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VIEWS OF
LASGOW

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Tourist's guide to Glasgow

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THE NEW UNIVERSITY—GLASGOW

Tourist's Guide to
G L A S G O W.

"But what may your honour be gaun to Glasgow for?"

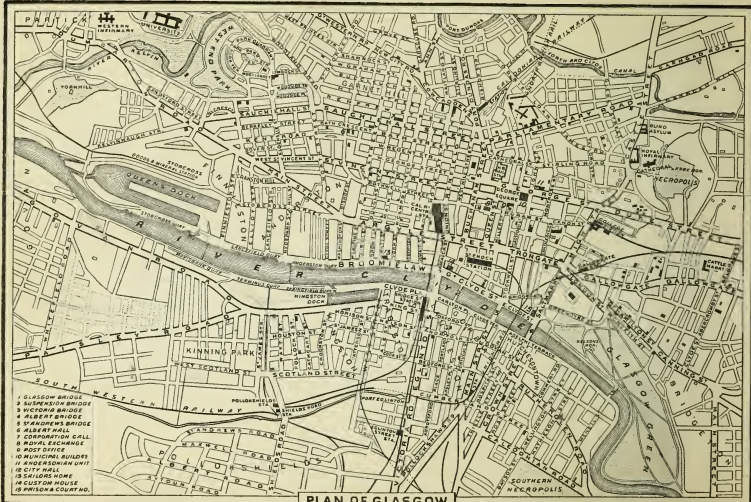
SIR WALTER SCOTT, *Rob Roy*.

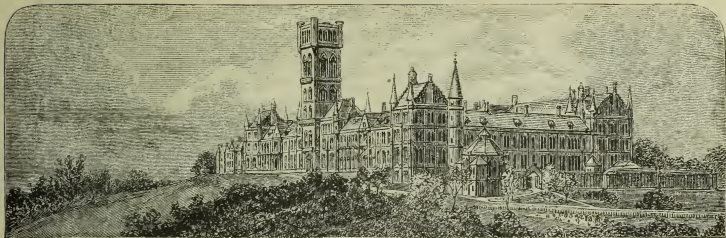
THOMAS NELSON AND SONS,
LONDON, EDINBURGH, AND NEW YORK.

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THE UNIVERSITY.

GLASGOW.

INTRODUCTORY AND HISTORICAL.

GLASGOW, the commercial capital of Scotland, and the second, or, if that place must be given to Liverpool, the third largest city in the empire, is situated in the valley of the Clyde, and the lower ward of

the county of Lanark, in lat. $55^{\circ} 51' N.$ and long. $4^{\circ} 17' W.$ It lines both banks of the river with its warehouses, factories, docks, shipbuilding yards, and other evidences of its untiring enterprise, for several miles; on the south side, extending in almost unbroken continuity from Rutherglen to Ren-

frew, and on the north, from Parkhead to Yoker. Thus it overflows into Renfrewshire on the south-west, and into Dumbartonshire on the west and north. Its distance from Edinburgh is 43 miles; from Greenock, 23 miles; from Ayr, 34 miles; and from London, 396 miles. Its population, within the municipal limits, was, in 1886, 541,150, occupying 112,574 houses, which were distributed over 144 miles of public streets. The population of the parliamentary burgh was 487,985, with 101,713 houses. The annual value of real property in the municipal burgh was £3,388,000. The parliamentary constituency—Bridgeton, 10,095; Camlachie, 9,154; St. Rollox, 11,972; Central, 13,165; College, 11,989; Tradeston, 8,996; and Blackfriars and Hutchesontown, 9,133.

The general appearance of Glasgow is that of a great centre of trade and business, in which art and culture occupy a secondary place; and the smoke-shroud which so often envelops it, with the heavy-looking begrimed fronts of its houses, and the clusters of tall reeking chimneys present at so many points, produce a gloomy impression on the mind of the stranger. It is, however, solidly

and even handsomely built; while the bold heather-clad hills of Campsie on the north, and the green swelling uplands which undulate on its south-western horizon, lend an undeniable picturesqueness to its position. Still, its chief and most interesting features are the outcome of its stupendous industrial energies. The din of labour ceaselessly resounds through its crowded thoroughfares. The bosom of its famous river is constantly furrowed by screw and paddle. The clang of hammers and the clash of metal are heard from dawn to eve in factory and ship-yard. By day its skies are dark with the reek and by night they glow with the glare of its furnaces. Go where you will, you are conscious of being surrounded by an unfailing, a restless, a feverish activity.

The meaning of the name "Glasgow" has furnished etymologists with a fertile theme of contention. Some have had the boldness to derive it from two Gaelic words signifying "the gray smith;" others have translated it into "the gray hound," or "the green wood," or, with greater felicity perhaps, "the dark glen," in allusion to the deep ravine watered by the Molendinar burn. Of these inter-

pretations the reader may take his choice. The origin of the city is involved in as much obscurity as the etymology of its name; but its remote antiquity is beyond doubt. We will not concern ourselves, however, about the Roman occupation. It will suffice if we start from A.D. 560, when all historians agree that the see of Glasgow was founded by Kentigern or St. Mungo, who, in 601, was buried in "the stately church" he had erected here. Then follows a terrible blank; and we hear little of Glasgow until 1129, when the bishopric, we are told, was "re-established" by David I., who appointed to it an ecclesiastic of British descent, named John Achaius. An inquest into the lands and endowments formerly possessed by this historic see was made by David's order. This is the most ancient "existing record of the church of Glasgow," and "one of the most valuable monuments of our ecclesiastical history." Its authenticity has, however, been questioned.

Bishop John rebuilt and decorated a part of the cathedral church, which he consecrated in the presence of King David and his nobles on the 9th of July 1136. It was enlarged by his successor

Jocelyn, who seems to have been a man of enlightened views, and interested himself to obtain from King William the Lion a charter erecting the town into an ecclesiastical burgh, and conferring on it the right of holding an eight days' fair every year in the month of July. This fair is still kept up; not, indeed, with any regard for the interests of trade, but as a great holiday. In 1272, Robert Wishart was consecrated Bishop. He gallantly supported Robert Bruce in the great struggle for the independence of Scotland, was thrown into prison by order of Edward I., and did not obtain his release until after the Battle of Bannockburn. During his captivity he entirely lost his eyesight.

About 1392, in the time of John Stewart, Earl of Carrick, afterwards Robert III., a mint was erected in Drygate Street at which coins were struck. On one side was represented the king's crest crowned, with the motto, "Robertus Dei Gratiâ Rex Scottorum;" on the reverse, two circles, within the centre of which was inscribed "Dominus Protector, and within the inner, "Villa de Glasgow." During the episcopate of Robert Blackadder the see of

Glasgow was raised into an archbishopric. This prelate had the good fortune to conclude, in conjunction with the Earl of Bothwell, the marriage between James IV. of Scotland and Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry VII. of England, which eventually led to the union of the two crowns and kingdoms in the person of James VI. and I.

James Beaton, who became Archbishop in 1508, fortified and enlarged the archiepiscopal palace. During the sway of his successor, Gawin Dunbar, the principles of the Reformed religion found an increasing number of adherents in the west, and in 1527 the hierarchy resolved on making a terrible example. As the archbishop had no heart for work so barbarous, a commission was sent to Glasgow, who selected as victims an Ayrshire youth of eighteen, named John Kennedy, and Jeremiah Russell, one of the Grey Friars. They were tried, found guilty, and burned at a stake which had been erected at the east end of the cathedral. In the ashes of these martyrs smouldered a fire which soon broke forth into flame; and Archbishop James Beaton, who succeeded Dunbar, retreated before its fury, and in

1560 escaped into France, carrying with him all the valuables, relics, and documents of the see. Forty-five years after the event of 1527 the High Church was opened as a Presbyterian place of worship; but in 1662, Episcopacy being restored and enforced, the persecutions of the Presbyterians became fierce, and an inscription on a fine monument beyond the Infirmary records the names of three victims,—James Nisbet, James Lawson, and Alexander Wood, who, in 1684, “were martyred for their adherence to the word of God, and Scotland’s covenanted Reformation.” These efforts to establish prelacy continued with more or less violence until the Revolution gave permanence to Presbytery.

The see of Glasgow was formerly one of the richest in the kingdom; and its prelates displayed a pomp and circumstance, and exercised a power, equal to that of the greatest lords. In the time of Bishop Cameron it is recorded that “the great resort of his vassals and tenants, being noblemen and barons of the highest figure in the kingdom, waiting upon their spiritual prince in the common course of business, together with the ecclesiastics

that depended upon him, made his court to be very splendid—next to majesty itself.” The occupants of the see were also lords of the lordships of the royalties and baronies of Glasgow; in addition there were eighteen baronies of land which pertained to them in the sheriffdoms of Lanark, Dumbarton, Ayr, Renfrew, Peebles, Selkirk, Roxburgh, Dumfries, and the Stewartry of Annandale, including two hundred and forty parishes. There was also a large estate belonging to them in Cumberland, which was known as “the Spiritual Duke-dom.”

Prior to the reign of James I., Glasgow was governed by bailies nominated by the bishop. A provost was then appointed, and this officer was regularly nominated until after the Reformation. In the reign of Queen Mary, the town was of such limited extent in population and resources that among the royal burghs it ranked only as eleventh. It was the scene of several fierce skirmishes between the forces of the Regent and those of the Earls of Lennox and Glencairn during the troublous years of Mary's minority. At a later date the citizens of Glasgow sided with the Earl of Murray, when the

unhappy queen attempted to recover her authority after her escape from Loch Leven in 1568; and the earl's victory at Langside, which finally shattered her hopes, owed not a little of its completeness to their sturdy courage. Though they embraced the Reformed religion, they showed a wise liberality in protecting their beautiful cathedral, when its destruction was ordered by the leaders of the Covenant, and were so successful in their resistance that James I. interfered on their behalf, and approved their action. Before long, however, Glasgow became celebrated for the rigidity of its Calvinism and the extremely severe character of its orthodoxy. Certainly, in times of old, it pushed Church discipline to an extreme, and in its observance of the Sabbath inclined to austerity.

Glasgow had its part in the troubles of the great Civil War; but on the whole its sympathies were anti-royalist. It was visited by Cromwell in the winter of 1650; and he took up his residence and held his levees in Silvercraig's house, on the east side of the Saltmarket, nearly opposite the Bridge-gate. The Presbyterian ministers were so impressed

by the victorious general's devotional unction as to declare that he must be one of the elect. On the Lord's day he went in state to the High Church, where the notorious Zachary Boyd preached the sermon, and railed so vehemently against Cromwell that his secretary, Thurloe, asked leave, in a whisper, "to pistol the scoundrel." "No, no," replied Cromwell; "we will manage him in another way." In the evening he invited the clergy to sup with him, and concluded the entertainment with a prayer which lasted, it is said, until three in the morning. His sojourn in the country was exceedingly beneficial to Scotland, for his firm rule re-established law and order. Glasgow profited specially, for many of the English soldiery consisted of serious-minded tradesmen, who settled in the western city, and by their perseverance and honesty did much to develop its rising commercial prosperity.

An English tourist who, a few years before, had passed through Glasgow has recorded of it some very interesting particulars. "This is," he says, "an archbishop's seat, an ancient university, one only college, consisting of about one hundred and

twenty students, wherein are four schools, one principal, four regents. There are about six or seven thousand communicants, and about twenty thousand persons in the town, which is famous for the church, which is the fairest and stateliest in Scotland, for the tolbooth and bridge.

"This church I viewed this day, and found it a brave and ancient piece....There is a great partition or wall 'twixt the body of the church and the chancel. There is no use of the body of the church, only divine service and sermon is used and performed in the quire or chancel, which is built and framed churchwise; and under this quire there is also another church, which carries the same proportion under this, wherein also there is two sermons every Lord's day. Three places or rooms, one above another, round and uniformed, like unto chapter-houses, which are complete buildings and rooms.

"The tolbooth, which is placed in the middle of the town, and near unto the cross and market-place, is a very fair and high-built house, from the top whereof, being leaded, you may take a full view and prospect of the whole city. In one of

those rooms or chambers sits the council of this city; in other of the rooms or chambers preparation is made for the lords of the council to meet in. Herein is a closet lined with iron—walls, top, bottom, floor, and door iron—wherein are kept the evidences and records of the city: this made to prevent the danger of fire. This tolbooth said to be the fairest in this kingdom. The revenues belonging to this city are about £1,000 per annum. The town is built: two streets, which are built like a cross, in the middle of both which the cross is placed, which looks four ways into four streets, though indeed they be but two straight streets—the one reaching from the church to the bridge, a mile long; the other, which crosseth that, is much shorter.” He paid a visit to the archiepiscopal palace, “and going into the hall, which is a poor and mean place, the archbishop’s daughter, an handsome and well-bred proper gentlewoman, entertained me with much civil respect, and would not suffer me to depart until I had drunk Scotch ale, which was the best I had tasted in Scotland.”

A few years later another Englishman, named

Richard Frank, came to Glasgow. In his record of travel, called “*Northern Memoirs*,” he discourses concerning “this eminent Glasgow, which is a city girded about with a strong stone wall, within whose flourishing arms the industrious inhabitant cultivates art to the utmost..... Here it is you may observe good, large, fair streets, modelled, as it were, into a spacious quadrant, in the centre whereof their market-place is fixed; near unto which stands a stately tolbooth, a very sumptuous, regulated, uniform fabric, large and lofty, most industriously and artificially carved from the very foundation to the superstructure, to the great admiration of strangers and travellers. But this state-house or tolbooth is their western prodigy, infinitely excelling the model and usual build of town-halls, and is without exception the paragon of beauty in the west.” He has also something to say of “the merchants and traders in this eminent Glasgow, whose storehouses and warehouses are stuffed with merchandise, as their shops swell big with foreign commodities and returns and other remote parts.” He remarks that “they generally exceed in good French wines, as they naturally

superabound with flesh and fowl." And he adds : "What to say of this eminent Glasgow I know not, except to fancy a smell of my native country. The very prospect of this flourishing city reminds me of the beautiful fabrics and the florid fields of England." Again : "The linen, I also observed, was very neatly lapped up, and, to their praise be it spoken, was lavender-proof ; besides, the people were decently dressed, and such an exact decorum in every society represents it to my apprehension an emblem of England, though in some measure under a deeper dye."

We have no space to dwell upon the events connected with the attempt of Charles II.'s government to re-impose Episcopacy upon a reluctant population, or the severe persecution endured by the Covenanters, and their steadfast resistance. In 1678 the Privy Council, to enforce their decrees, brought down into the Lowlands an army of nearly ten thousand Highlanders, known in history as "the Highland host," who ravaged the country with fire and sword, and after a brief but unwelcome sojourn, departed from Glasgow loaded with plunder. They marched into Ayrshire, plundering

in all directions, and the loss sustained by the inhabitants of that county alone was estimated at £137,499 Scots. On their return, loaded with booty, they continued to take free quarters ; but the Glasgow students, and other young men in the town, having barred the bridge, the river being high, against two thousand of them, permitted these Celts to pass only in groups of forty at a time, relieved them of their ill-gotten gains, and compelled them to take the road to the Highlands by the West Port, without allowing any of them to enter the city.

After the victory of the Covenanters at Drumclog, a party of them made their way to Glasgow, and attempted to drive out the royal troops ; but though they fought in the streets with dogged courage, they were defeated, and their dead bodies lay exposed for many days, to be devoured by the butchers' dogs. The battle of Bothwell Bridge completed their overthrow, and many of the unfortunate Covenanters were hanged at Glasgow, their heads being stuck on pikes on the east side of the jail, and their bodies buried on the north side of the cathedral. A memorial stone was afterwards

erected in honour of those victims of misgovernment and tyranny, the inscription on which concludes as follows :—

“These nine, with others in this yard,
Whose heads and bodies were not spared,
Their testimonies foes to bury
Caused beat the drums then in great fury.
They'll know at resurrection day
To murder saints was no sweet play.”

Though at first the Treaty of Union was strenuously opposed by the citizens of Glasgow—so strenuously indeed that the magistrates were compelled to order that not more than three persons should meet together in the streets after sunset—they soon became sensible of its advantages, and from this period must be dated the era of the city's astonishing commercial prosperity. They accepted with sincerity the settlement of the Hanoverian dynasty, and both in 1715 and 1745 threw their weight into the scale against the pretensions of the House of Stewart. The later history of the city is, however, a part of the history of the kingdom, and it is unnecessary to pursue the record further. We turn for a moment, therefore,

to glance at its commercial progress. In 1651 the Government's commissioner reported of Glasgow as follows :—“With the exception of the colleginors, all the inhabitants are traders—some to Ireland with small smiddy-coals, in open boats from four to ten tons, from whence they bring hoops, rungs, barrel-staves, meal, oats, and butter; some to France with plaiding, coals, and herrings, from which the return is salt, pepper, raisins, and prunes; some to Norway for timber. There hath likewise been some who ventured as far as Barbadoes; but the loss which they sustained by being obliged to come home late in the year has made them discontinue going thither any more. The mercantile genius of the people is strong, if they were not checked and kept under by the shallowness of their river, every day more and more increasing and filling up, so that no vessel of any burden can come up nearer the town than fourteen miles, where they must unlade and send up their timber on rafts, and all other commodities by three or four tons of goods at a time in small cobbles or boats, of three, four, or five, and none above six tons a boat. There is in this place a collector [of

customs], a check, and four writers. There are twelve vessels belonging to the merchants of this port—namely, three of 150 tons each, one of 140, two of 100, one of 50, three of 30, one of 15, and one of 12, none of which come up to the town—total, 957 tons.”

