHURCH.

THE ground upon which the present church of St. Enoch stands has long been consecrated to religious uses. Far back in the middle ages we find that a *cella*, *capella*, or chapel stood here, containing a shrine in which were deposited the relics of St. Thenaw, the mother of St. Kentigern, and that the ground surrounding the chapel was used as a burying-place, and was much in request by the pious souls of those days, who believed that the proximity of those sacred relics would confer something of their sanctity to their own remains. No trace remains of this *cella* or chapel, but we may suppose it to have had a close resemblance to that of St. Oran in Iona or St. Margaret's in Edinburgh Castle. The ruins of such small chapels are to be found in many parts of this country, and from these we may infer that it belonged to the 12th century. So late as the year 1426, King James III. gifted one half-stone of wax for light at the tomb of St. Thenaw, "in the chapel where her bones lie, near the city of Glasgow." We learn, from Woodrow, that this chapel was still standing in 1597, and that its name had become altered to St. Tennoch's; by a similar process of development or corruption it has now been changed to St. Enoch's.

The ground around the old churchyard was in cultivation till near the middle of the 18th century, when the square was laid out for feuing, and the streets in its vicinity were formed.

With the extension of the city westward of the Stockwell, the need for a new church was felt, and the magistrates, in 1780, proceeded with the erection of a new west-end church, choosing for its site the ground upon which there still remained some portions of the old chapel of St. Thenaw.

The foundation-stone was laid on the 12th May 1780 by Provost French,


ST ENOCH'S
CHURCH
DYKE

and two years afterwards it was finished and opened, the first minister being the Rev. William Taylor, Jun., with a stipend of £400.

This church, like the present one, was oblong in plan, with galleries on three sides, and was seated for 822.

The entrance door was in the north gable, and was protected and decorated by a portico of four coupled Doric pillars, having a window on each side of the portico, and another above each, on the upper storey.

The front of this church is shown in a good engraving in Denholm's History, and we are there told that the church was well lighted by similar windows in the side walls, and by a large Venetian window in the south gable.

The body of this church must have been very similar to that of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Greendyke Street, which was built in 1751, and without doubt it was a very handsome building, creditable alike to the liberality of the magistrates and the ability of its architect, James Paterson. The spire, as we now see it, formed part of the original church, the lower storey being more covered by the roof and its pedimented gable.

By the rapid growth of the city westward, and the great increase of population in its vicinity, the church became too small for its congregation, and in 1827 the magistrates proceeded to take down the church, and to rebuild it on an enlarged plan, with sittings for 1219, thus providing sittings for nearly 400 additional hearers.

At that time Glasgow possessed an architect of great ability, and to him, David Hamilton, was entrusted the erection of the new church. In preparing his design he wisely incorporated the steeple of his predecessor, Paterson, and designed his church so as to harmonize with it; and by his treatment of the elevation he added to the apparent height and stability of the spire. In the previous church the steeple rose up through the roof, and appeared to rest upon its ridge and on the apex of its pedimented gable, and the lines thus formed gave an unsatisfactory base for it to rest upon; so Mr. Hamilton, to rectify this defect in design, sloped back his roof from the front wall, and made his elevation to finish with level lines at the top, thus providing a more appropriate base for the spire.

The church is a very elegant, well-proportioned structure both within and without; the entrance is in the north front, in which there are three doors, all sheltered and adorned by a fine portico of four Ionic columns, with plain shafts. A less able architect would have fluted these pillars, but Hamilton knew that with a north exposure the plain shaft would bear out clear and

clean upon the shaded front behind, whereas a fluted one would have become merged in the details of the façade.

The south front of the church has a segmental apse formed in the centre of it, with an upper tier of three round-arched windows, which were filled with stained glass of a very unobtrusive character, intended more for obscuring the strong south light coming through them than for pictorial display. They were, nevertheless, the subject of much censorious debate among the more strait-laced section of the people. The pulpit was placed in the centre of this apse, and in front of it the precentor's desk and choir seats, raised and enclosed with handsome woodwork, all well proportioned and chastely detailed. All the internal fittings were highly finished, and, like the elevations, strictly Græco-Romano in style, somewhat severe, but ornate. One speciality may be mentioned here, viz. that the two front pews in the gallery were let together, so that if you wished two seats in the front pew, you had with them to take two seats in the one behind, one door enclosing both pews. The backs of the front pews were also further distinguished by being formed like chairs. The only drawback to the comfort of the church was the unfortunate position occupied by the pulpit, viz. in the south, with windows behind it, through which the sun's rays streamed and caused discomfort to the eyes of the congregation.

The side elevations of the church are treated in a plainer manner, but still in no commonplace way; the windows of the lower and upper tiers, being combined together within boldly moulded architraves, produce a more stately and ornate effect than is obtainable where the windows are isolated, as in most of the churches built about this period. The whole treatment of the solids and the voids, with the proportions and outlines of the parts, is conceived in a broad, simple, and elegant manner, and with their details display the architect's superior powers and knowledge of Roman architecture at its best period. While the details of the elevations show a much bolder style than those of the steeple, they are yet kept in harmony with them, and one may here see how the Italian Renaissance differs from the best Roman art by its thinness and multiplicity of details.

Though the steeple be not equal to some of those of the London churches designed by Wren, yet it is a very fine spire. The variety of its arrangements and the gradations in its several stages are pleasing and graceful, and the obelisk-like termination forms an elegant and appropriate finish to the apex. These all show that its designer was an architect of considerable ability.

THE APSE
SAINT ENOCH'S CHURCH
GLASGOW MDCCCXCV

The church was considerably injured by subsidence while the new subway was being formed, but the spire was not disturbed. The magistrates have since had the church repaired, re-painted, and re-seated with pews of a more ornate character, but the stained-glass windows of the apse have not been replaced, thin, common, tinted glass being substituted, and the sun's rays pour through them to the great discomfort of the congregation. Some six years ago the bell in the steeple got cracked, and since then it has not been rung. It was a bell of a very fine tone, made by the famous bell-founder Mears of London, in 1809. This firm still exists, and it is to be hoped the magistrates will soon entrust them with its re-casting.

Till a few years ago a handsome iron railing enclosed the church, and at one time a similar railing enclosed the plot of ground in the centre of the square. When the buildings around the square became wholly occupied for business purposes, the increased traffic caused first the removal of the railings round the centre plot, and then those round the church, and to these changes we must submit: they are inseparable from the progress and development of a great city. Still we cannot but look back to the time, fifty years ago, when the centre of the square was enclosed and well planted with leafy shrubs; when wealthy people lived in the houses fronting the quiet square; and when the church was filled by a most fashionable congregation, with quite a stream of carriages passing in and out on the Sunday mornings.

This church had suffered but little or else had recovered quickly from the disaster of the Disruption, for we remember it in 1846 as a church in which unlet sittings were scarce. Dr. Barr was at that time the minister: he was highly esteemed for his abilities as a preacher, and for the exemplary manner in which he fulfilled all his pastoral duties. He visited all his congregation with great regularity, sending round his man, John Wilkie, on the previous day to warn the people of the hour at which he might be expected. The choir was then considered the finest in the city. It was under the leadership of Mr. Lithgow, but the music was perhaps too high-class, or it was then thought to be not quite *en règle* to join in the singing, for very few people did so, and during the service the whole atmosphere was one of stately, quiet decorum, in which the architecture, the congregation, the choir, the minister, and his man were all blended harmoniously.

# HOLMFAULDHEAD HOUSE, GOVAN.

THE main portion of the lands forming the estate of Holmfauldhead were in the possession of Stephen Rowan, a direct ancestor of the present proprietrix, as far back as the middle of the 17th century. We find him at that period owning "a 25s. land in west end of Meikle Govan with houses, yards, salmon fishings, etc.," to which he added in 1664 "those 6s. 3d. lands of old extent of the west end of Meikle Govan, with houses, tofts, crofts, infield, outfield, fishings, etc.," conform to a Charter of Alienation and Vendition (dated 18th July, 1664) by James Anderson, Portioner of Meikle Govan, then resident in Belliselli in the parish of Collane, Ireland, with consent of Janet Paterson his spouse, in his (Stephen Rowan's) favour, and that of Marion Paterson his spouse, in conjunct fee and liferent and their heirs.[1]

Owing to the imperfect condition of the Registers and the multitude of Rowans then resident in Govan,[2] it has been found difficult to trace with

[1] The infeftment on this charter is recorded in the Register of Sasines for Renfrewshire on 11th September, 1665.—John Rowand, "elder in Greinheid," acting as bailie.

[2] In the course of investigations in the Govan Registers from 1641 (beyond which the Registers are non-existent), for the purposes of this paper, it has been found that upwards of sixty different persons of the name of Rowan are mentioned between that year and 1700, and, as the names of John, James, Stephen, Andrew, and Thomas occur again and again, it is a hopeless task to unravel the relationships and distinguish the various branches. In some of the sasines not only the granter and grantee of the deed on which the infeftment proceeds are Rowans, but the procurator, bailie, witnesses, and in some cases even the notary, all bear that surname. "John" Rowans are specially frequent, and it was found necessary to distinguish among them by the use of *sobriquets*. Thus the name of John Rowan, with the description "usually called Lang John," often occurs, for the bearer of the appellation seems to have been a prominent man in the district in his day. In a Decreet of Division of the crofting ground of the £16 land in the east end of Meikle Govan, 1728, Janet and Isoball Rowans are described as "daughters lawful of the deceased John Rowan, *alias* Major." It is curious that the Rowans should almost entirely have died out in Govan. In the municipal roll of voters (1896-97) for the burgh, only one person named Rowan is mentioned.


HOLMFAULDHEAD HOUSE · COVAN
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absolute certainty the parentage of Stephen Rowan, but it is probable that he was the same person with "Stephen Rowan, younger, portioner of west end of Meikle Govan," who, in 1643, conveyed to James Rowan, his brother german, and Janet Rowan the promised spouse of the latter, a yard in the west end of Meikle Govan.[1,2] This would prove Stephen to have been the son of John Rowan in Dumbrekhill, who was the father of James Rowan, the *fiancée* being the daughter of John Rowan "in the eist end of Meikill Govan."

