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BY-GONE GLASGOW

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"By-gone Glasgow"

SKETCHES OF VANISHED CORNERS

IN THE

CITY AND SUBURBS

FORTY FULL-PAGE DRAWINGS

And Twenty-three Text Illustrations

By DAVID "SMALL"

WITH DESCRIPTIVE LETTERPRESS

By A. H. MILLAR, F.S.A.Scot.

GLASGOW

MORISON BROTHERS, 52 RENFIELD STREET

1896

INTRODUCTION.

Old Theatre Royal, Dunlop Street.

THERE are few studies in the department of antiquities more interesting than those whereby the growth of a great city may be traced; and there are not many fields for theorising more attractive and fertile than those in which the reasons for such a development are considered. The laws that govern the growth of a city are exactly the same as those which determine the progress of any organic creature; and though regular progression may sometimes be interrupted by what appears to be caprice, there is always a definite cause for such a deviation, however obscure that cause may be. As the comparative anatomist can follow, step by step, the gradual alterations in the structure of the skeleton, whereby the lowest type of existence leads up to the highest of the vertebrate animals; so it is possible for the intelligent antiquary to dissect the most civilised of cities, and show the skeleton framework upon which it has been formed. The contrast between the wooden huts of prehistoric times and the magnificent mansions of the present day is not more striking than that found between the first and the last of the vertebrates, and the process of evolution is as distinct in the one as in the other.

Every city has started from a central nucleus, and development from that centre has been regulated by some alteration in its environment. A second nucleus is most frequently formed at some distance from the first, and in process of time the expansions of these two centres come into contact, amalgamate, and are absorbed into each other. In Edinburgh, for instance, the first centre of life was at the Castle. At a later date Holyrood Abbey was founded, and the necessity for a communication between these two points led to the formation of a continuous road from one to the other—the High Street and Canongate, which is really the original spinal-column of modern Edinburgh. In Glasgow the development followed the same law of progress. The Church of St Kentigern, afterwards the Cathedral, stands on the summit of a hill about 300 feet above the level of the river Clyde. Around this edifice the houses of the ecclesiastical officials were erected in early times, and it thus formed a kind of sacerdotal or Levite village. Meanwhile, a distinct colony of salmon-fishers was established at the river-side, and their rude huts formed a smaller, but important industrial village. The ceremonial law of the ecclesiastics made it necessary that they should have an adequate supply of

fish at stated times, and they gradually formed a footpath from the Cathedral to the brink of the river. On the other hand, the desire of the fishermen for tidings of salvation led them to climb the hill to the Cathedral at regular intervals, and the pathway thus became a beaten track, and soon developed into a road. But the ecclesiastics required raiment as well as food, and by-and-by artificers of various kinds settled in the locality, choosing by preference the site beside the river. In course of time an industrial colony of craftsmen was added to the fishing village; and as the fullers and dyers of cloth, by the nature of their occupation, required to be near the river or the running stream of the Molendinar Burn, the lower part of this road to the Cathedral came to be designated the "Walcar-gait" (*vicus Fullonum*), or the street of the walkers and fullers of cloth, a name which it retained till the close of the sixteenth century, since which time it has been called the Saltmarket. This main and only thoroughfare was gradually extended upwards from the river, and downwards from the Cathedral, until it formed a continuous street—the veritable backbone of Glasgow, running from south-west to north-east, and now visible in the Saltmarket and its continuation, the High Street.

As the number of the ecclesiastics connected with the Cathedral increased, accommodation had to be provided for them as near the sacred edifice as possible. This was accomplished by a lateral extension to the west, by the road still called the Rottenrow. The origin of this name has been a fruitful topic of debate, some philologists stating that it is derived from the Low Dutch, Rattoun-Raw, referring to the timber-fronted houses, while others assert that the name is a corruption of Routine-Row, because of the ecclesiastical processions made between the houses of the officials and the Cathedral. Neither explanation is quite satisfactory; but it is certain that the road was designated "Rattoun-Raw" in the fourteenth century. The first eastern extension of the ecclesiastical village was caused probably by the foundation of the Chapel of Little St Mungo, or "St Mungo's Kirk without the Walls," which stood near the site of the Saracen's Head Inn in the Gallowgate, and was reached by a footpath from the Cathedral that led south-eastward by the Drygate and the Ladywell Lone. Several parsonages existed until lately at the junction of Drygate and High Street, and these marked the beginning of this extension to the east. The first Market Cross of Glasgow stood near this spot, at the "Bell o' the Brae." As Glasgow was "a Bishop's burgh," the Cross had been placed in proximity to the Cathedral for obvious reasons, and was only superseded gradually by the later Cross at the junction of High Street and Trongate. Its first position would naturally attract the secular community to the quarter, and thus the continuous line of the High Street frontage was slowly evolved.

The growth of the trading community by the river-side also demanded lateral extension, and this was soon found. The Chapel dedicated to St Thanew, mother of St Kentigern, was situated to the west of the Walcar-gait or Saltmarket, near the place where St Enoch's Church now stands. It is not quite clear whether there was another Chapel about this spot dedicated to St Thomas the Martyr; but the probability is that there was only one Chapel, with a double dedication to St Thanew and St Thomas. The Chapel had to be reached by the early dwellers in the Walcar-gait, and thus a

footpath through the green fields was formed by the feet of pious worshippers. This rural pathway was the beginning of the busiest thoroughfare in Scotland,—the Trongate and Argyll Street of Glasgow. The eastward extension, by what is now known as the Gallowgate, had a similar origin. The Chapel of Little St Mungo, as already mentioned, stood near the Saracen's Head Inn at Little Dowhill; and while the priests reached it by the Drygate, the people formed a more direct road for themselves by the Gallowgate. Here, then, are the spinal-column and the earliest ribs of ancient Glasgow. The inhabitants left their homes by the river-side, and wended on solemn occasions either northwards to the Cathedral, westwards to the Chapel of St Thanew, or eastwards to the Chapel of Little St Mungo, and the footpaths made by them through the grassy fields determined the form and fashion of a great city.

The process of evolution never ceases as long as there is vitality in a city. It may be interrupted for a time by some political event, some historical episode, or some commercial disaster; but the moment that the cause of temporary paralysis is removed, the growing process goes on. There are periods when the progress of population is slow, but the introduction of a new industry, the advent of a new era such as was inaugurated when steam was applied as a motive-power, or the opening up of a fresh avenue for commerce, may cause the population to increase by leaps and bounds. It has been calculated that in the middle of the sixteenth century the population of Glasgow did not exceed 4500. Fifty years afterwards this figure had mounted up to 7644; and when the Union of the Parliaments took place in 1707, Glasgow had only 12,766 inhabitants. The rapid development of the trade with America began to affect the population after this time, and in 1740 the number had increased to 17,034. The city was then bounded on the west by the West Port at the junction of Stockwell and Trongate, and on the east by the Gallowgate Port, at the corner of St Mungo's Lane and Gallowgate. Ten years afterwards the western extension was begun by the opening up of the West Gait (now Argyll Street), and by the extension of the city northwards by Candleriggs. During the eighteenth century a number of little burghs had been formed outside the municipal boundaries. Calton on the east, Gorbals (including Hutchesontown, Tradeston, and Laurieston) on the south of the river, Anderston and Finnieston on the west, and Partick and Maryhill on the west and north-west, had formed a girdle round the old burgh, each being a centre of activity. The same process of increase and absorption which had united the sacerdotal village and the tradesmen's settlement in early days, ultimately brought about the annexation of all these extra-municipal burghs, with the solitary exception of Partick, which has retained its self-government despite repeated attempts at annexation. When the Annexation Act of 1891 was passed, the population of Glasgow, by the census of that year, was 656,185, while the adjacent burghs, which were practically portions of the city, numbered 111,581, making the total of 1891 amount to 767,766. In the valuable volume on "Glasgow, its Municipal Organisation and Administration," published in 1896, by Sir James Bell, Bart., Lord Provost of Glasgow, and James Paton, the statement is made that in this year the population of Glasgow, including the suburbs, inhabited chiefly

by Glasgow citizens or supported by the trade of the city, amounts to about 900,000 persons. No other burgh in Scotland has increased in such gigantic proportions within one hundred and fifty years.

While the city was extending beyond the boundaries, great changes were taking place within the old royalty. As the merchants removed to the suburbs from their mansions in the Saltmarket, the Stockwell, and the Trongate, these houses were tenanted by a working-class population, and they soon became densely overcrowded. The quaint old Saltmarket houses, shown at the end of the Introduction, strikingly display the fluctuation in the city. One of these timber-fronted houses was the residence of John Anderson of Dowhill, Lord Provost of Glasgow, at the close of the seventeenth century. In the middle of the nineteenth century it was tenanted by inhabitants of the lowest class. The oldest part of the city was necessarily the least sanitary, yet it was inhabited by a class that required special care in sanitation. Attempts at reform were made about 1848, by the compulsory removal of many of the decayed houses in High Street and Saltmarket; but little provision was made for the housing of evicted tenants, and the consequence was that the trouble was only shifted to new localities. About 1860 several gigantic schemes were proposed by some of the Railway Companies, whereby many of the worst portions of the old city would be cleared away. Almost contemporaneous with these proposals, a number of philanthropic citizens formed themselves into a Company, with the purpose of acquiring ruinous buildings, that these might be removed and replaced by modern tenements; and this Company ultimately developed into the City Improvement Trust, which was called into existence by the Act passed 11th June 1866. By this Act, powers of compulsory purchase were conferred upon the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council, and these officials were empowered to impose a rate of sixpence per pound for five years. The Act of 1866 was only to be in force for five years; but on its expiry in 1871 a new Act was obtained, limiting the assessment to threepence per pound, and extending its duration for other five years. The powers of compulsory purchase expired in 1876, but the Improvement Trustees by that time had cleared away some of the worst dens in the city, though they had not succeeded in inducing builders to take up the feus, which were necessarily expensive. The financial crisis caused by the City of Glasgow Bank failure in 1878 paralysed the building trade in Glasgow, and the Improvement Trustees, who had been indirectly the cause of vast building speculations in the city and suburbs, suffered along with their neighbours. An Amendment Act was passed in 1880 to clear away their pecuniary embarrassments, to give additional borrowing powers, and to remove the limitation of time for assessment, but enacting that the rate should not exceed twopence per pound. Since that time the Trustees have effected many improvements in the city. They have replaced old buildings by new structures, have widened streets, have acquired several public parks, and have provided open spaces in various parts of the city that were formerly overcrowded. During the existence of this Trust its members have been often submitted to severe criticism, and even after thirty years of work for the benefit of the public, they have not been universally regarded as benefactors of the race. But it cannot be denied that the Glasgow of to-day is

vastly superior in everything that makes a city great to the by-gone Glasgow of thirty years ago.

The operations of the Railway Companies have been as destructive of the antiquities in the city as were those of the Improvement Trustees. Their earliest spheres of operation were in the oldest quarter of Glasgow,—the Saltmarket, Gallowgate, and High Street. The proposal to form a station on the site of Glasgow College dates back to 1846, but it was then scouted as a wicked dream that would never be realised, though parliamentary powers were taken to allow of the sale of the buildings. Within eighteen years (1864) these venerable buildings were sold, and in 1870 the College Station was opened, while the Senatus of the University had concluded negotiations for the erection of the new University at Gilmorehill. The whole of the east side of High Street from the Havannah to Græme Street is now devoted to railway service. In the Gallowgate the old thoroughfare of the Spoutmouth has been obliterated; and the Bridgegate has been so much altered by the railway line, which crosses it diagonally, that it could not now be recognised by anyone who had not seen it for thirty years. Dunlop Street, which was designed as a splendid thoroughfare to the river when Argyll Street was opened, has been destroyed by an inelegant railway bridge. The importance of this street is indirectly shown by the fact that it was twice chosen as the best site for a theatre,—first in 1785, and again in 1839, when the building sketched in the initial of the Introduction was built, and continued for a time to be the only high-class theatre in Glasgow. Though it was burned in 1863, the building was repaired, and the theatre was carried on successfully by the late Edmund Glover till the place was purchased by the Union Railway Company in 1868. In quite another part of the city the devastations by the Railway Companies have been equally remarkable. The Central Station, at the corner of Gordon Street and Hope Street, is a notable instance. Where it stands there was formerly a street called Alston Street, which ran from Argyll Street to Gordon Street. It was principally occupied by grain stores, huge nine-storey buildings with narrow windows, presenting a most dreary and forbidding appearance. These erections have been entirely swept away, and Alston Street has been abolished. The United Presbyterian Church where Dr Beattie long ministered, and which stood on the opposite side of Gordon Street from the Central Station, has also been removed, and so too has the Gaelic Chapel which was at the north-west corner of Hope Street and Gordon Street. The "Sandy Green" in Hope Street, facing the west end of Gordon Street, where Franconi's Hippodrome used to be erected, is now the site of palatial business premises, with a splendid arcade from Waterloo Street to Bothwell Street. The last-named street, which for many years had a most forlorn appearance, is now being gradually filled along its course with imposing blocks of buildings, and promises to become one of the main avenues to the west from the centre of the city. All these changes have taken place within the last thirty years, and it was the rapidity with which these transformations were being effected that suggested the preservation in this volume of some of the relics of By-gone Glasgow.

Close in Saltmarket, 1874.

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OLD BARONY CHURCH.—1877

I.

OLD BARONY CHURCH.

Doorway of Crypt, Glasgow Cathedral.

THE quaint old Church which stood near the entrance to the Cathedral burying-ground was a typical example of the style of ecclesiastical architecture that prevailed towards the close of the eighteenth century. It was built in 1798, and was regarded by the vitiated taste of the time as a splendid structure, though this opinion had altered long before the building was demolished. The Church was faced with dressed corner-stones, but the whole frontage was plastered over in the rude style known as "rough-harling," and the edifice thus presented a very mean and common-place appearance. The interior was similarly antiquated and inconvenient, having galleries clumsily fixed on three sides, and an awkward pulpit reached by a plain wooden stair. Yet, severely simple as this building was, the four ministers who occupied the pulpit have left honoured names in the roll of the Established Church of Scotland. It was through the energy of the Rev. John Burns, D.D., that the church was built. He had been admitted as assistant to the Rev. Laurence Hill in 1770, and became his successor in 1773. From that time until his death in 1839 he continued in this pastorate, dying in his ninety-sixth year, after a connection with the Barony Church extending over sixty-nine years,—the longest period for one ministry on record. Dr Burns was the father of a distinguished family. His eldest son was Dr John Burns, Professor of Surgery at Glasgow University; the second son was Allan Burns, M.D., who held a medical appointment at the Imperial Court of Russia. Other two sons, James Burns of Kilmahew, and the late Sir George Burns, Bart., were among the founders of the Cunard Company, and were the original partners of the famous Glasgow shipping firm of Messrs G. & J. Burns. Dr Burns was succeeded, in 1839, by Dr William Black, who had been appointed assistant and successor ten years before. Dr Black continued in this charge till his death in 1851, when the late Dr Norman Macleod was inducted as minister of the Barony Church, and remained in that position till his death in 1872. There was no minister in the Church of Scotland of his time whose name was so familiar throughout the civilised world as was that of Norman Macleod. Though he was colloquially known as "Macleod of the Barony," to distinguish him from his brother, Dr Donald Macleod of Park Church, it has been said of Norman Macleod that "his parish was the world." His successor was the Rev. J. Marshall Lang, D.D.,

who was inducted in 1873, and is still (1896) minister of the Parish. The proposal to open up the space near the old Barony Church to form Infirmary Square involved the removal of the building, and a splendid new church was erected on ground nearly opposite the old site, and was opened in 1889. The abandoned church was demolished a short time before that date.

Long before Dr Burns had got the Barony Church built, there had been several notable ministers connected with Barony Parish. From ancient charters it appears that the "Barronie" was regarded as distinct from the "Parish of Glasgow" in very early times, and the charge was held as part of the See of Glasgow specially under the charge of the Archbishop. After the Reformation the Barony Parish was formally disjoined from the Parish of Glasgow in 1594, and Donald M'Kilvorie was the first Protestant minister. At that time the congregation of the Barony met in the Crypt of the Cathedral, which was known in the city as "the Laigh Hie Kirk," and in this place worship was continued until Dr Burns persuaded the landward heritors to build the Church shown in the accompanying picture. Amongst the distinguished ministers of the Parish before Dr Burns's time, two are worthy of special notice. The famous Zachary Boyd was minister from 1623 till his death in 1653, and it was in the Crypt of Glasgow Cathedral that he preached before Oliver Cromwell, and "railed at him to his very face." Zachary Boyd was succeeded by Donald Cargill, who will ever be remembered as one of the martyred Covenanters. He was inducted to Barony Parish in 1655, but was deposed in 1662 for "not keeping a day of thanksgiving for his Majesty's restoration." Cargill joined with Richard Cameron in founding the Reformed Presbyterian sect, afterwards known as Cameronians, and after many hairbreadth escapes, he was captured, tried for treason, and executed at Edinburgh on 27th July 1681, being then in the sixty-second year of his age.

When the Barony Parish was disjoined in 1594, the Town Council expressly stipulated that they were not to be "burdenit with seating or bigging of kirks, nor furnishing nae mae ministers nor they hae already." Hence the setting apart of the Crypt of the Cathedral as a meeting-place. In 1609 it was decided that there should be "ane convenient stipend provided, with a mans and gleib;" but this had not been done in Zachary Boyd's time, and even when Dr Burns was minister the stipend did not exceed £150, including an allowance in lieu of a manse, and the sole produce from the glebe, which was let to a cowfeeder. As the whole of the glebe-lands are now feued, the living is reckoned one of the richest in Scotland.

OLD COLLEGE CHURCH. — 1876.

II.

OLD COLLEGE CHURCH.