In the Dutch wars of Charles II.’s reign our spirited citizens fitted out a privateer to cruise against the Dutch, which they called *The Lion of Glasgow*. She was of sixty tons burden, carried sixty hands, with provisions for six months, and quite a formidable armament for her size—namely, 5 guns, 32 muskets, 12 half-pikes, 18 pole-axes, 30 swords, and 3 barrels of gunpowder. In 1699 the Glasgow merchants owned fifteen vessels, of an aggregate burden of 1,180 tons, and their foreign trade was valued at £20,500 Scots. It was not until 1718 that shipbuilding, the trade for which the Clyde is now famous with a world-wide fame, was introduced. In that year the first ship launched on the Clyde sailed to America. She was a small craft of only sixty tons. The staple trade of Glasgow in the eighteenth century, in spite of the severe and not always fair competition of the

southern merchants, was tobacco. In 1735 as many as sixty-seven ships belonged to the port, and most of these were engaged in this traffic, and sailed between Glasgow and Virginia, Jamaica, Barbadoes, St. Kitts, and Antigua, much to the profit of the “tobacco-lords” of the western city. In the third decade of the century an immense development of commercial enterprise took place, so that it was computed that out of an annual importation of ninety thousand hogsheads of tobacco Glasgow alone imported forty-nine thousand. A single citizen, named Glassford, was owner of twenty-five ships, and carried on operations in tobacco to the amount of more than half a million yearly. Just before the outbreak of the war with our American colonies the imports into the Clyde had increased to fifty-seven thousand one hundred and forty-three hogsheads, the property of two-and-forty merchants.

The American war necessarily proved a heavy blow and great discouragement to the merchants of Glasgow; but after recovering from its immediate disastrous effects, they set to work with laudable energy to strike out new channels for their trade.

And they succeeded. Soon after the Union something, but not much, had been done in the way of opening up commercial intercourse with the West India islands. They now threw themselves so vigorously into this new field of enterprise, that they speedily recovered from the blow inflicted by the shutting up of the American ports. In other directions their vigorous activity proved victorious over every obstacle, and in the opening years of the present century the great capital of western Scotland had gained a foremost position among European trade-centres. Nothing shows in a more striking light the extent of the progress made by it than the figures of the customs duties for different years:—in 1815, £8,300, 4s. 3d.; 1825, £61,184, 6s. 9d.; 1835, £270,687, 8s. 9d.; and in 1840, £472,563, 10s. 2d.

In 1848 Messrs. James Finlay and Company despatched a ship of six hundred tons to Calcutta, being the first merchants in Scotland who cleared out a vessel direct for India. The Indian trade, however, soon expanded into large proportions. Glasgow next took an important part in the carrying of emigrants, and the timber trade also engaged the enterprise of its merchant princes. Gradually

they set to work in other important fields—iron, coal, cotton, calico, chemicals, “soft goods,” glass and crystal, ropes and cordage, hardware, tubes and boilers, cranes and derricks. It is almost impossible to enumerate a tithe of the trades and manufactures which go to make up the mighty whole of the wealth, prosperity, and importance of Glasgow. But it must not be forgotten that two great factors have assisted in bringing about the result of which we are all so proud—the richness of the country round about in coal and ironstone, and the canalization of the river, which enables ocean-going ships to penetrate into the heart of the city and load and unload at its quays.

In the annals of steam navigation it will ever be remembered that Henry Bell launched on the Clyde, in 1802, the first steam-vessel, which, under the name of *The Comet*, and propelled by an engine of three-horse power, plied between Glasgow and Greenock. The local extension of steam navigation did not fail to communicate an extraordinary impulse to the shipbuilding industry, which had already established itself along the lower course of the river. In the second quarter of the present

century shipbuilding and marine engineering yards sprang up in quick succession, and the skill and activity of such men as the Napiers, the Elders, and the Randolphins secured for "Clyde-built" vessels an unexampled reputation. Every year fresh orders came to the Clyde in a constantly increasing ratio, so that the tonnage launched at Glasgow in 1866 was represented by 124,513 tons (222 ships), and in 1883, 415,693 tons (413 ships).

Vires crescunt eundo!

THE RIVER CLYDE.

We doubt whether any other country in the world can exhibit a more remarkable instance of the scientific adaptation of the works of nature to the needs of man than is afforded by the Clyde at Glasgow. The shallowness of the river—its fords, shoals, and mudbanks—formerly rendered navigation, except by small open boats, impossible, and as late as 1556 we find the inhabitants of Glasgow, Renfrew, and Dumbarton undertaking to labour on the river six weeks in turn in order to open up a communication between those places for small craft. In 1663 the Glasgow merchants had their

shipping-port at Cunningham, in Ayrshire; but the loss of time and the cost of carriage were such impediments to the progress of trade that, in 1662, they purchased thirteen acres of ground down the river, and founded the town and harbour of Port Glasgow. Some improvements were at the same time made in the river. In 1688 a small quay was constructed at the Broomielaw. Between 1753 and 1758 the river was surveyed by Smeaton, the celebrated engineer, and an Act of Parliament was obtained for carrying out his proposal to render it navigable by means of locks. This plan, however, was unacceptable to the citizens; and the river was re-surveyed by a Mr. Goulburn of Chester, who recommended the construction of dikes or jetties, of which, by 1775, one hundred and seventeen were established, with the result of deepening the channel to a uniform depth of three and a half feet at high water. Further improvements were effected by dredging and other artificial means, employed with a wonderful persistency and patience, so that, by 1821, the harbour had been so much improved that vessels drawing thirteen and a half feet of water could sail up to the Broomielaw. In 1840 parlia-

mentary powers were obtained for the execution of colossal improvements, and at a cost of upwards of one million of pounds a river-channel has been constructed, some eight miles in length and four hundred feet wide—wide enough to admit the passage of two vessels at a time—with an average depth of twenty-one feet.

Writing in 1880, M. Simonin, the distinguished French engineer, asserted that nowhere as at Glasgow is there revealed in so broad a light all that can be accomplished by the efforts of man, combined with patience, energy, courage, and perseverance, to assist nature, and, if necessary, correct her. To widen and deepen a river previously rebellious against navigation; to convert it into a great maritime canal; to bring its waters where it was necessary to bring the largest ships; and, finally, to collect a population of seven hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, all devoted to commercial and industrial pursuits, upon an area where only yesterday stood but a modest little town, almost destitute of any kind of traffic,—such is the miracle which, in less than a century, men have wrought at Glasgow. The nature and extent of

this miracle is strikingly illustrated by the following figures. Eighty years ago the quayage of Glasgow harbour measured only 382 yards in length; it now measures 10,523 yards. Eighty years ago the water-space of the harbour was only four acres; it now covers one hundred and fifty acres. Eighty years ago the annual revenue of the Clyde Trust was only £3,400; it now amounts to £290,000.

An extension of dock accommodation on the south bank of the river, immediately opposite the Queen's Dock, will add a length of upwards of two miles more to the existing quayage. For the reception and shelter of goods there are now twenty-three and a half acres of sheds. The Clyde Trust does not provide warehouses, or undertake the loading or unloading of goods. It possesses, however, fifty-eight steam and hydraulic cranes, ranging in lifting power from thirty hundredweight to seventy-five tons, which it employs in loading coal and heavy machinery, discharging ore, and shipping boilers, engines, and the like. It also maintains a number of dredging-machines, derricks, and barges, which are constantly at work in cleansing the river channel and keeping it open for navigation. This

channel is, as already stated, an artificial one, and is indicated by numerous buoys and lights on either side of it, which are kept under constant supervision.

Starting from the Broomielaw Bridge, we shall now indicate to the visitor the principal points of interest on either bank of the river.

On the right or north bank, we pass the Broomielaw Quay, a scene of the greatest animation and activity, whence the river steamers take their departure for various places of summer resort, so that you may choose between Ayrshire and the West Highlands, Bowling and Troon, Wemyss Bay and Stornoway, according to your tastes and opportunities; Anderston Quay; Lancefield Quay; Stobcross Quay, used by the American "Anchor" line of steamers; the entrance to the extensive area of the Queen's Dock, where the cranes and bridge are worked on Sir William Armstrong's hydraulic system; Finnieston Quay, which, with the Anderston and Lancefield quays, is used by the Channel, Norway, and West India steamers; and Yorkhill Wharf, which is allotted to the timber and foreign cattle traffic. The tourist will also observe the

point at which the Kelvin contributes its muddy waters, and will note all along the line the evidences of industrial enterprise.

On the left or south side: Clyde Place Quay, used by the Liverpool and general shipping; Windmill Croft Quay, reserved for the Plymouth, London, Cork, and Southampton steamers; Kingston Dock, general shipping; Springfield Quay, minerals; Terminus Quay, coaling berths; Mavisbank Quay, the "State" line of American steamers; Plantation Quay, the "Allan" line of American steamers; and Clyde Villa Quay, allotted to cattle landed for quarantine purposes. Several shipbuilding yards will be seen below Plantation Quay, in the busy district of Govan; and a steam ferry keeps up communication between the two banks of the river.

About a mile and a half below the Kelvin's mouth, the Clyde, which all the way has continued to present interesting examples of its commercial importance, leaves the county of Lanark, and thenceforth, until it pours its waters into the Atlantic, divides Dumbartonshire and Argyllshire, on the right, from Renfrewshire, Ayrshire, and Wigtownshire, on the left.

Four miles from Glasgow is the demesne, with mansion, of Scotstown.

Five miles, the ancient burgh of Renfrew, which gives the title of baron to the Prince of Wales. A little further down is Elderslie, where, in 1164, Somerled, Lord of the Isles, was defeated by the forces of Malcolm IV. Close by Blythwood House, the united waters of the White and Black Cart flow into the Clyde. Three miles inland lies the important manufacturing town of Paisley.

About two miles further we come to North Barr; and a little below is Erskine Ferry, so named from the estate of Erskine, anciently belonging to the Earls of Mar, and now to Lord Blantyre. The scenery here is well wooded and very pleasing.

After passing Dalmuir and Kilpatrick, we find the river shut in on the north by the bold and rugged spurs of the Campsie range, which invest the landscape with an air of picturesque grandeur. Among them nestles the quiet little village of Old Kilpatrick, traditionally reputed to be the birth-place of St. Patrick. Just above it rises Dalnottar Hill, 753 feet above the sea-level.

About eleven miles from Glasgow we come to Bowling Bay, the outlet of the Forth and Clyde Canal. In Bowling Harbour the principal river-steamers are laid up during the winter season.

Dunglass Point, supposed to be the termination of the great Roman Wall of Antoninus, is crowned by an obelisk erected to the memory of Henry Bell, the pioneer of steam navigation. Here are Dunglass House and the scanty ruins of Dunglass Castle, an ancient seat of the Colquhouns.

Two miles further, and the river, leaving its artificial channel, rolls its broad waters under the castle-rock of Dumbarton—one of the four ancient strongholds in which a garrison is maintained in compliance with the terms of the Act of Union—and receives the tribute of the Leven. Dumbarton is the seat of a large shipbuilding trade, and has also some important iron and brass foundries. The Leven issues from Loch Lomond, at a place called Balloch. The grand summit of Ben Lomond is visible from the river, and forms an important feature in a picture full of colour and variety.

Port Glasgow, founded by the merchants of Glasgow for the convenience of their shipping

trade, is now almost entirely dependent upon its shipbuilding industry and its importation of Quebec timber, immense rafts of which are constantly floating in front of its quays. It is difficult to define its limits from those of its prosperous and progressive competitor Greenock, which, though of recent origin, is now the most important of the Scottish ports, carrying on a world-wide commerce, and especially famous as the great centre of the sugar and sugar-refining trade. Greenock is a popular starting-point for tourists to the west of Scotland. Opposite to it is the pleasant town of Helensburgh, and just beyond is the first of the Clyde lochs—the Gareloch.

THE BRIDGES.

It cannot be said that Glasgow is over-provided with the means of communication between its northern and southern districts. No town of equal size traversed by a river possesses so few bridges; and the want of adequate accommodation in this way cannot be said to be supplied by the small ferry steamers which the Clyde Trustees maintain. The ferry stations are six in number—namely, be-

tween York Street and West Street; Clyde Street and entrance to Kingston Dock; Hydepark Street and foot of Springfield Quay; Finnieston Street and Mavisbank Quay; Kelvinhaugh Street and Maxwell Street, Govan; and Partick Wharf and Water Row, Govan. The ferry steamers run every few minutes, night and day; though the intervals are longer between midnight and five in the morning.

1. The bridge farthest down the river is that of the *Caledonian Railway Company*, a fine specimen of railway engineering. It consists of five spans, the longest of which is 200 feet, and the shortest 66 feet—total length, 710 feet. The piers below low-water mark are constructed of concrete, cased in iron; above, of granite. The girders supported by these piers are of iron; and the lattice-work above them has an elevation of 21 feet.

2. Thirty-eight yards higher up the river is the Glasgow Bridge, *par excellence*, variously named the *Jamaica Street* or *Broomielaw Bridge*. It was erected in 1835 from the designs of Thomas Telford, the celebrated engineer. Built of sandstone, with facings of Aberdeen granite, it has a handsome,

substantial, and yet graceful character. There are seven spans, with a total length of 550 feet, and a uniform width of 60 feet. The traffic across this bridge, which forms the main channel of communication between Glasgow proper and "the South Side," is enormous, and is one of the sights of the city which the stranger within its gates should by no means miss.

3. We come next to the *Suspension Bridge*, erected in 1853 for passenger traffic only. It has a single span of 540 feet.

4. The *Victoria Bridge* is the representative of the "Auld Brig o' Glasgow"—built by Bishop Rae in 1345—which consisted of twelve arches, and measured only 12 feet in width. This ancient structure was demolished in 1847; and the present bridge, which cost about £40,000, was opened for traffic in 1856. It is built of granite, in five spans of from 70 to 80 feet in length, and measures 450 feet, with a width of 60 feet.

5. The *Union Railway Bridge* is anything but attractive or imposing in design. It carries across the river the lines of the Glasgow and South-Western and the City Union Railway Companies;

and is supported by five piers, each having two iron cylinders filled with concrete, and sunk to a depth of about eighty feet below low-water mark.

6. The *Albert Bridge* is a handsome structure (from the designs of Messrs. Bell and Miller), which replaces the old Hutchesontown Bridge. It consists of three noble arches of wrought iron, supported upon piers of gray and polished red granite, finished off with beautifully carved capitals. The parapet is formed of lattice-work, with fine mouldings of the city arms—the well-known tree, bell, and fish—at the centres; and the granite abutments contain medallions of the Queen and Prince Albert. The foundation-stone was laid by the Earl of Dalhousie on the 3rd of June 1870.

7. *St. Andrew's Suspension Bridge*, for foot-passengers only, connects Glasgow Green on the north with Hutchesontown on the south side of the river.

THE STREETS.

It will be convenient for the tourist to consider Glasgow as composed of three principal divisions—the eastern, western, and southern. The last named, on the south side of the river, contains the

busy artisans' districts of Pollokshields, Crosshill, and Govan, with their factories, foundries, ship-building yards, and other great public yards; but is otherwise devoid of special interest. The principal civic edifices, the memorials of old Glasgow, and the great thoroughfares and highways of trade, are found in the eastern division, which is bounded on the west by Buchanan Street; while the western is the principal residential division, and is adorned by the new University Buildings and the West End or Kelvingrove Park.

The main streets in the eastern and western districts we shall notice in alphabetical order.

Argyle Street, one of the busiest trajects of the city, lies near the river, and extends from the foot of Glassford Street to Anderston Gushet House, connecting Trongate in the east with Main Street, Anderston, in the west. It possesses no architectural features to attract or interest the stranger.

Buchanan Street, which is to Glasgow what Princes Street is to Edinburgh, or Sackville Street to Dublin, was described with much felicity by Mr. G. A. Sala, some years ago, in a series of articles on "The Great Streets of the World." It is

said to derive its name from one of the old "tobacco lords" of Glasgow, a Mr. Andrew Buchanan, who built the first house in it in 1780. Early in the present century it was a sunny, semi-rural highway, lined with pleasant villas, each in its little bit of garden-ground; now it is a busy and fashionable thoroughfare, remarkable for its architectural pretensions, its splendid shops, and magnificent warehouses. Its broad pavements are thronged by representatives of all classes of society; and its roadway, from dewy morn to eve, is crowded by a succession of all kinds of vehicles—landau and brougham, van and omnibus, lorry, cart, chaise, and cab. It contains several very large mercantile establishments; and numerous public buildings, as, for instance, the extensive offices of the *Glasgow Herald*; the *Stock Exchange*, a recent structure in the Venetian Gothic style, at the corner of St. George's Place; and the *Western Club*, a really handsome building, in the Italian style, erected from the designs of David Hamilton. The grand effect produced in this building is dependent on the largeness of its parts, the grouping of its prominent features, and the

great preponderance of the wall spaces. The main cornice is perhaps the greatest in projection and the most marked in light and shade that the country possesses, and has always been the subject of much laudatory criticism as being conceived in true unison with the powerful outlines and bold relief which pervade the whole design.