The Rowans are an old race in Govan, and can be traced back till the beginning of the 16th century among the Rentallers of the Archbishops of Glasgow.[3] The original form of the name was Rolland, and as such it appears in the earlier entries in the Rental books. Thus we find that, on 14th June, 1520, "Jhone Rolland, zounger," is rentalled in "a vi*s.* iij*d* land of Govane."[4] Again, on 3rd April, 1532, "Stevyn Rollan, son to Jhon Rollan, eldar," is rentalled in "an 18s. land in Mekle Gevand be consent of hys fadyr the said Jhon, and Agnes Leiche hys spous present brokand for thair tyme." The name first occurs as Rowan on 28th November, 1537, when James Rowan is rentalled in a "12s. 6d. land in Mekle Gevan by consent of Agnes Leiche is modyr, she browkand it for hyr tyme." On 24th May, 1553, Jhone Rowan, son to James Rowan, is rentalled in "a 12s. 6d. land in Mekle Gevan be the consent of the said James his fathir, provyding that the said James and Katerein Wallace his spous bruk the sammyng for thair tymis." On 1st April, 1558, Jhon Rowan, eldest son to Stene Rowan, is "rentalit in an auchtene schilings nyne penny land in Mekle Gavane, with consent of the sade Stene hys fadre, the sade Stene brukand the samyn for hys lyftym, and also the sade Stene's future spous Violet Andirson brukand it induring hyr wedohede."

[1] The infeftment on this conveyance is recorded (Renfrewshire Register) 11th July, 1643.

[2] The wooing of James and Janet Rowan seems to have been a somewhat dreich process, for even in May, 1652, they are still designed as "future spouses" in a charter granted by the bridegroom's father to them of "a 12s. 6d. land of old extent, part of these 46s. 8d. lands in the west end of Mekle Govan in that part called the Teucharhill quarter, with salmon fishing belonging to the said 12s. 6d. land," in implement of marriage contract entered into between "the said John for himself, and taking burden for James Rowan, his son, and the latter also for himself, on the one part, and John Rowan in the eist end of Mekill Govane for himself and for Janet his daughter, and she for herself on the other part." Infeftment on the charter took place on 21st June, 1652, the sasine being recorded (Renfrewshire Register) 30th June, 1652.

[3] A rental right was acquired (1) by original grant, (2) by succession, (3) by purchase of the "kindness" from the rentaller, (4) by marrying the daughter of a rentaller. A female rentaller could communicate her right to her husband. The widow of a rentaller was entitled, while she remained unmarried, to hold her husband's lands for life. *Diocesan Registers of Glasgow*, Vol. I., p. 26.

[4] It is very curious to notice the various fashions in which the name of the parish is spelt in the Rental Books. Between the years 1509 and 1565 it occurs in the following forms: Gwane, Gwuane, Gwnan, Gwne, Gwfane, Gwffane, Gowffane, Goifwand, Gevan, Gevane, Gevand, Gevande, Gowan, Gewan,

On 27th December, 1558, Jhone Rowan is rentalled in a 12s. 6d. land in Mekle Gowan "be the deces of Jhone Rowan his father, Jonet Andersin his mothir brukand induring hir wedoheid." On 2nd July, 1563, Jhone Rowan, son to James Rowan, is rentalled in a 6s. 3d. land in Mekle Gowan "be consent of Jhone Leiche, last rentaillit thairin *et prestitus consentus.*" On 10th October, 1564, Thomas Rowan is rentalled in a 12s. 6d. land "in Towquairhill quarter in Mekle Gewain be consent of Jhone Liche last rentailit thairin, the said Jhon and Margareit Barnart browkand for thair tymis *et prestitus consentus.*" In consequence of the troubles of the Reformation the entries in the Rental books terminate on 29th July, 1565.

To return, however, to Stephen Rowan. In 1668 he and his son Stephen appear among "the heritable feuars and proprietors of the £15 land of old extent of the west end and Teucharhill quarter of Meikle Govan," as granting a charter "to Robert Rowand, portioner of the said west end" of "a little portion or pendicle of land with houses, etc., in the town of Meikle Govan near the common or green thereof," to which Robert Rowand had right as heir of his father the late John Rowan. The feuars enumerated as granting the charter are James Anderson, James Crawford, John M'Nair, John Rowands elder and younger of Greinheid,[1] John Rowand called Lang John, William

Gowane, Gowain, Govan, Govane, Govand, Govande, Gevain, Gowen, Geven, Goven, Gewand. Spelling in the 16th century evidently proceeded on Wellerian lines of an eminently arbitrary character.

[1] John Rowan, elder of Greenhead, was father of the Reverend Andrew Rowan, who settled in Ireland and was appointed Rector of Dunaghy, County Antrim, on 13th September, 1661. The latter was an active supporter of the Protestant cause, and he and his eldest son, Captain William Rowan, were attainted as rebels by the Parliament of James II. held at Dublin in 1689. Captain William Rowan left a son, also named William, who became a merchant in London and had an only child, Jane. She, by her marriage with Gavin Hamilton of Killyleagh, County Down, had an only son, Archibald, to whom William Rowan of London left his fortune on condition that he took the name of Rowan. Archibald Hamilton Rowan fell sadly away from the loyal traditions of his family, and was a prominent member of the Society of United Irishmen. In 1794 he was tried as the alleged author of a seditious pamphlet, and though defended by Curran (whose speech on his behalf is generally considered his greatest forensic effort and has been compared to Cicero's oration *Pro Milone*), was convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of £500. Escaping from prison, he went first to France and then to America, but after a number of years was allowed to return to Ireland, where he succeeded his father in Killyleagh. He was a strong supporter of the Union, as he considered the Irish Parliament hopelessly corrupt, and was also an earnest and eloquent advocate of Catholic Emancipation. He died in 1834 universally respected for his high character and philanthropy, and was succeeded in Killyleagh by his grandson, Archibald Rowan Hamilton, whose daughter Harriot is the present Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava.

Another branch of the Irish Rowans established themselves at Mullans, County Antrim. Of this family were the two distinguished Peninsular veterans, Field-Marshal Sir William Rowan, G.C.B., and General Sir Charles Rowan, K.C.B. Their niece, Frederica Maclean Rowan, authoress of *A History of the French Revolution*, was employed at the express command of the Queen to translate selections from Zschokke's *Stunden der Andacht*, which had been a favourite book of Prince Albert. These were published in 1862 under the title of *Meditations on Death and Eternity.*

Pollock, John Rowands, elder and younger, of Mairnelands,[1] John Anderson, James Murdoch, Stevin Rowands elder and younger, James Rowand and John Ogloch. The infeftment following on this deed is recorded (Renfrewshire Register) 9th April, 1668. Matthew Rowand is the Notary.

Stephen Rowan, elder, had a numerous family, the eldest being Andrew, to whom he by disposition, dated 1st May, 1676, conveyed his 25s. lands in the west end of Meikle Govan, with houses, yards, fishings, etc., under reservation of a right of reversion to the disponer during his life. On the same day he made over to his son Stephen Rowan his 6s. 3d. lands of old extent,[2] reserving to Marion Paterson (wife of the granter) her liferent of said lands, and under reversion in favour of the said Stephen, elder, during his life, also under provision that the said lands are burdened with the payment of a certain sum of money equally to James, Isobell, Elspeth, Jonet, and Agnes Rowands,[3] the granter's children.

In August, 1679, Andrew Rowan married Marie Maxwell, daughter of John Maxwell, elder of Bogtoun, and in the contract of marriage between them (dated 18th August), Stephen Rowan became bound to infeft the spouses in conjunct fee, and the heirs of their marriage, in "the half of the 25s. lands of Teucharhill in the west end of Meikle Govan with salmon fishings," etc.[4] The married life of Andrew Rowan and Marie Maxwell was of brief duration, and he predeceased his father without issue. The widow married James Urie, Maltman in Glasgow, previous to 1st January, 1684, on which date a sasine following on her contract of marriage is recorded, infefting her in the annual rent of 300 merks, corresponding to the principal sum of 5000 merks, from a tenement of land in Easter Lindsay's Wynd.

Stephen Rowan (1) died about 1690, for when "in January, 1701, his son Stephen (2) made up his title to the estate as his father's "only surviving son and nearest heir," the lands had been in the king's hands by non-entry for ten years. The Precept of Chancery (dated 14th January, 1701), in favour of Stephen Rowan (2) specifies the duties owing to the Crown to be "£6 13s. 10½d.

[1] This branch of the Rowans subsequently acquired Bellahouston. *Vide postea.*

[2] Infeftments on both conveyances are recorded (Renfrewshire Register) 10th May, 1676. In the Sasine in favour of Stephen Rowan, Andrew Rowan acts as attorney for his brother, and among the witnesses are James Rowands, elder and younger.

[3] The name is spelt sometimes with a final d, sometimes without it.

[4] The Sasine in favour of Andrew Rowan and Marie Maxwell is recorded (Renfrewshire Register) 7th November, 1679. The witnesses are James Rowand, elder of Greenhead, James Rowand, younger, his son, and Stephen Rowan, brother of the bridegroom.

Scots, 10½ bolls of oatmeal, 5 bolls, 5 firlots, 2½ pecks of laird's malt, 5 bolls, 1 firlot of multure malt, 5 bolls, 3 firlots, 2½ pecks of horse corn, 12½ capons, 5½ poultreys, 3⅛ salmon, of feu ferme and augmentation of the said lands; which feu ferme extends yearly to 13s. 3d., 1 boll of oatmeal, 2 firlots, 1 peck of laird's malt, 2 firlots of multure pease, 2 firlots, 1 peck of horse corn, 1 capon, half a chicken, 1¼ salmon."[1]

Stephen Rowan (2) married on 16th August, 1704, Mary Crawford, and had a number of children. On his death he was succeeded by his elder son Stephen (3) [born 2nd April, 1710], whose infeftment in "a 12s. 6d. land in Tewcherhill and Dumbreck quarter of west end of Meikle Govan, another 12s. 6d. land there, and a 6s. 3d. land there," is recorded (Renfrewshire Register) 21st April, 1747.

Stephen Rowan (3) married on 17th August, 1752, Agnes Rowan, daughter of James Rowan of Bellahouston[2] and his wife Janet Murdoch. He added to his paternal acres by purchasing, in 1759, from Alexander Murdoch, eldest son and heir of the deceased George Murdoch of Greenside, the lands of Holmfauld and Knows.[3] Dying on 19th November, 1799, he was succeeded by his son the late George Rowan of Holmfauldhead, who continued in possession of the estate (to which he made further additions) till his death on 6th April, 1855.[4] Mr. George Rowan, who was a Magistrate and Commissioner of Taxes for Lanarkshire, was a well-known figure in Glasgow, where he was held in high respect. He was twice married, first, on 15th June, 1805, to Jane, daughter of Robert Robertson of Whitefield, Lanarkshire, by whom he had no issue; and, secondly, on 2nd December, 1811, to Christian Hutton, daughter of James Hutton, some time merchant in Russia, latterly in Glasgow, by whom he had—(1) Stephen, born 29th September, 1812, married 19th August, 1852, Grace, daughter of Thomas Wingate, Engineer and Shipbuilder, Whiteinch, and died *vitâ patris* 19th February, 1854, leaving

[1] The infeftment following on the Precept is recorded (Renfrewshire Register) 27th January, 1701.