THE quaint edifice known as the College Church, which stood on the east side of High Street, near the University, occupied the site of the Chapel of the Dominicans or Blackfriars, as portion of the Blackfriars Monastery. Though little is known regarding the history of this Monastery, it is certain that it was one of the wealthiest institutions of its kind in Glasgow. Various statements have been made as to its origin, but the most credible account assigns the foundation of the Monastery to William de Bondington, Bishop of Glasgow, giving the date as previous to 1246. As the building of the Cathedral was completed by Bishop William, it is probable that he employed the same workmen to erect the Monastery. The Chapel, which was dedicated to "the Blessed Virgin and St John the Evangelist," seems to have been a wonderful piece of architectural work, for in 1638—four hundred years after its erection—the King's master mason, John Miln, reported that it was "such a noble and ancient Gothic building that the Hie Kirk was very inferior to it," and declared that "it had not its parallel in all Scotland, except Whittairn in Galloway." The Monastery stood near the site of the Chapel, but was destroyed at the Reformation. Amongst the munificent benefactors to the Monastery were Robert the Bruce, who gave a donation in 1315, and the Earls of Lennox, a noble family long connected with Glasgow. In 1451, Isabel, Countess of Lennox in her own right, and Duchess of Albany by her marriage with Murdoch, second Duke of Albany, gave certain lands in Ayrshire and Dumbartonshire towards the endowment of the Monastery. In consequence of this latter gift the Earls of Lennox had the right of burial within the Chapel; and here John Stewart, third Earl of Lennox, was buried in 1526, after his assassination. Glasgow College was founded in 1450, and had its first location in the Rottenrow, but nine years afterwards Lord James Hamilton granted a tenement in High Street, as well as four acres of land at Dowhill, to the College, and this was the beginning of Glasgow University. After the Reformation the Monastery was demolished, though the Chapel was spared. By the Act of 1561 Queen Mary conferred the property of the religious houses upon the Town Council, to be applied towards education, and the Blackfriars Chapel, with thirteen acres of land beside it, was given to the University. The land formed the College Green, and the Chapel became known as the College Church. In February 1589, an application was made to the Principal and Masters of the College "to repair the Blackfriars Kirk, and hold the same wind-fast and water-fast." Before the Tolbooth was built it had been customary, after the Reformation, to confine prisoners in the Bishop's Castle; but that place had become ruinous, and in 1604 the tower of the

College Church was fitted up as a prison, and the beadle was instructed "to let steeplers get nothing but bread and water or small drink, so long as they continue in the Steeple." In 1622 the Church was partially repaired, and as it was not then used by the students as a chapel in connection with the University, it was arranged to set it apart as a place of worship. These repairs had not been sufficient, for after Mr Miln's report already mentioned, it was declared to be in ruins. A contract, dated 6th June 1635, was made between Archbishop Patrick Lindsay, the Magistrates, and the College authorities, by which it was declared that as the Magistrates had raised money for the repairing of the Church, it was handed entirely over to them, the College retaining certain seats in the new Church, but resigning the patronage. The work of rebuilding, however, was not proceeded with for some years afterwards. In 1643, George Duncan of Borrowfield presented 6000 merks to the Magistrates "to be warit and bestowit upon ane bell to be hung in the Steeple of the Blackfriars Kirk." So slowly did the Magistrates move in the matter of repairs, that in 1659 the Church was again declared to be ruinous. At length, in 1668, the building was struck by lightning, and so seriously injured by fire that it had to be partly reconstructed. The tower seems also to have suffered, as in 1670 it was found necessary to take down the bell and have it recast. The old building had been so often patched and repaired that it was ultimately deemed expedient to remove it entirely, and to erect a new church. On 19th June 1699, Provost Peadie laid the foundation stone of the new College Church, and it was opened for public worship on 18th January 1702. This was the building shown in the picture. It was used as an Established Church until the College and grounds were acquired by the City of Glasgow Union Railway Company, when action was taken to have a new church erected on some other site. A suitable place was secured in Wester Craigs Street, where the present Blackfriars Church was opened in 1877. The old College Church was taken down in 1876, and the railway lines connected with College Station are now laid upon its site.

The first Protestant minister of Blackfriars Church was Robert Wilkie, who entered upon the charge in 1621, and continued there till his death in 1640. He was four times Rector of Glasgow University. Amongst the notable ministers were James Durham (1647), afterwards minister of the High Church, and a well-known theological writer; Dr John Gillies (1742-1796), famous both as a preacher and author; Dr John Lockhart (1796-1842), father of the celebrated John Gibson Lockhart, son-in-law of Sir Walter Scott; Dr Peter Napier (1845-1865); James Mackay (1865-1873); and his successor the Rev. Thomas Sommerville, M.A., the present minister.

CLOSE AT 75 HIGH STREET. — 1871.

III.

CLOSE AT 75 HIGH STREET.

Hunterian Museum.

BEFORE the houses in High Street were re-numbered in 1850, the Close known as 75 High Street was the famous "Fiddler's Close," which was removed in 1849. The place shown in the picture, though it bore the same number, was parallel with the Fiddler's Close, on the west side of High Street, a little above Bell Street. It was a representative example of the Glasgow Closes erected subsequent to the great fire in 1677, when, by order of the Council, timber-fronted houses were forbidden to be built. Closes of this kind served the purpose of side-streets from the main thoroughfares in early times, and the fashion survived for many years, even after the opening of spacious passages with causewayed footpaths. It is easy to trace the evolution of the modern city. A footpath through a field was gradually built up on each side continuously. When extensions were necessary, these took the form of "posterior tenements," to which access was obtained through an entrance in the main frontage. These tenements became closes. When a passage through one close led into another thoroughfare it was known as a "through-gaun close," and generally developed into a wynd. The enlarged wynd or vennel was ultimately raised to the dignity of a street. Many of the finished streets in modern Glasgow follow exactly the course of some primitive footpaths through the fields.

The Hunterian Museum building, which was considered one of the finest structures in Glasgow during the first half of this century, was entirely swept away when the University buildings in High Street were purchased by the Railway Company. The story of the Museum was a curious one. Dr William Hunter, the great anatomist, had collected one of the finest private museums in the country while he resided in London. The anatomical and physiological specimens were prepared, for the most part, by his own hands; and he had collected coins and works of art so rare that the Hunterian Museum was unrivalled, in some respects, even by the great Continental museums. It was his purpose to present his collection to the public, and he applied to Lord Bute, then Prime Minister, for the grant of a piece of ground in London, upon which he was prepared to erect a building for its accommodation. His request was refused; but he acquired a site in Windmill Street, London, upon which he built a spacious edifice, at the cost of over £8000, where he kept the Museum during his life. Dr Hunter

died in 1783. By his will he directed that his collection, some time after his death, should be transferred to Glasgow University, where he had matriculated, and should be kept there for the use of students. He set apart £8000 to be expended upon a suitable building; and in 1804 the foundation stone of the Hunterian Museum was laid in the College Green, beside the University in High Street, and the place was completed and opened in 1808. The designer was Mr Stark, and the style was Roman in character, modified to suit the purpose in view. The cost of the building was £12,000. It stood on the east side of the third quadrangle, the access being from the College gate in High Street, though the Museum was quite a distinct structure. A very full description of its contents will be found in the biographical work upon Dr William Hunter and his brother, Dr John Hunter, written by the late Dr George R. Mather, and published in 1893 under the title, "Two Great Scotsmen." When the University was removed to Gilmorehill, a special wing in the new building was erected for the Hunterian Museum. The collection, when transferred to the University, was valued at £65,000, but it is now worth more than double that sum. The coins alone are reckoned of great value, some of the examples being unique; while the library contains over 12,000 volumes, and many manuscripts of extreme rarity. The contents of the Museum were removed to Gilmorehill in 1873, and the old building was demolished shortly after that time.

COURT OFF HIGH STREET.

IV.

COURT OFF HIGH STREET.

IT has been reasonably conjectured that the buildings on the east side of the High Street were erected earlier than those on the west side. Starting from the Cathedral as the nucleus of Old Glasgow, the first extension southwards was made when the houses for the ecclesiastics were built, and these spread out eastward by the Drygate, and westward by the Rottenrow. The first Market Cross of Glasgow stood at the Bell o' the Brae, which was near the point of intersection of Drygate, Rottenrow, and High Street. This formed a new centre for extension, and gradually separate houses were erected south of this point, and chiefly on the east side of the main thoroughfare to the river. No doubt this side was preferred because of its proximity to the Molendinar Burn, for the gardens attached to the houses would stretch eastwards to the bank of the rivulet, and the stream was often referred to in old charters as a boundary. A number of documents, dated about 1500, are quoted in the "Diocesan Registers of Glasgow," relating to houses "on the east side of High Street as you go from the Metropolitan Church to the Cross;" but not one of them alludes to any house on the west side of High Street, south of Rottenrow. The exact date when the Market Cross was removed from the Bell o' the Brae to the foot of High Street is not recorded; but a charter, dated 1426, alludes to "the Mercat Cross in St Thanew's Gait" (that is, the Trongate), so that there must have been two Crosses in Glasgow during the fifteenth century. The erection of this Cross at the junction of High Street and Trongate would naturally lead to the extension of buildings in that quarter, and thus, in course of time, the houses extending southward would meet the dwellings that were gradually extending up the hill, and the east side of High Street would have a continuous frontage, with narrow wynds and vennels running eastward. The lines of these vennels would then be built upon, and the "anterior" or front tenements were thus provided with "posterior" or back lands, generally built around a square courtyard. The picture shows one of these courts, which, though of a comparatively modern date, has, no doubt, been erected upon an earlier foundation. It was reached by the narrow passage that occupied the site of what is now M'Pherson Street.

The tower staircase is worthy of notice, as a survival of a very old style of architecture. The Round Towers at Brechin and Abernethy were built beside the churches, so that the relics and treasures might be removed to them for safety in case of an attack. The Border Peels were also built in this form, as being most suitable for defensive purposes. In course of time the ecclesiastical towers were absorbed into the architecture of the churches, and now survive in the form of spires or belfreys; and in

the same way the circular peel became a portion of the square castle. It was long before this method of absorption was adopted in domestic architecture; and the circular outside stair of modern times is a survival of the old defended staircase that gave access to a dwelling. The plan of having the staircase of a house wholly within the walls does not date much farther back than the end of last century.

There is no part of Old Glasgow that has been more altered during the past fifty years than the east side of High Street, between the Cross and Duke Steeet. Maps of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries show a continuous line of buildings on this side of the street from the corner of the Gallowgate to the Old Vennel. In M'Arthur's map, published in 1778, several closes are shown running eastward from High Street, between the Cross and the Old Vennel, but no street or wynd of any importance is indicated. Above the Old Vennel, on the same side, was Blackfriars Wynd, which gave access to College Green. Then came the entrance to the College Church. The frontage of the College buildings was continuous to the corner of New Vennel, on the south side of which was the wall enclosing the College gardens. A block of closely-built tenements stood between the New Vennel and "The Havannah," as it was familiarly called, a street running almost parallel with Duke Street of a later date. There was no street running eastward from the High Street, in 1778, between the Havannah and the Drygate.

The first great change in the locality was the opening up of Græme Street in 1783, the new street being practically a development of the Old Vennel. It was named after Robert Græme, the proprietor of the ground, who was Sheriff-Substitute in Glasgow. About fifty years later M'Pherson Street was opened up; and, still later, the Improvement Trust acquired many of the old buildings subsequent to 1866, and cleared these away. Then the operations of the Railway Companies in that quarter speedily transformed the east side of the High Street beyond recognition. The whole space between Græme Street and the Havannah, including the site of the College, was purchased, the old structures were removed, and stores, depôts, and offices connected with the railway system were erected, and now occupy the whole frontage of High Street between these two points. It may thus be said that the east side of High Street has been reconstructed within the last half century.

OLD HOUSES, LADYWELL.—1873.

V.

OLD HOUSES, LADYWELL.

M'Pherson Street.

THE passage known as Ladywell Street is one of the oldest roads in the city of Glasgow. It was originally a footpath that followed the course of the Molendinar Burn, and formed at one time the chief access to the Cathedral from the south-east. The "Ladywell Lone" started from the Gallowgate, followed the course of Barrack Street, and led directly northward to the Cathedral. There is every probability that it was in existence before the Drygate—a much more pretentious street—was formed; though the fact that many of the houses of the clergy were in the Drygate and Rottenrow gave these passages more importance. The date of the foundation of the Lady Well is not known, although its very name implies an early origin. It is mentioned by M'Ure, in 1736, as one of the sixteen public wells then in use, and it was still resorted to, according to Cleland, in 1820. Shortly after that date it was found expedient to discontinue this well, and it was closed, and a niche built in 1835 to mark its former position. This erection had fallen into disrepair, but it was rebuilt by the Merchants House in 1874, and an inscription placed over the niche recording its restoration. The Drygate Brig crossed the Molendinar Burn from Ladywell Lone, and by this route the priests found their way to the Chapel of Little St Mungo, which was situated in the Gallowgate. The opening up of Duke Street in 1794, and the formation of John Knox Street, which was projected in 1849, deprived Ladywell Lone of its importance as an access to the city.

M'Pherson Street is a comparatively modern street, having been formed in 1849, when many of the old buildings on the east side of High Street were removed, and was named after Alexander M'Pherson, an energetic builder of the time. On M'Arthur's "Survey of Glasgow," published in 1778, this side of the High Street is shown as having a continuous frontage from the corner at the Gallowgate to Blackfriars' Wynd. The principal carriers' quarters at the beginning of this century were located at what was then 52 High Street; and the picture forming the initial letter shows a tenement in M'Pherson Street, which survived the devastation that resulted in the reconstruction of the High Street frontage on the east side.

HIGH STREET FROM CROSS STEEPLE TO BELL STREET — 1870.

VI.

HIGH STREET FROM CROSS STEEPLE TO BELL STREET.

THE building at the south-west corner of High Street, adjoining the Cross Steeple, survived the changes in the neighbourhood, and gave an indication of the grandeur of that locality long after its glory had departed. About the middle of the seventeenth century the buildings at the corners of the four streets that met at the Cross—High Street, Trongate, Saltmarket, and Gallowgate—were uniform in design. They were erected with open piazzas, the buildings being supported on massive pillars, and a covered way or arcade was thus provided where the citizens might promenade without interrupting traffic. It is said that this design was the work of Sir William Bruce of Kinross, by whom Holyrood Palace was completed. This arcaded passage was carried down the west side of Saltmarket to the site of Princes Street, and up the west side of High Street for a considerable distance. The last of the Saltmarket piazza disappeared when Gibson's Land fell in 1823; but the High Street piazza still remains, though now greatly altered in appearance. The space of the passage was taken into the shops, and the frontage on the ground floor carried out to the level of the upper part of the building. Mr William King, cooper, who long occupied the shop at No. 9 High Street, left the arched passage open, and displayed his goods within the space; but the other shops were altered so that the front windows were on the line of the old pillars.

Various descriptions of Glasgow, written in the eighteenth century, allude to the buildings at the Cross as forming the best part of the city. Daniel Defoe published his "Tour through Great Britain" in 1724, and it has been supposed that he visited Scotland shortly before that date; but it has been proved by Defoe's latest biographer (Thomas Wright, "Life of Daniel Defoe," 1894) that this visit was made forty years before, between 1684-88. His references to the streets at the Cross thus allude to their appearance at the time of the Revolution. He writes:—"The four principal streets are the fairest for breadth, and the finest built that I have seen in one city together. The houses are all of stone, and generally uniform in height as well as in front. The lower storeys for the most part stand on vast square Doric columns, with arches which open into the shops, adding to the strength as well as beauty of the building." Richard Pocock, Bishop of Meath, visited Glasgow in 1760, and as his letters, published by the Scottish History Society in 1887 ("Pocock's Tours through Scotland," edited by D. W. Kemp), have not hitherto been quoted in any historical account of the city, the following passage is of interest:—"Glasgow is finely situated on the Clyde. The old town is on a hill at some distance from the river, bounded to the east by a rivulet [Molendinar Burn] which runs in a rocky glyn. The Cathedral is at the east end. The

rest of the hill is formed into gardens to the south, which have a pretty effect, though they have very few fruit trees in them. The new town consists of two streets nearly a measured mile in length, with several other streets crossing at right angles. The town is finely built of hewn stone. Most of the houses are four storeys high, and some five. The streets are extremely well paved, and in the middle of them is a stone a foot broad, and in some a stone also on each side, on which the people walk, but mostly in the middle. Several merchants have grand houses. They have a fine old town-house, and a beautifull new town-house adjoyning to it." From this description it will be noticed that Glasgow retained many rural features in the heart of the city less than a century and a half ago.

Another little-known account of a visit to Glasgow, by an anonymous writer, in 1781, was published in the *Scottish Antiquary* for October 1896. The portion relating to the Cross and the streets beside it, reads thus:—"The town of Glasgow consists of one very long principal street, of a mile and a half's extent, and of many others striking off on either side. At the Cross, where the merchants walk between one and two, this street is intersected with one equally handsome running straight across it, forming an excellent prospect of four beautiful and regular streets, and in all the four corners formed by them, the houses for a considerable length each way are built upon piazzas. The meeting of these four streets forms here by far the handsomest part of the town. Here is the Tolbooth, and next to it the Exchange, both very fine buildings. Under the Exchange the piazzas are by far the best, being considerably wider and more commodious for walking than the others, and before it is an equestrian statue of King William. As to the cross streets of Glasgow, I observed that they are generally short, and are almost always terminated with a vista of a good house or church, built immediately opposite to the end of them. In the course of this forenoon we made the compleat circuit of this city, and a great part of it twice over."

The tenement with piazza which stood at the west corner of Saltmarket and Trongate belonged to the Merchants House; and it was here that the famous brothers Foulis had their printing establishment in the middle of last century. The east corner of Saltmarket and Gallowgate was occupied by a tenement belonging to the Trades House, which was removed when London Street was opened up in 1824. The house with piazza at the south-east corner of High Street was long occupied by the firm of John M'Intyre & Co., drapers; and when the old building was taken down in 1849, and a splendid new warehouse was erected on its site for the firm, the name of "John M'Intyre Corner" was given to the place. From a very remote period the ground at this corner was known as "Golden Acre."

TONTINE, AND CROSS STEEPLE.

VII.

TONTINE, AND CROSS STEEPLE.

Old Tolbooth.

WHEN the second Market Cross was erected at the foot of High Street, the centre of commercial traffic within the burgh was shifted, and this alteration has affected the subsequent development of Glasgow in a remarkable manner. The original Cross at the Bell o' the Brae had been placed there so as to be in proximity to the Cathedral, and it was a proof of ecclesiastical supremacy as long as Glasgow remained a "bishop's burgh." But the erection of a new Cross at a point much nearer the river than the Cathedral was the first step towards the emancipation of the burgh from priestly control. The exact date of the building of this new Cross has not been recorded; but in a charter, dated 1426, relating to a property in the Trongate, that street is described as "the great street extending from the Market Cross to the Chapel of St Thomas, Martyr, and St Thanew." In 1489 James IV. granted the privilege of a free tron to the burgesses of Glasgow; and as the Tron, or public weighing apparatus, was put up in St Thanew's Road,—afterwards called Trongate,—this fact indirectly proves that the trade of the burgh was conducted, not at the Bell o' the Brae, but at the foot of High Street. The old Cross, however, was in existence in 1605, and on May 17, 1607, the Session Records mention that "the market has now been a long time, and still remains, at the Cross in Trongate, to the great grief of the upper inhabitants." The Cross at the Bell o' the Brae was a simple stone pillar with transverse arms, and the second Cross had apparently been similar in form; but in course of time an alteration had been made upon it by the building of a guard-house around the pillar, thus making it resemble the Cross recently reconstructed beside St Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh. On 1st October 1659, the Town Council, considering that this guard-house defaced the Cross, ordered that the whole building should be removed; and thus nothing was left to Glasgow but the name of the Cross, which still survives.