A covered thoroughfare for pedestrians, called the Arcade, connects Buchanan with Argyle Street, and affords an agreeable promenade.

George Square is the business centre of Glasgow, the heart from which diverge all its principal arteries

of trade and commerce. On the west side stand the new Merchants' House and the massive edifice of the Bank of Scotland; on the south is situated the handsome and spacious pile of the General Post Office; the great central station of the North

British Railway occupies the north-western side; and on the east rise the new Municipal Buildings. The municipal offices in 1810 were removed from the ancient Tolbooth to the classical edifice facing the Green, now used as the Justiciary Court. More accommodation being required, they were transferred in 1842 to new



GEORGE SQUARE.

buildings in Wilson Street, now appropriated to the Sheriff Court and County Offices; and again, for the same reason, in 1875 to Ingram Street. Yet again a migration was found to be imperative, and accordingly the present extensive block has been erected on a site which covers an acre and a quarter, and measures about 240 feet in length and breadth. The architect was Mr. William Young of London, who has employed, very effectively, the Venetian Renaissance style. In a rusticated basement of two stories are disposed the numerous municipal offices. The chief public apartments are arranged on the lofty principal floor above: the Council Chamber is over the grand central entrance, and the Banqueting Hall faces George Street; while on the Cochrane Street side are located the Guild Court and offices, and the Council Committee-rooms.



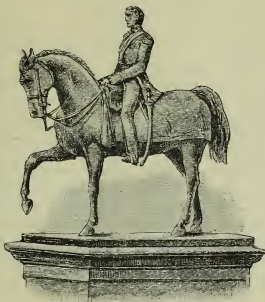
THE QUEEN'S STATUE.

The centre and wings in George Square project and have an additional story, the centre being surmounted by a pediment flanked by two domed towers, while the wings are terminated by rich domes and lanterns. A conspicuous feature is presented by the great central tower, which is upwards of 200 feet high, and more than 100 feet above the main parapet. The architect's fancy has invested it with pilasters, columns, and Ionic porticoes, and crowned the whole with a dome and statue—the figure, presumably, of Glasgow's guardian angel. Statuary groups and figures, designed by Smith, are

freely used to ornament the various sections of this magnificent structure, of which Glasgow has good reason to be proud. The cost of the ground and buildings may be computed at half a million.

The area of the square is laid out with appropri-

ate simplicity, and adorned with several statues which may claim to be considered works of art. In the centre stands the Scott Monument, erected in 1837, and designed by Rhind. A column 80 feet high is surmounted by a colossal statue of the "author of 'Waverley,'" who is represented wearing his well-known plaid (as in Rae-burn's picture), but, by an unfortunate error, it is thrown across the wrong shoulder. Flanking this monument on the east and west are equestrian statues, in bronze, of the Queen and the Prince Consort, from the feeble hands of Baron Marochetti: the latter was "inaugurated" by the Duke of Edinburgh on October 18, 1866. They might advantageously be replaced by statues worthier of the illustrious personages they profess to represent, and of the loyalty of the good people



PRINCE ALBERT'S STATUE.

of Glasgow. At the head of South Hanover Street are placed a fine statue of Sir John Moore, the hero of Coruña, by Flaxman, erected in 1819; and of Lord Clyde, by Foley, erected in 1866. Nearer the centre is the monument of Robert Burns, by Ewing, which the late Lord Houghton unveiled on the 25th of January 1877, delivering on the occasion a thoughtful and eloquent address; and the monument to Thomas Campbell, erected in the December of the same year. The latest of these national memorials, but not the least, is Mossman's statue of the

great African explorer, Dr. Livingstone, unveiled on the 19th of March 1879.

There are also statues of Sir Robert Peel, designed by Mossman, and erected in 1858; of S. Oswald, M.P., removed from the top of Sauchie-



BURNS'S STATUE.

hall Street; Dr. Thomas Graham, late Master of the Mint, by Brodie; and James Watt, executed by Chantrey. The great inventor is represented in a sitting posture, with paper and a pair of compasses in his hands.

Ingram Street. Here is situated a massive and imposing block of buildings, extending 340 feet in length, and accommodating the City Chambers, the Dean of Guild Court, and the County Buildings. In front runs a striking though rather heavy range of Corinthian columns, each of which, on the parapet, is surmounted

ed by an emblematical figure. The Hutcheson Street façade is distinguished by a well-designed

colonnade, indicating what was formerly the Merchants' Hall, erected in 1842. The Wilson Street front is also classical, and exhibits a very fine Ionic portico of six columns, with gracefully proportioned pediment, frieze, entablature, and tympanum. The entire buildings were designed by Clarke and Bell. The Union Bank, another handsome edifice, of the classic order, is also in Ingram Street.

From the east of the square radiates *George St.*, in which stands the Andersonian College, and behind it, with an entrance from John Street, the ancient High School of Glasgow, now converted into the City Public Schools.



CAMPBELL'S STATUE.

Great Western Road, a broad thoroughfare, which starts from the eastern extremity of the New City Road, and strikes westward, in a direct line, through Hillhead and Kelvin-side West, to Anniesland Toll, where it subsides into the Scotstown Road. Here are situated, opposite the drill-ground at Burnbank, the handsome but unfinished edifice, designed by the late Sir Gilbert Scott, of St. Mary's Episcopal Church; Woodside Established Church; and Lansdowne U.P. Church, easily distinguished by its handsome spire. Crossing the bridge over the Kelvin, the road enters the district of Hillhead, and conducts us, opposite Kelvinside Free Church, to the Botanic Gardens and the Kibble Palace. From this point westwards the road is lined by imposing terraces of handsome-looking mansions, heightened in front by evergreens and bits of lawn. On the south side, from the skating-



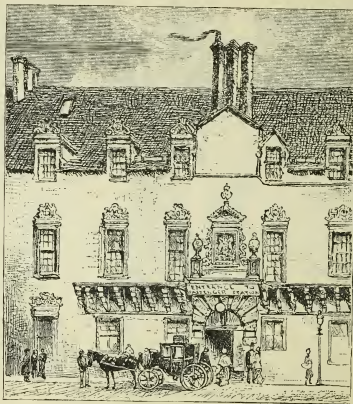
LIVINGSTONE'S STATUE.

pond to Anniesland Toll, is a stretch of turf appropriated to the use of equestrians. On an ascent to the south may be seen the huge pile of the Royal Gartnavel Asylum for lunatics.

The *High Street* stretches from the Trongate to the Cathedral, and forms the nucleus of the ancient city, of which the memorials now extant are unhappily so few. The old buildings of the University were converted, on the removal of the University to Gilmorehill, into a railway station (1870). Immediately opposite, at the corner of High Street and College Street, is the house in which Thomas Campbell the poet resided during his student days. The High Street then ascends to what is called "the Bell o' the Brae,"—where, in 1300, some hard fighting took place between the Scotch, under Wallace, and the English, under Bishop Beke and Henry Percy,—and afterwards to the

Barony Church, once famous from its connection with the late Dr. Norman Macleod, who was minister of this important parish from 1851 until his death in 1872. A statue to his memory has been erected in the open square.

[We may here glance at the principal streets of ancient and historic Glasgow. They are *Gallowgate*; the *Saltmarket*, which the genius of Scott has rendered classical; the *Briggate*, once an important and a busy thoroughfare, opening on the "Auld Brig," and still retaining the Briggate steeple, 114 feet high, a relic of the Mer-



OLD UNIVERSITY, NOW RAILWAY STATION.
(The entrance now forms gateway of the New University.)

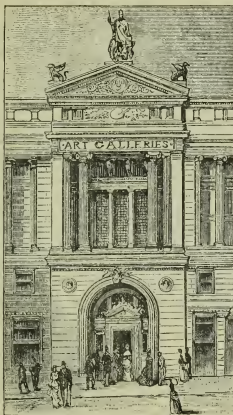
chants' House, built in 1650 by Sir William Bruce of Kinross; and *St. Andrew's Street*, leading into St. Andrew's Square.]

Opposite the Royal Exchange is the entrance into *Ingram Street*, where are situated many of the most important mercantile establishments and public buildings: such as the Athenæum, Hutcheson's Hospital, Hall, and Offices, the County Buildings, and City Chambers, the Union Bank, and the warehouses of Messrs. Arthur and Co.

Queen Street, in a business sense, is second only to Buchanan Street, with

which it competes to some extent in the character of its architectural decoration. Here is situated the Royal Exchange, built in 1829 from the designs of David Hamilton. In front of it stands a colossal bronze statue of the Duke of Wellington by Marochetti, the cost of which, £10,000, was defrayed by public subscription.

St. Enoch Square opens into *Argyle Street*. It derives its name from the parish church of *St. Enoch*, erected in 1780. *St. Enoch*, by the way, is corrupted from *St. Tudno*, the mother (it is said) of *St. Kentigern* (or *Mungo*). On the west side of the square are some handsome-looking, floridly designed buildings, including the offices of the *Evening Citizen*; and on the east are grouped the terminal offices and hotel of the *Glasgow and South-Western Railway*.



INSTITUTE OF THE FINE ARTS.

There are persons still living who remember when *Sauchiehall Street* was a quiet and picturesque rural highway, with trees and green fields about it. Now it is the great trunk road, full of life and activity, that connects the eastern and western divisions of the city, and resounds from morning to night with the clatter of tram-cars, from *Argyle Street* to *Charing Cross* and the *Crescents*. It extends in almost a straight line from *Buchanan Street* to *Kelvingrove Street*, throwing off several side streets which, on the north, ascend a steep brae to the *New City Road*, and on the south open into *Bath Street*, and thence into *Blythswood Square* and the surrounding district. It contains the principal theatres—the *Royalty*, the *Gaiety*, and the *Theatre Royal* lying close together. The

Gaiety is opposite St. John's (Wesleyan); the *Royalty* is a part of the extensive buildings of the Central Halls Company (Limited). On the north side is the Wellington Arcade, leading to the Cowcadens neighbourhood, and adjacent to it is the Waverley Hotel. On the south, at No. 173, is the *Institute of the Fine Arts*; and farther west, on the opposite side, is the stately building known as the *Corporation Galleries of Art*. These possess a valuable collection of the works of Dutch, Flemish, Italian, and English painters, and some fine specimens of the genius of the sculptor—notably Flaxman's marble statue of William Pitt. The Galleries are open free on Mondays, Fridays, and Saturdays; on other days the admission fee is 6d. At Charing Cross stands the Grand Hotel; beyond which lies the fashionable quarter of Glasgow, stretching up the high ground that encloses on this side the picturesque area of the Western or Kelvingrove Park.

Woodlands Terrace finds special mention in these pages because the late Dr. Norman Macleod for some time resided there. "The house," says his biographer, "stood high and commanded a wide

prospect from its upper windows. The valley of the Clyde lay in front, and over the intervening roofs and chimney-stacks his eye rested with delight on the taper masts of ships crowded along the quays. Farther away, and beyond the smoke of the city, rose the range of the Cathkin Hills, and Harlet Nob, and the Braes of Gleniffer, their slopes flecked by sun and shadow. From the back windows there was a glorious view of the familiar steepes of Campsie Fell. The glow of sunrise or of sunset on these steepes was such a delight to him that often, when he had guests, he made them follow him upstairs to share his own enjoyment of the scene."

Some vivid pictures of Glasgow and Glasgow life are introduced into Mr. William Black's romance of "White Heather." His Highland hero, Roland, on his first entrance into the great city, feels as if plunged into a fierce and roaring Maelstrom—into a whirlpool of commotion and superabundant energy. It was evening—a dull wet evening, when Glasgow always wears a peculiarly ungenial aspect—and "the dusky crowds of people, the melancholy masses of dark-hued buildings, the grimy flagstones, all seemed more or less phantasmal through the

gray veil of mist and smoke; but always there arose the harsh and strident rattle of the tram-cars and the waggons and carts—a confused, commingled, unending din that seemed to fill the brain somehow and bewilder one. It appeared a terrible place this, with its cold gray streets, and hazy skies, and its drizzle of rain: when, in course of time, they crossed a wide bridge, and caught a glimpse of the river and the masts and funnels of some ships and steamers, these were all ghost-like in the thin, ubiquitous fog.”

His impressions of a night-scene in Glasgow are described with picturesque force. It seemed to him, on entering the street, as it has seemed to many a stranger, that the world was all on fire—all the heavens, but especially the southern heavens, shining with a blaze of soft and smoky blood-red, against which the tall roofs and chimney-stacks of the dusky houses stood out solemn and dark. “A pulsating crimson it was, now dying away slightly, again gleaming up with a sudden fervour; and always it looked the more strange and bewildering because of the heavy gloom of the buildings and the ineffectual lemon-yellow points of the gas-

lamps.” The stranger speedily remembers the cause of this phantasmagoria—that it is due to the glowing iron-furnaces over in the south, and, turning his back upon it; he trudges in a northerly direction.

“But when he emerged from the comparative quiet of the southern thoroughfares into the glare and roar of Jamaica Street and Argyle Street, all around him there seemed even more of bewilderment than in the day-time. The unceasing din of tramway-cars and vans and carts still filled the air; but now there was everywhere a fierce yellow blaze of gaslight, glowing in the great stocked windows, streaming out across the crowded pavements, and shining on the huge gilded letters and sprawling advertisements of the shops. Then the people—a continuous surge, as of a river: the men begrimed for the most part, here and there two or three drunk and bawling; the women with cleaner faces, but most of them bareheaded, with Highland shawls wrapped round their shoulders. The suffused crimson glow of the skies was scarcely visible now—this horizontal blaze of gaslight killed it; and through the yellow glare passed the dusky

phantasmagoria of a city's life—the cars and horses, the grimy crowds. Buchanan Street, it is true, was less noisy, and he walked quickly, glad to get out of that terrible din; and by-and-by, when he got away up to Port Dundas Road, where his lodging was, he found the world grown quite quiet again, and gloomy and dark, save for the solitary gas-lamps, and the faint dull crimson glow sent across from the southern skies."

Our last quotation from Mr. Black—who, we believe, was once a resident of Glasgow, and a contributor to the *Glasgow Herald*—shall be in illustration of a part of Glasgow which few tourists visit or know of; though of the complex life of a great city they must needs be ignorant if they shut their eyes to its darker and more repellent aspects. A very unlovely region lies away to the north of Port Dundas, out by Springburn, and in the neighbourhood of Saracen Cross; a region so grim and monotonously dreary, and so heavy with smoke and damp, that the stranger cannot but wonder how human beings manage to *live* there. That they can *die* there is, alas! only too easy to understand. Nothing so ugly and sorrowful is to be found even

in the worst parts of that East London in which Mr. Besant's genius has contrived to interest the public.

"When he got further north," says Mr. Black, continuing the account of his hero's adventures, "he found that there were lanes and alleys permeating this mass of public works (india-rubber works, oil works, and the like); and eventually he reached a canal [the Monkland], and crossed that, deeming that if he kept straight on he must reach the open country somewhere. As yet he could make out no distance; blocks of melancholy soot-begrimed houses, timber-yards, and blank stone walls shut in the view on every hand; moreover, there was a brisk north wind blowing that was sharply pungent with chemical fumes and also gritty with dust; so that he pushed on quickly, anxious to get some clean air into his lungs.....But the further out he got, the more desolate and desolating became the scene around him. Here was neither town nor country; or rather, both were there, and both were dead. He came upon a bit of hawthorn hedge: the stems were coal-black, the leaves begrimed out of all semblance to natural

foliage. There were long, straight roads, sometimes fronted by a stone wall, and sometimes by a block of buildings—dwelling-houses, apparently, but of the most squalid and dingy description; the windows opaque with dirt; the ‘closes’ foul; the pavements in front unspeakable.....At last, he came to some open spaces that still bore some half-decipherable marks of the country, and his spirits rose a little.....It was a very strange kind of place. It seemed to have been forgotten by somebody, when all the land near was being ploughed through by railway lines and heaped up into embankments. Undoubtedly there were traces of the country still remaining, and even of agriculture: here and there a line of trees, stunted and nipped by the poisonous air; a straggling hedge or two, withered and black; a patch of corn, of a pallid and hopeless colour; and a meadow with cattle feeding in it. But the road that led through these bucolic solitudes was quite new and made of cinders; in the distance it seemed to lose itself in a network of railway embankments; while the background of this strange simulacrum of a landscape—so far as that could be seen through the pall of mist and smoke—seemed

to consist of further houses, iron-works, and tall chimney-stacks.”