[2] James Rowan was formerly designed of Marylands, and only acquired Bellahouston in 1726 by purchase from John Gibson of Overnewton. Dying in 1735 he was succeeded by his son, William Rowan of Bellahouston, who, with three sons, James, Thomas, and Stephen (all of whom died unmarried), had a daughter Janet, who married Moses Steven of Polmadie, and was the mother of the late Moses Steven, advocate. The latter succeeded to Bellahouston on the death of Thomas Rowan, his last surviving uncle, in 1824. Moses Steven (2) died unmarried in 1871, and was succeeded by his sisters, Elizabeth and Grace Steven, founders of the Bellahouston Bequest.

[3] Disposition dated 6th October, 1759, Sasine recorded (Renfrewshire Register) 7th October, 1759.

[4] The joint lives of the father and son extended over the long period of 145 years (1710-1855).

an only child, Katharine Hutton Rowan; (2) James Hutton, born 26th November, 1813, predeceased his father unmarried; (3) George Christian, born 1st June, 1816, predeceased his father unmarried; (4) Catharine, died in childhood.

On Mr. George Rowan's death he was succeeded by the present proprietrix, Katharine Hutton Rowan, his grand-daughter and only surviving descendant.[1] She married (1) on 10th September, 1878, Patrick Francis Connal (who assumed the name of Rowan), and had issue by him, George Francis Connal Rowan, born 7th October, 1885. Mr. P. F. Connal Rowan died 31st July, 1887. She married (2) on 24th July, 1890, James Dalrymple Duncan, Writer, Glasgow.

[1] It may be noted that, during a period of 207 years, only four persons have held possession of the estate: Stephen Rowan (2), 1690-1747, Stephen Rowan (3), 1747-99, George Rowan, 1799-1855, and the present proprietrix, 1855-97, while part of it has been held by the same four individuals for 221 years (1676-1897).

## HOUSE Nos. 26-32 BUCHANAN STREET.

On looking at one of the earliest maps of Glasgow, that of 1773, it will be seen that the chief streets were then the High Street, the Gallowgate, the Saltmarket and the Trongate. Jamaica Street appears merely as an isolated avenue to the new or Jamaica Street Bridge, which, with its breastwork or parapet in the Chinese taste, had been opened for traffic in 1772. Between the head of Jamaica Street and the site of the West Port, which had closed the western end of the Trongate, but had been demolished in 1751, ran the Wester Gate or St. Enoch's Gate (now Argyle Street), and this thoroughfare continued its course under the name of the Dumbarton Road or Anderstoun Walk, past Grahamston, Delftfield and Brownfield to the village of Anderstoun, which lay a mile to the west of Jamaica Street. The hedges, which bordered Anderstoun Walk, were interspersed with the pear and apple trees, for which the district was renowned.

Glasgow had in 1773 a population of some 40,000 souls, and, with the help of Rutherglen, Renfrew and Dumbarton, returned one member to Parliament. The length of the city—from the Stable Green Port on the north to the end of the Gorbells on the south—was some 2000 yards, while its breadth between Gallowgate and Grahamston tolls was 1360 yards. Foot pavements were in this year introduced into the city by an enterprising ironmonger named Wilsone, who paved the space in front of his shop in the Trongate, whence the refinement gradually spread throughout Glasgow.

Along the line of what is now Mitchell Street flowed the Glasgow or St. Enoch Burn, which, rising about a furlong to the westward of the High Church, passed under three stone bridges in its course and fell into the Clyde at a point a little to the east of the Broomielaw. It had in it trout, and was bordered by trees on each side.

Between this pleasant stream and the site of the West Port at the head


HUNTER & Co'
STUART CRAMSTON & Co'
DYC

of the Stockwell, the northern side of what we know as Argyle Street was fringed by straggling thatched houses and by malt kilns and brewhouses, from which came the small beer then in common use. Behind these were orchards and gardens running up to the drystane dyke, which formed the southern march of the lands of Meadowflat. This dyke ran east and west, and, speaking roughly, followed a line drawn from the corner of the present Gordon Street and Mitchell Street to the western end of the Back Cow Lone (Ingram Street). The area extending to about ten Scots acres, and bounded by the Meadowflat dyke on the north, the Cow Lone (Queen Street) on the east, St. Enoch's Gate (Argyle Street) on the south, and St. Enoch Burn (Mitchell Street) on the west, formed the Pallion Croft,[1] which lay between the Langcroft on the east and the farm of Blythswoodmains on the west. In a rental of the lands in Glasgow, made up by the Town Council in 1712, the Pallion Croft is entered as possessed by four feuars, who paid in kind 25 bolls 2 firlots. This converted at the rate, then fixed, of £100 Scots to a chalder, would make the return from the croft about £13 sterling.[2]

At the end of the eighteenth century the houses on the southern march of the Pallion Croft faced Argyle Street in an irregular line, and most of them had their middens conveniently placed in front of them in the easy-

[1] The name of this croft is variously given as Palyhard, Palyart, Palzart, Palzait, Palzean, Palzon, Pallioun, Pallion, Pallione, Pallone, Pavillioun, Pavilion, Pilvion, and even Pillan's. The derivation of the name is most generally said to be from the Scots "Pallioun" or "Pavillion," a flag or tent, and this is supported by the suggestion that the croft was so called from its having been the camping ground of an army, whose tents or banners gave the croft its name. Brown, in his *History of Glasgow*, says it "was here that Douglas, Earl of Angus, encamped with an army of 12,000 men when in rebellion against John, Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland, in the minority of James V.," and Dr. Hill, in his *History of Hutchesons' Hospital*, gives the date of Angus' "alleged" encampment as about 1528, but places it on the Ramshorn lands, which lay to the north. Hill Burton, however, says that Albany left Scotland in May, 1524, and Sir Walter Scott says that he did so in that year "never to return." The oldest form of the name is "Palyhard" or "Palyart," which is Scots for the French "Paillard" (*terme bas*), a "lecher, knave, rascal." Under this name the croft appears in an indenture between "John Stewart, the first provost that was in the Citie of Glasgow, and the Prior and Convent of the Friars Preachers of the same Citie," of date 18th December, 1454 (Marwick's *Glasgow Charters*). And in a foundation, dated 15th June, 1487, by William Stewart, Canon of Glasgow, Prebendary of Killearn and Rector of Glassford, of a perpetual Chantry at the High Altar of the Church of the Friars Preachers, we find him granting "sex solidas de quinque rodis terrae campestris jacentibus in le Palyart Croft prope Capellam Sanct Thanew" (*Munimenta Univ. Glas.*). The later name of "Pallioun" with its variants appears about 1550, as is shown in the protocols of Mr. William Hegait, Town Clerk of Glasgow (Renwick's *Glasgow Protocols*). The change in the name from its earlier to the more picturesque but less characteristic form occurred, it will be seen, about the time of the Reformation.

[2] The rental above mentioned was prepared by order of the Town Council, and in terms of the Act of Parliament, 12 Anne, chapter 1, for the purpose of fixing the contribution of Glasgow to the Cess or Land Tax. It was made up by members of the Town Council, who were appointed for the purpose, and swore to its accuracy. Extracts from it are to be found in Brown's *History of Glasgow*.

going old Scots fashion, and these, without any goodwill on the part of the owners, afterwards subserved the important purpose of widening the road or street by being included in its breadth, as enlarged by order of the Magistrates. A cart track, known as Bailie King's Close, ran northwards from Argyle Street on the line of the Arcade, and gave access to the fields and cabbage gardens to the north. To the west of Bailie King's Close stood the malt kiln and dwelling-house of Bailie George Buchanan, the father of the founder of Buchanan Street. Bailie Buchanan was a personage in the town, and his pedigree is worth a moment's notice. His grandfather, Andrew Buchanan of Gartacharn, near Drymen, came of the ancient and honourable families of Buchanan of that Ilk and of Leny. His son George came to Glasgow, and there pushed his fortune with such success as to become Visitor of the Maltmen in 1694 and Deacon-Convener in 1706. His line is now represented by the Buchanans of Drumpellier, Auchentorlie, and Craigend, but he probably thought little of founding county families, being engaged with other matters, both municipal and religious. Besides making malt and filling the offices before mentioned, he found time to fight like a staunch Covenanter at Bothwell Brig, and so had a reward set on his head. In spite of this he and his wife Mary, daughter of Gabriel Maxwell, Merchant, Glasgow, lived to see a flourishing family of four sons and one daughter grow up around them. The eldest of these was the before-mentioned Bailie George Buchanan, who was born in 1685. He, like his father, was a maltster, and headed the Corporation of that trade as its Visitor in 1719. He attained civic honours as City Treasurer in 1726 and as Bailie in 1732, and died full of years in 1773. He was a man of some account, both in his own person and through his three brethren, who were Virginia Merchants, and lairds of Drumpellier, Auchentorlie, and Hillington. The four brothers in 1725 founded the Buchanan Society, which, after Hutchesons' Hospital, is the oldest charitable society in Glasgow. But, though a man of mark, this ancient maltman, George Buchanan, was not above living next his work, and accordingly he built himself a mansion in Argyle Street, facing St. Enoch's Lane, with a back court and offices and everything handsome about it.