There is ample evidence that a Tolbooth, containing the Town Hall or *Prætorium*, where the meetings of the Head Burgh Court were held, was in existence beside the Cross at the foot of the High Street in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, though no description of its appearance is known to exist. In course of time the building became ruinous, and a new Tolbooth had to be built. Various dates have been given by different historians of Glasgow for this erection. Dr Cleland assigns it to 1603, but as his own

description refers to the initials of Charles I. on the Steeple, it must have been subsequent to the death of James VI. in 1625. Other writers have given the date of the new Tolbooth as 1636; but the matter is conclusively settled by the Council Minute for 11th February 1626, in which the Provost and Bailies are instructed to agree with the mason "anent the down-taking of the Tolbeuth," and by the Minute of 15th May 1626, which declares that "the said day the grund stane of the Tolbeuth of Glasgow was laid." The appearance of this new Tolbooth is shown by the small initial letter sketch, taken from an old print. The Town Hall was used as a Council Chamber until the new Town Hall, west of the Tolbooth, was completed in 1740; and after that period the Tolbooth was kept as a prison until 1812, when the whole building was taken down, only the Steeple being left as a relic. Dr Cleland, who purchased the building in 1812, thus describes the Tolbooth:—"It was a handsome Gothic building, with turrets and embrasures, and of the same style of finishing as the original Steeple, which still remains at the Cross. On the south side of the Steeple the Archbishop's arms are cut in bas-relief, St Mungo's head appears, mitred, on a shield, etc., with two salmon for supporters. On the north side of the Steeple crowns and other emblems of royalty are displayed, along with the letters C. R., the jail having been built during the reign of Charles I." The prison and court-house at the Cross, where the Justiciary Courts were once held, were acquired by Dr Cleland for £8000, and he built the present corner tenement, nearest to the Steeple, in 1814. In 1790, when the north-eastern turret had to be repaired, the spikes were found upon which the heads of rebels and Covenanters had been fixed during the "killing times."

The Town Hall within the Tolbooth was found inconvenient, and in 1735 the Council decided to build a new place, suitable for a Council Chamber and Municipal Offices. Several small houses and a piece of waste ground adjoining the Tolbooth were acquired from Mr John Graham of Dougalstoun in that year, and in 1736 the foundation stone of the new Town Hall was laid by Provost Coulter. The building contract was taken by Deacon Corse, but the work was personally supervised by his foreman, the famous Mungo Nasmyth, who afterwards built St Andrew's Church. Along the front there was an open piazza formed with square pillars and arches, the keystones of the arches having grotesque masques, carved by Nasmyth's own hands, and known long after as "the Tontine faces." The Assembly Hall, adjoining the Town Hall, was built by public subscription, but was soon found "too small for the city." In 1781, a company was formed on the tontine system, with the purpose of erecting an adequate Assembly Hall and Coffee-Room. The Tontine Hotel was opened in November 1782. Under the City Improvement Trust the building was acquired in 1864, and was altered and made suitable for the drapery business which was carried on under the name of the "Tontine House."

After the sale of the Tolbooth in 1812, the Municipal Chambers were removed to the South Prison, Jail Square, and remained there till the County Buildings in Ingram Street were completed in 1844. The splendid pile of Municipal Buildings in George Square was erected in 1883-89, and sufficient accommodation is provided for the increase of the city during the next century.

HOUSE AT TONTINE CLOSE, TRONGATE.— 1868.

VIII.

HOUSE AT TONTINE CLOSE, TRONGATE.

WHEN the Tontine Assembly Hall was erected in 1782, the adjoining ground was unoccupied. The building shown in the picture was built early in the present century. It was intended to be occupied by well-to-do merchants, its proximity to the Exchange in front of the Tontine making it very convenient for this purpose. But as the city extended westward, and the business centre was removed nearer the new Exchange in Queen Street, this building rapidly degenerated. The flats were divided into small houses, and the status of the inhabitants declined. By the middle of this century the Tontine Close had become notorious as the resort of the lowest criminals, and shared the evil repute of the Black Boy Close in the Trongate and the Fiddler's Close in the High Street. As there was a communication between the head of the Tontine Close and the pend behind the Tolbooth, called the "Justiciary Close," it was easy for the street robber, after committing a daring theft in the Trongate, to make his escape by this circuitous way into the High Street, and thus baffle pursuit. At a later date the police found it necessary to barricade many of the "through-gaun" closes in the locality by erecting strong iron staunchions, which prevented free passage save to the lawful dwellers in the tenements. The piazza in front of the Tontine was a favourite parade for the recruiting sergeants; and it was no uncommon sight to see smartly dressed representatives of crack regiments of cavalry and infantry marching up and down this limited space, gaily decorated with the streaming many-coloured ribbons that showed they were on recruiting duty. There was a tavern up one stair in the Tontine Close which was the unofficial "howff" of these military men, and was known as "The Rendezvous." Many an adventurous yokel from the country, or unemployed operative, or "Glasgow keelie" tired of his fight against law and order, has taken the bounty-shilling within the Rendezvous, and pledged himself to serve his Queen and country.

The bad reputation of the Tontine Close was so great about forty years ago, that respectable citizens would not venture within its precincts, and timorous people superstitiously avoided it. When the Improvement Trust came into active existence under the Act of 1866, the Tontine Close was included in one of the first areas scheduled. The building was acquired, the disreputable tenants were turned out, and a serious attempt was made to restore its good name. The alterations on the Tontine House abolished the piazza, and thus the military officers no longer attracted the loafers and questionable characters that were wont to congregate in the neighbourhood. But the Tontine Close had become a name synonymous with everything of base repute, and though the building was left standing, it was an unprofitable property for many years

HOUSE AT TONTINE CLOSE, TRONGATE

The scheme early contemplated by the Improvement Trustees was to have an elegant range of buildings, with warehouses, on both sides of the Trongate, from King Street to Saltmarket on the south, and from Nelson Street to the Tontine on the north. The first part of this plan has now been almost accomplished, and it is not unlikely that within a few years the buildings east of Nelson Street will be swept away and replaced by modern structures. The Bill which the Corporation is to promote in 1897 provides for the widening of Nelson Street, and when the new building at the corner of that street and Trongate is erected, the other tenements between that point and the Tontine House will speedily be cleared away. Thus the whole of the oldest part of the Trongate will be renovated on both sides of the street, and the only relics of Old Glasgow left in the locality will be the Cross Steeple and the statue of William III. It is curious to note that in 1812, when the Tolbooth buildings were sold, the motion in the Town Council for removing the Cross Steeple was defeated by a majority of one. Had this intensely practical proposal been carried, the main thoroughfare of Glasgow would have been deprived of its most characteristic link with the olden time.

TRONGATE FROM SALTMARKET TO TRON STEEPLE. — 1871

IX.

TRONGATE FROM SALTMARKET TO TRON STEEPLE.

Laigh Kirk Close.

AROUND that part of the Trongate which lies between High Street and Saltmarket on the east, and King Street and Candleriggs on the west, are clustered recollections of the civic glory of Glasgow during the prosperous years of the eighteenth century. The earliest name of the street called Trongate was "St Thanew's Gait," because it led through the green fields beyond the West Port at Stockwell to the Chapel of St Thomas, Martyr, and St Thanew, which stood near what is now St Enoch's Square. St Thanew was the mother of St Kentigern, and it is stated in the Aberdeen Breviary, printed in 1509, that she was buried beside this Chapel, though some of her bones were preserved as relics in the Cathedral previous to the Reformation. Her name survives in the corrupted form of "St Enoch." When Glasgow obtained the privilege of a tron in 1489, the weighing apparatus was erected in this road, and the street was called the Trongate. The houses from the corner of Saltmarket to the Tron Steeple were built with piazzas similar to those in High Street and Saltmarket (see Plate VI.) after the great fire of 1677, by which the old timber-fronted houses were consumed.

There is proof extant that there were tenements on both sides of St Thanew's Gait before the name "Trongait" had been applied to it. Charters—dated 1426, 1508, and 1511—refer to houses and gardens on the north and south sides of the street, from several of which houses annual contributions were levied for the support of the chaplains at the altars of St Peter, St Paul, and St Kentigern in the Cathedral. The whole block from the centre of the west side of Saltmarket, round the Trongate to the Tron Steeple, was destroyed by the fire of 1677, but some of the later houses remained in existence till they were demolished a few years ago to make way for a splendid modern building. The site of the Tron Church was occupied by the "Collegiate Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St Anne," which was founded and endowed by James Houston, Sub-Dean of Glasgow Cathedral, previous to 1528. Cleland gives the date 1484 as that of the building, but this is doubtful. Under its constitution the Church had a provost, eight canons or prebendaries, and three chaunters, and the revenues were principally drawn from lands in Glasgow and the neighbourhood. A "sang-schule" stood on the west side of the Church, facing the Trongate. The manse was in the

field where the Laigh Kirk Close at a later date gave access to the Tron Church of Protestant times, and it was in existence at the middle of the present century. The revenues of the Collegiate Church were appropriated by the Town Council at the Reformation, and for many years the building was left unoccupied. At length, in 1593, it was renovated, all the altars were removed, and the Church became a Protestant place of worship. It was known as "the Laigh Kirk" to distinguish it from "the Hie Kirk" or Cathedral. In 1637 the Steeple was built, and as the tron, or public weighing apparatus, was immediately in front of it, the weights were frequently kept in the lower part of the tower, hence it was named the "Tron Steeple," and the Church of St Mary was popularly called the "Tron Kirk." This Church continued to be used until it was destroyed by fire in 1793. Various contradictory accounts of this fire have been given by Glasgow historians. The following contemporary description of the incident is from the *Scots Magazine* for 1793:—"Friday morning, Feb. 15, about five o'clock, the Tron Church in Glasgow was observed to be on fire, and notwithstanding the exertions of the inhabitants, that ancient fabric was totally consumed by seven. The Session-House has, for some time past, been used as the city guard, and at three o'clock, when the patrole left it, all was safe; from which, and the fire being so general throughout the Church, it is conjectured to have been wilfully done, as the two candlesticks belonging to the Session-House were found in the grate after the fire was over. The inhabitants around were considerably alarmed, and much removal of furniture took place; it was, however, by the assistance of the engines, prevented from communicating to any other building." A new church was built in 1794 on the site, and it was within its walls that Dr Thomas Chalmers preached from 1815 till 1819. Attempts have been repeatedly made by the Town Council to have the Tron Church and Steeple removed; and though these have been hitherto unsuccessful, it seems inevitable that within a few years the Tron Steeple—one of the most picturesque objects in the Trongate—will be swept away.

When M'Ure wrote his "History of Glasgow" in 1736, he described the Laigh Kirk Close under the name of "Armour's Wynd." This designation had been given from the circumstance that Bailie Armour had his residence there. He was in the Town Council from 1717 till 1725, and his house faced Gibson's Wynd, afterwards called Princes Street. Armour's Wynd, which had been originally the road leading to the cemetery beside the Church, was opened through to Princes Street about 1750, and after the first Post-Office was established in Princes Street the Laigh Kirk Close became a convenient access thither from the Trongate. The whole of the buildings in the Laigh Kirk Close have been removed under the operations of the Improvement Trust.

CORNER OF KING STREET AND TRONGATE. — 1876

X.

CORNER OF KING STREET AND TRONGATE.

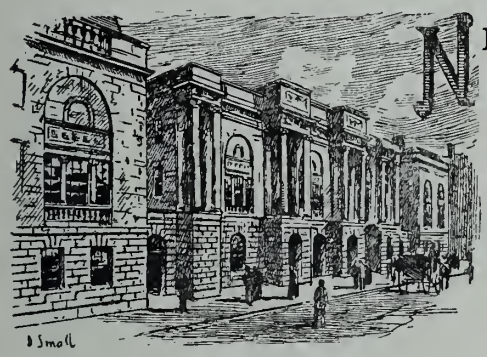
BEFORE the opening up of King Street in 1724, the only access to the Trongate for passengers that came to the city from the south side of the river by the bridge at the foot of Stockwell was along the Bridgegate and up Old Wynd, New Wynd, or the Saltmarket. The Stockwell Port shut off the road by the Stockwell, and these three narrow streets provided the sole means for reaching the centre of the city. Corn-fields extended from the back of the houses in the Trongate down to the Goosedubs and the Bridgegate. The Town Council, finding it expedient to open a wide street in this locality, purchased the ground, with the few houses upon it, for £1300 sterling, and laid out the space for feuing, naming the street after George I. It is a curious instance of the persistence of a popular name, that this street was known as "the New Street" up till a few years ago; possibly as a testimony against the Hanoverian designation. Gibson's Wynd was widened shortly after this time, and was named Princes Street in honour of Frederick, Prince of Wales, son of George II. and father of George III.

M'Ure, writing in 1736 regarding King Street, says, "there is a great dale of waist ground within this street for builders to build on." In 1755 the Council erected Flesh Markets in King Street,—a beef market on the east side, and a mutton market on the west side. The operations of the railways and the Improvement Trust have quite transformed the lower portion of King Street. A sketch of the Trongate in 1774, made by James Brown, merchant, Glasgow, is reproduced in "The Old Country Houses of the Old Glasgow Gentry"; and it is remarkable that the building shown in the accompanying picture was unaltered, though it was sketched in 1876, a century later than the other.

CORNER OF NELSON STREET AND BELL STREET.—1878.

XI.

CORNER OF NELSON STREET AND BELL STREET.



Old Athenæum, Ingram Street.

NELSON STREET was opened in 1798, and was named after Admiral Nelson, who gained in that year the famous victory of the Nile. Previous to this time a narrow wynd, called "Dunbar's Close," occupied the site of Nelson Street, leading from Bell Street to the Sugar House as an open lane, then giving access to Trongate by a wide "pend," the frontage to Trongate being continuous. The house at the west corner of Nelson Street, through which the pend led from Trongate into the wynd, was known in the middle of last century as "Donald's Land," and it was here that Sir John Moore, the hero of Corunna, was born in 1761. His father, Dr Moore, the author of "Zeluco," and the correspondent of Robert Burns, lived here for many years. When the street was opened through, the eastern side of Donald's Land was rebuilt, and it remained as part of the Nelson Street frontage till 1855, when the old building was taken down, and the present splendid Scottish baronial tenement was erected three years afterwards. Nelson Street was not made for cart traffic, but was merely intended as a footpath to relieve the pressure on Candleriggs. The new street required little alteration at the Bell Street end, and the feus were rapidly taken up. In 1802 Mr James Miller, a West India Merchant, built Antigua Court, off Nelson Street, and named it after the place with which he traded. In 1810 the Post-Office building, designed by Dr Cleland, was erected in Nelson Street; and the Post-Office remained there until 1840, when new premises were built in Glassford Street.

The building in Ingram Street, long occupied by the Athenæum, was originally erected as Assembly Rooms, the foundation stone being laid by Provost Gilbert Hamilton in 1796. The funds were provided by subscription upon the tontine system, and though Ingram Street was opened in 1781, this was the first important building in that street. Fifty years afterwards the Assembly Rooms had fallen out of favour, and when the Athenæum Reading-Room was originated in 1847, these premises were acquired by the projectors of the new institution. Charles Mackay, the poet, in his autobiography called "Through the Long Day," published in 1886, tells how the Athenæum sprang from an impromptu speech of his own. He was editor of the *Glasgow Argus* from 1844 to 1847, and had been invited to attend a public meeting of the Manchester Athenæum in that city. Being unexpectedly called upon to speak on this occasion, the idea occurred to him that

CORNER OF NELSON STREET AND BELL STREET

no similar institution existed in Glasgow; and taking this as his theme, he lamented the deficiency. The speech was fully reported, and was noticed in Glasgow; and when Dr Mackay returned to the city he was waited upon and urged to carry out his own suggestion. With the aid of Lord Provost Lumsden a list of subscribers was speedily made up, the Assembly Halls were acquired, and the Glasgow Athenæum was founded. The institution proved very prosperous, the evening classes for teaching scientific subjects introducing a new feature into the life of the city. Here the Athenæum remained until the building was purchased in 1887 for the extension of the Post-Office. The Athenæum was removed to the new building erected in 1887-89 in St George's Place and Buchanan Street.

IN BELL STREET. — 1876.

XII.

IN BELL STREET.

BELL STREET, under its earlier name of "Bell's Wynd," has been in existence as a thoroughfare for over two centuries. There is some doubt as to the origin of the name, but it is probable that it was called "Bell's Wynd" after Sir John Bell, who was Lord Provost of Glasgow in 1681. It was in his mansion in the Bridgegate that Lord Provost Bell entertained the Duke of York, afterwards James II.; and his memory is still preserved in the name "Provost Haugh," applied to a part of Glasgow Green, which was acquired by the Corporation from his representative, Patrick Bell, in 1792, and added to the Green. In its early days Bell's Wynd was a private road, and was not opened as a public street until the middle of last century. M'Ure, describing it in 1736, writes thus:—"Bell's Wynd hath a noble gate, and entry of curious workmanship that excels all others in the city. It strikes west from the Kirk Street [High Street], and is of length two hundred and twenty ells, and ten ells wide. In it is the Mutton Market. This Wynd has eleven new lodgings." The market here referred to was founded in 1700, and stood on the north side of Bell's Wynd, where a portion of the Police Buildings is erected. It was known as the "country market," and was reserved for the sale of mutton brought to the city by farmers or non-resident dealers. After the opening of the King Street Markets in 1755, an attempt was made to close the Bell's Wynd Market; but as some of the stall-holders, after long disputing, became members of the Fleshers' Incorporation, they were entitled to sell their mutton, lamb, and veal in the old Market on any lawful day, not merely on market days as formerly. This Market remained in existence until 1780, when it was closed by the Magistrates. For many years it was used for storing the oil required for the street lamps. Part of it was purchased in 1810 for the Police Buildings, and the remainder in 1849 for the extension of that establishment.