The accuracy of this description will be acknowledged by every one who has gone over, or goes over, the same ground. We may add that to the right, climbing up a small ascent, lies Springburn; and that from thence the visitor may return into Glasgow by way of Sighthill Cemetery and the immense chemical works of St. Rollox, with their colossal chimney shaft 400 feet in height.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PARKS.

The most recent of the parks and public pleasure-grounds of Glasgow is the *Alexandra Park*, situated in the far east, beyond Dennistoun, but accessible by tramway from George Square or Duke Street, or by the City Union Railway to Alexandra Park Station. It was acquired at a cost of £40,000 by the City Improvement Trust, and covers upwards of $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres, which have been laid out with considerable taste. The vegetation suffers, however, from the deleterious vapours vomited forth by the iron and chemical works which lie across the Monkland Canal.

Anderson's College, the pioneer of the Mechanics'

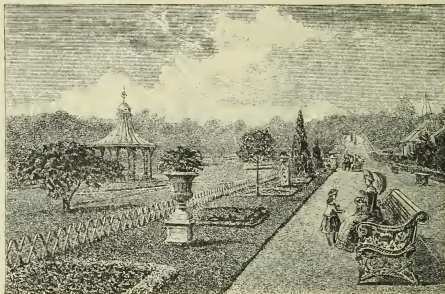
Institutes which now cover the length and breadth of Great Britain, is situated in George Street, East.

It was founded by Professor John Anderson in 1795, who, by his will, bequeathed his property "to the public for the good of mankind and the improvement of science." From small beginnings it has attained to considerable dimensions; and it now includes Art and Science Classes in connection with the Government Department at South Kensington, and a respectable Medical School. Dr. George Birkbeck and Dr. Ure were at one time connected with it.

Athenæum, The, in Ingram Street, a stately Renaissance building, designed by Adam and Holland,

was originally the Glasgow Assembly Rooms, and the resort of the *beau monde* of Glasgow half a century ago. It has recently been sold, and a new building is under construction in St. George's Place, Buchanan Street.

BANKS:—*Bank of Scotland*. 2 St. Vincent Place. *British Linen Company*, 110 Queen Street. *Clydes-*



BOTANIC GARDENS.

dale Bank, Limited, 30 St. Vincent Place. *Commercial Bank of Scotland, Limited*, 10 Gordon Street. *National Bank of Scotland, Limited*, 47

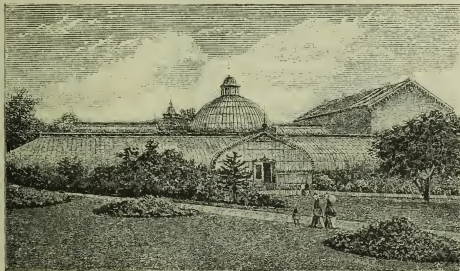
Queen Street. *North British Bank*, 124 Bath Street. *Royal Bank*, Royal Exchange Square. *Union Bank of Scotland*, 191 Ingram Street.

Botanic Gardens, belonging to the Royal Botanic Institution, occupy an undulating surface of 25 acres, on the north side of the Great Western Road. The system of glass houses is extensive and founded on the best principles; and the botanist will find in them specimens of a

large number of rare and attractive plants. An important feature is the so-called *Kibble Palace*, a stately "pleasure-house of glass," capable of ac-

commodating 5,000 people. It originally belonged to a private gentleman at Coulpport, in Dumbartonshire; was purchased and removed to its pre-

sent site; and at first used as a lecture and concert hall, but is now much more fitly arranged as a winter-garden, with statuary, and a fountain, tree-ferns, palms, and other products of the tropics. The gardens are attractively laid out, and are happily wanting in that air of melan-



KIBBLE PALACE.

choly uniformity which so often characterizes similar Arcadias. On a fine summer afternoon they present a charmingly diversified scene.

College, The Free Church, is easily recognized from any part of the West End by its substantial square tower, crowning the high ground at the top of Lynedoch Street, near the Western Park. As its name implies, the College is designed to afford a thorough training in theology and divinity to young men intending to join the ministry of the Free Church.

The *Corn Exchange*, at the corner of Hope and Waterloo Streets, is a structure of some degree of architectural merit. There is dignity about the Hope Street façade, with its fine cornice and mouldings, and its classical portico with fluted Corinthian pillars. It is the upper floor only that is used as an exchange.

The Cross, the ancient business and civic centre of Glasgow, stood at the junction point of the Rottenrow, Drygate, and High Street; but was afterwards removed to its present site, the junction of the Trongate, High Street, Gallowgate, and Saltmarket. In its vicinity are to be found the few public buildings which connect the Glasgow of yesterday. The ancient Tolbooth or prison, rebuilt in 1626, was situated at the corner of the High Street

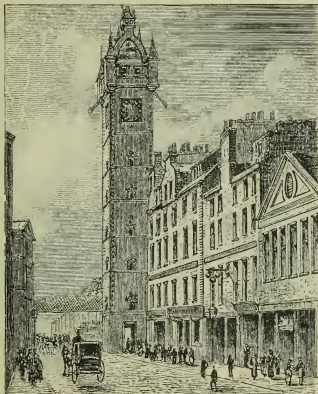
and Trongate; and the genius of Scott has associated it with the humorous adventures of Rob Roy and Bailie Nicol Jarvie, who, as everybody knows, resided in the contiguous Saltmarket. It was a solidly-built structure of five stories, with turrets, and a crown-finished tower in the Jacobean style, 120 feet high, which tower is the only extant portion of the building, and is now known as the Cross Steeple. It is furnished with a very melodious chime of twenty-eight bells. The adjacent building in Trongate is the sole memorial in like manner of the old Town Hall.* The equestrian statue of William III., which dates from 1735, seems little the worse for the passing years; and on the other side of the street projects the venerable but hideous Tron steeple, with its memories of 1637. The steep roofs and corbelled gables of some mean houses near the eastern end of the Trongate may be about the same age. The once famous Tontine Hotel, with its 200 bedrooms, has been converted into warehouses.

* In Donald's Land, now 60-90 Trongate, was born Sir John Moore.

The *Custom House* is situated at 94 Great Clyde Street. It is utterly unworthy of the commercial importance of the city.

The *Gaiety Theatre*, at the corner of Sauchiehall and West Nile Streets, is of small dimensions, but has always borne a good reputation in the theatrical world. It is lighted by electricity. The usual admission fees are: Balcony, 4s.; orchestra stalls, 3s.; family circle, 3s.; front area, 2s. 6d.; pit, 1s. 6d.; and gallery, 1s.

Gartnaveil Royal Asylum, in the Great Western Road, is a large and imposing-looking structure, with a curious mixture of



OLD TOLBOOTH STEEPLE, HIGH STREET.

architectural styles, which does not detract, however, from the general effect. The central building measures 492 feet in length and each wing 186 feet. Accommodation is provided for five hundred patients.

The *Grand Theatre*, a comparatively recent erection, is situated at the corner of Stewart Street and Cowcaddens, just opposite the eastern end of the New City Road. Admission fees: Balcony stalls, 3s.; orchestra stalls, 2s. 6d.; dress circle, 2s.; family circle, 1s. 6d.; pit, 1s.

HALLS. — From Kent Road to Berkeley Street, with their façade opening to Granville Street, stand

the *St. Andrew's Halls*, a fair specimen of the modern classical style, adorned with Ionic pillars and, on the upper story, with boldly executed figures of the Arts and Sciences. The interior is divided into eight halls of various dimensions. Thus the Large Hall will accommodate an audience of 3,000; the North Hall, of 600; the South Hall, of 400; the Lecture Room, of 350; the Ball Room suite, 450 to 500; the North-West Room, about 80. In the Supper Room as many |



ST. ANDREW'S HALLS.

as 400 can be conveniently seated.

The *City Hall*, between Candle-riggs and South Albion Street, is built partly above the Bazaar, and will seat about 2,000. It contains a good organ.

The *Queen's Rooms*, Clifton St., near the West End Park, are used for many fashionable gatherings; and the *Trades Hall*, in Glassford Street, is appropriated in the main to the general meetings of the Incorporated Trades.

HOSPITALS.—It cannot be said that the Glasgow

hospitals, generally speaking, are on a scale commensurate with the wealth and greatness of the city. None of them will compete with the magnificent institutions of the same kind which are the glory of London; nor can they be said to equal those of Edinburgh, Liverpool, Manchester, or Birmingham. They are, however, tolerably numerous. *Anderson's College Dispensary* is in Bath Street; *Dispensary for Diseases of the Chest*, Dundas Street; *Dispensary for Diseases of the Throat*, 107 Bath Street; *Dispensary for Skin Diseases*, 8 Elmbank Street; *Eye Dispensary*, 76 Charlotte Street; *Eye Infirmary*, 170 Berkeley Street; *Hospital and Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear*, 239-241 Buchanan Street; *Hospital for Sick Children*, corner of Buccleuch and Scott Streets, Garnethill; *Institution for Diseases of Women and Children*, Woodlands Road; *Lock Hospital*, Rottenrow; *Maternity, or Lying-in Hospital*, North Portland Street (accommodates 36 patients); *Ophthalmic Institution*, West Regent Street; *Public Dispensary*, 54 Dundas Street; *Royal Infirmary and School of Medicine*, Cathedral Square (contains 532 beds); and *Western Infirmary*, Dumbarton Road (contains upwards of

400 beds). This was established in 1874, and is organized on the best principles.

Green, The, one of the most important of "the lungs" of Glasgow, is situated at the east end of the city, on the north side of the river, and occupies about 140 acres. In 1450 the "Laigh Green" was granted by James II. to Bishop Turnbull for the benefit of the community. It was then of limited extent, and has been enlarged to its present dimensions by successive purchases made by the Corporation. Early in the present century it was levelled and improved at a considerable expense under the direction of Dr. Cleland, and a gravel walk or carriage drive formed, two and a half miles in length. "It is a beautiful spot," says a topographical authority, in the turgid style peculiar to such writers; "level in the lower part as a bowling-green, dotted in the upper by fine clumps of old timber, and containing several springs of delicious water. From the migration of the wealthier classes to the West End the Green is not now the resort of the gay, the opulent, and the lovely, as it used to be in times that have passed away; but it is still a centre of great attraction, especially in the

heyday of summer ; and here may yet be seen many blithesome groups, and many which are serious : the convalescent wooing the healthy zephyr, the idle dissipating time which returns no more, the contemplative courting wisdom, the gay alike amused and amusing their compeers, and childhood and youth participating in the pleasures of happiness and joy." Formerly the public washing-house for the city was situated here, and scores of barefooted lassies, to say nothing of females of mature years, might be seen "at the tub," cleansing the domestic linen after the primitive Scottish fashion. The animated if not too decorous scene which was thus presented inspired a local singer to celebrate it in heroic couplets :—

"Here barefoot beauties lightly trip along ;
Their *snowy labours* all the verdure throng."

"Snowy labours !" a good phrase, and ingenious !

"The linen some with rosy fingers rub,
And the white foam o'erflows the smoking tub.
Their bright approach impurity refines ;
At every touch the linen brighter shines,
Whether they bathe it in the crystal wave,
Or on the stream the whitening surges lave,

Or from the painted can the fountain pour,
Softly descending in a shining shower—
Till, as it lies, its fair transparent hue
Shows like a lily dipt in morning dew."

Thus it is that genius enriches the poorest and elevates and ennobles the meanest subject ! The Green is still the resort of housewives for washing purposes, but not to such an extent as formerly, and their operations are limited to a comparatively small area north of the Humane Society's House.

Respecting Glasgow Fair and the Green, Sarah Tytler writes, in one of her popular novels, very pleasantly. "It matters little," she says, "to the mass of the revellers that the conditions of the city fair have undergone a great change since its institution ; that the staple articles of trade in which the fair originated—the 'ham, corn, wool, and yarn,' long the standing toast at every feast in the district—have merged into a great horse and cattle market, in which servants are still 'arled,' with the site removed to a different quarter of the city. The Green is given up for the occasion to shooting and drinking booths, sweetie-stands, gorgeously-painted shows and caravans, swings and merry-go-

rounds, to the proprietors of which enjoyment is combined with profit. Strangers, country people from the Highlands and the Lowlands, roam about still more entranced than the natives. The children are in Paradise. Bagpipes squeal, fiddles scrape, drums beat 'Barum, barum, baru.' The hum of the sing-song speech, the gleeful roar when a crowd laughs, the shouting of the more than half-'fou' merry-makers, rise above the music, and are borne many a mile away, refined by distance, till they echo with almost a plaintive sound among the rigging of outward-bound ships 'down Clyde.'

"Perhaps the two chief marks of altered fashions which separate the modern from the ancient Glasgow Fairs are to be found in the following signs of the times. There is an almost entire withdrawal of the upper classes from taking any share in the gala, except when evening has fallen and thrown a veil over the scene.....Another conspicuous innovation is that, though the numbers of the sight-seers and the pleasure-seekers are kept up on the Green, they are always drawn from lower sources, and an Irish flavour like that of Donnybrook is increasing among the elements of the composition.

Expeditions and excursions have become the order of the day with the better-class working-people as well as with their employers." There can be no doubt that Glasgow Fair has sadly degenerated; and it would be an unmixed good if the noisy saturnalia were abolished, provided the working-classes still retained their annual holiday-time. (The Fair is now held at "Vinegar Hill," Gallowgate.)

Near the western border of the Green rises Nelson's Monument, an obelisk about 140 feet in height, erected in 1806. From this point of vantage, on Sundays and holidays, the itinerant preacher, the oratorical socialist, and the fervent democrat hold forth, *ore rotundo*, to more or less sympathetic audiences. Another object of interest is the Volunteer Drill-ground, or Flesher's Haugh, where Prince Charles Edward reviewed his Highlanders, in the last days of 1745, after their retreat from Derby. The prince at the same time made a demand on the Corporation for 6,000 Highland coats, 12,000 linen shirts, 6,000 pairs of shoes and tartan hose, 6,000 bonnets, and a sum of money. "When the community grumbled about the harsh exaction," says Dr. Hill Burton, "they were told that they were

rebels, and must suffer. Despondent from the decay of trade and the exactions already borne, they had nothing for it but to submit, and with heavy hearts draw deeper on the resources which a few years of prosperous industry had acquired for them. The provost complained that the authority of the rebels was worse than a French—and could only be compared to a Turkish—despotism. The feeling of such a community towards the prince and his followers was, of course, in utter contrast with his reception among the Jacobite gentry in the country. The very ladies, as the provost exultingly records, would not accept a ball at his Court, or go near it; and were even so loyal as to pronounce him far from good-looking." With this reminiscence of the dark days of civil strife we take leave of Glasgow Green.

LIBRARIES, THE PUBLIC.—The *Mitchell Library*, founded by the late Mr. Stephen Mitchell, who bequeathed for the purpose a sum of £70,000, is under the control of the Corporation, and is situated at 60 Ingram Street. It contains about 55,000 volumes, and is open, free of charge, to all classes of readers, daily (except on Sunday), from 9.30 A.M.

till 10 P.M. *Stirling's Library*, with which the Glasgow Public Library has been amalgamated, is situated at 48 Millar Street. The library hall is open to the public for purposes of reference and consultation, daily, from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. (except on Sundays). The subscription to the lending department is 10s. 6d. yearly, or 7s. 6d. half-yearly. The Stirling collection is particularly rich in works of a standard character.

MARKETS.—*Bird and Dog Market*, Jail Square, Monday, Wednesday, Friday; *Butter and Cheese Market*, the Bazaar, South Albion Street; *City Clothes Market*, 59–63 Greendyke Street—a strange and suggestive sight; *Corn Market*, the Corn Exchange, Hope Street, Monday, Wednesday, Friday; *Fish Market*, 31 East Clyde Street; *Fruit and Vegetable Market*, the Bazaar, Candleriggs; *General Market* (farmers), St. Enoch Square, Wednesday; *Horse and Cattle Market*, Duke Street, every Wednesday, except 1st and 3rd of the month, for horses, and every Thursday, for cattle; *Meat Market*, Graham Square, Gallowgate.

Mechanics' Institute, Canning Street, Calton. Corresponds in plan and objects to similar insti-

tutions in other Scottish and English towns; and by the moderation of its charges brings its advan-

tages within the reach of clerks and artisans. It has a fairly good library of upwards of 3,000 volumes, and classes for instruction in the more popular branches of the arts and sciences. Founded in 1823.

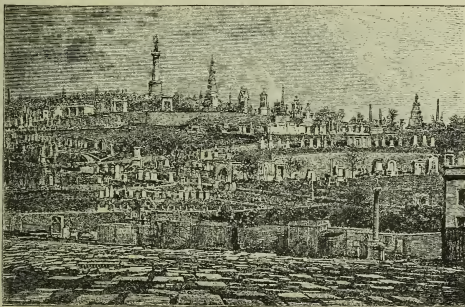
The *Merchants' House Buildings* are situated on the west side of George Square, where their tower and dome

form conspicuous objects. They belong to the corporation of the Merchants' House, founded in 1605.