Bailie George Buchanan had by his wife Cecilia Forbes several sons, the eldest of whom was born in 1725 and christened Andrew. He forsook the paternal malt barns to become an American merchant of credit and the head of the well reputed firms of Andrew Buchanan & Co. and Buchanan, Hastie & Co., and having been born and bred in Argyle Street he

naturally loved it, and so in 1763 he acquired a plot of ground, some four acres in extent, bounded on the east by his father's house and ground, on the west partly by the St. Enoch Burn and partly by the property of John Fleming, Maltman, on the north by Meadowflat, and on the south by Argyle Street. For his own residence he built on this plot of ground a two-storey house, looking south across Argyle Street, at the point where the south-west corner of Buchanan Street now stands. For a time Andrew Buchanan prospered, and in 1773 his firm of Buchanan, Hastie & Co. imported the respectable quantity of 2518 hogsheads of Virginia tobacco, and were thus fourth on the list of 38 Glasgow firms importing tobacco. Apparently, however, his energies did not find sufficient scope in trade, for in the same year he entered into an agreement with his firm of Andrew Buchanan & Co. and with James Jamieson and William Davidson, for erecting a great tenement between his own house and that of his father and for disposing of the different flats of this great tenement among the joint adventurers by lot. The tenement was accordingly built in 1774, and consisted of sunk cellars, three storeys and garrets with a midden stead and little house on each side, and its flats were allotted in the apostolic manner provided. It faced south, but had windows to the west, and still stands, though with façade much altered, at the south east corner of Buchanan Street. When it was built, an entry of 30 feet in width was left between it and Andrew Buchanan's house for access to the upper floors of the tenement, which were reached by a turret stair at the back, and in the disposition by Andrew Buchanan of the different flats to their respective owners he reserved right to the entry for himself and his successors to the north and west. The space thus set aside for the entry forms part of the present narrow entrance to Buchanan Street from the south.

It had been in the mind of Andrew Buchanan to open up the street called after him, for in April, 1771, he advertised in the *Glasgow Journal* that, "on suitable encouragement, he will open a street opposite to that street whereof the house possessed by Bailie Dunmore forms the west side" (*i.e.* the short street leading into St. Enoch's Square). But it was not given to this American merchant to carry out his provident design, for in 1778 the American Rebellion brought both him and his firms to ruin and bankruptcy. His trustee was Gilbert Hamilton, who became Provost in 1792, and the commissioners were the well-known Robin Carrick of the Ship Bank, John Robertson of the Glasgow Arms Bank and Patrick Colquhoun, who was Provost in

1783. The winding up of Mr. Buchanan's firms was, it will be seen, a highly respectable one. The bankrupt did not long survive his ruin, dying in 1783, a broken man, at the age of fifty-eight.

Mr. Gilbert Hamilton seems to have recognized the merits of Buchanan's building scheme, and carried it out by laying off eight building lots on the west and nine on the east side of Buchanan Street, while he showed himself a man of sensibility by calling the new street after the man who had planned it. He also thoughtfully relieved the estate under his charge by buying a part of it in the shape of the acre of ground next Meadowflat Dyke, bounded on the west by the new street and on the east by the Cunningham Mansion and Mr. Hamilton's own property in Queen Street. Thus he acquired for his own use, and without any apparent qualms as to being *auctor in rem suam*, what is now probably as valuable an acre as any in Glasgow.

The building plots laid off in Buchanan Street went off but slowly, as the times were evil and the situation too "far west" for the merchants who were feeling the pinch of bad trade. Macarthur's map of 1778 shows only one house in the street. This, the first house in Buchanan Street proper, was built by Mr. James Johnston in that year, and was afterwards owned by John Gordon of Aikenhead.[1]

The plot to the south of Mr. John Gordon's house was not given off till 1786, when Mr. Gilbert Hamilton, with the consent of the commissioners on Buchanan, Hastie & Co's estate, disponed it to Mr. William Horne, Wright in Glasgow.

The terms of the disposition are interesting to those who read them more than a century later. The deed proceeds on the narrative that the steading conveyed, No. 15, had, after an unsuccessful exposure, been sold

[1] It was in a pavilion built in the garden behind this house that the Peel Banquet was held in 1837, the chief guests assembling in Mr. Gordon's drawing-room. Mr. John Gordon's third wife was a daughter of Gilbert Hamilton above mentioned. His brother Alexander—known as "Picture Gordon" from his taste for pictures—also had his dwelling in Buchanan Street. In 1804 he built a house opposite the present Gordon Street, which is named after him, and he bought the ground on which that street now stands to preserve his view to the west. Behind his house he built a small theatre for amateur performances.

The brothers John and Alexander were sons of a Virginia Merchant, Bailie Alexander Gordon of the firm of Somervell, Gordon & Co., afterwards Stirling, Gordon & Co. He lived in Gordon's Land, which was in Argyle Street between Andrew Buchanan's house and that of the before-mentioned John Fleming, Maltman, whose daughter Isabel he married. His son John was Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce in 1805, and was a partner of the firms of Stirling, Gordon & Co. and James Finlay & Co. He bought Aikenhead, which is now in the possession of his grandson, Henry Erskine Gordon. Alexander Gordon, whose tastes were rather artistic than commercial, removed himself and his collection of pictures to London, and his house eventually became the property of the Royal Bank, who built on its site the block of building between North and South Exchange Places.

at an adjourned roup at the upset price of 2s. per square yard, which, with interest from the Martinmas preceding, amounted to £189 13s. 10d. for the 1837 square yards sold. It was declared that for the utility and ornament of Buchanan Street the steadings in it should be subject to the following regulations:—(Primo) The street was not to be encroached on, but was (after passing the corner tenement on the east side of the entry thereto) to remain of the breadth of 70 feet from building line to building line, "of which breadth fourty feet in the centre of the street, including syvers, shall be paved or caswayed like the other streets in Glasgow, and five feet on each side of the casway shall be paved with flag stones properly dressed as a path for foot passengers." The remaining ten feet on each side next the front of the buildings were not to be built on except as far as occupied by a front stair to each building. (Secundo) Laid down careful rules as to the house to be built on the steading. It was to consist of one storrey half sunk with two square storreys and garrets and no more, or, in the buyer's option, of two square storreys and garrets and no more, and of such a length as to leave a proper entry to the back ground at the south end, which entry was to be closed by a neat gateway. But, if a purchaser bought two contiguous steadings he was at liberty to build one house of the above description in the centre of the steadings, in which case a neat pavilion or office house was to be built on each side of the principal house, not exceeding in height the soles of the windows of the second storrey, with spaces between the pavilions and the principal house and neat doors or gates in such spaces. (Tertio) Provided for the flagged foot pavements already mentioned. (Quarto) For garden walls to separate the grounds of the steadings from each other. (Quinto) Forbade the erection or carrying on of any factories or workshops, or the business of brewing, distilling, tanning, or of making soap, candles, or glass, or of any business nauseous or disagreeable to the other inhabitants of the street. (Sexto) Imposed on steading 15 a proportion, amounting to twenty shillings, of the ground annual of £13 imposed on the whole steadings. (Septimo) Provided that the east front of the corner building on the west side of the entry to the street was to be erected in line with the east front of the tenement on the south side of Argyle Street. And it was finally provided that in the meantime the ground on both sides of the street, so far as not sold or appropriated for immediate building, might be used for the purpose of raising grass or grain, or as garden ground, but for no other purpose whatever.

Such were the conditions on which in June, 1786, Mr. Horne acquired

the steading on which the house chronicled by this paper was built, but he did not retain the ground long enough for the conditions to come into effect. After selling the eastmost or back portion of the steading to John Morrison, Wright in Glasgow, he in 1786 sold the main or front portion to John Campbell, Senior, Merchant in Glasgow, at a price which is not mentioned in the conveyance. In the possession of Mr. Campbell and his family it remained for nearly thirty years.

This family of Campbells deserves some mention. John Campbell, Senior, was a son of Alexander Campbell, a cadet of Kinloch and a captain in the Black Watch, and, like his brothers Mungo of Kailzie and Colin of Park, John Campbell was in the West India trade. Like them, also, he found it profitable, and was thus enabled to acquire the estate of Morriston as well as the steading in Buchanan Street. He was founder of the very respectable West India house of John Campbell, Senior, & Co., and the history of his family in Glasgow covers the period of the prosperity of that trade in the city, for, like many others, when they had made their fortune in Glasgow, the Campbells left it for the serener air of the county.

On the ground bought by him from Johnston, John Campbell built his house, which first appears in Fleming's Map of Glasgow in 1807, with John Gordon's house to the north and J. F. Morrison's to the south of it. To show what was thought of Buchanan Street in its early days, Denholm's *History of Glasgow*, published in 1804, may be referred to. That author says of the new street: "The houses in this street are built in so elegant a manner as cannot fail to arrest the attention of every person of taste"; and he also remarks, as one who relates strange matters, that the houses in Buchanan Street "are occupied by one family from top to bottom as in London." The houses were in the style of Miller Street, another resort of fashion, but larger. Like that street, Buchanan Street was objected to by business men because it was so far out of the city. It was retired and grass grown. Denholm's map in 1804 shows that then the east side was built up to a point opposite Gordon Street. The west side had gaps in its building line. The first house on that side was built by Robert Denniston.

John Campbell, Senior, duly built his house of "two square storreys and garrets," and in 1802 executed a *mortis causa* disposition of it to his wife Mary Murdoch in liferent, and to Colin, his second son, in fee, but in 1808 he, in respect that his son Colin was sufficiently provided for by what his father had done for him and by his own success in business, revoked this dis-

position, so that upon the old gentleman's death, in the same year, the house passed to his eldest son.

In the *Glasgow Directory* of 1813-14 we find this flourishing branch of the Clan Campbell thus set forth:

Mrs. John Campbell, Senior, 65 Buchanan Street.
Alexander Campbell, Merchant 4 Buchanan Street (house, 30 St. Vincent Street).
John Campbell, Senior, & Co., Merchants, 4 Buchanan Street.
Colin Campbell, Merchant, 4 Buchanan Street (house, 66 Buchanan Street).
Mungo Campbell, Merchant, 4 Buchanan Street (house, 29 St. Vincent Street).
Thomas Campbell, Merchant, 4 Buchanan Street (house, 65 Buchanan Street).
James Campbell, Junior, 65 Buchanan Street.

It may be mentioned here that Buchanan Street was at first numbered from its south-western corner northwards to St. George's Church and then down its east side to its south-eastern corner, the last number being No. 70. From this it may fairly be inferred that the house built by John Campbell, Senior, on steading No. 15 of Buchanan Street, had for its number 65. There his widow lived in 1813 with her sons Thomas and James, while opposite was the paternal counting-house at No. 4, removed thence from Reid's Land, Argyle Street. Next door to his mother lived Colin, while Black Mungo and his father Alexander (afterwards of Hay Lodge, Peeblesshire) dwelt side by side at Nos. 29 and 30 St. Vincent Street. Black Mungo married a daughter of John Gordon, afterwards of Aikenhead, of whom mention has been made. James was nicknamed "Dignity" Campbell. This family had such a passion for family names that these were constantly repeated, and the men of the family consequently had as many bynames as the crew of an East Coast lugger.