The opening of Candleriggs in 1720 had an immediate effect upon Bell's Wynd. At the south corner of the Wynd and Candleriggs the Wester Sugar House was built so early as 1667, the adjacent ground being an open field. At a later date the North Sugar House was built beside it, the north wall of the building running along Bell's Wynd. These two works were carried on until 1788, when the premises were sold, and tenements erected on their site. A little north of the Bell's Wynd Market was the Bowling Green, established by Mungo Cochrane in 1691, which stood on the spot now occupied by the City Hall. The main entrance to the Bowling Green was by a close in Bell's Wynd, and the houses on the west side of this close were built by Richard Bell, merchant, son of Lord Provost Sir John Bell, early last century. In 1764 these houses

were sold by Richard's son, John, and a new range of tenements took their place. In Gibson's map of Glasgow in 1776, and in M'Arthur's Survey of Glasgow in 1778, Bell's Wynd is shown as a completed street built on both sides. About this time the thoroughfare was known as "Bell's Wynd Street," but this tautological name was soon shortened into Bell Street, the designation it still bears. Ingram Street was opened in 1781, and as it ran parallel with Bell Street, the utility of the latter was decreased. In 1808 South Albion Street was opened as a connection between these two streets, with the result that the narrow wynd of the olden time became a mere slum in comparison with the spacious modern street. The erection of the Police Buildings afforded an opportunity for widening Bell Street, but it never attained the rank of a leading thoroughfare.

SPOUTMOUTH, — 1867.

XIII.

SPOUTMOUTH.

Claythorn Street, Gallowgate.

FORMERLY the Spoutmouth was the name borne by the narrow lane which led from the Gallowgate to the Old Vennel, crossing the Molendinar Burn by a bridge at the point where the two roads met. A little way north from the Gallowgate the Spoutmouth broadened out towards the east, forming a triangular plot, and here in ancient times there were four famous springs, known as the "Four Sisters." The waters from these wells were received by four cisterns, with a "spout" or stone channel that served to supply the citizens in the neighbourhood with what was described long ago as "very fine sweet water." In some of the old charters relating to this locality the road was variously designated as "the Spout Vennel," "Spout Wynd," "the Gait to the Spout," and "the Road to the Spout Wells." The Spoutmouth formed the western boundary of the estate of Dowhill, which extended as far east as the road beyond the Butts, now Barrack Street. By the eastern side of the Molendinar Burn there were several of the houses in the Spoutmouth that were the town mansions of leading citizens. Towards the middle of the seventeenth century, a number of bark-mills for tanneries and saw-mills were erected on the course of the Burn, and as the Spoutmouth formed the most direct access to Gallowgate, several private bridges were built across the stream. In an old plan, dated 1750, which was used in a protracted litigation regarding the pollution of the Molendinar Burn, a wide bridge is shown crossing the stream immediately opposite the Spout, and leading from the yard of the Tannery Company; while farther up the Burn were two bridges from other two tanyards. The "Eist Brig," or "Gallowgait Brig," crossed the Molendinar Burn a little to the west of Spoutmouth. Before the beginning of the present century nearly all these works had been removed from the course of the Burn, and the space was thickly populated. When the Improvement Trust began operations in this locality, the old houses in the Gallowgate near High Street were bought and demolished, and Watson Street was formed and named after Sir James Watson, Lord Provost of Glasgow. Meanwhile the City Union Railway acquired the houses farther east, including Spoutmouth, and the Gallowgate Station of that line now occupies the site of this ancient vennel, running diagonally across the block between Watson Street and East Nile Street.

An old Glasgow family of the name of Luke held several estates in the vicinity of the city in the sixteenth century. Shettleston, East-thorn, and Dalbeth belonged to them in the east, and the ground where St Enoch's Square now stands was in possession of one of the race up till about one hundred and fifty years ago. John Luke, merchant, who was born in 1664 and died in 1731, was proprietor of the small estate of Claythorn, a triangular strip of land that lay between Blackfauld (now Calton), the Gallow-muir, and Barrowfield. This ground was included in the feuing plan of Calton. In 1778 a street was projected named Claythorn Street, which was to run from Gallowgate southward to King Street, Calton, but no houses were then built upon it. At a later date this street was carried through Blackfauld grounds to Great Hamilton Street, and it is now four times the length originally contemplated, and is in the midst of a very populous district.

GALLOWGATE FROM CALTON MOUTH TO CALTON ENTRY, — 1872

XIV.

GALLOWGATE FROM CALTON MOUTH TO CALTON ENTRY.

THE ground on which the suburb of Calton has been built formed a portion of the lands of Barrowfield. The part where the first feus were given off was known in the fifteenth century as the "Round Akyr,"—a name which continued in the form of the "Round Croft" until the present day. Previous to the Reformation, this property belonged to the Cathedral, but it was annexed by the Town Council under the Act of 1561, and placed to the credit of the Common Good of the burgh. For a long period the ground was set in feu for pastoral purposes, and the name of the "Blackfauld" took its origin from this circumstance. Towards the close of the seventeenth century the lands of Barrowfield were in the possession of John Walkinshaw, a cadet of the Renfrewshire family of Walkinshaw of that Ilk, and he projected the building of a village on this part of his estate, to be called Blackfauld. The first building feus were given off by Mr Walkinshaw in 1706, but the feuars did not increase rapidly, and when the Town Council of Glasgow bought the ground in 1724, there were only nineteen feus taken. As Walkinshaw had been deeply concerned in the Rebellion of 1715, his estates of Camlachie and Barrowfield were forfeited and sold to Glasgow; but the Council at that time was not sufficiently farsighted to appreciate the value of the property. Could they have anticipated the vast extension of the city, these two estates, which are now densely populated, would have made the Glasgow Corporation the wealthiest in Scotland. After holding the ground for six years, and making little advance with it, the Council sold Barrowfield to John Orr, a Glasgow merchant, receiving the sum of £10,000 for it in 1730. The new proprietor took up the project of erecting a village on Blackfauld, and proceeded with it energetically. He called its name Calton, and had it erected into a burgh of barony under his superiority. His son and grandson, who succeeded to the estate, still further carried out the extension of the Burgh of Calton, laying out streets, draining the Calton Loch, and offering special inducements to feuars. The burgh was in possession of a Cross, a Prison, a Burgh Court, and other tokens of civilisation long before its charter as a burgh was confirmed in 1817. The last of the Orrs of Barrowfield was forced to sell his estate in 1788 in consequence of commercial misfortune. He had been elected one of the Town Clerks of Glasgow in 1781, and he retained that office till his death in 1803. Barrowfield was much subdivided after it passed out of the hands of the Orr family; but the Burgh of Calton retained its corporate existence for many years, and was rapidly extended and built upon.

GALLOWGATE FROM CALTON MOUTH TO CALTON ENTRY

From Dr Cleland's statistical volume on Glasgow, it appears that in 1819-20 the Calton contained 3458 occupied houses with 15,616 inhabitants, or about one-tenth of the whole population of Glasgow at that time. It was not possible that a thriving burgh like this, with an industrious weaving population, and every prospect of unlimited extension, could be allowed to grow up unmolested in the immediate neighbourhood of a great city. In 1832 the parliamentary boundaries of Glasgow were extended so as to include the Calton on the east and Anderston on the west; and in 1843 the police supervision of Calton was taken over by the city, and this district was absorbed in Glasgow.

AT THE FOOT OF WELL STREET, CALTON, — 1878.

XV.

AT THE FOOT OF WELL STREET, CALTON.

Green Street, Calton.

THE plan upon which Blackfauld, or Calton, was feued, may be readily seen by comparing some of the early maps of that district. The western boundary was in the line of what is now St Mungo Street; on the south was the old road to "Cropnestok," afterwards named Great Hamilton Street; on the east was the very ancient road known as the "Witch Lone," now that continuous thoroughfare formed by Clyde Street, Abercromby Street, and Bellgrove Street; while the northern limit was the Gallowgate. The whole plan thus formed a kind of truncated triangle, the base being the Witch Lone and the apex St Mungo Street. From M'Arthur's Survey (1778) it is plain that the first intention was to have two streets from east to west—High Street (now Kirk Street) and King Street,—and three from south to north—Main Street, Green Street, and Cross Street, the latter being now Clyde Street, Calton. Main Street was the earliest to be completed, and one hundred and twenty years ago it was built on both sides from Cropnestok (now Craignestock) Road north to King Street. The street which ran eastward from Main Street, and which was then called High Street, was rapidly built upon, and a short westward extension of it was called New Street, the name it still bears. The most of the houses were erected around the intersection of these two great thoroughfares. King Street was only built on the south side at that time, and Green Street had merely a few scattered houses, while Tobago Street, though indicated and named on the map, was quite blank, and not a single feu had been taken in Cross Street (Clyde Street, Calton). Tureen Street, by which Green Street was continued north to the Gallowgate, was chiefly occupied by a brickfield and pottery. Mr Young's house and garden stood where Young Street is now, and Millroad Street was then a rural lane with hedgerows.

The opening up of Great Hamilton Street in 1813 gave an impetus to building in the Calton district. The street was named after John Hamilton of Northpark (born 1754, died 1829), who was thrice Lord Provost of Glasgow, and whose son William also held that office. The names of some of the Calton streets were altered shortly after this time. The southern end of Main Street, below High Street corner, was called Well Street. High Street itself disappeared; the part between Main Street and

Green Street was named Kirk Street, and the eastern extension to Clyde Street became the modern Stevenson Street. A comparison of the map of Calton at the present day with that of the Survey of 1778 will show in a striking manner how this "burgh of barony" had grown in importance before it was absorbed into the city of Glasgow. The Established Church was built in Tobago Street in 1792 as a Chapel of Ease, and the district was constituted a *quoad sacra* parish in 1834, and a *quoad omnia* parish in 1849. Kirk Street obtained its name from the Secession Church, which was the first place of worship in Calton.

KING STREET, CALTON. — 1878.

XVI.

KING STREET, CALTON.

THE Gallowgate Port, forming the eastern gate of the city, stood at the corner of Gallowgate and St Mungo's Lane (now St Mungo Street). The west boundary of Blackfauld estate followed the line of this lane, and the Burgh of Calton lay immediately outside the gate. King Street, which led in a curved line from Gallowgate, and then took a parallel course with that thoroughfare, was expected to become one of the principal streets in Calton, but the centre of that burgh was the intersection of Main Street and High Street (now Kirk Street), and King Street was not rapidly built upon. Not until the beginning of this century were all the feus in King Street taken up, and now its proximity to the Gallowgate has made it a populous street. As the name of King Street appears on the earliest plan of Calton, it is likely that the road was so designated by the original projector of that suburb. As King Street, off Gallowgate, was opened in 1724, and named after George I. (not George II., as usually stated), it is probable that King Street, Calton, was called after George II., as the plan of the burgh was settled during that sovereign's reign, which began in 1727 and closed in 1760. King Street, Tradeston, was not laid out until 1793, and was named after George III.

The inhabitants of Calton in the latter half of last century were chiefly hand-loom weavers, and potters engaged in Mr Bagnall's pottery in Tureen Street. A melancholy incident in connection with Mr Bagnall occurred in King Street on 9th February 1779. He was a Frenchman who had introduced a new industry in the locality; but he was a Roman Catholic, and this was the year made memorable in history by the "No Popery" riots led by Lord George Gordon. A National Fast had been proclaimed for this day in humiliation for the revolt in America and the trouble with the French king. It was said that Mr Bagnall did not observe this fast, but kept his men at work, and a mob attacked his house and works in Tureen Street, wounded the proprietor and his wife, and then marched to his sale-shop in King Street, City, where they demolished much of his property. The Magistrates called in the assistance of the military, and an encounter between the soldiers and the rioters took place in King Street, Calton, when several of the offenders were captured and lodged in jail. It was feared that the riot would be renewed the following day; but the Magistrates organised patrols, and the district became peaceable. Ultimately the Town Council paid for all the damage which Mr Bagnall had suffered, and no religious riot has taken place since in Glasgow. It has been computed that in 1779 there were only thirty Roman Catholics in the locality, their meeting-place being a small house in Marshall's Lane, Calton, where a chapel was

built in 1797. At the present time there are twenty Roman Catholic chapels in Glasgow and the suburbs.

The Calton Cross stood in Cross Street (now Clyde Street), near the site of Calton Loch, but was removed many years ago. Before the police control of the burgh was taken over by Glasgow, the Calton watchmen were armed with cutlasses, and these weapons were not entirely ornamental, for the district was reckoned a very unruly one. It is related that on one occasion, when some daring resurrectionists were engaged in their ghoulish trade at the Calton burying-ground in Clyde Street, they were surprised and attacked by the armed police, and the miscreants suffered so severely from the swords of their assailants that the occupation of body-snatching ceased in the locality. In more peaceful times the cutlasses were exchanged for truncheons, which were less formidable in appearance, but were capable of doing excellent service.

King Street, Calton.

CRAIGPARK HOUSE, DENNISTOUN — 1871

XVII.

CRAIG-PARK HOUSE, DENNISTOUN.

Meadow-park House.

DENNISTOUN, now an important eastern suburb of Glasgow, included within the present municipal boundaries, has sprung into existence during the last half of the nineteenth century. The lands of Dennistoun were known three centuries ago as "The Craigs," and were divided at a later date into Easter Craigs and Wester Craigs. These portions were again subdivided, Easter Craigs containing the estates of Craig-park and Whitehill, while Golfhill occupied a large portion of Wester Craigs. The former division belonged to the Merchants House, Glasgow, and Craig-park was disposed of about the middle of last century, and passed through the hands of various proprietors. In 1793 Craig-park was purchased by John Gordon of Whitehill, and added to his adjoining estate. Five years afterwards these lands were acquired by James Mackenzie, merchant, Glasgow, who built the mansion shown in the picture about 1798, and gave the name of Craig-park to the whole estate, which extended from Ark Lane to Cumbernauld Road, and from Duke Street to Townmill Road. There were three approaches through the grounds to the mansion—from Ark Lane, from Duke Street on the line of the present Craig-park Street, and from Cumbernauld Road, the first of these being the main entrance. Mr Mackenzie was a prominent citizen, and rose to the position of Lord Provost of Glasgow in 1806. In 1820 he opened the whinstone quarries at Craig-park, from which a large portion of the road metal for the macadamised streets in Glasgow was obtained. He died at Craig-park House on 13th June 1838, being then in his seventy-eighth year. His widow survived till 1859, but nine years before her death the estate was sold to Alexander Dennistoun, proprietor of the neighbouring property of Golfhill, by whom the new suburb of Dennistoun was projected.

Golfhill, like Easter Craigs, had been acquired by the Merchants House in 1650, and was sold in 1756 to John Anderson, merchant, who transferred them to his brother, Jonathan Anderson, also a wealthy Glasgow merchant. After the death of the latter, his trustees sold Golfhill to James Dennistoun, manager of the Glasgow Bank and a magistrate in the city, and by him the mansion of Golfhill was built. He survived till 1835, and was succeeded by his son, Alexander Dennistoun, M.P. for Dumbartonshire in 1835-37, and merchant in Glasgow. Alexander Dennistoun foresaw the extension of the city eastward, and understood how valuable his own lands would be for feuing. He

acquired the adjoining estates of Craig-park and Whitehill, forming these into one property, designated Dennistoun, which was bounded by Ark Lane on the west, Cumbernauld Road on the east, Duke Street on the south, and the Monkland Canal on the north. Before he gave off a single feu Mr Dennistoun had prepared a symmetrical plan of the new suburb, with spacious streets and terraces, and this plan has been adhered to very faithfully. The historical mansion of Whitehill, which had belonged to members of the famous Glasgow families, the Glassfords, the Grahames, and the Wallaces, was demolished. Craig-park House was removed, and one of its avenues transformed into a street. Meadow-park House, which formed the mansion on a subdivision of Whitehill estate, was razed to the ground, and splendid modern tenements are built over the grass parks that were entirely pastoral fifty years ago. An impetus was given to building in this district by the purchase of the ground for Alexandra Park, which was acquired by the Corporation in 1866. Mr Dennistoun gave five additional acres to this Park so as to connect it with his projected street called Alexandra Parade, which connects Castle Street with Cumbernauld Road. In naming the streets of his new suburb, Mr Dennistoun was careful to leave traces of the history of the estate. Wester Craigs Street, Craig-park Street, Craig-park Drive, Whitehill Street, Meadow-park Street, Golfhill Drive, Broom-park Terrace, Broom-park Circus, and Annfield Place, all commemorate portions of the adjacent estates that make up Dennistoun. Finlay Drive was named in commemoration of his mother, Mary Finlay; Oakeley Terrace was called after his son's wife, Georgina Oakeley, daughter of Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart.; and Roselea Drive preserves the name of the country mansion of the Dennistouns at Roselea, Row, Dumbartonshire. Mr Dennistoun died on 15th July 1874, in his eighty-fourth year, and was succeeded by his son, Alexander H. Dennistoun, Esq. of Golfhill. John Dennistoun, brother of Alexander Dennistoun, sen., was a prominent Glasgow merchant, and represented the city in the first Parliament held by Queen Victoria, being re-elected in 1837, and remaining M.P. till 1847, but suffering defeat at the General Election in the latter year. He survived till 9th September 1870, being then sixty-six years of age.

COURT AT 46 SALTMARKET. — 1874.

XVIII.

COURT AT 46 SALTMARKET.

THE Court shown in the picture entered from 46 Saltmarket, and was behind the famous tenement known as "Gibson's Land." As already explained (see Plate No. VI.), the houses at the Cross, fronting High Street, Trongate, Gallowgate, and Saltmarket, were built with piazzas, the superstructure being supported on strong stone pillars. In the Saltmarket the piazza on the west side began below Princes Street, and was continued up to the corner and thence along Trongate to the Tron Steeple. Gibson's Land stood at the corner of Gibson's Wynd (now Princes Street), and was built shortly after the second great fire in Glasgow in 1677, whereby many of the houses in the neighbourhood of the Cross were destroyed. The Town Council at that time ordered that no more timber-fronted houses should be erected in the city, and consequently the whole frontage to these main streets was constructed of stone. Walter Gibson, by whom this tenement was built, is worthy of remembrance. He was the son of John Gibson of Overnewton, and began business in Glasgow as a maltster, but soon found a more profitable occupation in exporting herring, and importing wine, brandy, and salt from Holland, France, and Spain. He became a shipowner, and did much to establish trade with foreign ports. In course of time he amassed a very large fortune, and was Lord Provost of Glasgow in 1687 and again in 1688. In 1720 he purchased the estate of Gilmorehill, and his death took place previous to 1736. M'Ure, the historian of Glasgow, writing in 1736, thus describes Gibson's Land:—"The great and stately tenement of land built by the deceast Walter Gibson, merchant and late Provost of Glasgow, standing upon eighteen stately pillars or arches, and adorned with the several orders of architecture, conform to the direction of that great architect, Sir William Bruce. The entry consists of four several arches towards the court thereof. This magnificent structure is admired by all foreigners and strangers."

Gibson's Land had an unfortunate history. Before the end of last century the property had been subdivided, and let in flats to tenants, chiefly of the working-class. On Thursday, 3rd March 1814, the north wall of the south wing suddenly gave way, and fell into the court, and "by this catastrophe the principal part of four storeys, occupied by nine families, and the garrets above, occupied as a printing-office, were instantaneously hurled into a mass of rubbish, and a number of the unfortunate inhabitants were buried in the ruins." The sufferers were speedily rescued, and only one life was lost. It is probable that the old building had been weakened by internal alterations; but no time was lost in having the wall rebuilt, and the place was soon occupied again.