This corporation has the right of electing the Dean of Guild of Glasgow and other responsible officials,

and controls a large income for charitable and educational purposes. It grants pensions, in sums varying from £10 to £50, to decayed members, their widows, and children, and to deserving persons who have fallen into a necessitous condition. The capital of the corporation is £250,000. It

possesses a good deal of property, of which the most valuable portion is the Necropolis.



THE NECROPOLIS.

Municipal Offices. These occupy the City Chambers in Ingram Street, and will soon be removed to the new and splendid buildings in George Square.

Museum, The City Industrial, is situated in West End Park.

Necropolis, The, or Fir Park Cemetery, occupies a steep, commanding acclivity, 200 to 250 feet high, on the eastern side of the Molendinar burn, and is approached from Church Lane by a bridge not inappropriately termed "The Bridge of Sighs." Seldom has an Aceldama—or, to use the old Saxon term, a God's acre—presented a more picturesque scene than is here formed by the combination of rock and foliage; and seldom is one to be found commanding more extensive and romantic prospects. For from the summit, where stands the Doric column and statue dedicated to Scotland's great religious leader, John Knox, the view extends over the roofs and spires of the murmurous city to the Cathkin Hills in the south, and the majestic peaks of Ben Lomond and the western Grampians in the north and west, while in the foreground are caught blue glimpses of the shining

Clyde. Among the more interesting memorials of the dead, who are sown so thickly in this place of rest, we may mention the enthusiast Irving, Michael Scott (the author of "Tom Cringle's Log"), the poet Motherwell, Sheridan Knowles the dramatist, Charles Tennant of St. Rollox, and Dr. William Black the scientist. On the north-west side lies the Jews' burying-ground, entered through a handsome screen and gateway erected at the expense of the Merchants' House.

On the south side of George Square, occupying the entire frontage from South Hanover Street to Frederick Street, and extending for about 120 feet down each of those streets, stands the immense pile of Italianized architecture devoted to the business of the *General Post Office*. The foundation-stone of this building was laid by the Prince of Wales on the 17th of October 1876. The principal entrance in the centre is by a portico of three arches, with coupled composite granite columns. At night all the offices and apartments are illuminated by the electric light.

The *Glasgow Prison* is situated in Duke Street. It contains 665 cells for the reception of offenders,

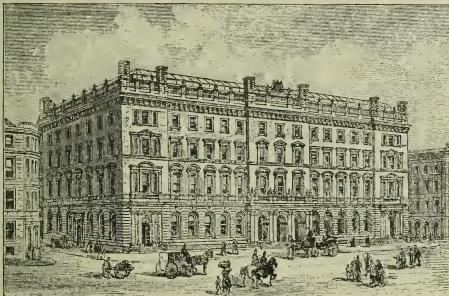
and is maintained at an annual cost of about £12,000.

Queen Margaret College, so named in honour of the admirable and saintly consort of David I., was founded by the Glasgow Association for the Higher Education of Women; and its work is carried on at North Park House, Hillhead, the gift of Mrs. Elder, widow of John Elder, Esq. of Fairfield, the great ship-builder.

Queen's Park, on the south side, is approached by Bridge Street and Eglinton Street—a broad continuous thorough-

fare, rising gently up to Crosshill, and opening into the Victoria Road—at the head of which is the principal entrance to the Park. This popular place of re-

sort covers 100 acres, and is laid out in terraces, shrubberies, and parterres, from the designs of the late Sir Joseph Paxton. The higher walks command an extensive and very beautiful view of the great city and its crowded river, and of the lofty hills which bound the horizon to the west and north.



POST OFFICE.

Immediately to the south-east of the Park lies the site of the Battle of Langside, in which were crushed

the hopes of Mary, Queen of Scots, on the 13th of May 1568. The Queen's forces were under the command of the Duke of Argyle and the Hamiltons; the national army was led by the Regent, the Earl of Murray.

"The young Hamiltons," says Froude, "were eager for a fight, and insisted on defying Murray by marching close to Glasgow. Their numbers in all were about six thousand, of whom the Hamiltons and their kinsmen made more than half. The Regent, well informed by spies of their intended movements, was ready to receive them. They took the road by the south bank of the Clyde, and two miles from Glasgow they came on Murray, strongly posted on Langside. He had brought but a part of his force with him. He had only two hundred horse and four thousand foot all told; but they were tried soldiers, armed half of them with harquebusses. He had taken up his position at his leisure. From the ridge of Langside hill a long straggling village descended in the direction in which the Queen was approaching. The Regent had occupied the cottages and farm-buildings on each side of the street as far as it reached. His

main body spread out on the brow at the higher end; and there he waited to be attacked. The enemy were long in coming up—Argyle had fallen fainting from his horse, malice said 'for fault of courage and spirit.' It was too late to choose another commander; and after an hour's delay, losing the little order with which they had started, they plunged on, Lord Claud Hamilton and Sir James Hamilton of Avondale leading. No attempt was made to turn Murray's position, though it might easily have been done. Up the lane they came, horse and foot together, a mere huddling crowd, till they were between the houses, when the harquebuss-men at close quarters poured in their fire from behind the walls. Still they struggled forward. The leading companies, desperately cut up, forced their way at last through the village to the open ground above, where they were faced by Murray's solid lines; and there, for three quarters of an hour, they stood and fought. Their spears crossed and locked so thickly that the smoking pistols which those behind flung over the heads of their comrades in their enemies' faces, were caught as they fell upon the level shafts.....Lord Herries, with

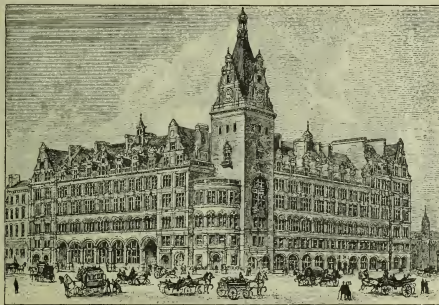
a squadron of horse, at first had better fortune. Sweeping round up the hill to the left, he fell on the rear of the Regent's right wing.....and was driving all before him, when Grange, Lindsay, and Douglas of Lochleven came to the rescue, checked his short success, and hurled him back by the way that he came.

"All was lost then. The Hamiltons had stood as long as there was hope of help coming to them; but when they saw Herries fly, they too broke, scattered, and ran. A party of Highlanders, who

had hung hitherto about the skirts of the fight, now flung themselves with whoops and yells upon

the fugitives, and but for Murray's prompt humanity would have destroyed the whole of them. Instantly, however, Murray sent orders over the field that no more blood should be shed.... The rout was utter and complete. The Queen's 'army' was gone into the air..... Mary Stuart had watched the battle from a hill some half-mile distant,

with Fleming, Boyd, and young Maxwell, a son of Lord Herries, remaining to guard her. They had



CENTRAL STATION.

waited till they saw the Hamiltons broken, and they had been seen then to gallop off together."

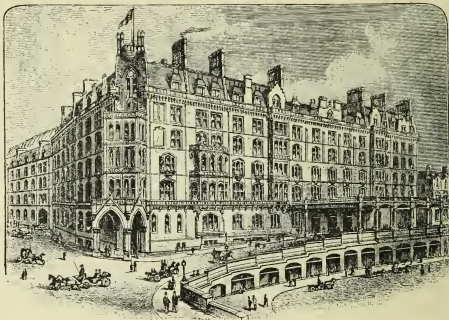
On the 16th Mary entered England, and surrendered herself into the power of Elizabeth.

RAILWAY TERMINI. — *Central*, Gordon Street, belonging to the Caledonian Railway Company; *Buchanan Street*, Caledonian; and *Bridge Street*, Caledonian. *Queen Street*, North British; *College, High Street*, North British; and *St. Enoch*, St. Enoch Square, Glasgow and South-Western.

We may note that, on the 1st of February in the present year, 1887, the Circular Railway was opened,

which, departing from Queen St., tunnels under Glasgow, round to Bellgrove, Maryhill, Partick, and back westward into Queen Street underground station. It is connected with the City and District Railway Company.

Royal Exchange. About 1770, a coffee-room was opened in Glasgow where merchants and others



ST. ENOCH STATION.

might see the newspapers and exchange confidential communications. The accommodation soon

proved too limited; and in 1781 a subscription on the Tontine plan was opened, in 107 shares of £50 each, for building a spacious coffee-room and hotel. The scheme proved successful; and the Tontine Hotel, near the Cross, became for half a century the chief resort of the business-men of Glasgow. The rapidly-increasing wealth of the city led, however, in 1829, to the erection of the present Royal Exchange, in Queen Street. This dignified and handsome structure, in the classical style of old, was built from the designs of Mr. David Hamilton, at a cost of £60,000. It is entered by a stately portico, formed by Corinthian pillars, and surmounted by a beautiful lantern tower; and passing through the vestibule, the visitor sees before him the main hall or news-room, 130 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 30 feet high—the roof supported by columns, so arranged as to partition the room into three sections. It is supplied with all the latest telegraphic despatches, and with the principal newspapers, home, Continental, and American; and is open on week-days from 8 A.M. till 8 P.M., and on Sundays from 9 A.M. till 5 P.M. The building also contains post and telegraph offices,

waiting-room, secretary's room, underwriters' room, etc.

Queen's Rooms, The, corner of Clifton Street, a handsome building, with a good deal of ornament about it, and medallion-portraits of several great men (James Watt, David Hamilton, Reynolds, Flaxman, Handel, Peel, and Burns), containing spacious and well-arranged rooms for concerts, assemblies, and miscellaneous entertainments.

Royal Princess's Theatre, South Side, at the corner of Main Street and Rutherglen Road. Being the only theatre in this part of Glasgow, it is generally well attended. Dress circle, 3s.; balcony, 2s.; pit, 1s.

Royalty Theatre, in the Central Halls, corner of Sauchiehall Street. Admission: Orchestra stalls, 5s.; dress circle, 4s.; boxes, 3s.; pit stalls, 2s. 6d.; pit, 1s. 6d.; amphitheatre, 1s.; gallery, 6d. Is generally considered, we believe, the *premier théâtre* in Glasgow.

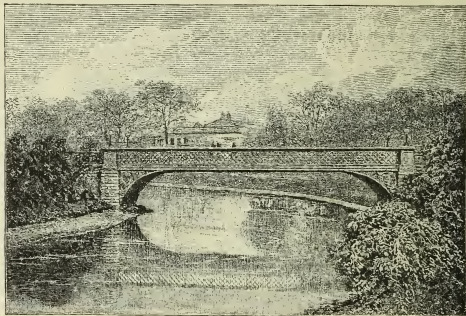
Stock Exchange, at the corner of Buchanan Street and St. George's Place. The building, in a florid French Gothic style of architecture, was erected in

1875-7, at a cost of £50,000, and thrown open to the use of members on the 3rd of April 1877.

Trades' Hall, The, Glassford Street, is a well-looking, spacious edifice (designed by Mr. Adams), occupied for the purposes of the Trades' House—a corporation composed of representatives elected by the 14 incorporated trades, whose duties are now confined in the main to the promotion of philanthropic objects.

Western Club, The, is located in the handsome mansion, in the Italian or Palladian style of architecture,

situated at the corner of Buchanan and St. Vincent Streets. The architect was David Hamilton.



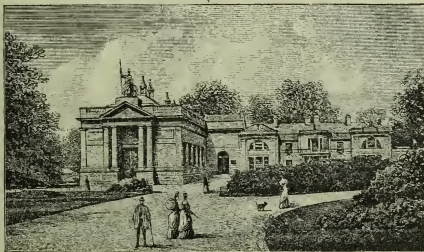
KELVIN BRIDGE, WEST END PARK.

West End, or Kelvingrove, Park. The picturesque demesnes of Woodlands and Kelvingrove—the latter of which, as everybody knows, is celebrated in Scottish song—were purchased by the Corporation, in 1865, at a cost of nearly £100,000, and laid out with admirable skill by the late Sir

Joseph Paxton as a public park. Considerable additions have since been made to it, so that the

entire area covers 72 acres. The river Kelvin traverses it on the west, and communicates to its pleasantly diversified scenery that charm which seems inseparable from the presence of running waters. Three bridges are thrown across it—one of them being noticeable for graceful simplicity of design. From the high ground on the east side of the park a prospect of great extent and considerable beauty, including rugged steepes and green fields and shining river-vistas, is visible on a clear day;—and such days are more frequent in Glasgow than cynical jesters would have us believe. The walks and parterres are kept in excellent order,

and there are ample and refreshing sweeps of smooth green lawn. To the west rises the slope of Gilmorehill, crowned by the handsome buildings of the University, which bear so unmistakably the stamp of Sir Gilbert Scott's architectural talent.



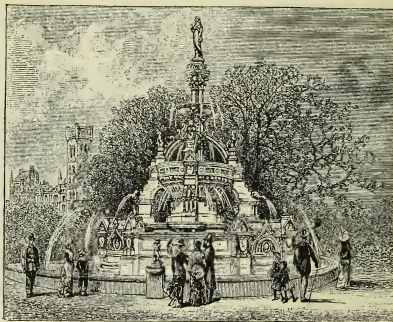
KELVINGROVE MUSEUM.

The Kelvingrove or City Industrial Museum, in a quiet corner near the river, was formerly the manor-house of the Kelvingrove estate. It contains a large and interesting collection of natural history objects, specimens of Glasgow manufactures, ethnological illustrations, and models of statuary, pottery, ancient glass, and the industrial arts generally. The series of stuffed birds, British and

foreign, is exceedingly attractive. The Fulton Orrery, that ingenious astronomical toy, finds here a home; and outside the building is preserved an antique steam-engine, said to have been constructed by James Watt. For the accommodation of the Museum, the first wing of what will ultimately be an extensive and imposing structure has been erected by public subscription at a cost of £10,000. Some organization is required, however, to make the Museum directly useful to the community of Glasgow in an educational sense.

We must not quit the Park without noticing the

radiant Stewart Memorial Fountain, erected in 1872 to commemorate the enlightened efforts of



FOUNTAIN, WEST END PARK.

Lord Provost Stewart to supply the city with copious supplies of good water from Loch Katrine. It consists of a lower basin, 65 feet in diameter, formed of granite, with a superstructure of freestone brightly variegated with coloured marbles. The decorations of the lower basin comprise a medallion portrait of Lord Provost Stewart, and four bronze panels filled with allegorical designs.

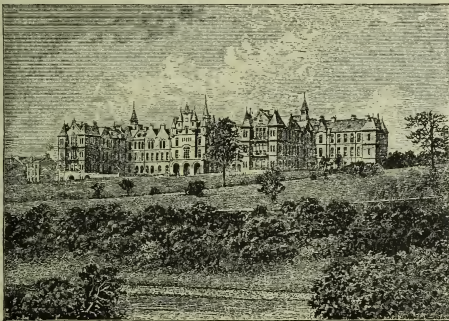
Above is a series of mosaics representing the signs of the zodiac, and the whole is crowned by a bronze

figure of "the lady of the lake." Near the fountain is a bronze group of a tigress and her cubs tearing a peacock, presented by Mr. T. S. Kennedy of New York. The original design was by Rosa Bonheur.

The chief entrances to the Park are at Clifton St., Kelvingrove St., Dumbarton Rd., University Avenue, Hillhead; Eldon Street, opposite Park Rd.; Woodland Road, Park Street West, and Park Gardens.

Western Infirmary, adjoining the University, was erected in 1874 to relieve the pressure on the old

Central Infirmary. It contains four hundred beds. The buildings, designed by Mr. John Burnet, consist of nine blocks,



WESTERN INFIRMARY.

which intersect one another at three points, the stairs, hoists, and shoots being grouped at these intersections. Total length, 460 ft.; breadth, 260 feet. The architectural style is Early English, in harmony with that of the University.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The University of Glasgow is a

corporate body, consisting of a chancellor, rector, dean, principal, professors, and students. It was

established in 1450 by Bishop William Turnbull, who obtained from Pope Nicholas V. a bull erecting a university for the study of theology, the civil and the canon law, the arts, and other faculties. The doctors, masters, regents, and students were to enjoy all the privileges possessed by those of Bologna, and the bishop and his successors were to be chancellors. Three years later James II. granted the new University a charter of protection; and on the 1st of December in the same year, Bishop Turnbull, with the consent of his chapter, bestowed on its members rights and immunities similar to those exercised by the University of St. Andrews (founded in 1410).

The only property which the new institution owned at this period was the so-called "University purse," consisting of the small sums paid when degrees were conferred, and also the patronage of a few chaplaincies. At first there were no buildings connected with it; but, by permission of the bishop, its members used a building situated in the Rottenrow, known by the name of *Pædagogium*, or "the land of Pædogy." In January 1460, however, James, Lord Hamilton, bequeathed to

the principal and other regents or teachers of the faculty of arts a tenement, with its pertinents, in the High Street of Glasgow, together with four acres of land in the Dowhill, adjoining the Molendinar burn. In the body of the deed of conveyance the donor exacted certain oaths and obligations to be taken by the principal and regents on their first admission to the regency of Lord Hamilton's college, and ordained that he and his wife, Lady Euphemia, should be commemorated as its founders. The buildings, which were situated on the site of the old University, soon received considerable additions. But the faculties of theology and of civil and canon law were less fortunate than the faculty of arts; and, indeed, the members of the University generally continued to assemble on important occasions in the monastery of the Black Friars, or in the chapter-house of the Cathedral.