All old John Campbell's sons, who reached manhood, went into his business except the eldest, Alexander, who became a soldier and saw service. He was at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope in 1806, and two years later he with seven and a half companies of his regiment (the XXth) landed in the Tagus just in time to take part in Vimiera. The ship with the head-quarters of the regiment (then the East Devonshire and now the Lancashire Fusiliers) was blown off shore, and Lieut.-Colonel Campbell had thus the

honour of commanding it. Next year, 1809, he fought at Corunna under his fellow-townsman, Sir John Moore, and again he took the regiment in and out of action. On his father's death in 1808, he succeeded to the West Indian estates, then worth some £12,000 a year, and in 1810 he served himself heir to his father in the Buchanan Street house. He bought the estates of Possil and Keppoch, and also that of Torosay—now known as Duart—in the island of Mull. It is said that he and his family seldom, if they could help it, inhabited their own houses. Colonel Campbell carried on this tradition, and in 1849 died at Craigiehall (now Plantation).

In 1814 Colin Campbell bought the Buchanan Street house from his soldier brother for £3500, which was a very large price in these days, but apparently the business carried on over the way at No. 4 must have yielded Colin large profits, to say nothing of what was drawn from it by other members of the family. It enabled Colonel Campbell, as we have seen, to buy three estates, and Colin Campbell also provided himself with one—that of Colgrain, Dumbartonshire—besides bringing up his family of fifteen conformably to their position. He held the Buchanan Street house till 1821, when he parted with it for £3700 to the above-mentioned Alexander Campbell of Hay Lodge, Colin Dunlop Donald and John George Hamilton, Writers, Glasgow, being the witnesses to the disposition. The signature of Colin Dunlop Donald in 1821 is almost a facsimile of that of his grandson, Colin Dunlop Donald, Writer, Glasgow, who died in 1895.

In 1824 the house built by John Campbell, Senior, was still in the possession of his family, though, by the renumbering of the street, it had by this time become No. 24, but in that year it passed by purchase to the trust disponees of Patrick Robertson, Writer in Glasgow, who were to hold for behoof of his daughter, Mrs. Jean Robertson or Reid, and her children. She was the wife of John Reid, Cabinetmaker, and in 1827 we find that their son, John Robertson Reid, also Cabinetmaker, had installed himself in the house, which, by another renumbering of the street, had by that time become No. 32 Buchanan Street. In 1828, after the burning of his workshop in Morrison's Court, Mr. Reid constructed the Argyle Arcade, the western end of which was driven through what had been Mr. Campbell's front door. The Arcade became No. 30 Buchanan Street. Messrs. A. G. Hunter & Co., Hatters, became tenants of No. 28 in 1837, and in 1839 moved to No. 32, where they remain even unto this day. The house, which now numbers 26 to 32 Buchanan Street, remained in the possession of the Robertson Reid family for nearly seventy years, and

latterly belonged to Mr. Francis Robertson Reid of Gallowflat and his brother Mr. James Robertson Reid of Woodburn.

At Whitsunday 1894, the house, with the southern side of the Argyle Arcade, was bought by Mr. Stuart Cranston, who has occupied the site of the former "neat gateway" to the south of the "principal" house by the entrance to his Tea Rooms, No. 26 Buchanan Street. All that now remains to tell of the dignity of this, the only one of the original houses in Buchanan Street proper, that is still extant, is a piece of its garden wall and the upper storey with a garret window in its gable. The world has wagged apace since old John Campbell builded the house with never a thought that hats and pounds of tea would be sold in his pleasant secluded west-end mansion.

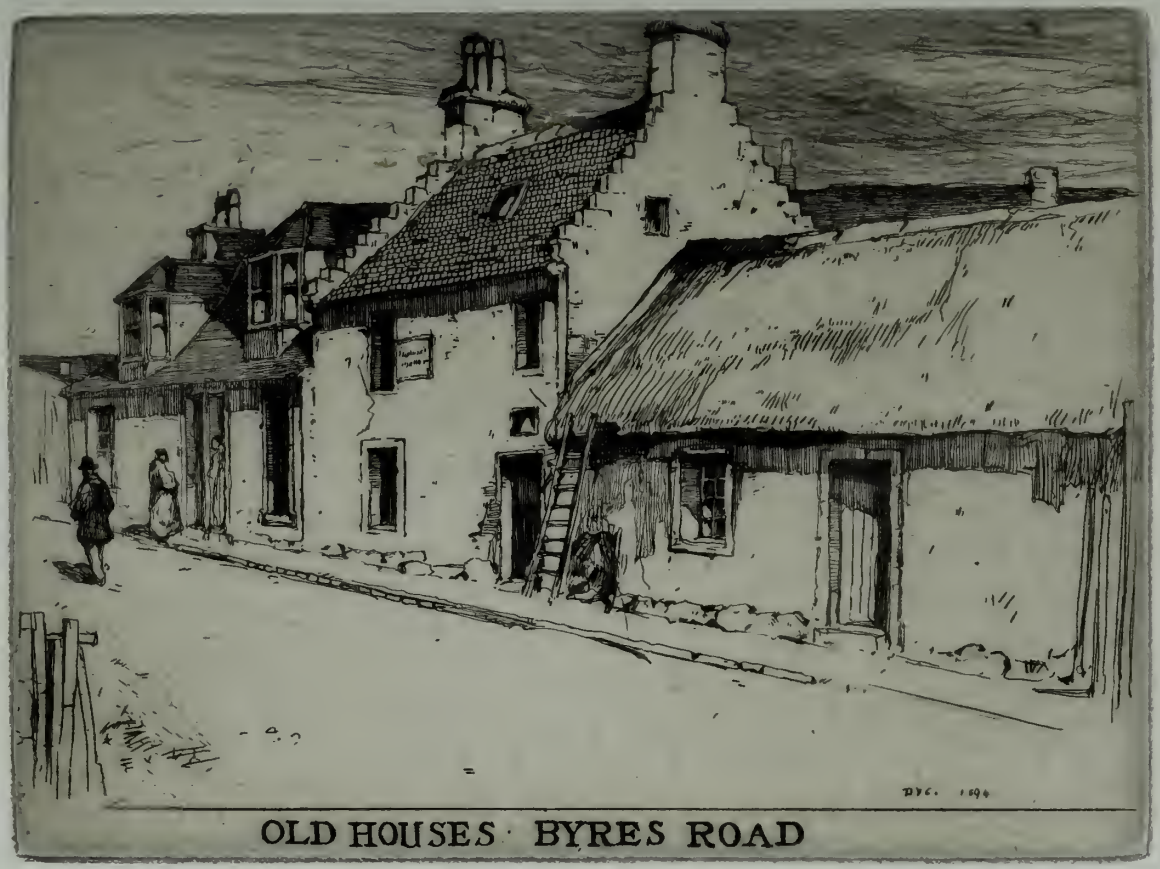
## OLD HOUSES, BYRES ROAD.

From the Dumbarton Road at Partick Cross a broad straight street runs to the Great Western Road at the Botanic Gardens gate. Attempts have been made to have this street called after Her Majesty, but the disloyal suburb rebels against "Victoria Street," and insists on keeping the old name, Byres Road, or Byres Road of Partick.

On the east side of Byres Road, about 100 yards from the Dumbarton Road, are two objects strangely out of keeping with their surroundings. An unmistakable old Loan leaves Byres Road, and bears away north-east; and on the south-east side of this old Loan, just as it leaves Byres Road, stand the old thatched cottage and two-storey house which D. Y. C. has etched for us. The Loan is all that is left of the old Byres Road which has grown into our broad straight street, and the thatched cottage and two-storey house are all that is left of the old village of Byres of Partick which once lined the Loan on either side. Indeed they are all that is left of either Byres of Partick or of Old Partick itself. A year or two ago a few old crow-stepped cottages with tattered thatch and rickety doors still lingered about Brigend and Knowhead and Castlebank; they are all gone now: even the Old Brig of Partick, the gift of Captain Thomas Crawford of Jordanhill, the captor of Dumbarton Castle, spans the Kelvin no more.[1]

In the Titles we have Byres Road at full length as "South Highway "leading from Partick through the village of Byres of Partick." We also have "the North Highway leading from Partick to the lands of Hillhead "and others," meaning the very old road, perhaps Roman, which has been

[1] Napier (*Notes and Reminiscences relating to Partick*, Glasgow, 1873) gives us D. Y. C.'s little group in an earlier state—the central two-storey house still thatched; to the left, on the site of D. Y. C.'s two modern cottages slated and commonplace, a picturesque cottage thatched and quaint; the Loan itself still careless of line or level. Napier also, besides views of several cottages on the Castlehill, gives us effigies of the Old Brig of Partick (elsewhere depicted) and of many vanished bits of old Partick (not elsewhere preserved).



OLD HOUSES · BYRES ROAD

variously known as Dobbie's Loan, North Woodside Road, Hillhead Road, and now University Avenue. We sometimes have Byres Village, as "Bishop's Byres," and perhaps it was here that the Bishop's lean kyne chewed and re-chewed the cud from the thistle and bent tugged from the Commounty.

Byres Road is much older than Byres Village: it dates long before the luxurious era of thatched cottages and two-storey palaces. The hollow between Hillhead and Dowanhill is a natural thoroughfare—like Sauchiehall Street, the hollow between Garnet Hill and Blythswood Hill, or Woodlands Road, the gap between Garnet Hill and Woodside Hill—and since ever people have lived in these parts there has been traffic less or more, of one sort or another, on the line of Byres Road. But the line was not the straight line of to-day: that is not the way old roads get across country: old roads grow out of the footpath of the early settler, and still swerve hither and thither as a big stone or a fallen tree, a stretch of swamp or of springy turf, once attracted or repelled his steps.

Till 1839 Byres Road was still a narrow, crooked lane. At that date it was put into its present shape as a branch of the Great Western Road, then being made.[1] But two of the old sinuosities can still be traced. A strip of land on the east side of Byres Road, just north of our old Loan, is in the estate of Dowanhill on the west side; and further north, the site of the County Police Office (now pulled down), on the east side of Byres Road, is in the estate of Kelvinside on the west side: in each case we have a shred that the straightening of Byres Road was snipped off from the estate over the way.

The operations of 1839 carried Byres Road north to the line of our Great Western Road. Till then it did not go north of a point near our Hillhead Burgh Hall.[2] At this point it turned sharp to the west, passed to

[1] Napier gives a "Map of Partick in 1820." In this map the Byres Road is shown as straight as it is to-day. But as Napier admits, his map is not from survey, but from recollection, and it is not to be trusted in details. It was twenty years before the Byres Road was as he represents it.