A similar accident took place nine years later. On 16th February 1823, the south exterior wall fell outwards into Saltmarket and Princes Street, the falling stones injuring the building on the south side of Princes Street so much that it had to be taken down. Two days before this accident occurred, the building had been examined and condemned as dangerous. The inhabitants were warned out, but some of them had not been able to remove speedily enough, and there were several tenants in the houses when the structure fell. Fortunately no one was killed, though some of the inhabitants were rescued from imminent peril. The whole of Gibson's Land was then taken down, and the tenements shown in the picture were erected in 1824 on the site.

The Saltmarket formed the continuation of the road from the Cathedral to the river. In the fifteenth century it was called the "Walcar-gait" or Dyer's Road, because of the dyers or litsters who had their "waulk-mills" on the banks of the Molendinar Burn. The name of Saltmarket was applied to this road about 1630, as it was usual for the sellers of salt to have their "boynes" with their merchandise exposed near the Cross on both sides of this street. In 1656 the Town Council ordained that these "salt-boynes" should be kept to the spot "about Dowhill's yett"; that being the house of Provost Anderson of Dowhill, now No. 122 Saltmarket. The "Barras-yett," one of the ports of the city, stood at the junction of Saltmarket and Bridgegate, and the latter road led to the bridge built by Bishop Rae about 1340, which was for many years the only means of crossing the river.

MARKET STREET, — 1875.

XIX.

MARKET STREET.

Bridgegate Steeple.

IN 1807 the Town Council began to realise that the Tolbooth beside the Cross Steeple did not afford sufficient accommodation for the conducting of municipal affairs. Dean of Guild James Black proposed that a committee should be appointed to look for an eligible site for a new jail, court hall, council chamber, and other offices, but the matter was left over. When Mr Black became Lord Provost in 1808 he took the question up ardently, and in January of 1809 a report was given in to the Council by the committee, recommending that a new building should be erected on "the Laigh Green." Previous to this time the Saltmarket was terminated by a block of houses that stood across what is now the open street; the thoroughfare to the Glasgow Bridge of that date being along the Bridgegate to the foot of the Stockwell. It had been proposed that a new Bridge should be built across the Clyde to replace the hapless Hutchesontown Bridge which had been swept away in November 1795, before it was quite completed; and a temporary bridge had been put up near this point. The removal of the houses at foot of Saltmarket would make a continuation of that street to this bridge; and it was arranged that the new Court House buildings should be on the line of this proposed extension, facing Glasgow Green. The Hutchesontown Bridge was not opened till 1830, and was found insufficient in 1868, when it was replaced by the present Albert Bridge, which was completed in 1871, at a cost of £65,000. The design for the Court House submitted by Mr William Stark of Edinburgh, was approved by the Council, and in 1810 the foundation stone of the new structure was laid, and it was ready for occupancy in 1814. The new building caused many alterations in the locality. The only access to the Laigh Green from the Bridgegate between Saltmarket and Stockwell was a narrow wynd. This lane was opened up and made into the Market Street shown in the picture. It was carried southward to the river, on the west side of the Court House buildings. The name of Market Street was given because in the open space called Jail Square it was customary to hold open markets for the sale of general produce, after the municipal control of the public markets had been abandoned. For many years the Bird Market was held in this street.

The "Brig-gait" must have been one of the oldest parts of secular Glasgow, and

its first inhabitants were the salmon fishers of the Clyde. In early times a wooden bridge crossed the river at Stockwell, and thus all the traffic from the south side would pass along the Bridgegate, up "Walcar-gait" (Saltmarket) and the High Street, to the Cathedral. About 1340 Bishop Rae built a stone bridge on the site of the wooden structure, which remained in use, though several times altered, until 1847, when it was cleared away, and the Victoria Bridge, begun in 1851, was opened in 1855. The Bridgegate has been sadly altered within the past forty years. Many of the old houses were removed by the Improvement Trust, while the railway lines devastated the greater part of the thoroughfare. One picturesque object still remains—the tower and spire known as "the Bridgegate Steeple." It was a portion of the Merchants Hall, erected from designs by Sir William Bruce of Kinross in 1651, and completed eight years later. The Steeple was not finished till 1663, but it was long afterwards regarded as one of the glories of the city of Glasgow. In 1817 the Merchants Hall was sold, but the Steeple was gifted to the Corporation, and kept intact when the rest of the building was taken down.

MAIN STREET, GORBALS — 1876.

XX.

MAIN STREET, GORBALS.

THE old name of Gorbals was "Brig-end," a name obviously derived from the situation of the place at the southern end of Bishop Rae's bridge, erected about 1340. According to M'Ure, these lands at the river side near the bridge belonged to Lady Marjory Stewart, daughter of Robert, Duke of Albany, granddaughter of Robert II., and wife of Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochow. The historian asserts that she gave the lands for the foundation of an hospital for lepers, and caused a chapel to be built for them, which was dedicated to St Ninian, and stood on the site of Main Street, Gorbals. This story will not bear examination. The Leper Hospital was founded about 1340, and the Lady Marjory Campbell flourished about a century later. In the "Diocesan Registers of Glasgow" there is a charter dated 1505, in which reference is made to "the pauper lepers in the Hospital of St Nicholas, at the south end of the bridge of Glasgow;" and the hospital was in existence in 1610, though after that date it drops out of notice. The property called St Ninian's Croft, and lands beside it, were under the control of the Archbishops of Glasgow; and in 1601 the Protestant Archbishop sold the superiority of Brig-end or Gorbals to Sir George Elphinstone of Blythswood, a very prominent citizen, who was Lord Provost of Glasgow in 1605. Sir George Elphinstone had a splendid mansion in the Bridgegate, but he also built a baronial castle in his "burgh of barony of Gorbals," on the east side of Main Street, near the corner of Rutherglen Loan. He erected a chapel within the grounds, part of which was in existence in the middle of this century. Though Sir George was one of the chief agents in freeing Glasgow municipality from the control of the Archbishops, very little is known regarding his life. Sir John Scot of Scotstarvet, in his "Staggering State of Scots Statesmen," gives an envenomed sketch of Sir George, which is certainly untrue in some particulars. He writes that Sir George "was in his youth in great credit with King James VI., and lay in bed with him many years; but was discourted by the means of Sir George Home, before the King's going to England. Thereafter he lived a private life in his old age; at which time King Charles made him Justice-Clerk, which he brooked till his dying day, but had as little good luck as the rest; for his burden of debts was so great that his son's tutors behoved to sell the lands immediately after his death, which were worth 10,000 merks per annum." According to Scot, Sir George Elphinstone was Justice-Clerk from 1625 till 1633; while his brother, Sir William, rose to be Lord Justice-General. It is stated by M'Ure that Sir George was buried in the ground beside his private chapel. The estate and barony of Gorbals was acquired after his death by Robert Douglas, Viscount Belhaven, who extended the mansion, and built the square tower,

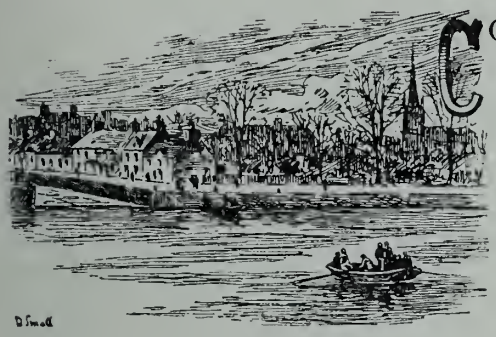
long known as "the Baronial Tower," which was removed in 1870. Viscount Belhaven died without issue in 1639, and the estate fell to his nephew, Sir Robert Douglas of Blackerstoun. In 1647 Sir Robert sold "the lands of Brig-end and Gorbals" to the Town Council of Glasgow, for the sum of £81,333 Scots, the money being provided thus—one-half from the funds of Hutcheson's Hospital, and the other half equally from the Corporation and the Trades House. This purchase was confirmed by charter in 1650, and included the heritable office of Bailie of Gorbals.

The ground in Gorbals district was not feued with the same rapidity as other suburbs, the south side of the river not being attractive to Glasgow merchants. The Rev. William Anderson, parish minister, who wrote the notice of Gorbals for the Old Statistical Account in 1793, thus describes its progress:—"The village, it is said, about the beginning of this century [1700], consisted only of a few thatched houses on each side of the great road from the south end of the old bridge. These were mostly possessed by maltmen, who made malt and brewed ale. In the year 1730 it was much increased, the intermediate spaces betwixt the old houses being filled up with houses occupied by weavers. . . . In the year 1748 the greatest part of the village was burnt, after which it rapidly increased. In 1771 the village was computed to contain 3000 persons, besides 500 more connected *quoad sacra*. The village at present [1793] consists of upwards of 5000 souls, besides about 800 who are joined *quoad sacra*. Within three years it is expected the number will be doubled, and in twenty years a new Glasgow will probably be raised on the south side of the Clyde." Mr Anderson's anticipations were fully verified. The barony had been conducted by the Corporation as a joint venture, but in 1790 it was decided to apportion the lands between the three proprietors. The central part, including Main Street, fell to the Town Council; the eastern portion to Hutcheson's Hospital, then called Hutchesontown; and the western part to the Trades, now feued under the name of Tradeston. Before 1800, definite plans were made for new streets in the eastern and western parts, but few alterations were then made on the central portion. There had been disputes regarding the jurisdiction of Glasgow over the Gorbals, and these were not terminated till the Act of 1846 extended the boundaries of the royalty to include the parliamentary district. After that time efforts were made to improve the Gorbals. The old Elphinstone mansion was taken down as dangerous in 1849, and the Baronial Hall, which had been used as a police-office, was removed under the Improvement Trust Act of 1866. The narrow thoroughfare of Main Street was widened and transformed into a splendid modern street, while important extensions were made on the outskirts of the old boundaries. The names of some of the streets preserve old associations. Adelphi Terrace, Hutcheson Square, and Hospital Street are named after the brothers Hutcheson, founders of Hutcheson's Hospital; while St Ninian Street carries back its history to St Ninian's Croft and the Leper Hospital of the fourteenth century.

PLANTATION HOUSE, GOVAN.— 1872.

XXI.

PLANTATION HOUSE, GOVAN.



Point House Ferry, Govan.

CONTRADICTORY theories have been advanced as to the derivation of the name of Govan. David I. (1124-1153) granted the lands of Guuen to the See of St Kentigern of Glasgow, and the name has been variously spelled Gwuen, Gowan, Guvan, and Govan. One philologer derives the name from the Anglo-Saxon *God-win*=good ale, which seems extremely far-fetched; while another more reasonably suggests that it comes from the Gaelic *Gamhan*, (pronounced Gavan), signifying a ditch or low-lying marshy place, which description was probably appropriate at the time when Gaelic place-names were bestowed. Fordun asserts, with that gay independence of proof which prevailed amongst historians a few centuries ago, that St Constantine, who was a king of Cornwall, "accompanied St Columba into Scotland, and preached the Christian faith to the Scots and Picts;" adding that "he founded a Monastery in Govan near the Clyde, over which he presided, and converted the whole of Cantyre, where he suffered martyrdom, and was buried in his Monastery at Govan." This must have taken place about 565 A.D. The lands of Govan were given to the See of Glasgow about 1136 by David I., and shortly afterwards Govan was erected into a prebendary, the official having a manse in the Rottenrow. The church of Govan was dedicated to St Constantine, and the first minister after the Reformation was the famous Andrew Melville, then Principal of Glasgow University.

The estate of Plantation was originally called Craigiehall, the old mansion-house of which stood near the junction of Paisley Road with Govan Road. John Robertson, a West India merchant in Glasgow, purchased the three contiguous estates of Craigiehall, Miln Park, and the Knolls in 1783, and united them to form the estate which he called Plantation in commemoration of his extensive property in the West Indies. Mr Robertson was cashier of the Glasgow Arms Bank, and was interested in several of the great commercial concerns in Glasgow a century ago. He was a partner with his brothers in the famous Smithfield Company, which was established in 1734, and continued to manufacture iron goods, agricultural implements, etc., till the second decade of this century. This company had mills on the Kelvin, and their workers formed a little colony at Point House. There had been from early times a ford across the river at the confluence of the Kelvin and the Clyde; but the Smithfield Company established the Point House Ferry which still exists, though in an altered condition. The Point

House stood where the present Partick Wharf was erected. The Glasgow warehouse of the Smithfield Company occupied part of the ground between the streets now called Oswald Street and York Street. In M'Arthur's "Survey of Glasgow," dated 1778, this ground is called Smithfield, and the feuing plan is shown of the proposed street to be called Robertson Street, after the partners in the Company. John Robertson demolished the old house of Craigiehall, and built the new mansion of Plantation about 1785. The estate was purchased in 1793 by John Mair, founder of the merchant firm of John Mair & Co., and by him the mansion was extended and improved. There is a curious story told regarding John Mair. He was born in Paisley, and served his apprenticeship as a mason. One day while he was engaged repairing Paisley Steeple he missed his footing and would have fallen to the ground but for a projecting stone to which he clung until he was rescued. He subsequently settled in Glasgow, and became a prosperous merchant; but in remembrance of his preservation he caused the stone by which he was saved to be removed, and had it erected in the grounds at Plantation. Mr Mair acquired a portion of the neighbouring estate of Greenlaw, and added it to Plantation. He died in 1824, and five years afterwards the estate was purchased by William Maclean, dyer and manufacturer, who was Deacon-Convener in 1829, and was for a long time connected with the city as Councillor and Bailie. Mr Maclean died in 1867, in the eighty-first year of his age. One of his sons was an accomplished musician, and composed many psalm tunes which were popular in their time, though now neglected. He had a large volume of his collected sacred compositions lithographed for private presentation. After the death of William Maclean, he was succeeded by his eldest son, William Maclean, merchant, who obtained the estate and mansion of Plantation, while another son received the part that was originally called Craigiehall. Plantation was feued on a settled plan drawn up shortly after 1867, and now the whole of the estate has been laid off in streets and built upon. The quay facing the river beside the estate is named Plantation Quay; and extensive docks were authorised in 1890, and are now in course of construction on part of the grounds. The streets named Plantation Street, Mair Street, and Maclean Street will preserve the memory of this estate and of its former proprietors.

BUCK'S HEAD HOTEL — 1860

XXII.

BUCK'S HEAD HOTEL.

THE building long occupied as the Buck's Head Hotel is interesting as an example of the style of mansion which prevailed in Glasgow in the middle of last century. The house stood at the corner of Dunlop Street and Argyll Street, and was removed in January 1863; but the adjoining house, though greatly altered, and "fallen from its high estate," was erected at the same time, and shows the same kind of architectural design. These two mansions were the first houses of any importance built in Argyll Street. The Trongate terminated at the Stockwell, and here the limit of the city was marked by the West Port, one of the ancient city gates. Outside of this gate was the road leading to St Thanew's Chapel, usually called the "West Gait," the fields on the north side as far as St Enoch's Burn (near the modern Mitchell Street) being called "the Lang Croft," while those on the south side were named "St Thanew's Croft," corrupted into "St Enoch's Croft." In 1751 the Magistrates caused the West Port to be taken down, and this was the beginning of the extension of the city westwards. John Murdoch of Rosebank (born 1709, died 1776), an eminent Glasgow merchant, who was Lord Provost in 1746, decided to build a mansion for himself on St Enoch's Croft. The ground had been acquired by Colin Dunlop of Carmyle in 1748, and Provost Murdoch took the first feu in the following year, and began to erect his house in 1750. Very shortly afterwards, Mr Dunlop built a similar mansion beside that of Provost Murdoch—the building which is still in existence a few yards east of Dunlop Street. These were the two first houses in the "West Gait." In 1756 the road was named "Argyll Street," in compliment to Archibald, third Duke of Argyll, and brother of the famous victor at Sheriffmuir.

After the death of Provost Murdoch in 1776, the house came into possession of the son of his daughter Margaret, who was married to Sir Thomas Miller of Barskimming, Lord Justice-Clerk. This son was afterwards a famous judge, with the title of Lord Glenlee. He did not retain the mansion, but sold it in 1777 to Thomas Hopkirk of Dalbeth, one of the old "Virginia dons" of Glasgow, whose son, James Hopkirk, disposed of the house in 1790 to Colin Macfarlane, vintner. It then became the Buck's Head Hotel, and for seventy years it was the favourite resort of the Glasgow gentry, and the scene of many a brilliant municipal banquet. A curious overlook on the part of the lawyers who effected the sale of the ground to Provost Murdoch in 1749 led to protracted litigation. When Colin Dunlop gave off the feu, he was not proprietor of the ground to the west of Murdoch's mansion. There was then a malt-kiln at some distance away from the line which was set out for the new house, and care was not

taken to mark the boundary accurately. Long after the mansion was built, the feu to the west came into possession of Bailie Shortridge, and he, very naturally, insisted upon his right to the measured feu he had purchased. He erected the four-storey tenement which still stands at the west corner of Dunlop Street and Argyll Street, and thus the street which Colin Dunlop had projected (and which was named after him) was contracted to the width of a narrow vennel at its entrance. For years there were attempts made to rectify this blunder, but it was not until the Buck's Head Hotel was purchased and demolished in 1863 that the eastern line of Dunlop Street was adjusted. A striking proof of the rapid increase in the value of feus in Argyll Street is afforded by the history of Provost Murdoch's mansion. When the ground was purchased in 1749 the Provost paid £100 for the solum. In 1863 the building was acquired for £12,000, merely that it might be razed to the ground.

Colin Dunlop, whose mansion is still in existence a little east of Dunlop Street, merits a word of notice. He was the thirteenth child of James Dunlop of Garnkirk, and was born in 1706. His mother was one of the Campbells of Northwoodside, a family long famous in Glasgow civic history, and he was destined for a commercial career. In course of time he established the famous firm of Colin Dunlop & Sons, merchants trading to Virginia, and became one of the wealthiest "tobacco lords" of Glasgow. Entering the Council, he was chosen Bailie in 1747 and 1761, Dean of Guild in 1759, and Lord Provost in 1770. He died in 1777, and was succeeded by his son, James Dunlop, who carried on the business of the firm till the fatal year 1793, when it collapsed during the money crisis. James Dunlop retained out of the wreck of his fortune the superiority of Carmyle, and purchased the lands of Tollcross in 1810. His son, Colin Dunlop, succeeded to these properties in 1816, and acquired Clyde Ironworks, which he developed into one of the largest establishments of the kind in Scotland. The Argyll Street mansion was sold in 1793, and in 1800 was acquired by John Wilson of Kelvinbank, who was Town-Clerk of Glasgow, from which circumstance it was known as "Town-Clerk Wilson's Land." When the mansion was altered for commercial purposes, the wide entrance constructed through the building gave access to the square still called "Wilson's Court." It is beyond question the oldest house in Argyll Street.