When the Reformation was accomplished in Scotland, great changes were necessarily effected in the universities, and that of Glasgow did not escape the shock. The chancellor, James Beaton, fled to the Continent, carrying with him the plate of the Cathedral, and the bulls, charter, and deeds both

of the University and the See. The College of Arts survived the troubles that beset it, but in so miserable a condition that, in a charter granted by Queen Mary, it is stated that "it appearit rather to be the decay of ane university, nor ony ways to be reckonit ane established foundation." By this charter, dated July 13, 1560, five bursaries were founded for poor youths, and the manse and church of the preaching friars, thirteen acres of land adjoining, and several rents and annuities which had belonged to the friars, were granted to the teachers of the University for their support. The principalship was at that time held by John Davidson, who, in 1563, published a defence of the Reformed religion in reply to the once famous "Tractive" of Quintin Kennedy, Abbot of Crossraguel. The University struggled on through poverty and adversity for some gloomy years until, in 1577, James VI., then in his minority, was advised by the Regent, the Earl of Morton, to confer upon it an entirely new constitution, at the same time raising it to a position of comparative affluence by a grant of the rectory and vicarage of the parish of Govan. It was through Morton's influence, probably, that the

celebrated Andrew Melville, one of the best scholars of the age, accepted the principalship, and devoted all his zeal and ability to the reorganization of the University, which under his superintendence, and by means of those whom he trained as his assistants, from being the most depressed and obscure of the Scottish schools, became distinguished for the learning and attainment of its members.

In the University, as in Scotland generally, the contention between Episcopacy and Presbyterianism had to be fought out. Under the influence of James VI., the Church party made considerable progress, and Principal Boyd, a Presbyterian, was compelled, in 1622, to resign in favour of John Cameron, a scholar and a theologian of good repute, who was an advocate of the royal prerogative and favourably disposed towards Episcopacy. He held his office, however, for less than a twelvemonth. His successors were Presbyterians, under whom the University continued to flourish. Private benevolence improved its pecuniary position, and during the period of the Cromwellian protectorate its students of all ranks largely increased in numbers; it acquired a good library and several bursaries;

and its teaching staff consisted of eight professors. But at the Restoration it underwent a second shock, the re-establishment of Episcopacy depriving it of the large revenue it received from the suppressed bishopric of Galloway. It contracted considerable debt, and its authorities found themselves compelled to abolish three out of the eight professorships, and to reduce considerably the income of those which survived. Though it continued to receive numerous benefactions, these were mainly directed to the foundation of new bursaries or the erection of new buildings; and it was not until 1693, when Episcopacy having again been suppressed, all the Scottish universities received a grant of £300 per annum out of the bishops' revenues, that it began to revive from the depression under which it had suffered so long. In 1702 the students in theology, Greek, and philosophy had increased to four hundred and two; and from that date to the present the University of Glasgow has fully maintained its prosperity and reputation. Among the illustrious men who have contributed to its fame, while making their mark in the literary and scientific annals of their country, may be named

Bishop Burnet, Simpson, Hutchison, Black, Cullen, Adam Smith, Reid, Richardson, Jardine, Young, and Sandford.

By the Reform Act of 1868, the General Council of the University of Glasgow, in conjunction with that of the University of Aberdeen, received the privilege of returning a member to represent it in the House of Commons.

Though in common parlance we speak of "the University of Glasgow" as if it were an inclusive and independent institution, it is really a twofold establishment, each under the control of its own court—the University and the College. The University is a corporation possessing the privilege of granting degrees in the four great branches or "faculties" into which the Church of Rome arbitrarily divided all human knowledge; the College is a corporation within the University, endowed for the education of young men. The academic body of the University consists of a chancellor, a lord rector, a dean, a principal, the professors and lecturers. The Chancellor is the officer of highest dignity in the University, and is elected by the General Council for life—at least this has been the

practice since 1692. He has the sole privilege, either by himself or through the vice-chancellor, who is generally the principal, of conferring degrees upon persons found qualified by the Senate; and no changes in the internal arrangements of the University can take effect until they have received his sanction. A list of chancellors from 1642 is subjoined.

The next officer is the Lord Rector, who is invested with very considerable powers, and is the guardian of the statutes, privileges, and discipline of the University. He is elected every third year in the "common hall" of the University, on the 15th of November, by the matriculated students of the University, who are divided into four "nations"—namely, *Natio Glottiana sive Clydesdalia*, comprehending all natives of Lanarkshire; *Natio Albania sive Transforthana*, natives of all the country north of the Forth, and of Argyle and Dumbarton; *Natio Rothseiana*, including natives of Ayrshire, Renfrew, and Bute; and *Natio Londoniana*, all matriculated students not included in any of the other nations. The majority of the members of each nation constitutes one vote; and, in case of equality, the chan-

cellor has the casting vote. He was formerly considered the chief-magistrate of the University, and his court possessed at one time a very wide jurisdiction. There is even an instance as late as 1670 of a trial before it on a capital charge! In that year a student, named Robert Barton, was indicted for murder before the rector's court, but was acquitted by a jury. The election of this officer is the frequent occasion of considerable excitement and fervid feeling in the University, as, most unfortunately, it has been converted into a trial of strength between the two great political parties. A list of rectors since 1834 is subjoined.

The Dean of Faculties is elected by the Senate on the 1st of May. His duties, as originally constituted, were to give directions as to the course of study, and to decide with the other principal officers of the University on the qualifications of applicants for degrees.

The appointment of the Principal, whose office is almost as ancient as the University itself, is vested in the Crown. He must be a minister of the Church of Scotland, and is required to superintend "the deportment" and moral conduct of all the

members of the University. He is also *primarius* professor of divinity; but it does not appear that any of the principals have taught divinity, except when the ordinary professor may have been incapacitated. He is president of the *Senatus Academicus* and, *ex officio*, a member of the University Court.

The Professors are classified, according to the respective departments of learning over which they preside, into four faculties—arts, theology, law, and medicine. They are further divided into *regius* and *college* professors: the chairs of the former having been recently founded and endowed by the Crown, their occupants are members of the Senate only; the chairs of the latter having been endowed at or subsequent to the *nova erectio*, or new charter, of 1577, their occupants are members of the Faculty.

In the meetings of the Senate, the principal presides, and has both a casting and a deliberative vote; and the members have the administration of the entire property of the College, with the exception of some bequests which fall to the disposal of the rector and other officials. They present to the

living of Govan, elect eight of the professors, and have in their gift several of the bursaries. In the election of professors, however, the rector and the dean of faculty have a vote.

The Senate (by the Scottish Universities Act of 1858) consists of the principal and the professors, and is intrusted with the ordinary superintendence and regulation of the teaching and discipline of the University and administration of its property and revenues. One-third of the Senate constitutes a quorum. There is also the *University Court*, consisting of the lord rector, the principal, the dean of faculties, and four assessors appointed respectively by the chancellor, the rector, the General Council, and the Senate. This is the supreme authority which reviews the decisions of the Senate, and supervises the entire organization and administration of the University. It also elects most of the professors.

Finally, there is the *General Council*, composed of the chancellor, the members of the University Court, the professors, and all Masters of Arts of the University, besides its Doctors of Medicine, Doctors of Science, Bachelors of Divinity, Bachelors

of Law, Bachelors of Medicine, and Bachelors of Science. The Council meets twice a year, and is competent to inquire into all questions affecting the welfare of the University, and to make representations thereupon to the University Court.

The salaries of the principal and the professors

are officially fixed at the undermentioned sums; but the professors also receive the fees paid by the students in their respective classes, varying from £2, 2s. to £5, 5s., so that when the class is largely attended the chair becomes a very valuable one.

COLLEGE PROFESSORS.

Chair established.	Subject.	Professor.	Salary.
1451.....	Principal.....	John Caird, D.D., LL.D. (1873).....	£984 15 8
1577.....	Logic and Rhetoric.....	John Veitch, LL.D. (1864).....	286 11 2
1577.....	Moral Philosophy.....	Edward Caird, LL.D. (1866).....	301 2 4
1577.....	Natural Philosophy.....	Sir W. Thomson, LL.D. (1846).....	319 6 8
1541.....	Greek.....	R. C. Jebb, LL.D. (1875).....	289 8 11
1640.....	Divinity.....	William Purdie Dickson, D.D. (1873)....	407 11 10
1637 (prior to)....	Humanity.....	G. G. Ramsay, LL.D. (1863).....	289 9 0
1691 (revived in) ..	Mathematics.	William Jack, LL.D. (1879).....	312 0 0
1709.....	Oriental Languages.....	James Robertson, D.D. (1877).....	300 0 0
1718.....	Anatomy.....	John Cleland, M.D. (1877).....	250 0 0
1720.....	Ecclesiastical History.....	William Lee, D.D. (1874).....	340 17 4
1760.....	Practical Astronomy.....	Robert Grant, LL.D. (1859).....	298 14 3

REGIUS PROFESSORS.

Chair established.	Subject.	Professor.	Salary.
1713.....	Civil Law and Law of Scotland...	Robert Berry, M.A., LL.D. (1867)...	£310 0 0
1712-1713.....	Practice of Medicine.....	W. T. Gairdner, M.D. (1862).....	270 0 0
1718.....	Anatomy.....	J. Cleland, M.D. (1877).....	250 0 0
1807.....	Natural History.....	J. Young, M.D. (1866).....	209 11 5
1815.....	Surgery.....	G. H. B. Macleod, M.D. (1869).....	100 0 0
1861.....	Conveyancing.....	James Robertson, LL.D. (1867).....	105 0 0
1878.....	Public Law.....	W. Galbraith Miller, M.A. (1878)....	..
1878.....	Constitutional Law and History....	A. Ure, M.A., LL.D. (1878).....	..
1874.....	Clinical Surgery.....	G. Buchanan, M.D. (1874).....	109 16 1
1874.....	Clinical Medicine.....	T. M'Call Anderson, M.D. (1874)....	109 16 0
1815.....	Midwifery.....	W. Leishman, M.D. (1868).....	100 0 0
1817.....	Chemistry.....	J. Ferguson, M.A. (1874).....	200 0 0
1818.....	Botany.....	F. O. Bower, M.A. (1885).....	220 0 0
1831 (first instituted 1766)	Materia Medica.....	M. Charteris, M.D. (1880).....	100 0 0
1839.....	Institutes of Medicine or Physiology	J. G. M'Kendrick, M.D. (1876).....	150 0 0
1839.....	Medical Jurisprudence.....	P. A. Simpson, M.A., M.D. (1872)...	100 0 0
1840.....	Civil Engineering and Mechanics..	James Thomson, C.E. (1873).....	494 5 10
1861.....	English Language and Literature..	John Nichol, LL.D. (1862).....	200 0 0
1863.....	Naval Architecture.....	Francis Elgar, LL.D. (1863).....	375 0 0
1861.....	Divinity and Biblical Criticism....	William Stewart, D.D. (1873).....	509 19 5

The students, who usually exceed two thousand in number,* are divided into *togati* and *non-togati*. The former wear a scarlet gown, and belong to the Latin, Greek, Logic, Ethics, and Natural Philosophy classes. All these are required, unless specially exempted, to attend the College chapel on Sundays. No restrictions of any kind are imposed on the *non-togati*.

There are twenty-nine foundation-bursaries connected with the University, held by sixty-five students from four to six years. One of these amounts to £50 per annum; the others vary between £5, 10s. and £41. In addition there are some good exhibitions and annual prizes; but though the total annual value is about £8,000, yet in these important aids to study and incentives to the student, Glasgow, we need hardly say, falls very far below the rich English universities. The Snell Exhibitions are always the objects of eager competition. In 1688 they were founded by Mr. John Snell, who bequeathed the estate of Uffton, near

Leamington, in Warwickshire, in trust, for educating Scottish students from the University of Glasgow at Baliol College, Oxford. This fund now allows £132 per annum to each of ten exhibitioners. Another foundation of £15, by Warner, Bishop of Rochester, for four students at the same college, is generally divided among the Snell exhibitioners, four of whom enjoy in this way an annual income of nearly £150. These exhibitions are tenable for ten years, but become vacant if the occupants marry or receive a certain degree of preferment.

The University library contains upwards of one hundred thousand volumes, is particularly affluent in theological and philosophical literature, and, among other collections, contains the library of the late Sir William Hamilton. It possesses also some fine early editions of the classics. Among its curiosities is the manuscript paraphrase of the Bible executed by that doughty Covenanter and Calvinist, Zachary Boyd.

The Hunterian Museum was founded by the celebrated anatomist, Dr. William Hunter. By his will, in 1781, he bequeathed to the University

* Number of matriculated students for the session 1885-1886 was 2,241.

his magnificent collection of books, manuscripts, coins and medals, paintings, anatomical preparations, and natural history specimens,—then valued at £65,000, but now worth at least double that amount. He also bequeathed £8,000 for the purpose of building a suitable receptacle for these treasures.

The following are the degrees granted by the University:—In arts, M.A.; in science, B.Sc.; in law, L.B. and LL.B.; in medicine, M.B., C.M., and M.D.; and in theology, B.D. Two honorary degrees are conferred, D.D. and LL.D. The session opens in the beginning of November and closes in the end of April, with the exception of the classes in the medical faculty, which open a week earlier and close about a fortnight earlier. There is also a medical summer session,—from the beginning of May till the end of July.

The old home of the University was on the east side of High Street, in buildings which are now adapted to the purposes of a great railway station. Those buildings covered an extensive area, and consisted of five quadrangles or courts,—two where the hall and quadrangle were situated; one which

held the library and museum; and two in which resided the principal and professors. The street façade has been little altered, and will be viewed by the tourist with considerable interest.

As the “surroundings” had undergone material deterioration within the present century, the authorities wisely resolved on removing the University to a more eligible site, and in 1867 decided on the open and breezy summit of Gilmorehill, which rises with a moderate slope from the north bank of the Kelvin. The necessary funds were obtained by a grant of £126,000 from Parliament, the proceeds of the sale of the old buildings, and the liberal subscriptions of private individuals. The designs of Sir G. G. Scott, in the Early English style of architecture, were adopted; and the foundation stone of this new palace of learning was laid by the Prince of Wales, in the presence of the Princess, on the 9th of October 1868. The opening ceremony took place on the 7th of November 1870.

At present this magnificent structure, which has cost upwards of £400,000, forms three sides of a rectangle, measuring 600 feet in length by 300 feet

in breadth, divided into two quadrangles by the Bute and Randolph Halls. Its principal feature is the grand central tower, which, though unfinished, is 150 feet in height, and is intended to reach an elevation of 300 feet. Exclusive of the library and museum, there are ninety-eight appropriated apartments. To each professor is allotted a class-room, with a retiring-room, and, when necessary, laboratories and apparatus-rooms are also provided, as well as a spacious and convenient students' reading-room in the immediate neighbourhood of the library. The latter is located in the north side of the west quadrangle; the museum, in the north side of the east quadrangle.

The Bute Hall, or common hall, erected at the cost of the Marquis of Bute, forms the centre and the main bulk of a noble and imposing pile which bisects the great quadrangle from north to south, and links together the various public departments, senate-hall, museum, library, and reading-room. It rises over a range of cloisters, covering 4,200 square feet, composed of five groined and pillared aisles. Internally the hall is of magnificent proportions,—108 feet in length, 75 feet in width, and

70 feet in height. Around three sides is carried a range of galleries, supported by graceful clustered columns, out of which spring the arches that span and sustain the lofty timber roof. All the details are carefully wrought in harmony with the general style and character of the building. A richly-carved screen at the south end separates this grand chamber from the smaller and less elaborate Randolph Hall, so called because the cost was defrayed from a bequest of £60,000 by the late eminent ship-builder, Mr. Charles Randolph.

The dimensions of the University may easily be estimated from the single fact that the floor-space in its buildings equals an area of 30,000 yards, or about six acres. The total cost must already have exceeded £500,000.

The surrounding grounds are pleasantly laid out, and command some attractive views of the country round about Glasgow. They touch the boundaries of the West End Park on the east and south, and those of the Western Infirmary on the west.

OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY: — *Chancellor*, Right Hon. the Earl of Stair, K.T.; *Vice-Chancellor and Principal*, John Caird, D.D.; *Rector*,

Edmund Law Lushington, LL.D., D.C.L. University Court: the Rector; the Principal; Alexander Crum, M.P., Dean of Faculties: J. A. Campbell, LL.D., M.P., Chancellor's Assessor; A. B. M'Grigor, LL.D., Rector's Assessor; Anderson Kirkwood, LL.D., General Council's Assessor, and Professor Dickson, D.D., Senate's Assessor.

CHANCELLORS SINCE 1642.