[2] At this point the gate and lodge of North Park faced down Byres Road. North Park, lying along the Kelvin immediately east of the Botanic Gardens, is accessible enough now-a-days; it is intersected by the Great Western Road and by the route to North Kelvinside over Walker's Bridge. But it was originally very ill to get at. One could only reach it from Glasgow across Hillhead ford, afterwards Hillhead Bridge, and then somehow or other through the lands of Hillhead: neither the Byres Road nor any of its branches touched the little estate. Thereon Provost John Hamilton feued from Hillhead a strip from the south-west corner of North Park south-east of our Botanic Gardens gate to the nearest point of the Byres Road, north of our Burgh Hall, and formed this into an

the north of the quaint red-tiled steading of Horselethill, crossed the grounds of Hillhead Church (where it has dropped some beech trees) and the grounds of Huntly Gardens, and so past the villa of Marley Bank, down the brae beyond, across our Great Western Road, finally down our 'Kirklea Avenue' to Kirklea Bleachfield above the ford at the Pear Tree Well. In its course Byres Road threw off three branches. In Huntly Gardens grounds it threw off to the north a branch, which crossed Huntly Gardens,[1] Kew Terrace (where some beech trees mark its course), and Great Western Road, then climbed the shoulders between Botanic Gardens and Windsor Terrace,[2] forded the Kelvin above the Pear Tree Well, and ended by a junction with the Garioch Road just above Garioch Mill. Near our Kelvinside Academy Byres Road threw off two other branches—one to the right joining the Pear Tree Well branch, one to the left connecting the bleachfield at Bell's Haugh above Kirklea with the outer world.

Across the loan from D. Y. C.'s thatched cottage and two-storey house the ground rose into a little knowe known as Castlehill, "part of that two

approach which he lined with trees. He could then get from Glasgow either *via* Hillhead and our University Avenue, or *via* Anderston and Partick. The little estate is now all broken up into Buckingham Terrace, 'Hamilton' Drive, etc. The house stood in the middle of 'Hamilton' Drive. Queen Margaret's College was called 'North Park House' by Mr. Bell, who built it. It stands in the old garden; a few of the old fruit trees remain.

[1] I think just at No. 14. It was in this house that our friend Colin Dunlop Donald died. It was he who brought this Regality Club into existence.

[2] The road between the Botanic Gardens and Windsor Terrace (West) was latterly known as the Kyber Pass. It was a mercy when the Directors of the Botanic Gardens calmly absorbed it, it was so nasty. It was odd, all the same, that no one challenged them for shutting up an old right-of-way. The Pear Tree Well was cut out of the rocky bank of the Kelvin just above the existing foot-bridge: it was long the recognized trysting-place of lovers, but it was latterly far from attractive. It now lies buried below a railway embankment. Garioch Mill, like the still lively North Woodside Mill, was first a grist and then a flint mill. It stood below the Pear Tree Well Ford with a little cluster of houses round it. Mill and houses, mill dam and mill race, all are gone. A hundred years ago the Kelvin, up from Hillhead Ford, was alive with mills and bleachfields. A few yards above our Hillhead Bridge, was Hillhead Ford, only obliterated by the recent Caledonian Railway operations. Just above Hillhead Ford was Woodside or Mid Woodside Mill, a very old mill, originally a grist mill, then a cotton mill, and now replaced by a coal depot: its dam remains just above our Great Western Road Bridge. Just below this dam was the Holm Ford, afterwards replaced by the low bridge over which the first Great Western Road Bridge straddled. The Holm Ford led to the Holm Field, a meadow in the bend of the Kelvin. By the magic of the Free Coup this meadow has been piled up from the level of the Kelvin to the level of the Great Western Road, and the Glasgow Academy surmounts the pile. Opposite the Holm Field hill clatters North Woodside Mill, worked by the dam opposite the Botanic Gardens. Above it, on the same side, was the Garioch Mill; above it, on the opposite side, was Kirklea Bleachfield, and above it Bellshaugh Bleachfield.

merk land of old extent in the east end of Partick." On the west verge of Castlehill stood 'The Castle,' a little old house, whose name was the best of it; a number of cottages were squatted irregularly over Castlehill; they were all thatched, and for the repair of the ridges they had right to cut peat and divot on the commounty of that two merk land of old extent.[1] Behind, more to the north, at the point where Church Street now strikes Byres Road, grew a little wood, 'the Witches' Plainting'; a footpath led to it from the Dumbarton Road. All this is now changed. The footpath has grown into Church Street; the Witches' Planting has been grubbed up; and the Castle and every house on Castlehill have disappeared. From whatever cause (perhaps the decline of handloom weaving), the village of Byres fell gradually into decay, some of the Castlehill houses stood empty, some had tenants who paid no rent, some were taken down for the sake of the stones, some tumbled of themselves, the survivors were levelled twenty years ago by Order, as being dangerous to the lieges. The whole place, now inside the Burgh of Glasgow, and its ground selling by the square yard, had so utterly gone to pieces that the owners of some of the houses and yards had abandoned their little holdings; and the late T. L. Paterson of Dowanhill, who managed to acquire the whole of Byres north of the Loan, had no end of trouble to ferret out the owners and identify the derelicts.

D. Y. C.'s thatched cottage bears the date of 1680, cut on the lintel. The two-storey house bears no date, and no one has recorded its early history, when built, or by whom, or how first occupied; but its old name, the "Mansion House," tells us that it was once the grandest residence in all Byres of Partick, and its owner the biggest man; it has long ago been made down into labourers' dwellings.

A hundred years ago it was occupied, and with much more of Byres owned, by a Partick notable, by name Breadie Wylie.[2] Breadie Wylie, like his father John Wylie before him, appears in the Titles as "portioner in Partick," but he was better known as treasurer to the Glasgow Arms Bank. The Glasgow Arms, the second of our native banks, was launched soon after the Ship, on 6th November, 1750, and foundered in the French

[1] Napier gives several views of the Castlehill houses. It will be noted from the style of them that these houses are much younger than those in D. Y. C.'s group; indeed, almost modern. Yet, whatever the cause, they were in utter decay fifty years ago, almost "fallen as soon as built."

[2] J. B. calls him Broadie Wylie (see *Banking in Glasgow in the Olden Time*, by John Buchanan, LL.D.). The real name was Breadie. The fact is of not the least consequence: few facts are: yet it is some comfort to lesser lights to find that even your J. B.'s are peccable.

hurricane on 25th March, 1793. Breadie Wylie then signed on with our third bank, the Thistle, which like the Ship had weathered the storm, and he served with her the rest of his time.[1] He and his old thatched crow-stepped house were quite in keeping. He was of quaint presence, and singularly methodical habits; he used to ride between his house and the bank, and people might have set their watches, the few that had them, as he and his pony trotted by.[2]

In 1798 Breadie Wylie conveyed the Mansion House lot (with other parts of Byres) to the Thistle Bank. I am afraid he had to, from involvements with the unfortunate Arms Bank.

In 1805 the Thistle Bank sold the Mansion House lot (with other parts of Byres) to Robert Bogle, head of the old West India firm of Robert Bogle & Co. The land lay in to Gilmorehill, a fine residential estate of 60 acres which Mr. Bogle had been building up; it comprised Gilmorehill proper (the site of our University), Donaldshill (the site of our Western Infirmary), and other parts, pendicles, and pertinents.

In 1825 Archibald Bogle of Gilmorehill, son and heir of Robert Bogle, feued the Mansion House lot to Anthony Inglis, carter and contractor at Byres of Partick. The price was £175 down, being the agreed on value of the houses in the ground, plus a feu-duty of £8 7s. 2d., being at the rate of £25 an acre. The lot as feued contained 1 rood 13½ poles; its south march was the centre of an intended 40 feet street (now Thomson Street); its east

[1] The Bridgegate was our Lombard Street. All our early banks settled there. The Arms Bank opened in 1750 in the Bridgegate (second floor, Smith's Land, north-east corner of Bridgegate), moved in 1756 to King Street (east side, just above Princes Street; house lately taken down by Improvement Trust), and moved in 1778 to Miller Street (east side, near the bottom). The Ship opened in 1750 in the Bridgegate (old house still standing at the south-east corner of Bridgegate, across the street from The Arms), and moved in 1776 to the south-west corner of Glassford Street (old building, now replaced by the warehouse long occupied by Thomas Muirhead & Co., and lately annexed by Mann, Byars & Co.). The Thistle Bank also opened in 1761 in the Bridgegate. The failure of the Arms Bank was a bad business for the shareholders; but the creditors, though their claims came to no less than £113,000, got their 20s.: this is the fixed etiquette of failed Glasgow banks.

[2] In the *Glasgow Directory* of 1787 Breadie Wylie appears as "treasurer to the Glasgow Arms Bank, house in the country." The "house in the country" of course was the Mansion of Byres of Partick. From the bank, then in Miller Street, to the house in the country the treasurer had a choice of routes. One route was by Argyle Street, Anderston Walk, down Old Dumbarton Road, past Yorkhill and Bunhouse, across Old Partick Bridge, and so up Byres Road. The other route, shorter but impracticable when the Kelvin was in spate, was by Argyle Street, Cow Loan (Queen Street), Swan's Yett to Clayslapps Loan (Sauchiehall Street), 'Charing Cross,' Woodside Road (Woodlands Road), Hillhead Ford, Dobbie's Loan (University Avenue), and so up Byres Road. Either route justified the pony.

march was the old footpath from the Dumbarton Road to the Witches' Planting; its north or north-west march was D. Y. C's. old Loan; its west march was partly the old Loan, partly 'the road leading from Partick to Garioch,' *i.e.* Byres Road. With the Mansion House and other subjects south of the Loan, Inglis got the ownership (or the exclusive use, which comes to the same thing)[1] of a patch north of the Loan. This patch was just at the north corner of the Loan and Byres Road, and was a bleaching green and contained a well that effeired to the Mansion House. It was not enclosed, being *a scrap that never had been enclosed* of 'the two merk land in the east end of Partick.' I suppose Breadie Wylie's predecessors in title had once kept to themselves the Castlehill (all unenclosed), and, as they gradually gave it off for houses and yards, had kept this scrap for their use at the Mansion House. Inglis did not himself occupy the Mansion House; he lived in the thatched cottage to the east of it, shown in Napier's Partick; east of this he had byre, stable, midden-stead, cart-shed, barn; east of the barn and in line with the front of it grew a hedge now represented by the wall north of Church Street Public School.