CORNER OF ARGYLL STREET AND JAMAICA STREET.

XXIII.

CORNER OF ARGYLL STREET AND JAMAICA STREET.

Glasgow Bridge.

JAMAICA STREET was opened in 1763, and was then at the extreme western boundary of the city. When the Magistrates contemplated extending Glasgow beyond the West Port at Stockwell, their plan included the formation of a new bridge across the Clyde at the Broomielaw Harbour. The field which then lay in a pastoral condition between the river and the "West Gait" (afterwards called Argyll Street), was known as "the Broomielaw Croft," and belonged to the Merchants House; but the proprietors were willing to co-operate with the Magistrates in making this important extension. So early as June 1751 the new street had been planned, and was then described as "a large, open street, 45 foot wide, with convenient lots of ground for building upon." The only building then on the ground was the Bottle Work, which had been founded in 1730, and was situated a little east of the present line of Jamaica Street, near the river. "The Bottle-house Lum," as it was familiarly named, occupied the site of the Custom House buildings, and remained there, deteriorating the locality, till 1840. The first record of the name of Jamaica Street as applied to this road is in an advertisement in the *Glasgow Courant* of December 1761, in which several lots of building ground were offered for sale, each steading consisting of a frontage of 55 feet. The purchasers of ground were to be "obliged to erect a stone tenement of ashlar work, fronting to the street, of two storeys at least, besides the ground storey and garrets, and to cover the same with a slate roof." The inducements offered did not speedily attract feuars, and for a long time Jamaica Street was almost a blank. The site was too far west for the Glasgow merchants of those days, and Provost Murdoch's house (afterwards the Buck's Head Hotel, see Plate XXII.) was the outmost house in the western district for several years.

The first mansion in Jamaica Street was built in 1768 for George Buchanan of Hillington. It was erected from designs by John Adam, afterwards builder of Glasgow Bridge, and followed the style then prevalent, having a double outside stair in front, similar to those at the mansions of Provost Murdoch and Colin Dunlop in Argyll Street. The building stood about 10 feet back from the line of the street of that time, and had an entrance from Adam's Court. This house remained in existence until 1849, when it was demolished to make way for the building then put up for Messrs Arnott, Cannock, & Co.'s drapery establishment. John Adam built the houses at the corner of Argyll Street and Jamaica Street about 1770, and also the houses facing Argyll Street

as far east as Adam's Court Lane, which thoroughfare was named after him. The corner tenement shown in the picture was removed in 1850, and replaced by the lofty "land" erected for Messrs Robert Simpson & Co., drapers. The drawing has been made from a sketch by the architect for the new premises drawn immediately before the old houses were taken down. To the south of Mr Buchanan's mansion a tenement in flats was built by James Henderson of Enoch Bank, shortly after the opening of Glasgow Bridge, and two similar tenements were put up on speculation between "Henderson's Land" and the corner of what is now called Howard Street, which was then a road leading to the Ropework. The east side of Jamaica Street, south of this point, was long avoided, principally because of the objectionable "Bottle-house Lum." The west side of the street was unoccupied until the last decade of the eighteenth century. A large wood-yard extended upwards from the Broomielaw; then came the "Royal Circus," or Riding School, which was fitted up in 1799 as a chapel under the name of the Tabernacle, where the Independents worshipped under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Greville Ewing. Beyond that point there were only a few straggling tenements near the west corner of Argyll Street while the present century was in its teens. The extension of the harbour in 1811, and the formation of the suburbs of Lauriston and Tradeston on the south side of the river, made a great change in Jamaica Street, and it became one of the main streets in the city.

The Broomielaw Quay, in the middle of last century, began at the confluence of St Enoch's Burn with the river, opposite where Dixon Street is now. The site for Glasgow Bridge was selected so that the harbour might be extended both eastward and westward, and it was not expected that the small vessels of that time would be prevented by the bridge from going up the river. The foundation stone of Glasgow Bridge was laid on 29th September 1768, and the bridge was opened for traffic on 2nd January 1772. It was made with seven arches, and was built, as already stated, by John Adam, one of the most industrious contractors of the time. For more than sixty years it formed the chief access to the city from the south, because the centres of industry had been shifted westward on both sides of the river. The great increase of traffic made it necessary to have a wider and more substantial bridge, and in 1833-36 the new structure known as "Jamaica Bridge" was begun and completed by Thomas Telford, the famous engineer. It also consisted of seven arches, with granite piers and abutments, and was 60 feet wide, being then "the widest and most spacious bridge in the United Kingdom." A further period of sixty years has witnessed so much extension, that this bridge has again been found insufficient for the traffic; and in 1893 it was decided by the Magistrates to reconstruct it on an enlarged scale. The new bridge, designed by Mr Blyth, will have four arches, those at the north and south having a span of 38 feet, while the two in the centre will be 92 feet in span, with a headway of 18 feet above high water-mark. A portion of Telford's work will remain, but the bridge will be practically a new structure, the cost of which is estimated at £100,000, including the expense on a temporary service bridge. The work is now (1896) in progress.

WELLFIELD HOUSE, NORTH STREET. — 1875.

XXIV.

WELLFIELD HOUSE, NORTH STREET.

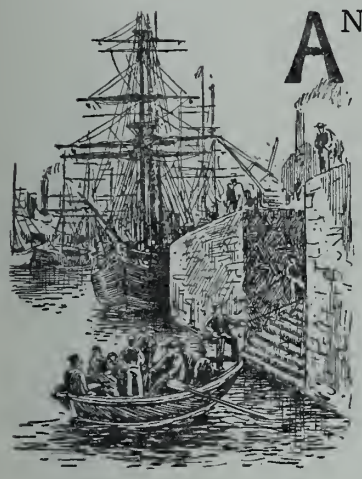
WELLFIELD HOUSE is almost the only remaining relic of the glory of the suburban burgh of Anderston. It stands on the west side of North Street, a little below its junction with William Street, and is an excellent example of the style of house inhabited by an extensive employer of labour in the latter half of last century. The mansion was built by William Gillespie in 1772 for his own residence. He was one of the little band of capitalists—the Monteiths, the Houldsworths, and the M'Ilquhams—that made Anderston a thriving village long before it was absorbed by Glasgow. William Gillespie was born in 1743, and began business as proprietor of the spinning-mill of Mid-Woodside, which stood on the banks of the Kelvin, near where Park Road joins the Great Western Road. In 1772 he purchased ground on each side of the Long Road (now North Street), and established a bleachfield there, building his house beside the works. Two large ponds were constructed by him on the vacant fields that flanked the Long Road at the corner of what is now St Vincent Street, and these ponds were supplied by conduits which Gillespie constructed to bring the water from Pinkston Burn and from South Woodside (now Woodside Crescent). Before Gillespie's time Anderston was an insignificant village. It had been projected by James Anderson of Stobcross in 1725, and named after him; but the feus were not rapidly taken up, though the main road from the Trongate to Dumbarton ran through the centre of the proposed village, and everything seemed to favour its prosperity. In 1745 the lands came into the possession of John Orr, second son of that John Orr of Barrowfield whose share in the development of Calton has already been described (see Plate XIV.). He took up the plan of his predecessor regarding Anderston, but with only comparative success, for in 1740 the village consisted merely of a few thatched houses inhabited by hand-loom weavers. The last of these cottages was removed about thirty years ago, when M'Intyre Street was formed. James Monteith was the first capitalist to set Anderston on the way to prosperity, by establishing, about 1760, numerous looms for the weaving of muslin, and by importing French women to the district to teach the fine spinning necessary for that department of textile manufactures. When William Gillespie projected his bleachfield, Anderston consisted mainly of a congeries of one-storey cottages straggling along that part of Dumbarton Road called "Anderston Walk" (now Main Street), and his mansion in Long Road was "embosomed in silver birches, and had a fine garden, and one of the earliest vineries set up in these parts." But the new industries brought to the village by Monteith and Gillespie gave an impetus to building in Anderston, and before the close of last century the place had become a thriving suburb.

The bleachfield and the spinning-mill (which latter was greatly extended in 1784) were so prosperous that William Gillespie was able to purchase the estate of North Woodside in 1790, and shortly afterwards he acquired the mansion and lands of Bishopton, in Renfrewshire. He was one of the founders, in 1770, of Anderston Relief Church, now Anderston United Presbyterian Church. He had three sons who were eminent merchants in Glasgow. James Gillespie was a manufacturer in Anderston, and lived at Finnieston House; Richard Gillespie succeeded his father in the bleaching business, and resided in Wellfield House; and Colin Gillespie received the lands of North Woodside from his father in 1802, and was a prosperous West Indian merchant. When William Gillespie foresaw the development of Anderston, he prepared a feuing plan for his property at Wellfield, laying out William Street and Richard Street, and naming the first after himself and the second after his son. He died in the old house at Wellfield on 1st August 1807. Shortly after that date Richard Gillespie removed to South Woodside, the mansion of which property stood at the head of the avenue that is now Woodside Crescent. His son was William Honeyman Gillespie of Torbanehill, proprietor of the famous "Torbanehill mineral," which was discovered in 1850, and gave rise to the extensive paraffin works in the neighbourhood of Bathgate. The mansion of Wellfield was allowed to remain unoccupied for years after it had been abandoned by Richard Gillespie. Latterly it was divided into separate dwellings, tenanted by several families. The orchard and vinery disappeared long ago, and the once lonely "Long Road" is now one of the chief thoroughfares communicating between Anderston and Sauchiehall Street.

CLYDE STREET, ANDERSTON.—1871

XXV.

CLYDE STREET, ANDERSTON.



Clyde Street Ferry.

ANDERSTON was the first village immediately west of the old regality boundary of Glasgow. The boundary line ran southward a little to the east of what is now Washington Street, and the first street feued and built upon in Anderston, off the main road, was Bishop Street, where Monteith's spinning-mill was erected about 1750. The first house in Anderston was a two-storey tenement built by John Stobo in 1721, and stood (until it was removed a few years ago) at the east corner of North Street and Main Street. The avenue leading to Stobcross House followed the line of the present Stobcross Street, the building at the angle where that street diverged from Main Street being long known as "the Gushet House," not because it formed a sharp corner, but from the name of the old farm that stood here. It was for many years the western terminus for the omnibuses that ran from the Cross to Anderston; and the house was demolished in 1885 and its site left as an open space.

The ground lying between Stobcross Street and the river was included in the feuing plan of Anderston, prepared by John Orr of Stobcross in 1745. At that time there were only two mansions between the Glasgow boundary and Stobcross House—Hyde Park, long occupied by James M'Ilquham, manufacturer, Anderston, and Lancefield—while north-west of Stobcross House was Finnieston House, afterwards the residence of James Gillespie. In the extreme west of his estate Mr Orr designed the road now called Finnieston Street, and the most eastern street contemplated by him was Clyde Street. Before his project was carried out, Anderston had greatly increased. Clyde Street was opened in 1773, and is shown on M'Arthur's Survey (drawn in 1778) as a regularly constructed thoroughfare to the river, with feus carefully measured out on both sides of the street, though at that date there were only two houses built, one at the north-west corner and the other at the south-west, near the Clyde. The development of the spinning and weaving industries in Anderston soon led to the formation of new streets in the burgh. In 1801 John Monteith built "a power-mill for two hundred looms," near the Bishop Street mill, where his father, James Monteith, had carried on hand-loom weaving; and a few years afterwards Messrs Houldsworth & Sons built what was then a gigantic power-loom factory near Clyde Street. Hydepark Street was opened in 1790, through the ground where the mansion of Hyde Park stood; and

this London name suggested the designations of Cheapside Street, Piccadilly Street, and Whitehall Street. Lancefield Street perpetuates the name of the old house that has long disappeared from the locality. Anderston was erected into a burgh in 1824, and was incorporated with Glasgow in 1846—probably the shortest municipal life of any Scottish burgh.

Clyde Street has been made memorable in history from a notable murder committed in the street. On 22nd June 1837, while John Smith, a cotton-spinner employed in Houldsworth's mill, was walking peaceably along Clyde Street with his wife, he was shot at and mortally wounded. At that time there was a strike among the cotton-spinners, and Smith had refused to turn out with the other workers. It was concluded by the authorities that he had been shot by some of the strikers as a "blackleg," and a reward of £500 was offered for the discovery of the murderer. Five cotton-spinners were apprehended and charged with the offence, and after a trial lasting ninety-six hours —the longest Scottish criminal trial on record—they were all convicted and sentenced to seven years' transportation. The revelations of the dark doings of the Trade Societies of that time led to several reforms in the law relating to combinations amongst workmen.

The development of the harbour of Glasgow during the present century has been marvellous. About 1800 the Broomielaw Quay extended west for 382 yards. Writing in 1822, Dr Cleland records that "during this year the Quay was extended 482 feet. This part of the Quay, which is made of timber, is chiefly intended for the accommodation of steamboats. The Quay, from the west side of the Bridge to the west end of the timber wharf, extends to 2562 feet, or 26 yards less than half a mile." Nine years afterwards the building of Anderston Quay had increased the quay space to 1543 yards, and in 1837 the quay on the south side of the river was begun, while the wharf accommodation on the north was extended down the river by the formation, at different periods, of Finnieston Quay and Stobcross Quay. In 1861 the quays on both sides of the river measured 4376 yards, or more than eleven times what the harbour possessed at the beginning of the century. Besides the frontage to the river, extensive docks were formed at Kingston, Stobcross, and Cessnock. As traffic was carried down the course of the river by the extension of the city, it became necessary to establish passenger ferries at various points. Ferry-boats propelled by oars were placed at York Street, Clyde Street, Finnieston, and Stobcross, while the Govan Ferry was improved and adapted for horse traffic. The clumsy oar-boats continued until about thirty years ago, when they were gradually replaced by steam ferry-boats. The abolition of the old style of ferry was accelerated by the occurrence of two fatal accidents caused by the upsetting of the boats through over-crowding,—at Govan Ferry in April 1861, and at Clyde Street Ferry a short time afterwards.

AT PARTICK

XXVI.

AT PARTICK.

THE Burgh of Partick has been quite transformed within the past fifty years. The little village situated west of the Kelvin on the north bank of the Clyde, which for a long period had no other industry save the Clayslap Mills, the Slit Mill near Point House, and the hand-looms of the weavers in the community, has now developed into a busy and thriving burgh, carrying on shipbuilding and other related trades, and having a population in 1891 of 36,538 inhabitants. The rustic cottages and narrow wynds have given place to splendid modern tenements and spacious streets; and Partick, once a rural village, is now a suburb worthy of being associated with Glasgow, though it has hitherto maintained its independence and self-government. The picture, which is reproduced from a sketch made in 1850, gives a fair idea of the older houses in Partick at that period.

Though its progress has been of so recent origin, Partick has had a long history. In 1136 David I. gave "the lands of Perdeyc" to the Church of St Kentigern in Glasgow, and shortly after that time the Bishops of Glasgow had a manor at Partick, from which several early charters relating to the Cathedral were dated. It has been reasonably suggested that this mansion stood on the west bank of the Kelvin, near its confluence with the Clyde. There was a ruin there in 1828, and Mr Macgeorge gives a sketch of it in his "Old Glasgow"; but he also points out that the building had been erected in 1611 by George Hutcheson, one of the founders of Hutcheson's Hospital, though the fact that it was traditionally called "the Bishop's Castle" makes it likely that Hutcheson's mansion was built on the site of the episcopal residence. A road was made at an early date between the Cathedral and this Castle. Its course can still be traced by the modern streets of Mason Street, Stirling Road, Cathedral Street, Sauchiehall Street, and Dumbarton Road; these thoroughfares having followed the direct line taken by the prelates of seven centuries ago. The name and locality of Partick Castle is still preserved in Castlebank Street.

The first impulse to the extension of Partick was given by the establishment of large shipbuilding works on the river side. For a long time Messrs Robert Napier & Sons' yard at the foot of Lancefield Street was the western limit of the shipbuilding industry. Then Messrs Barclay & Curle established their yard on the site of the present Stobcross Quay, and Messrs Stephen & Son began their work at Point House. At the present day the western boundary of this industry is at the works of Messrs J. & G. Thomson, Clydebank, near Dalmuir, where a prosperous village has arisen within a few years. The subsidiary trades connected with shipbuilding have materially assisted in the developing of Partick.

OLD BRIDGE, PARTICK, — 1870.

SPECIMEN PLATE (Reduced Margins) by T. & R. ANNAN & SONS, Printed on Japanese Vellum 12½ × 10 inches, illustrating "GLASGOW IN THE FORTIES." By WILLIAM SIMPSON, R.I.

OLD HOUSES IN CASTLE STREET, OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL, 1843.

XXVII.

OLD BRIDGE, PARTICK.

Thornbank House.

THE course of the old road from Glasgow to Dumbarton can still be traced, though great changes have been made in the Over Newton district. The thoroughfare that bears the name of Old Dumbarton Road, and passes by the entrance to Yorkhill House, was the original highway between the two burghs. Forty years ago it was a rural road, with hawthorn hedges and a few mansions on either side. The wayfarer had the option of going southward by this road to Point House Ferry and thence to Govan, or of turning westward, passing along the old bridge shown in the picture, and entering the Burgh of Partick. This bridge was erected by Thomas Crawford of Jordanhill,—the intrepid captain who captured Dumbarton Castle by assault in 1571, taking Archbishop Hamilton prisoner. Crawford was Provost of Glasgow in 1577, and it was about that time he built the bridge at Partick. It bore the arms of his family, and the following verse inscribed on a tablet:—

He that by labour does any honestie,
The labour goes, the honour bides with thee;
He that by treason does onie vice also,
The shame remains, the pleasure soon agoes.

Fortunately Captain Crawford was better at building arches than constructing verses; for his bridge remained as the only connecting link between Partick and Glasgow until a few years ago. Its utility was greatly diminished after the road was deviated into a new route and a substantial bridge was built over the Kelvin. This alteration made a more direct access to Partick, and a broad street was constructed to supplant the Old Dumbarton Road. As the heavy traffic on the new road increased rapidly, this later bridge was found insufficient, and another was erected and completed in 1877, the road being again altered so as to leave the former bridge within the grounds of Kelvingrove. Captain Crawford's bridge was removed in 1895, and a modern structure took its place, having been erected at the expense of the Caledonian Railway Company in connection with the new line to Dumbartonshire.