1642, James Hamilton, Marquis of Montrose; 1660, Earl of Glencairn; 1661, Archbishop Fairfowl; 1664, Archbishop Burnett; 1670, Archbishop Leighton; 1674, Archbishop Burnett; 1679, Archbishop Ross; 1684, Archbishop Cairncross; 1687, Archbishop Paterson; 1691, Earl of Hyndford; 1715, James, Duke of Montrose; 1743, William, Duke of Montrose; 1781, James, Duke of Montrose; 1837, James, Duke of Montrose; 1875, Sir W. Stirling-Maxwell, Bart., M.P.; 1878, Duke of Buccleuch; 1884, Earl of Stair.

LORD RECTORS SINCE 1834.

1834, Lord Stanley, M.P.; 1836, Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P.; 1838, Sir James Graham, Bart.,

M.P.; 1840, Marquis of Breadalbane; 1842, Right Hon. Fox Maule, M.P.; 1844, A. Rutherford, Esq.; 1846, Lord John Russell; 1847, Colonel Mure of Caldwell; 1848, T. B. Macaulay; 1850, Archibald Alison; 1852, Earl of Eglinton; 1854, Duke of Argyll; 1856, Sir E. Bulwer-Lytton, Bart.; 1859, Earl of Elgin; 1862, Lord Palmerston; 1863, Lord Justice-Clerk Inglis; 1868, Lord Stanley (now Earl of Derby); 1871, Right Hon. B. Disraeli, M.P.; 1877, Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.; 1880, Right Hon. John Bright, M.P.; 1883, Right Hon. Henry Fawcett, M.P.; 1884, Edmund Law Lushington, LL.D.

THE CATHEDRAL.

In the year 550 a church was erected on the site of the present Cathedral by St. Kentigern or Mungo, one of the earliest pioneers of the gospel of Christ in Wales and Cumbria. For half a century this zealous evangelist continued his holy labours, and dying in 601, was buried in the ground he had consecrated. His memory was long kept green in the minds of men, and churches dedicated in his name sprang up in all parts of the

kingdom. The work which he had begun was not interrupted by his death, and Glasgow became the centre of religion among the Britons, as Iona was among the Scots and Picts. A line of bishops succeeded him in his see, and monastic families were established throughout Cumbria. But the wars which afterwards devastated the country brought back the old barbarism and pagandom, until at length it seemed possible that all St. Kentigern's sowing would yield no harvest. We lose sight of the church of Glasgow altogether until, in the early years of the twelfth century, David I., then Prince of Cumbria, undertook its restoration. He revived the bishopric of Glasgow in the person of his old tutor, John Achaius, an ecclesiastic of British descent, and restored to it the lands and endowments which it had formerly possessed. This was in 1129. One of the earliest tasks of the new bishop was to rebuild the church of St. Kentigern, which he completed and dedicated in 1136. Probably it was constructed wholly of timber. It had but a brief existence, being destroyed by fire soon after the consecration of Bishop Jocelyn, who then undertook the erection of a

cathedral-church on a scale of suitable magnificence. He dedicated the splendid crypt, which still remains, on Sunday, the 6th of July 1197. In those days the erection of an edifice for the worship of God was not hastily pressed on in the lifetime of a single generation; but year after year, and even century after century, it was taken up by loving hands as a sacred work which justified and repaid continuous and enthusiastic labour. Thus it was that during the jurisdiction of successive bishops the Cathedral of Glasgow *grew*—like a stately tree, which every season puts forth new branches and increases in girth and stature. Considerable additions were made to it by Bishop William de Bondington (1233) and Bishop Lauder (1408), and it finally assumed its present form under Bishop Cameron (1426), Chancellor of Scotland.

The principal events in its later history are—the intervention of the “crafts” or “guilds” of Glasgow to save it from destruction by the iconoclastic fury of the Calvinistic reformers. The building was spared, but the “images” and other decorations were removed by order of the Lords of the Congregation. And, next, the gathering within its

walls of the Assembly of 1638 (November 21st), which initiated the most sweeping ecclesiastical changes.

The action of the Assembly in overthrowing Episcopacy and establishing Presbyterianism involved the abortive campaign of Charles I. against the Scotch, known as the "Bishops' War," which proved a potent factor in bringing on the great Civil War in England.

The general aspect of the Cathedral has been faithfully described by Sir Walter Scott. It is a pile, as the great novelist says, of "a gloomy and massive, rather than of an elegant, style of Gothic architecture." Though situated in a busy and populous city, it has "the appearance of the most sequestered solitude. High walls divide it from the buildings of the city on one side; on the other, it is bounded by a ravine, at the bottom of which, and invisible to the eye, murmurs a wandering rivulet, adding, by its gentle noise, to the imposing solemnity of the scene.* On the opposite side of

the ravine rises a steep bank, covered with fir-trees closely planted, whose dusky shade extends itself over the cemetery with an appropriate and gloomy effect. The churchyard itself had a peculiar character; for though in reality extensive, it is small in proportion to the number of respectable inhabitants who are interred within it, and whose graves are almost all covered with tombstones.....The broad, flat monumental stones are placed so close to each other that the precincts appear to be flagged with them, and, though roofed only by the heavens, resemble the floor of one of our old English churches, where the pavement is covered with sepulchral inscriptions.....The Cathedral itself corresponds in impressive majesty with these accompaniments. We feel that its appearance is heavy, yet that the effect produced would be destroyed were it lighter or more ornamental."

Scott puts into the mouth of one of his characters, Andrew Fairservice,—the reader will remember that we are quoting from "Rob Roy,"—a humorous account of the historical event to which we have alluded, the rescue of the Cathedral from destruction by the unæsthetic Covenanters. As the

* This rivulet, the Molendinar burn, is now covered over; and some other details in Sir Walter's description have ceased to be appropriate.

tourist may not have "Rob Roy" in his Gladstone bag, we will transcribe Andrew's broad Doric utterances:—"Ah! it's a braw kirk—nane o' yere whigmaleeries and curliewurlies and opensteek hems about it—a' solid, weel-jointed mason-wark, that will stand as lang as the world, keep hands and gunpowther aff it. It had amaist a douncome lang syne at the Reformation, when they pu'd doun the kirks of St. Andrews and Perth, and thereawa', to cleanse them o' Paperie, and idolatry, and image-worship, and surplices, and sic-like rags o' the muckle hure that sitteth on seven hills, as if ane wasna braid enough for his auld hinder end. Sae the commons o' Renfrew, and o' the Barony and the Gorbals, and a' about, they behoved to come into Glasgow ae fair morning, to try their hand on purging the High Kirk o' Popish nick-nackets. But the townsmen o' Glasgow, they were feared their auld edifice might slip the girths in gaun through siccan rough physic, sae they rang the common bell, and assembled the train-bands wi' took o' drum. By good luck, the worthy James Rabbat was Dean o' Guild that year (and a gude mason he was himsell, made him the keener to keep

up the auld bigging), and the trades assembled, and offered downright battle to the commons, rather than their kirk should coup the crane, as others had done elsewhere. It wasna for luv o' Paperie—na, na!—nane could ever say that o' the trades o' Glasgow. Sae they sune came to an agreement to take a' the idolatrous statues of sants (sorrow be on them!) out o' their neuks. And sae the bits o' stane idols were broken in pieces by Scripture warrant, and flung into the Molendinar burn, and the auld kirk stood as crouse as a cat when the flaes are kaime aff her, and a'body was alike pleased."

From east to west the Cathedral is, in length, 319 feet; in breadth, from north to south, 63 feet; height of the choir, 90 feet; height of the nave, 85 feet. It measures 1,090 feet in circumference, round the walls and abutments; is supported by 147 pillars, and lighted by 157 windows of various dimensions, some being as much as 40 feet high by 20 feet broad. It is reasonable to believe that the building was originally intended to assume the form of a cross—the south transept has, indeed, been founded; but this portion of the Cathedral was never completed. From the centre of the roof a

beautiful tower and spire rises to an elevation of 225 feet. A square detached tower was situated at the west end of the Cathedral; it reached to a level with the first battlement of the eastern tower. But as it was not at all in harmony with the rest of the edifice, we may conclude that it was erected at a comparatively late date without any reference to the original design. Unfortunately it was removed when the Cathedral was restored in 1858 under the direction of Mr. Edward Blore. The roof of the church was covered with lead by Archbishop Spottiswood early in the seventeenth century. Passing into the interior we are impressed by its simple majesty. "The composition of the nave and choir," says Mr. Rickman, "is different, but very good. In the choir the capitals are flowered, in the nave plain. Those in the choir very much resemble some capitals in the transepts at York Minster, and are equally well executed. The west door is one of great richness and beauty, and bears a strong resemblance to the doors of the Continental churches, being a double door with a square head to each aperture, and the space above filled with niches. The general design of the doorway

is French, but the mouldings and details are English."

The Choir, locally known as the High Church, is used as a Presbyterian place of worship in connection with the Established Church of Scotland. It possesses a very fine organ. In its rear are the Lady Chapel and the Chapter-house. The latter, at the north end of the chancel, forms a cube of 28 feet, and the groined roof is supported by a pillar 20 feet high. The chapter-house, in which the bishops held their ecclesiastical courts, is placed at the north-west corner, but is evidently a modern erection.

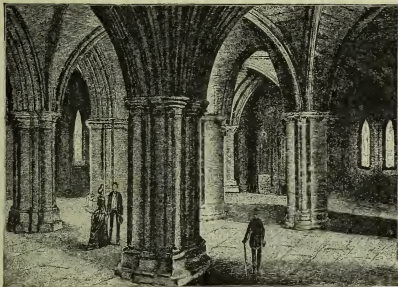
For many years the nave was used for the purposes of worship, under the designation of the Outer High Church; and continued to be thus used until the congregation was accommodated at St. Paul's, in High John Street. When the restoration of the Cathedral, to which we have alluded, took place, the nave was opened up and carefully renewed in its original character and all the beauty of its harmonious proportions. The lower part of the unfinished south transept was long utilized as a burial-place for the parochial incumbents of Glas-

gow. It is known as "the dripping aisle," from the perpetual percolation of water through the roof.

Not the least interesting portion of the Cathedral is the Crypt, under the chancel or choir, which, from its exceptionally large dimensions, is probably without its like in Britain. This, too, was used as a place of worship—the Laigh or Low Kirk—by the parishioners of the Barony parish, from about 1560 until 1801 or 1802, when the Barony Church was erected. Mr. Ure, the old historian of Glasgow, says: "The Barony Kirk, in the time of Popery, was only a burial-place, in which, it is

said, St. Mungo, the founder, is buried. It is in length 108 feet, and 72 feet wide; it is supported by 65 pillars, some of which are 18 feet in circumference, the height of each 18 ft.; it is illuminated with 41 windows." The piers and capitals of the pillars are elaborately carved; the bosses of the groined roof exhibit the same careful and tasteful workmanship; and the doors are covered with foliage and other ornament. In the south-west corner lies St. Mungo's Well, of traditional fame as the site of the founder's cell and chapel.

Scott, in his "Rob Roy," introduces the following description of the crypt, or Laigh Kirk:—



THE CRYPT.

"Conceive an extensive range of low-browed, dark, and twilight vaults, such as are used for sepulchres in other countries, and had long been dedicated to the same purpose in this, a portion of which was seated with pews and used as a church. The part of the vaults thus occupied, though capable of containing a congregation of many hundreds, bore a small proportion to the darker and more extensive caverns which yawned around what may be termed the inhabited space. In those waste regions of oblivion, dusky banners and tattered escutcheons indicated the graves of those who were once, doubtless, 'princes in Israel.' Inscriptions, which could only be read by the painful antiquary, in language as obsolete as the act of devotional charity which they implored, invited the passengers to pray for the souls of those whose bodies rested beneath. Surrounded by these receptacles of the last remains of mortality, I found a numerous congregation engaged in the act of prayer."

A few words must be given, in conclusion, to the stained-glass windows of the Cathedral, of which "the Glasgow bodies" are, not without reason, proud. The ancient stained glass disappeared in

the barbarous old times of ecclesiastical revolution, and was replaced by plain glass when the building was used as a kirk or kirks. In 1856, when the Cathedral was so handsomely and effectively restored, a citizens' committee was formed to raise funds for filling the windows once more with "gules and emerald and amethyst." Funds were accordingly asked for and obtained by private subscription, and steps were immediately taken to carry out the intention of the subscribers. The Government came forward with unusual liberality and undertook to fill the east window, which is, perhaps, the most artistic of the series. The first window provided by the public was erected in 1859, and the last in October 1864, when the entire series, eighty-one in number, were presented to the Crown. Those in the nave, transept, and Lady Chapel were all executed at Munich. They are clever in conception and execution, but, to our thinking, deficient in depth and mellowness of tone; those in the crypt and chapter-house, by various British and foreign artists, are often of a superior character. It is to be regretted that a continuous plan was not adopted in deciding upon the subjects,

which are grouped together, in six sections, without any special signification or connecting-links. In the nave we find a series of Old Testament scenes and characters; in the choir, illustrations of the parables; in the Lady Chapel, figures of the apostles. Incidents from Jewish history fill the great west window. The evangelists are radiant in the east window; and in the north transept window, figures of the prophets and St. John the Baptist.

The memorials of many local personages, of repute in their day, crowd the surrounding graveyard. On the north side, a tablet records the names of the nine persons who suffered, in 1666 and 1684, for their fidelity to the principles of the Covenant. On each side of the ordinary entrance are commemorated the brothers Hutcheson, who, in the seventeenth century, were liberal benefactors to the city, and Mr. George Baillie, who, in 1803, made a gift of £18,000 for the promotion of popular education.

On the north side of the Cathedral, outside its precincts, stands the *Royal Infirmary*, on the site of the ancient archiepiscopal palace. It was de-

signed by the brothers Adam, and opened in 1794. Its principal architectural feature is its great central dome. In front of the building stands a bronze statue of Sir James Lunsden, formerly Lord Provost, whose liberal benefactions to the University are thus deservedly perpetuated. In the rear of the Cathedral rises the wooded steep, with its burden of tombs and monuments, of the Necropolis.

THE CHURCHES.

The churches of Glasgow are nearly all of modern erection. They do not possess, therefore, that historical or antiquarian interest which generally attaches to English parish churches; and it is only in a few cases, and those quite recent, that this deficiency of interest is counterbalanced by architectural merit. We fear it must be said that the majority of the ecclesiastical edifices in this great city are without anything to recommend them to the attention of the tourist. Some are absolutely hideous; others are dull and commonplace. In the West End, it is true, we meet with handsome structures, which, as we have said, are of recent erection; but even among these it would be diffi-

cult to point to more than two or three as being distinguished by any originality. To enter upon an elaborate description of architectural details would, in these circumstances, prove of no utility to the reader; and the best course for us to adopt is, we think, to enumerate the principal buildings belonging to the religious denominations, and indicate their localities; so that the tourist may consult his religious proclivities, his taste, or his convenience in visiting them.

It may be as well to premise, for the benefit of the church-goer, that Presbyterian places of worship are usually open for *morning* and *afternoon* services (or "diets")—that is, at 11 A.M. and 2 P.M.; and Episcopalian in the *morning* and *evening*—that is, at 11 A.M. and 6.30 P.M.

ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Abbotsford, Devon Street; Anderston, St. Vincent Street (west end); Barony, Cathedral Square; Barrowfield, Queen Mary Street; Bellahouston, Ibrox; Blackfriars, Westercraigs, Dennistoun; Bluevale, Duke Street, East; Blythswood, Bath Street (near Blythswood Square); Bridgegate, East Clyde Street; Bridgeton, Dale Street; Brownfield, Brown Street; Calton, Tobago Street; Chal-

mers, Claythorn Street; Dalmarnock, Springfield Road; Dean Park, Govan; East Park, Kelvinside Avenue; Gorbals, 1 Carlton Place; Govan, Govan Road; Govanhill, Cathcart Road; Greenhead, Canning Street, Calton; Hillhead, Huntly Gardens; Hyndland, Kelvinside, West; Hutchesontown, Hospital Street; Kelvinhaugh; Kingston, Morrison Street; Kinning Park, West Scotland Street; Langside, Seyton Avenue; Laurieston, Norfolk Street; Macleod Memorial, Parliamentary Road; Martyrs, Monkland Street; Maryhill; Milton, Cowcaddens; Newlands, London Road; Newhall, Main Street, Bridgeton; Oatlands, Oatlands Square, Rutherglen Road; The Park, Park Circus Place (where Principal Caird formerly officiated); Parkhead; Partick, Church Street; Plantation, Plantation Street; Pollokshields; Port Dundas, Charlotte Street; Possilpark, Ardoch Street; Queen's Park, Queen's Drive, Crosshill; Robertson Memorial, Taylor Street; St. Andrew's, St. Andrew's Square (built after the model of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London); St. Bernard's, Naburn Street; St. Clement's, Brook Street, Mile End; St. Columba's, Hope Street; St. David's, Ingram Street; St. Enoch's, Enoch Square (a good classical building); St. George's, Buchanan Street (famous for its spire, 162 feet high); St. George's-in-the-Fields, St. George's Road; St. James's, Great Hamilton Street; St. John's, Græme Street (where Dr. Chalmers and Edward Irving once laboured); St. Kieran's (Gaelic), Burndyke Street, Govan; St. Luke's, Main Street, Calton; St. Mary's, Peel Street, Partick; St. Mark's, Cheapside Street; St. Matthew's, North Street;

St. Mungo's (the Cathedral), top of High Street; St. Ninian's, Strathbungo; St. Paul's, High John Street; St. Peter's, Oswald Street; St. Stephen's, Cambridge Street; St. Thomas's, Campbellfield Street; St. Vincent's, Dover Street; Sandyford, Kelvinhaugh Street; Springburn; Strathbungo; Townhead, Garngad Hill; Tron, Trongate; Wellpark, Ladywell Street; Whiteinch, Squire Street; Woodside, Great Western Road.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Anderson Street, Partick; Anderston, West-End Park; Argyle, Oswald Street; Augustine, Rutherglen Road; Barony, Castle Street; Barrowfield, Landressy Street, Bridgeton; Blochairn; Bridgegate; Bridgeton, John Street, Bridgeton; Broomielaw, Carrick Street; Buckingham Road, Govan; Campbell Street, East; Candlish Memorial, Calder Street, Govan Hill; Chalmers', Salisbury Street; College, head of Lynedoch Street; Cowcaddens, Maitland Street; Cranston Hill, Hill Street, Anderston; Cunningham, Govan Street; Dennistoun, Armadale Street; Dowanvale, Dowanhill; Duke Street, Main Street (Gaelic); East Park, Maryhill Road; Fairbairn, Baltic Street; Finnieston, Derby Street; Gorbals, King Street; Great Hamilton Street; High, Hamilton Crescent, Partick; Hope Street, corner of Gordon Street (Gaelic); Hutchesontown, Eglinton Street; Hutchesontown, Rose Street; John Knox's, Surrey Street; Jordanhill; Kelvinside, Great Western Road; Kingston, Commerce Street; Kinning Park, Scotland Street; London Road, Boden Street; Lyon

Street, Garscube Road; M'Donald, Maitland Street; Martyrs', Stanhope Street; Maryhill; Milton, Rose Street, Garnet Hill; North Woodside, Raeberry Street; Paisley Road, Havelock Terrace; Pollokshields; Possilpark; Queen's Park, Queen's Drive, West, Crosshill; Renfield, Bath Street; Renwick, South Cumberland Street; St. Andrew's, North Hanover Street; St. Columba's, Govan (Gaelic); St. David's, West Regent Street; St. Enoch's, Overnewton; St. George's, Elderslie Street; St. George's Road; St. James's, London Street; St. John's, George Street, East; St. Luke's, Great Hamilton Street; St. Mark's, Main Street, Anderston; St. Mary's, Govan; St. Matthew's, Bath Street, West (a handsome Gothic erection, with a lofty spire); St. Paul's, North Frederick Street; St. Peter's, Main Street; St. Stephen's, New City Road; Sighthill, Springburn; Stockwell, Ropework Lane; Trinity, Charlotte Street; Tron, Dundas Street; Union, Morrison Street, Kingston; Victoria, Victoria Road; Wellpark, Duke Street; West, Kent Road; Westbourne, Great Western Road; Whitevale, Gallowgate; Whiteinch; Wynd Memorial, Kidston Street; Young Street, Gallowgate.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

(a) *North Presbytery* (on the north side of the river).—Albert Street, Parliamentary Road; Anderston, Church Place; Bath Street, West; Belhaven, Kelvinside West; Bellgrove Street; Berkeley Street; Burnbank, Carrington Street; Calton, Kirk Street; Cambridge Street; Campbell Street, East; Cranston Hill, Lancefield Street; Cathedral

Square; Claremont Street; Dalmarnock Road; Dennistoun, Whitehill Street; Frederick Street, North; Gillespie, Great Hamilton Street; Greenhead, John Street, Bridgeton; Greyfriars, North Albion Street; Henderson Memorial, Lumsden Street, Overnewton; John Street; Kelvingrove Street; Kent Road; Lansdowne, Great Western Road; London Road (distinguished by its handsome decorated spire); Maryhill; Mordaunt Street; Parkhead, Westmuir Street; Partick, Dowanhill; Partick, East Church; Partick, Newton Place; Regent Place, Dennistoun; Renfield Street; Rockvillia; St. George's Road; St. Rollox; St. Vincent Street; Sandyford, Breadalbane Street; Shamrock Street; Springbank, New City Road; Springburn; Sydney Place, Duke Street; Wellington Street; Whiteinch, Balshagray Avenue; Whitevale, Whitevale Street; Woodlands, Woodlands Road.

(b) *South Presbytery* (south of the Clyde).—Caledonia Road; Camphill, Crosshill; Cumberland Street; Eglinton Street; Elgin Street; Erskine, South Portland Street; Fairfield; Govanhill, Daisy Street; Govan, Copeland Road; Hutchesontown, Hospital Street; Ibrox, Paisley Road; Langside Road; Mount Florida; Oatlands, South York Street; Plantation, Cornwall Street; Pollokshaws; Pollokshields; Pollock Street; Queen's Park, Langside Road.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

All Saints' (Mission), Jordanhill; Christ Church, Crownpoint Road, Mile-end; St. Andrew's, James Morrison Street; St. George's (Mission), Maryhill; St. James's

(Mission), Springburn; St. John's, Dumbarton Road; St. Luke's, Grafton Street, Stirling Road; St. Margaret's (Mission); St. Mary's, Holywood Crescent, Great Western Road, built from the designs of Sir G. G. Scott; St. Michael's, Carmichael Street, Govan; St. Ninian's, Pollokshaws Road; St. Paul's, Buccleuch Street; Cowcaddens (Mission), Braid Street.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Bridgeton, Bernard Street; Crown Street, South Side; Eglinton Street; Elgin Place, Bath Street, remarkable for its classic portico; Ewing Place, Waterloo Street; Govan, Windsor Street; Great Hamilton Street; Hutchesontown, Commercial Road; New City Road; Overnewton, Immanuel Church; Parkgrove, Paisley Road, West; Parkhead; Trinity Church, Claremont Street; Wardlaw Church, Belgrove Street.

ENGLISH EPISCOPALIANS.

St. Jude's, Jane Street, Blythswood Square; St. Silas', Eldon Street, corner of Park Road.

WESLEYAN METHODISTS.

Cathcart Road, Govan Hill; Claremont Street; St. Thomas's, Gallowgate; Govan; Great Wellington Street, Paisley Road; Partick; Barrhead Road, Pollokshaws; Raglan Street, North Woodside Road; St. John's, Sauchiehall Street.

There are also places of worship in connection with the

Free Presbyterians, the Evangelical Union, the Unitarians, the United Original Seceders, and other denominations.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Hotels.—The Grand, Charing Cross, west end of Sauchiehall Street; The George, George Square; The Royal, George Square; St. Enoch's Railway Hotel, St. Enoch Square; The Central Railway Hotel, Gordon Street; Philp's Cockburn (Temperance), Bath Street; The Alexandra, West Campbell Street; The Bath, Bath Street; The Victoria, George Street; The Imperial, Queen Street; The Bridge Street Railway Hotel, corner of Bridge Street; "His Lordship's Larder," St. Enoch Square; The Bedford, George Street; The Cobden, Trongate; The Waverley (Temperance), Sauchiehall Street; Blair's (Temperance), Bath Street; Drummond's, Glassford Street.

Cabs and Carriages.—Cab fares, by distance. Not exceeding one mile (for three or four adults), 1s.; for each additional half-mile, or part thereof, 6d.: not exceeding a mile and a half (for one or two adults), 1s.; for each additional half-mile, or part thereof, 6d. These rates include going from nearest stand to hirer's residence, and waiting ten minutes; but if detained more than ten minutes, 6d. for each additional ten minutes, or part thereof. The fare for any distance beyond five miles to be determined by special agreement. Should the driver require to go more than three hundred yards from the yard or stand to the

hirer's residence, 6d. extra. The hirer has the option of returning at half-fare; and the cabman must wait ten minutes. Thus, a party of four going a distance of four miles, and returning, will pay 6s. If the cab be detained more than ten minutes, 6d. may be charged for each additional ten minutes, or part thereof.

For an airing in the country, not exceeding five miles from the General Post Office, and returning either by the same or a different road, the rate shall be 3s. for the first hour, or part thereof, and 1s. for every additional twenty minutes, or part thereof, the rate of driving being at least six miles an hour, unless the hirer wishes a slower pace.

Two children, above six and under twelve years of age, shall count for one person. No charge for one child above six, or children under six.

The following weights of luggage allowed free of charge:—When one or two persons are conveyed, 112 lbs.; three persons, 84 lbs.; four persons, 56 lbs. When the weight of luggage is in excess of this, the driver may make a charge, not exceeding 6d. The driver to assist in loading and unloading, when required, free of charge.

Double fare, from 12 P.M. until 6 A.M. On Sunday, a fare and a half from 6 A.M. until 12 P.M.

Tram-Cars.—Glasgow is exceedingly well supplied with tram-cars, and the routes have been laid down so as most fully to meet the requirements of its inhabitants for business or pleasure. The charge is 1d. per stage, each route being divided into three, four, five, six, or seven stages,

according to distance. Thus, the route from the *Crescents to Crosshill* is divided into five penny stages—namely, Crescents and Wellington Street, 1d.; Charing Cross and Argyle Street, 1d.; Bath Street and corner of Nelson and Eglinton Streets, 1d.; Argyle Street and Paisley Road Terminus or Maxwell Road, 1d.; Cumberland Street and Crosshill, 1d. The other main routes are:—*Maryhill and Glassford Street*, 3d.: Glassford Street and Rosehall Street, 1d.; Rosehall Street and Garscube Siding (976 Garscube Road), 1d.; Garscube siding and Maryhill Terminus, 1d.

Crosshill and Govanhill or Queen Street or Gordon Street:—Argyle Street (at Union Street) and Maxwell Road, 1d.; Cumberland Street and Crosshill, 1d.; Argyle Street (at Union Street) and Cumberland Street (at Crown Street), 1d.; Queen Street and Caledonia Road, 1d.; Glasgow Cross and Aitkenhead Road, 1d.; Caledonia Road and Govanhill, 1d.

Queen Street to Partick and Whiteinch:—Queen Street Terminus and Finnieston Street, 1d.; Gushet House, Anderston, and Gushet House, Overnewton, 1d.; Finnieston Street and Mansfield Street, Partick, 1d.; Gushet House, Overnewton, and Partick Terminus, 1d.; Gushet House, Overnewton, and Crow Road, Partick, by Whiteinch cars only, 1d.; Mansfield Street, Partick, and Balshagray Avenue, 1d.; Crow Road, Partick, and Whiteinch Burn, 1d.

Dennistoun and St. Vincent Place:—St. Vincent Place and Bellgrove, 1d.; High Street and Dennistoun Terminus, 1d.

Kelvinside Terminus and St. Vincent Place:—St. Vin-

cent Place and Rosehall Street, 1d.; Rosehall Street and Sardinia Terrace, Hillhead, 1d.; Kelvin Bridge and Kelvinside Terminus, 1d.

London Road, Dalrnarnock Road and Bridgeton Cross and Queen Street or Cranstonhill or Paisley Road:—London Road and Candleriggs, 1d.; Dalrnarnock Road and Risk Street, 1d.; Bridgeton Cross and Queen Street, 1d.; Risk Street and Union Street, 1d.; Candleriggs and Cranstonhill, 1d.; Candleriggs and corner of Nelson and Eglinton Streets, 1d.; Union Street and Paisley Road Terminus, 1d.

Kelvin Bridge and Paisley Road or Braehead Street:—Kelvin Bridge and Rosehall Street, 1d.; Rosehall Street and Argyle Street, 1d.; Bath Street and corner of Nelson and Eglinton Streets, 1d.; Argyle Street (at Union Street) and Paisley Road Terminus or Maxwell Road or Cumberland Street (at Crown Street), or Braehead Street, 1d.

Pollokshaws and Shawlands (at Skirving Street) and Queen Street or Gordon Street or Rutherglen Road, or Rutherglen Road and Queen Street:—Argyle Street (at Union Street) and Maxwell Road, 1d.; Cumberland Street and Regent Park Square, 1d.; Maxwell Road and Shawlands (Skirving Street), 1d.; Shawlands (Skirving Street) and Pollokshaws, 1d.; Nelson Street corner and Candleriggs, 1d.; Argyle Street (Union Street) and junction of Rutherglen Loan and Crown Street, 1d.; Queen Street and Rutherglen Road, 1d.

Parkhead Terminus or Whitevale and Paisley Road or Cranstonhill:—Parkhead Terminus and Bellgrove Street, 1d.; Whitevale and Candleriggs, 1d.; Candleriggs and

corner of Nelson and Eglinton Street or Cranstonhill, 1d.; Union Street and Paisley Road Terminus, 1d.

Finnieston Street and Braehead Street or Cumberland Street (at Crown Street) or Govanhill, via Norfolk and Govan Streets:—Argyle Street (at Union Street) and Finnieston Street, 1d.; Argyle Street (at Union Street) and Braehead Street, 1d.; Argyle Street (as before) and Cumberland Street (as before), 1d.; Bishop Street, Anderston, and junction at Norfolk and Bridge Streets, 1d.; junction at Norfolk and Bridge Streets and Aitkenhead Road, 1d.; Caledonia Road and Govanhill, 1d.

Each passenger paying full fare is entitled to 28 lbs. personal luggage free. The following rates are chargeable for the carriage of every description of luggage not personal:—Not exceeding 7 lbs., 2d.; 7 lbs. to 14 lbs., 3d.; 14 lbs. to 28 lbs., 4d.; 28 lbs. to 56 lbs., 1s.

Post Office.—As the hours of delivery and reception of letters, etc., are subject to frequent alterations, the tourist will do well to make inquiries at the nearest post-office, or to obtain the official monthly issue of postal information. There are five despatches daily to Aberdeen, and four deliveries; five to and from Dundee; two to Edinburgh, and five from; eleven to Greenock, and six from; two to and three from Inverness; five despatches to and three deliveries from London.

Libraries.—Circulating libraries, for subscribers only:—The Glasgow Reading Club (Murray and Sons'), 68 Buchanan Street; the Western Book Club (Maclehose's), St. Vincent Street; the West-End Library (Mackinlay's), Sauchiehall Street; and Bryce's Library, Buchanan Street. A single subscription at these libraries is usually *one guinea*.

SUMMER TOURS IN SCOTLAND.

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THE BROOMIELAW BRIDGE - GLASGOW



THE BROOMIELAW, GLASGOW—LOOKING EAST



THE STOCK EXCHANGE, BUCHANAN STREET — GLASGOW



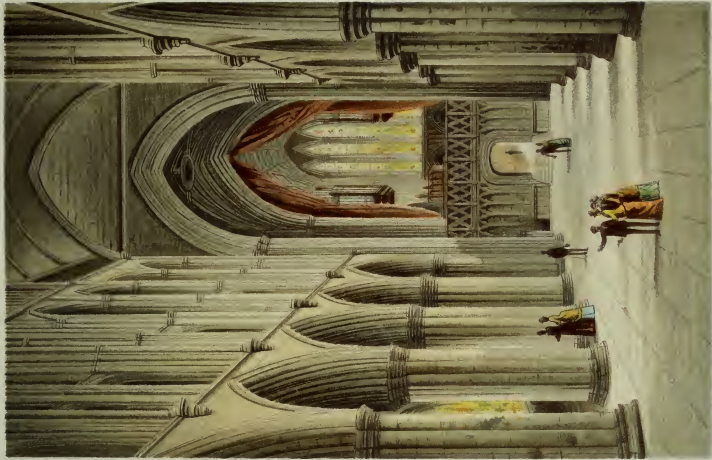
THE ROYAL EXCHANGE, QUEEN STREET — GLASGOW



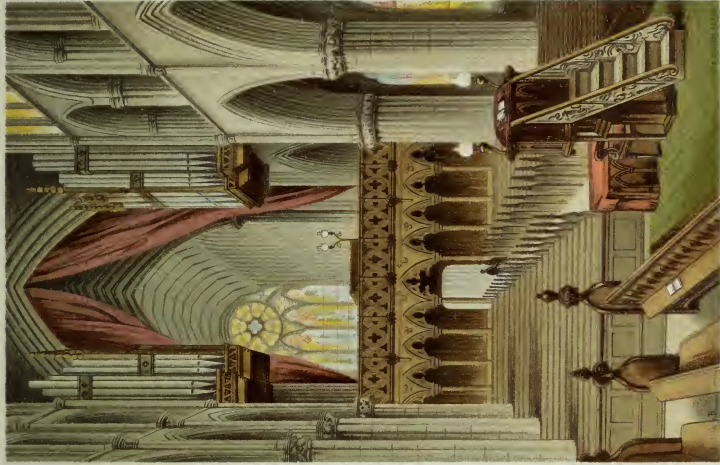
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