In 1858 the property again changed hands. Inglis kept seven or eight horse, and did an active business in carting, *inter alia*, coals from the Byres Road pits and stones from Bogle's quarry.[2] But things somehow went against

[1] *Pace* the Land Restorers. Property in land only means the exclusive use of it—in perpetuity if you will, but there is no difference in principle between the exclusive use of land for a year and for *n* years. Land being limited in quantity (like brains, muscles, split peas, or anything that anybody will give you anything for), there is monopoly whenever there is exclusive use. But without the exclusive use of land for at least a year agriculture is impossible.

[2] The whole Byres Road district is honeycombed with old coal workings. No plan of them exists, but they sometimes make their whereabouts unpleasantly certain by the collapse of the buildings above. Below Kelvinside Free Church there is an old coal waste 60 ft. down: they chanced the church, but they stood the fine tower on iron piles. At Hillhead Church the waste is only 12 or 14 ft. deep, and the church stands on great stone piers built up from the solid rock below the waste. In Loudon Terrace across the way, less than thirty years ago, three houses suddenly cracked so badly that the households fled, and the houses had to be taken down and rebuilt with a deep found. In the old Club Skating Pond a little to the south, the water ran out as fast as it was run in, till they found it was running into the old waste, and they got the leak puddled.

Bogle's Quarry was opened by Archibald Bogle of Gilmorehill in the lands of Donaldshill, near the present north-east corner of the Western Infirmary. It was worked out over fifty years ago, and when the infirmary appeared on the field it was a silent bush-fringed pool.

This quarry was much in evidence in an action in 1878 by the School Board of Govan, owners of Church Street Public School, against James Aitken, owner of the contiguous Mansion House lot. It would have much improved Aitken's property for building if he could annex the old Loan, and he quietly staked it in. The Board interfered: they pled that the Loan was a public thoroughfare through

him: he put a bond on his property, then a second blister, and on the top of it a third; then fell into arrears of principal and interest; finally, in 1858, was sold out under the powers of the bonds. The price got was £1200, a large advance on what he had paid Bogle. The purchaser was Thomas M'Lean, indweller in Partick.

In 1873 Thomas M'Lean, then designed farmer at High Cross Hill, near Rutherglen, sold the property to James Aitken, butcher in Partick; the price had now risen to £1850. James Aitken kept it till his death a few months ago. He had also acquired and retained Byres-North; so that his heirs now own, except only Church Street Public School and the *solum* of the old Loan, the whole triangle which has Thomson Street for its base and Byres Road and Church Street for its sides, and comprises the old Mansion House of Byres of Partick, and the site of the Castle and the cottages on Castlehill.

to Church Street, with a right of ish and entry in their favour. Aitken pled that "the loan through the village of Byres" had bent north towards Garioch before getting as far east as the line of Church Street, and that from this bend the line eastward was merely Bogle's own private road continued through his own ground all the way to his own quarry on his lands of Donaldshill. Aitken lost his case. The Court found that, thoroughfare or no thoroughfare, he at least, depending on a bounding title, had established no right to the *solum* of the Loan, and he had to pull up his stakes and pay all costs. It is to be noted, however, that Archibald Bogle of Gilmorehill had had an idea of closing the Loan, and in his feu contract with Inglis in 1825 took Inglis bound in case the Loan should be closed to add the *solum* of it to his feu, and pay additional feu-duty accordingly. Had this been done, the place would no doubt have been long ago built over, and there would have been no old Loan and no old buildings there for D. Y. C. to sketch.

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THE REGALITY CLUB

# The Regality Club.

*MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.*

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JAMES J. MACLEHOSE, M.A., 61 St. Vincent Street, *Hon. Treasurer.*

The Regality Club was established in October, 1885, to preserve a record of old Glasgow Houses and of old Relics of Glasgow.

The membership of the Club is limited to 200. Each member pays a subscription of One Guinea for each Series, and the funds of the Club are expended in issuing to its members the Regality Club papers.

# THE REGALITY CLUB

THIRD SERIES

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

1899

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# LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

*All these Illustrations are the work of D. Y. Cameron, with the exception of the plan of Provan Hall, which is by John Keppie.*

# The Regality Club.



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## REPORT.

THE Third Series of the publications of the Regality Club having been now completed and issued, the Council have the honour of laying the following Report before the members.

The Council are glad to report that the Club has its full complement of two hundred members. A list of the members accompanies this Report.

The Third Series of the Club's publications consists of three parts, issued in 1894, 1896, and 1899 respectively. In these are contained the following Papers and Illustrations:—

PART I.

Wellfield House, by John O. Mitchell. Illustrated by an Etching by D. Y. Cameron.

Provan Hall, by the late George R. Mather, M.D. Illustrated by an Etching and three Pen and Ink Drawings by D. Y. Cameron, and a Plan of the Ground Floor of Provan Hall by John Keppie.

The Biting of Mr. Crosse, with a Note by the late Colin Dunlop Donald.

PART II.

Rottenrow, by David Murray, LL.D., with two Etchings by D. Y. Cameron.

Kelvingrove, by William Young, R.S.W. Illustrated by an Etching and also a Pen and Ink Drawing of the North Woodside Flint Mills by D. Y. Cameron.

PART III.

Govan, by William Young, R.S.W. Illustrated by an Etching of Old Houses at Govan Ferry, and three Pen and Ink Drawings of Houses in Govan by D. Y. Cameron.

St. Enoch's Church, by David Thomson, with Etchings of the Church and Apse by D. Y. Cameron.

Holmfauldhead House, Govan, by James Dalrymple Duncan, with an Etching of Holmfauldhead by D. Y. Cameron.

Houses, Nos. 26 to 32 Buchanan Street, by Allan Fullarton Baird, with an Etching of the House by D. Y. Cameron.

Old Houses in Byars Road, by John O. Mitchell, with an Etching of these Houses by D. Y. Cameron.

The Title, Index, Statement of Accounts, and List of Members for the Third Series is issued with Part III., so that the Third Series is complete in three parts, instead of being like the First and Second Series in four parts. As a supplement to Part III. is issued the Report of the Council, which contains also a portrait of the late C. D. Donald, reproduced by permission from a photograph by Mr. Warneuke.

Since the last Report was issued, the Club has sustained a very severe loss in the death of Mr. Colin Dunlop Donald. It was he who was the means of the Club being founded, and who gathered together most of its members, and throughout he was its heart and soul. Many of its papers were written by him, and almost all the others were written on his suggestion. Inheriting the blood of most of those who have made Glasgow what it is, he had a warm interest in all that concerned the past history of the city and its people. Knowing that his ancestors had deserved well of Glasgow, he seemed to feel it a duty to follow in their footsteps, and in his day and generation to assist in furthering the well-being and prosperity of the city. He was a very busy man, with many duties and many calls upon his time, but it was a constant pleasure to him in his hours of business leisure to tell the story of some old street or house, and of the men and women who, in their day, had made it notable. He had excellent opportunities for learning

all that was to be learned by tradition, of the leaders of city life in the last four or five generations, but he never relied upon tradition if it was possible to substantiate a statement by documentary evidence, and many an hour he spent in investigating complicated titles and obscure records in order to verify a fact. The result is a series of graphic and accurate accounts of the Glasgow of last century.

But it was not merely documentary evidence that he studied. He used to say that walking was the only way of seeing the country that a man never tired of; and while he found pleasure both in exercise and scenery he had open eyes for all there was to learn. It was not enough for him to read of an old house or church in which he was interested, he must see it for himself; and those who accompanied him on Saturday afternoon rambles or on longer walks in summer will remember him as the cheeriest of companions. It was, perhaps, only after a time that they realized how much they had learned from him, and how his quiet enthusiasm and picturesque way of putting things had aroused their interest in archaeology.

A statement by the Hon. Treasurer showing the accounts for the parts of the Third Series is appended to this Report.

The first part of the next Series is in preparation, and will, it is hoped, be ready at an early date.

A fourth Subscription is now due, which Members are requested to pay to the Hon. Treasurer.

GLASGOW, 24*th April*, 1899.

# The Regality Club.

*Abstract of the Honorary Treasurer's Accounts, from 15th April, 1893, to 22nd April, 1899.*

**RECEIPTS.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1893. | | | | | |
| April 18. | To Balance brought on from Second Series, | | £0 | 9 | 10 |
| 1893-1899. | „ Subscriptions of 200 Members, 21s., | | 210 | 0 | 0 |
| 1899. | | | | | |
| April 24. | „ Balance due to Hon. Treasurer, | | 1 | 11 | 11 |
| | | | £212 | 1 | 9 |

**EXPENDITURE.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1893. | | | | |
| April 19. | To Paper and Printing 250 copies Report and List of Members, 1893, | £3 | 12 | 0 |
| | „ Preparing Index for Vol. II., | 0 | 19 | 0 |
| | „ Binding Secretary's Copy of Vol. II., | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| 1894. | | | | |
| April 28. | „ Paper, Printing, Sewing, etc., Third Series, Part I., | 17 | 12 | 0 |
| | „ Illustrations for Part I., | 20 | 8 | 3 |
| 1896. | | | | |
| Jan. 31. | „ Paper, Printing, Sewing, etc., Third Series, Part II., | 48 | 9 | 0 |
| | „ Illustrations for Part II., | 24 | 15 | 6 |
| 1899. | | | | |
| April 1. | „ Paper, Printing, etc., Third Series, Part III., | 34 | 0 | 6 |
| | „ Illustrations for Part III., | 54 | 19 | 6 |
| | „ Paper and Printing Report and Portrait of C. D. Donald, | 5 | 7 | 3 |
| | „ Sundry Printing and Postages, | 1 | 10 | 9 |
| | | £212 | 1 | 9 |

GLASGOW, *25th April*, 1899.—Audited and found correct.