In 1775 Robert M'Lintock, one of the founders of the "Merchants' Bank," Glasgow, acquired several lots of ground on the east side of Old Dumbarton Road, and built a mansion there, which he called Thornbank House. In 1798 the house and lands were purchased by Robert Fulton Alexander, merchant, Glasgow, and added to his estate of

Yorkhill; and ten years afterwards the mansion was bought by Andrew Thomson, banker, Glasgow. He occupied the house as his summer retreat, his town residence being in St Enoch's Square. The place was again united to Yorkhill estate in 1824, when Mr Andrew Gilbert, then of Yorkhill, re-purchased it. Thornbank House was demolished in 1879, when the lower portion of Old Dumbarton Road was extended and widened, receiving the name of Ferry Road.

YORKHILL HOUSE — 1877

XXVIII.

YORKHILL HOUSE.

THE estate of Newton, on part of which Yorkhill House now stands, formed a portion of the "lands of Perdeyc," granted by David I. in 1136 to the Church of St Kentigern (Glasgow Cathedral), and these lands remained in the possession of the Archbishops of Glasgow until the Reformation. Previous to the beginning of the sixteenth century, Newton had been divided into two parts, called Nether Newton and the Fermeland of Newton, the latter being subsequently designated Over Newton. The succession of tenants in Over Newton from 1509 till 1569 may be traced from numerous entries in the "Diocesan Registers of Glasgow." From these entries it appears that Nether Newton lay contiguous to Balshagrie, on the road between Partick and Whiteinch, extending as far east as St George's Road, and bounded on the south by the Dumbarton Road; but Over Newton included the ground from the present Kelvinhaugh Road on the east to the Clyde on the south and the Kelvin on the west, together with the proprietorship of the ferry across the Clyde from Kelvin to the Mile Burn (afterwards called Kinning House Burn). It seems probable, though unsupported by documentary evidence, that Over Newton came into the possession of Captain Thomas Crawford of Jordanhill in 1577 (see Plate XXVII.), and this would explain his reason for building the bridge across the Kelvin between Over Newton and Partick. It is certain that Over Newton belonged to Crawford of Milton at the beginning of the eighteenth century. The estate was afterwards sold to George Bogle and Robert Barclay, merchants in Glasgow, and by them it was subdivided in 1777 among various proprietors. At that time one part of the estate, containing about 22 acres, was called "Yorkhill Park"; but the old farm of Over Newton was at the eastern end of the estate, near Kelvinhaugh Road, and was removed about thirty years ago.

In 1798 Robert Fulton Alexander, a wealthy Glasgow merchant, acquired the western portion of the estate of Over Newton, and gave the already existing name of Yorkhill to the whole estate. He built the mansion of Yorkhill about 1805. Eight years afterwards the house and grounds were purchased by Andrew Gilbert, underwriter, Glasgow, together with various lots in the vicinity not included in Mr Alexander's property. These were all united under the designation of Yorkhill estate. The property was entailed upon his niece—the daughter of his deceased brother—and she became proprietrix on her uncle's death. She was married in 1834 to the famous Scottish portrait-painter, John Graham, and he assumed the additional name of Gilbert, in terms of Andrew Gilbert's will. John Graham was the son of David Graham, West India merchant, Glasgow, and was born in the Stockwell in 1794. Having received his

education at the Grammar School, he passed into his father's office with the purpose of following commercial pursuits; but when he was twenty-four years of age he prevailed upon his father to allow him to study art and to take up an artistic career. He studied with great success at the Royal Academy, London, and proceeded thence to Italy, where he remained for two years. In 1827 he settled in Edinburgh as a portrait-painter, and became a Scottish Academician in 1830. He returned to Glasgow, and Miss Graham sat to him for a portrait, the intimacy thus formed terminating in marriage. Shortly afterwards Mrs Graham succeeded to Yorkhill estate, and she and her husband took up their residence in the mansion, which Mr Graham-Gilbert extended and improved. His reputation as a master of portraiture is almost unrivalled in the annals of Scottish art. He died at Yorkhill House on 4th June 1866, after a brief illness. Mrs Graham-Gilbert survived till 1877, and after her death over one hundred and thirty of the artist's own works and collected pictures were deposited in the Glasgow Corporation Galleries. As she had no family, the estate passed into the possession of her nephew and nieces.

Within the past thirty years Yorkhill and Over Newton have been feued and set out with spacious streets and squares; Yorkhill Street and Over Newton Street preserving the old names of the estates, and Lumsden Street and Blackie Street commemorating the two Provosts of Glasgow during whose terms of office these improvements were carried out. The Yorkhill Wharf has been built on that part of the estate facing the Clyde, with an extensive timber depôt adjacent; while Yorkhill Station on the Glasgow City and District Railway, situated on Ferry Road a little south-west of the mansion, is certain to make this quarter a convenient place for feuing.

STOBCROSS HOUSE, — 1873.

XXIX.

STOBCROSS HOUSE.

Queen's Dock.

ONE of the most interesting estates in the neighbourhood of Glasgow was that of Stobcross, yet its story has never been written; and beyond the slight outline of its early history given in the "Old Country Houses of the Old Glasgow Gentry," no attempt has been made to preserve any notes regarding the place. The following brief sketch is founded upon documents not hitherto utilised in this connection, and may be useful as relating to a property that displays the advance of Glasgow in a very notable manner.

The name of "Stob-corss" plainly indicates an ecclesiastical origin. There can be little doubt that it is derived from a wooden wayside cross set up near the spot where the by-road led to the Clyde from the main highway to the Bishop's Castle at Partick. Like Over Newton (see Plate XXVIII.) the lands of Stobcross were included in the grant of Partick to the Cathedral by David I. in 1136. Consequently, these lands appear in various early charters, and in the rental-books of the Diocese. And it is interesting to find that for centuries the estate of Stobcross was continuously in the possession of the family of Anderson, who gave their name to Anderston, and supplied "that notable Provost" Anderson of Dowhill to the city of Glasgow. About the beginning of the sixteenth century Andrew Anderson was "rentaller" in Stobcross, holding his feu from the Archbishop of Glasgow. He had one son, James, who succeeded him; and, in 1547, Ninian, son of James, obtained a feu in Capok with consent of his three aunts, Janet, Bessy, and Violet Anderson. In 1555 James Anderson and his wife Janet Maxwell resigned Stobcross to their son John, retaining their life-rent in the property. In 1563 John Anderson died, and his son William succeeded to Stobcross, subject to the life-rent of "Jonet Maxwel, his gudame," who was still alive. From a charter by Archibald Douglas, the infamous "Parson of Glasgow" who was concerned in Rizzio's murder, it appears that in 1579 John Anderson had been proprietor of Stobcross, and of "the Personis-haugh, *alias* Rankynnis-haugh," which was adjacent to Cranstonhill. When the regality of Glasgow, which had formerly belonged to the Archbishops, was conferred upon Walter Stewart, Commendator of Blantyre, in 1587, the charter mentioned the contiguous lands of "Stobcors, Over and Nethir Newtoun, the west syde of Partik, the eist syde of Partik, Hindland, etc.," though the names of the proprietors were not

given. But in a charter, dated 15th January 1590-91, the name of John Anderson appears as former laird of Stobcross. William Anderson was proprietor in 1611, and was probably the heir who succeeded in 1563. His grandson, James Anderson, who was laird of Stobcross in the latter half of the seventeenth century, was the first of the family that turned the estate to practical account. He feued out that portion of the lands at the extreme eastern boundary, which included the old farm of Gushet, and projected the village of Anderston, which was named after himself. In his plan he proposed to feu the old ecclesiastical lands of "Parson's-haugh," also called "Rankine's-haugh," which lay between Gushet and Cranstonhill. The later history of this project is detailed in the articles on "Wellfield House, North Street," and "Clyde Street, Anderston" (Plates XXIV. and XXV.). The following description of Stobcross House in James Anderson's time was written by Hamilton of Wishaw in 1696:—"James Anderson of Stobcorse heth there a convenient house, sited upon ane eminence above the rivir, with suitable gardens, and avenue to the water." This avenue followed the course of the present Finnieston Street; but the main avenue to the house from the east was afterwards transformed into Stobcross Street.

John Orr, who acquired the estate from James Anderson in 1745, made many alterations upon the old mansion. He conveyed the property to his nephew, Matthew Orr, in 1751, and the document by which this conveyance was effected refers to the manor-place and the dove-cot, the latter of which was a strongly-built tower, east from the mansion, which was removed when Elliot Street was opened about forty years ago. Cranstonhill was feued off the estate by John Orr to William Baird, maltman, and by the Bairds and their successors the Houldsworths, the streets that now form this populous district were devised and opened. Matthew Orr, with greater wisdom than his uncle, determined to keep the feuing of the rest of Stobcross in his own hands. He laid out 20 acres of the estate for building, forming a plan for wide streets in 1768, and naming the new suburb "Finnieston," after the Rev. John Finnie, who had been his tutor, and was then factor on Barrowfield, the estate that belonged to Mr Orr's father. Finnieston House was erected in 1770 on the west side of the avenue now called Finnieston Street. In 1776 Matthew Orr sold all the lands of Stobcross west of Finnieston to David Watson, banker, Glasgow. Orr ventured into several commercial speculations with his brother, John Orr of Barrowfield, but these were unsuccessful; and he went to the West Indies, and died at Tobago in 1790. David Watson was laird of Stobcross till his death in 1783, leaving six of a family, all in minority, and his trustees unwisely sold Stobcross, with the mansion, to John Phillips, merchant, Glasgow, who resided in the house, and died there in 1829. One of his daughters, Mrs Rowan, lived in Stobcross House till 1844; but at that date the trustees on Phillips's estate sold the property to a syndicate of Glasgow citizens, by whom the whole of the ground was laid out for building, save 20 acres that were purchased by the Clyde Trustees for the formation of Queen's Dock.

MILL ON KELVIN AT KELVINSIDE.— 1874.

XXX.

MILL ON KELVIN AT KELVINSIDE.

THE history of the estate of Kelvinside is detailed in the article relating to Kelvinside House (Plate XXXV.). The houses shown in the picture were on the old Garrioch Mill Road long before it had been made a continuous street, and while it was still a country pathway. The North Woodside Road—now a modern street with lofty tenements—was the original avenue leading from the Great Western Road to the mansion of North Woodside, which stood near the present Queen Margaret Bridge, the northern end of this bridge being almost on the site of the mansion. A rural lane off this avenue led by a steep descent to the north bank of the Kelvin, and was continued to the Garrioch Mill, behind the site of the present Barracks at Maryhill. There were several mills on this road, which were driven by motive-power obtained from the Kelvin,—the North Woodside Mill, opposite Kelvinside Terrace, South; an old snuff-mill (afterwards used as a barley-mill) in front of Kelvin Drive; and the Garrioch Mill, near Garrioch Cottage. A portion of the North Woodside Mill forms the main feature in the accompanying picture. The water was led to the mill by a dam, and this was a favourite spot for bathing some forty years ago, though the occurrence of several accidents, through bathers being drawn against the iron grating by the rush of the current, led to the forbidding of bathing at this place.

North Woodside has had a strange history. About two hundred years ago the estate belonged to Robert Campbell, merchant, and Dean of Guild in Glasgow, a scion of the family of Campbell of Blythswood. His daughter was married to Thomas Haliburton of Dryburgh Abbey (see Plate XXXI.), and by the marriage contract North Woodside was conferred upon him, while he settled part of his Border estates upon his wife. North Woodside was acquired by Archibald Stirling of Keir about 1765, and it was during his time that the North Woodside Mill was erected. After passing through several hands, the estate was purchased by William Gillespie, Anderston (see Plate XXIV.), and his son, Colin Gillespie, succeeded to it. In 1822 North Woodside became the property of John Thomson, banker, by whom it was sold in 1826 to Henry Paul, accountant, and afterwards first manager of the City of Glasgow Bank. The mansion and grounds were sold by Mr Paul in 1845 to John Bain of Morriston, and from him the property was purchased in 1867 by the City of Glasgow Bank. The house was removed in 1869, and the ground was laid out for feuing. A handsome stone bridge was built over the Kelvin and the Garrioch Mill Road, and a new street (Belmont Street) made to connect the higher part of North Woodside with the Great Western Road. The intervening ground was made up by deposited rubbish, and the City of

MILL ON KELVIN AT KELVINSIDE

Glasgow Bank began building operations there before the artificial ground had settled firmly, with the result that a lamentable accident occurred, through the falling of part of Belmont Crescent whilst it was in course of erection. Doune Terrace and Carleton Terrace were formed, and direct access was thus given to Kelvinside estate on the west and New City Road on the east. The estate of North Woodside formed an important asset when the City of Glasgow Bank was in liquidation.

COTTAGE, GILMOREHILL, NEAR PARTICK. — 1873.

XXXI.

COTTAGE, GILMOREHILL, NEAR PARTICK.

Farm House, Byres Road.

IT was a bold step for the University authorities, when they had bargained with the Railway Company for the sale of the old College buildings and grounds in High Street, to purchase, in 1865, the lands of Gilmorehill, which were apparently far more extensive than would ever be required for an educational establishment. But there was wisdom beneath this audacity. The West-end Park was gradually extending in the direction of Gilmorehill, through the acquisition of different portions of ground near the Kelvin; and from the beginning of the negotiations the Senate expected that the Corporation would purchase, under certain restrictions, such parts of the Gilmorehill property as could not be utilised for the College. Kelvingrove estate and mansion, and Woodlands, had been purchased by the Corporation in 1852; and the desirability of extending the public pleasure-ground to the western bank of the Kelvin was evident. The Senate, therefore, had little difficulty in disposing of a large portion of Gilmorehill to the Town Council to form a further extension of Kelvingrove Park.

The piece of ground south of the Kelvin and beside the Dumbarton Road, on which this cottage stood, formed the small holding of Clayslap. The Senate purchased this ground with the intention of building an Infirmary there. The Corporation, before any steps were taken in the erection of this Infirmary, had acquired Kelvinbank, and part of Over Newton lying beside Clayslap, and it was proposed to add these grounds to Kelvingrove Park; but the Infirmary would not have been an elegant feature in a public park. It was arranged, therefore, that the Senate should give up Clayslap to the Town Council, and should receive, in exchange for it, part of Donaldshill contiguous to Gilmorehill, which would make a better site for the Hospital. By a judicious excambion, Donaldshill was handed back to the Senate, while Clayslap was added to Kelvingrove Park. The old cottage was removed in 1876, and in 1881 the Western Infirmary was completed.

The origin of the name of Gilmorehill has not been satisfactorily explained. For about two centuries there were Gilmours who held the lands of Little Govan as rentallers under the Archbishops of Glasgow; but no direct connection between this family in the south-eastern part of the parish of Govan with the district in the north-west of Glasgow has been discovered. It is certain, however, that in the

middle of the seventeenth century the property bore the name of "Gilmour-hill," and, about 1650, was in possession of John Hamilton. In 1720 Walter Gibson, Lord Provost of Glasgow, acquired these lands. Several references to his career will be found in the article on the "Court at 46 Saltmarket" (Plate XVIII.). Gibson died previous to 1736, and in 1742 Gilmorehill was purchased by Hugh Cathcart, one of the famous "Virginia dons" in Glasgow. Hugh Cathcart was succeeded by his son William, who was also engaged in the American trade; and in 1771 William Cathcart sold Gilmorehill to Thomas Dunmore, then proprietor of Kelvinside. Dunmore's son sold both these estates, in 1780, to Dr Thomas Lithan of the East India Company's Service; and in 1800 Gilmorehill was bought by Robert Bogle, jun., a West India merchant, and a member of an old Glasgow family. By him the mansion of Gilmorehill was erected in 1802. Mr Bogle resided there till his death in 1822, when the property fell to his eldest son, Archibald Bogle. In 1845 a Joint Stock Company was formed in Glasgow for the purpose of laying out a new cemetery in the west end, and Gilmorehill and part of Hillhead grounds were acquired with this intention; but the project was not successful, and the property was retained in the hope that it might be feued for building when the city extended westward. In 1865 the ground belonging to the Glasgow Western Cemetery Company was sold to the College authorities. As an example of the vast increase of property in this quarter, the various sums paid for this ground may be quoted. In 1800 Mr Bogle bought Gilmorehill and Donaldshill (an adjoining small estate) for £8500. He erected the mansion, but that was the only building on the estate; yet in 1865 the University authorities paid £81,000 for the same property, and demolished the mansion. The name of Gilmorehill will henceforth be associated inseparably with Glasgow University. On 2nd June 1866 the first sod for the new University building was cut by Professor Allen Thomson; the foundation stone was laid by the Prince of Wales on 8th January 1868; the building was sufficiently completed to admit of partial occupation in 1870; the Bute Hall, the gift of the Marquis of Bute, was finished in 1884; and the spire of the central tower, the last part of the building, was erected in 1886, twenty years after this undertaking had been begun.

Byres Road was originally the avenue leading from Partick to the mansion of Byres of Partick, which stood almost on the site of the present Athole Gardens. About 1680 Robert Campbell, Dean of Guild in Glasgow, and second son of Colin Campbell of Blythswood, purchased the adjoining estates of Byres of Partick, Hillhead, Keppoch, and North Woodside; and at his death in 1694, the only daughter of his second marriage became the heiress of these lands. Janet Campbell became the wife of Thomas Haliburton, advocate, of Dryburgh Abbey; and on her marriage in 1702 she sold Hillhead and Byres of Partick to Andrew Gibson, whose descendants still hold the superiority of these lands, though they have now been almost entirely feued for building purposes, and form the west end of Glasgow. It is interesting to notice that this Janet Campbell or Haliburton was the great grandmother of Sir Walter Scott. Her daughter, Barbara Haliburton, married Robert Scott, son of Walter Scott (Beardie), and Robert's son, Walter, was the father of the great Scottish novelist.

COTTAGE AT BOTANIC GARDENS, NEAR Gt. WESTERN ROAD. — 1875.

XXXII.

COTTAGE AT BOTANIC GARDENS, NEAR GREAT WESTERN ROAD.

THE Botanic Gardens in Great Western Road were opened in 1842, and at that time were far removed from the city. The Great Western Road had been formed, and several streets had been laid out in Hillhead; but there were no houses nearer to the Gardens than a few terraces in the neighbourhood of what is now St George's Cross, and the place was surrounded by green fields. The bridge over the Kelvin, on the line of the Great Western Road, was built in 1838-40, enlarged in 1859, and reconstructed in 1891; but it was chiefly used as an access to Hillhead, until the Woodlands Road Bridge was built over the Kelvin in 1853. When the Botanic Gardens ground was purchased in 1839, the whole district was rural, and the cottage shown in the picture, which survived until about 1880, was a fair type of the kind of buildings in the locality fifty years ago. The nearest mansions were North Woodside House, Kelvinside, Gairbraid, and Byres of Partick.