T. F. DONALD, C.A.

# LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE REGALITY CLUB.

## 1893-1899.

Adam, Thomas, Hazelbank, Uddingston.
Aiken, James, 201 West George Street.
Aitken, Robert Easton, 68 St. Vincent Street.
Allan, F. W., 21 Derby Street.
Alston, J. Carfrae, 9 Lorraine Gardens.
Anderson, William Boyd, 4 Grosvenor Crescent.
Anderson, W. F. G., 22 Huntly Gardens.
Anderson, William J., 149 West George Street.
Arthur, Matthew, 78 Queen Street.
Arthur, Thomas Glen, 78 Queen Street.
Baillie's Institution, Free Library, 48 Miller Street.
Baird, Hugh, jun., 134 St. Vincent Street.
Balloch, John B., 6 Kew Terrace.
Bannerman, Charles, Langside Cottage, Langside.
Barclay, Robert, 21 Park Terrace.
Beatson, G. T., M.D., 7 Woodside Crescent.
Bilsland, James, 14 Woodrow Road, Pollokshields.
Bilsland, John, 5 Park Quadrant.
Bilsland, William, 28 Park Circus.
Binnie, Thomas, 3 Park Gate.
Black, William George, 88 West Regent Street.
Blackie, Robert, 7 Great Western Terrace.
Bowser, Howard, 13 Royal Crescent.
Boyd, James, 95 Wellington Street.
Bremner, G. W. M., 16 Newton Place.
Brodie, Robert, 23 Belhaven Terrace, Kelvinside.
Brogan, A. D., Anthonbrae, Cambridge Drive.
Brown, Hugh, 9 Clairmont Gardens.
Buchanan, F. C., Clarinish, Row.
Burnet, John James, A.R.S.A., 18 University Avenue.
Burns, J. Cleland, 30 Jamaica Street.
Caldwell, James, Craigielea Place, Paisley.
Cameron, D. Y., 10 Southpark Terrace.
Campbell, David A., 40 Lawrence Place, Partick.
Campbell, James, of Tullichewan.
Campbell, James A., LL.D., M.P., of Stracathro.
Campbell-Bannerman, The Right Hon. Sir Henry, M.P., 6 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.
Chalmers, P. Macgregor, 95 Bath Street.
Cleland, A. B. Dick, 28 Coates Gardens, Edinburgh.
Coats, John J., 27 Woodside Place.
Colquhoun, James, LL.D., 158 St. Vincent Street.
Connal, Sir Michael, 43 Virginia Street.
Connal, William, 87 St. Vincent Street.
Coubrough, John, Blanefield, Strathblane.
Cowan, Hugh, Royal Bank, Ayr.
Cowan, James, 23 St. Vincent Place.
Cowan, Dr. J. M., 9 Woodside Terrace.
Craik, George Lillie, St. Martin's Street, London.
Cruikshank, R. A., Ardbeg, Kilmun.
Cuthbert, Alexander A., 14 Newton Terrace.
Donald, A. Hamilton, 8 Blythswood Square.
Donald, Colin Dunlop, 14 Huntly Gardens.
Donald, Thomas F., 14 Huntly Gardens.
Donald, William Alexander, Altrive, Riversdale, Otago, New Zealand.
Douglas, Campbell, 266 St. Vincent Street.
Douglas, Rev. Sholto D. C., Douglas Support.
Downie, J. A., 57 Ingram Street.
Duncan, J. Dalrymple, 211 Hope Street.
Duncan, Robert, Rodona, Dumbreck.
Dunn, Robert Hunter, 4 Belmont Crescent.
Dyer, Henry, C.E., 8 Highburgh Terrace.
Edwards, John, 4 Great Western Terrace.
Easton, Walter, 125 Buchanan Street.
Faculty of Procurators, Glasgow.
Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow.
Fisher, Donald, 2 Montgomerie Crescent.
Ferguson, Prof. John, M.A., LL.D., The University.
Ferguson, Jas. Archd., Clydesdale Bank, Leith.
Fleming, J. B. Montgomerie, Kelvinside House.
Fleming, James S., 16 Grosvenor Cres., Edinburgh.
Fleming, W. J., M.D., 3 Woodside Terrace.
Forbes, Arthur, 146 Buchanan Street.
Forrester, Robert, 1 Exchange Square.
Fowler, John, 5 Derby Street.
Fraser, W. H., 2 Crown Gardens, Dowanhill.
Frazer, Daniel, 127 Buchanan Street.

Gairdner, Charles, LL.D., Broom, Newton-Mearns.
Galbraith, T. L., Town Clerk, Stirling.
Gemmill, William, 62 Bath Street.
Gibson, William, 2 Crown Terrace.
Gillies, William, 204 West George Street.
Glasgow Town Council Library.
Gourlay, Robert, 11 Crown Gardens.
Gow, Leonard, 19 Waterloo Street.
Gray Buchanan, A. W., Parkhill, Polmont.
Gray, George, 72 Hutcheson Street.
Guy, Robert, 120 West Regent Street.
Harvey, Albert, 16 Westbourne Gardens.
Harvey, Barnett, Yoker.
Hedderwick, A. W. H., 19 Oakfield Terrace.
Hedderwick, James, LL.D., 22 St. Vincent Place.
Hendry, George Thoms, 12 Princes Terrace, W.
Hill, George Wingate, 6 Princes Terrace, W.
Hill, William H., LL.D., 194 Ingram Street.
Honeyman, John, A.R.S.A., 140 Bath Street.
Horne, R. R., 150 Hope Street.
Howatt, William, 146 Buchanan Street.
Howat, D. G., 2 Kew Terrace.
Howat, W., 5 Ardgowan Terrace.
Institute of Accountants, Glasgow.
Jameson, Robert, Ardunan, Strathblane.
Jeffrey, Robert, Crosslie House, Renfrewshire.
Johnston, David, 24 Huntly Gardens.
Ker, Thomas Ripley, of Dougalston, Milngavie.
Ker, William, 1 Windsor Terrace, W.
King, Charles M., Antermony House, Campsie.
King, Sir James, Bart., LL.D., 115 Wellington St.
Kirkpatrick, Andrew J., 179 West George Street.
Kirsop, John, 106 St. Vincent Street.
Lane, John, Vigo Street, London, W.
Laidlaw, James P., 112 Renfield Street.
Lindsay, Rev. Professor, D.D., 37 Westbourne Gardens.
MacBrayne, David, jun., 17 Exchange Square.
M'Call, James, 6 St. John's Terrace, Hillhead.
M'Clelland, Andrew Simpson, 4 Crown Gardens.
M'Cowan, David, 7 Lynedoch Crescent.
Macdonald, Alexander, 9 Montgomerie Drive.
Macgeorge, Bernard B., 19 Woodside Crescent.
M'Grigor, Alexander, 172 St. Vincent Street.
Mackenzie, James, 3 Queen's Gardens, Dowanhill.
MacKinlay, David, 6 Great Western Terrace.
MacKinlay, J. T. C., 110 Great Wellington Street.
MacKinlay, J. W. G., Ameliaville, 52 Aytoun Road.
MacKinlay, R. W., Ameliaville, 52 Aytoun Road.
Maclae, A. Crum, 4 South Park Terrace.
Maclay, David T., 3 Woodlands Terrace.
MacLehose, James J., M.A., 61 St. Vincent Street.
MacLehose, Robert, M.A., 61 St. Vincent Street.
Macleod, Rev. W. H., B.D., The Manse, Buchanan.
M'Millan, Dr. Edward, Rannochlea, Pollokshields.
Macnair, Thomas, 27 St. Vincent Place.
Main, W. D., 14 Bowmont Gardens.
Malloch, Andrew Murray, Firhill.
Mann, James, 4 University Gardens.
Mann, Robert M., 5 Linnwood Terrace.
Marwick, Sir James D., LL.D., 19 Woodside Terrace.
Mather, Dr. George R., 11 Annfield Place.
Matheson, Sir Donald, K.C.B., 6 Park Terrace.
Mathieson, Thomas A., 3 Grosvenor Terrace.
Miller, George John, of Frankfield.
Mirrlees, J. B., Redlands, Kelvinside.
Mitchell, Andrew, 20 Woodside Place.
Mitchell, James Dennistoun, of Carwood, Biggar.
Mitchell, John Oswald, LL.D., 7 Huntly Gardens.
Moffat, Alexander, 23 Abercromby Place, Edinburgh.
Muir, James, C.A., 27 Huntly Gardens.
Muir, Sir John, Bart. of Deanston, 6 Park Gardens.
Murdoch, James Barclay, of Capelrig.
Murdoch, William, 9 Newton Place.
Murray, David, LL.D., 169 West George Street.
Napier, Dr. Alex., Rosebank, Queen Mary Avenue.
Neilson, George, 34 Granby Terrace.
Paterson, T. S., The Marrows, Partick.
Patrick, R. W. Cochran, LL.D., Woodside, Beith.
Pickering, R. Y., Braxfield, Lanark.
Pritchard, William Woodhouse, Madeira Court.
Ramsey, Robert, 14 Park Terrace, W.
Reid, James A., 172 St. Vincent Street.
Reid, Robert, 12 Hill Square, Edinburgh.
Renwick, Robert, Depute Town Clerk, City Chambers.
Richardson, Francis, 28 Fenchurch Street, London.
Robb, George, 11 Germiston Street.
Robertson, David, 12 Windsor Circus.
Robertson, R. W., Rockingham, Kilcreggan.
Roberton, J. D., 1 Park Terrace, E.
Roy, Andrew, 425 Sauchiehall Street.
Russell, Archibald, 68 Great Clyde Street.
Russell, James B., M.D., 3 Foremount Terrace.
Sinclair, Alexander, Herald Office, Buchanan Street.
Smith, J. Guthrie, Mugdock Castle.
Smith, Matthew, 120 West Regent Street.
Smith, William, 61 West Regent Street.
Sorely, Robert, 1 Buchanan Street.
Spens, John A., 169 West George Street.
Spens, Sheriff, 1 Princes Gardens.
Stevenson, William, 28 Robertson Street.
Stewart, J. W., Gaidrew, Drymen.
Stewart, John, 18 India Street.
Stewart, Peter, Springfield House, 340 S. York St.

Stirling's and Glasgow Public Library, 48 Miller Street.
Strong, John Roxburgh, 9 Belmont Crescent.
Taggart, H. R., Tontine House, The Cross.
Tatlock, R. R., 156 Bath Street.
Teacher, Adam, 14 St. Enoch's Square.
Tullis, David, Glencairn, Rutherglen.
Turner, William, Rachan House, Helensburgh.
Ure, Alexander, 26 Heriot Row, Edinburgh.
Veitch, Professor John, LL.D., The University.
Wallace, H., 30 Havelock Street.
Watson, R. G., 13 Bruce Road, Pollokshields.
Weddell, James, 16 Robertson Street.
Western Club, The, Buchanan Street.
Wenley, James A., Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh.
Wingate, John B., 7 Crown Terrace.
Woodburn, James Cowan, M.D., 10 Woodside Crescent.
Wordie, John, 42 Montgomerie Drive.
Wylie, Robert, 45 Buchanan Street.
Young, George B., 45 West George Street.
Young, John E., 6 Dundonald Road, Kelvinside.
Young, W., R.S.W., 18 Wilson Street, Hillhead.