The origin of the Glasgow Botanic Gardens may be found in the portion of the College Green, High Street, which was set apart at the close of last century for the cultivation of medicinal plants, and was popularly known as "the Physic Garden." In 1815 Mr Hopkirk of Dalbeth, who was an enthusiastic botanist, formed a society with the purpose of establishing a Botanic Garden on a large scale; and in the following year Dr Cleland wrote thus:—"The subscribers to the Royal Botanic Garden were erected into a corporation by the Prince Regent and Council; Dr William Jackson Hooker, so justly distinguished for scientific acquirements, is the first Professor." Mr Hopkirk took an active part in the project, and the subscribers were soon in a position to acquire ground for the Garden, the College contributing a large sum on condition that the place might be used for teaching botany to the students. In 1816 a plot of ground 8 acres in extent was purchased at the west end of Sauchiehall Road, stretching from the present Royal Crescent southwards to Dumbarton Road, and bounded on the east by the line of what is now Claremont Street. In the following year this ground was laid out by Mr Stewart Murray, and Mr Hopkirk presented many specimens from his own garden at Dalbeth. This spot was also rural at that time, the only houses near being the villages of Anderston and Finnieston on one side, and Partick on the other. Before twenty years had elapsed the buildings were encroaching upon the neighbourhood in all directions; and in 1838 it was found expedient to sell the ground of the old Botanic Garden to the builders who had projected streets to occupy its site. The whole of the

space is now occupied by streets and modern terraces; and Finnieston Station is directly opposite the place where the gate stood in Dumbarton Road.

The ground for the new Botanic Gardens in Great Western Road, extending to 22 acres, was purchased in 1839, and the place was ready for occupation in 1842, though after that time many additional hot-houses were erected, and the scheme was carried out on a much greater scale than was ever contemplated by the projectors. The expense of carrying on such an undertaking was too much for the private subscribers; and in 1863 an effort was made to increase the revenue, and several munificent gifts of money were made by private citizens. This did not serve to make the concern prosperous, however. The Corporation of Glasgow was appealed to, and money was advanced on bonds over the property. Another difficulty arose through the acquisition of what seemed at first a splendid addition to the Botanic Gardens. In 1871 Mr John Kibble agreed to remove his magnificent conservatory from Coulport, and to re-erect it in the Gardens, under the name of the Kibble Palace. He stipulated that he should have a free lease of the place for twenty-one years for concerts and other similar purposes; but this arrangement had ultimately a deleterious effect upon the Gardens, and the Directors found it necessary to buy out this right, and to reconstruct the Kibble Palace as a winter-garden. These expenses plunged the affair into a hopeless state of debt; and in 1887 the Corporation, as principal bond-holder, was invited to take possession of the Gardens. By the Act of 1891, whereby Hillhead and Kelvinside were annexed to Glasgow, it was provided that the Botanic Gardens should be ranked as one of the public parks. The debt due to the Town Council at this time was about £60,000; a part of the ground called Montgomerie Wood, extending to 8½ acres, was purchased for £3800, and added to the Gardens; and thus the whole cost to the city has amounted to about £64,000, which includes all the conservatories and rare plants. The Kibble Palace is acknowledged to be one of the finest structures of its kind in Europe.

COTTAGE, KELVINSIDE.— 1874

XXXIII.

COTTAGE, KELVINSIDE.

At Kelvinside.

KELVINSIDE estate has undergone as many changes during the past fifty years as any suburban district. There are now spacious streets and populous terraces where there were only green fields and humble dwellings in the middle of this century. From a pastoral and arable estate, Kelvinside has developed into a thriving and wealthy west-end suburb, sufficiently important to make it worth the trouble of formal annexation to Glasgow. The curious cottage, with its quasi-ecclesiastical gable, ludicrously out of proportion with the rest of the building, stands on that part of the Garrioch grounds which lies near the river, a little to the south-east of Maryhill Barracks. The Garrioch Mill Road passes in front of the door, and is continued in a north-westerly direction to join the Maryhill Road (now Gairbraid Street). The building, popularly known as "Garrioch Cottage," is situated a considerable height above the Kelvin, not far from Kelvinside Cricket Ground. The most diligent search has failed to disclose its special history.

COTTAGES ON THE KELVIN AT KELVINSIDE.—1872.

XXXIV.

COTTAGES ON THE KELVIN AT KELVINSIDE.

THE picturesque cottage shown in the centre of the picture was one of several similar in character that faced the Kelvin on the old Garrioch Mill Road. This ancient parish road followed the course of the Kelvin from the North Woodside Road, and led to the mill at Garrioch. The style of the cottage is so distinctly English in character, with its trellised porch, projecting eaves, and windows evidently designed for leaded lattice-work, that it seems to have been erected for an English occupant originally,—possibly for the tenant of the mill, when Mr Dunmore was laird of Kelvinside in the middle of last century. As the road cut through a portion of the estate of North Woodside, Mr Colin Gillespie, who was proprietor of that place in 1802 (see Plate XXIV.), caused a bridge to be erected over the road to connect his house with the separated part of the grounds. The cottage stood a little to the west of this bridge. When the estates of Kelvinside and North Woodside were laid out for feuing by the late Mr John E. Walker, the mansion of North Woodside was removed, and a substantial stone bridge (locally known as "Walker's Bridge") was erected, the north abutment of which occupied the site of North Woodside House. The old-fashioned cottages on the Garrioch Road were removed about twenty years ago.

The Garrioch lands belonged to the Archbishops of Glasgow from an early date till the Reformation. Frequent references to the rentallers of these lands from 1500 to 1569 are to be found in the Rental Books of the Diocese. Judging from the number of tenants in the Garrioch, this must have been a comparatively flourishing locality, supplying a fair revenue to the Archbishops. There are no relics extant of these ancient homesteads, and even the cottages of a much more recent date have been almost entirely cleared away. The new Barrack buildings at Maryhill occupy a considerable part of the lands of the Garrioch.

KELVINSIDE HOUSE.—1874

XXXV.

KELVINSIDE HOUSE.

Cottages at Garrioch.

NORTH of Dowanhill and Hillhead, and south and east of Maryhill, lies the populous suburb of Kelvinside, now annexed to the city of Glasgow. Forty years ago this spot, now occupied by streets, terraces, and villas, was a pastoral district, and the banks of the Kelvin near this place were the favourite resort for pedestrians who sought to escape for a day from "the busy haunts of men." Kelvinside formed a portion of the estate of Ruchill, and was known as "Bankhead," though that designation was abandoned when the lands were formed into a separate estate in 1750, and the name of Kelvinside was bestowed on the property. Ruchill belonged to the Archbishops of Glasgow, and the rents derived from it were entered in the Rental Books of the Diocese as part of the revenue of the Barony of Glasgow. From the existing books, which cover the period between 1500 and 1569, it appears that a family called Marshall had occupied the greater part of Ruchill in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Ellen Marshall, daughter of a previous rentaller, married John Baird in 1511, and he entered into possession at that time. Their son, William Baird, succeeded in 1554, and his son, Michael, became tenant of the last Romish Archbishop in 1569. Ellen's sister, Marion Marshall, had another part of the lands of Ruchill as her portion, and her husband, John Crawford, was joint-rentaller with her. The son of this marriage was James Crawford, who succeeded in 1553. When Sir Peter Young of Seaton, "his Majestie's pedagogue," received a grant of money from James VI. in 1575, Ruchill had to contribute a considerable share, along with the neighbouring lands of Gairbraid, Woodside, Lambhill, and the Garrioch. The Crawfords were connected with Ruchill until the middle of last century.

James Peadie, merchant, who was Provost of Glasgow in 1727, held the estate of Ruchill at that date; and he conveyed the part called Bankhead to one of his five daughters, who was married to William Maxwell, younger of Calderwood. In 1749 she sold her portion to Thomas Dunmore, one of the Virginia merchants of Glasgow; and in 1750 he changed the name to Kelvinside, and built the mansion shown in the picture. Robert Dunmore, his son, became laird in 1777, and eight years afterwards he sold Kelvinside to Dr Thomas Lithan of Gilmorehill (see Plate XXXI.). Dr Lithan died in 1807, and his widow obtained Kelvinside under her marriage settlement. She afterwards married Mr Thomas Cuthill, lawyer, Glasgow, who assumed the

additional name of Lithan. He was the founder of the highly respected legal firm of Cuthill & Monteath, afterwards Graham, Cuthill, & Monteath, through the amalgamation of the business with that of Mr Thomas Graham, an equally respected firm. In 1821 Mr Graham assumed as partner Mr Matthew Montgomerie, and a few years later Mr John Park Fleming entered the firm, which still exists under the style of Montgomerie and Fleming. After Mrs Cuthill's death, her trustees sold Kelvinside to Mr Montgomerie, and he resided in the mansion till his death in June 1868, when in his eighty-fifth year. Mr Cuthill, who had no claim upon the estate, removed to France, and died there in 1853, aged ninety. Mr Fleming, who was concerned with his partner Mr Montgomerie in the purchase of Kelvinside, died on 20th July 1869. Kelvinside House was let on a short lease after Mr Montgomerie's death; but in 1871 the portion of the estate on the north bank of the Kelvin, extending to 90 acres, including the mansion-house, was sold to the late Mr John E. Walker, who laid out the ground for feuing. To provide an access to the ground from the south of the river, he built the handsome stone bridge across the Kelvin opposite Hamilton Drive, which is now called Queen Margaret Bridge, from the proximity of Queen Margaret College, but was colloquially known as "Walker's Bridge." A lofty stone wall, rising from the low level of Garrioch Mill Road, is surmounted by a splendid range of houses called Kelvinside Terrace, South. The old avenue, which originally led from Maryhill Road (now Gairbraid Street) to Kelvinside House and thence to the river, was diverted to make an approach to the new bridge, and the line of this ancient road is now that of the street called Kelvinside Avenue, which is almost continuously built upon. Oxford Drive and Cambridge Drive now occupy the site of Kelvinside House, which was demolished in 1875; and Kelvin Drive, Montgomerie Street, Derby Crescent, and Queen Margaret Drive are formed on the green fields shown in the foreground of the picture. The spire in the background is that of Kelvinside Free Church at the corner of Byres Road, for the spectator is looking southward from the back of the mansion.

The part of Kelvinside on the south bank of the Kelvin, west of the Botanic Gardens, was retained by Messrs Montgomerie & Fleming's representatives, and was laid out about thirty years ago on a well-contrived feuing plan. The new streets and terraces have been designated so as to preserve the name of Montgomerie, and of the noble family that is the head of the race. There are already formed Montgomerie Drive, Montgomerie Crescent, and Montgomerie Quadrant, as well as Winton Drive and Eglinton Drive. The portion of the estate that lies west of North Balgray Road, on the line of the Great Western Road, is not yet feued; but a separate extension is contemplated here, to be named Flemingtown, in honour of the other partner of the firm of Montgomerie & Fleming. In the course of other thirty years this place will probably be as populous and elegant a suburb as Kelvinside has become within a similar period.

ON THE KELVIN, ABOVE THE THREE TREE WELL.— 1871.

XXXVI.

ON THE KELVIN ABOVE THE THREE TREE WELL.

THE Three Tree Well, or, as it was sometimes called, the Pear Tree Well, was on the south bank of the Kelvin, nearly opposite the south-western corner of Kelvin Drive. An old and decrepit wooden foot-bridge formerly crossed the river at this point, enabling wayfarers who had journeyed along the Garrioch Mill Road to reach the south side of the stream, and to gain the Great Western Road by Kirklee Road. The rustic lane shown in the picture led up from the Three Tree Well to Kirklee Road. When the last-named road is extended, it will probably follow the course of this footpath; and it is likely that within the next fifty years a stone bridge will take the place once held by the antiquated structure of an earlier day. The two separated portions of Kelvinside estate will then have two adequate connecting links—Queen Margaret Bridge at Hamilton Drive, and the bridge of the future at Kirklee Road beside the Three Tree Well.

The name of this Well has frequently been the topic of newspaper controversy in Glasgow. Hugh Macdonald, in his "Rambles Round Glasgow," defends the euphonious name of "Pear Tree Well" with all a poet's ardour. The late James H. Stoddart, editor of the *Glasgow Herald*, in his edition of Fairbairn's "Relics of Ancient Architecture in Glasgow," does not commit himself definitely to either side in the dispute; but most of the anonymous and other correspondents that have written letters to the newspapers on this subject, seem to incline to the common-sense name of "Three Tree Well." There is no question as to the fact that this Well was at one time—about thirty years ago—overshadowed by three trees (two ash trees and a plane tree), and the applicability of the name is indisputable. On the other hand, there is no evidence that a pear tree ever did, or could flourish beside the Well, and the rational conclusion is that the more mellifluous name is a corruption of the plainer but more sensible designation. This Well used to be a favourite resort for walkers on Sundays and holidays, while the locality still preserved its pastoral character. In the old cottage which stood near the south end of the foot-bridge, mild refreshments could be obtained; but the cottage and the old bridge have disappeared; the three trees have been gradually "wede awa'," and the Well is denounced by sanitarians as unfit for drinking. The proximity of two railway stations—Kelvinside Station and Botanic Gardens Station—certainly has made the Three Tree Well more accessible than formerly, but these have to a large extent destroyed the peaceful seclusion of this part of Kelvingrove, and ruined entirely the romantic character of the scene.

GAIRBRAID HOUSE, MARYHILL — 1875

XXXVII.

GAIRBRAID HOUSE, MARYHILL.

Ruchill House.

MARYHILL was founded as a suburban village in 1760, and was named after Mary Hill of Gairbraid, then proprietrix of the ground on which it stands. The progress of the village was slow, for there were no public works in the vicinity, until the development of traffic by means of the Forth and Clyde Canal made it a convenient place for manufactures. In 1841 the population was only 2552, but so greatly had it increased within the next forty years that the figures in 1881 were 12,884, and had advanced to 18,318 according to the census of 1891. The place was formed into a Police Burgh under the Lindsay Act, and had a Provost, Magistrates, and Commissioners. Repeated attempts were made by the Glasgow Town Council to absorb this thriving burgh, and at length Maryhill was united to the city by the Act of 1891. The railway station of the Helensburgh line at Maryhill has had much influence upon the advancement of the suburb; and the replacing of the inconvenient 'buses by a well-organised tramway service has transformed Maryhill from a country village to a residential suburb. The old Maryhill Road is now a continuation of the New City Road, named Gairbraid Street, and presents a continuous frontage as far west as Eastpark, with numerous streets connecting it with Kelvinside. The erection of the new Barracks on the lands of Garrioch had also some effect upon the progress of the burgh. The ground, extending to 57 acres, was acquired in 1869, and the buildings were completed and occupied in 1876 by infantry, cavalry, and artillery.

The old mansion of Gairbraid was built in 1688 by the then laird, Ninian Hill, and continued to be the residence of the proprietors till 1789, when the house shown in the picture was erected near the site of its predecessor. The remains of the older house have been removed; while the later mansion has not been occupied as a single dwelling since 1874, the last tenant being Mr Frank Baird, partner in the well-known firm of brewers at Port Dundas. In 1874 the house was divided into small sections, and let to various tenants; while lofty tenements have been put up on each side of Gairbraid Avenue.

The lands of Gairbraid, like those of other properties in the neighbourhood, belonged to the See of Glasgow. A fairly consecutive history of Gairbraid may be traced from public documents and private charters. In 1515 the property was in the hands of

two rentallers, who held their tenancy direct from the Archbishop. "Alane Dunkane" and his wife, Janet Corsby, had one portion, and "Costene Hutcheson" had another. Alane was succeeded by his son, William Duncan, in 1546, and Costene's son, John Hutcheson, became rentaller in 1553. John, son of John Hutcheson, had a charter from Archbishop James Beaton in 1581; and at the same time William Duncan, son of the previous William, was married to Agnes Hutcheson, sister of John. Before the close of the sixteenth century the family of Hutcheson had absorbed that of Duncan; and in 1600 another family of the same name acquired the property. The new proprietor was George Hutcheson of Lambhill, one of the founders of Hutcheson's Hospital. He had no family, and at his death in 1639, Gairbraid fell to his sister, Helen Hutcheson, who was then married to Ninian Hill, younger of Ibrox. The son and grandson of this Ninian Hill were both named Ninian, which has led to some genealogical blunders. The third Ninian Hill was married to Mary Crawford of Jordanhill, and the male line of the Hills of Gairbraid terminated with their son Hew Hill. The only daughter and heiress of Hew Hill was that Mary Hill of Gairbraid after whom the village was named. She was married in 1763 to Robert Graham of Dalsholm (now Dawsholm, near Maryhill), and had two daughters, one of whom, Janet Graham, was married to Alexander Dunlop of Keppoch, near Greenock; and her son, John Dunlop, succeeded to Gairbraid. The estate now belongs to the representatives of John Dunlop.

The early history of Ruchill is narrated in the article on Kelvinside House (Plate XXXV.). James Peadie was in possession of the estate early in the seventeenth century. He was Provost of Glasgow in 1692 and again in 1697. His son, James Peadie, was Provost in 1727, and died about 1730. By him the estate had been increased by the purchase of portions of the Garrioch and Gairbraid. He was succeeded by his son, John Peadie, who only held the place for six years, leaving it to his only son, James, who died in 1740, aged ten years. The five sisters of John Peadie became heirs-portioners, and sold Ruchill in 1749 to Allan Dreghorn, merchant, Glasgow. At his death in 1764 the estate was left to his nephew, Robert Dreghorn, famous in Glasgow social annals as "Bob Dragon," and when the latter died in 1804, it fell to his sister, Elizabeth Dreghorn, who held it to her decease in 1824. She was succeeded by her niece (the daughter of her sister), Isabella Brysone Dennistoun, wife of Gabriel Dundas Hamilton of Uddingston. In 1835 the Dundas Hamiltons disposed of Ruchill to James Davidson, merchant, Glasgow, whose heirs are now the proprietors. The mansion was built by the first Provost James Peadie about 1700, and was extended by Mr James Davidson about sixty years ago. In 1892 the Glasgow Corporation purchased 87 acres of ground on the Ruchill estate, and of these, 53 acres have been laid out as a recreation ground, under the name of Ruchill Park. The remaining portion has been set apart for an extensive Fever Hospital, which is now in course of erection, and will be the largest of the kind in Scotland. It will consist of thirty-four distinct blocks of buildings, with accommodation for four hundred and fifty patients and two hundred nurses, the cost of the building being estimated at £200,000, exclusive of the site.

STEAMER 'SWIFT' AT PORT DUNDAS 1870

XXXVIII.

STEAMER "SWIFT" AT PORT DUNDAS.

THE old-fashioned little passenger steamer called the "Swift" plied for many years on the Forth and Clyde Canal, starting from Port Dundas, and providing a pleasant and perfectly safe aquatic voyage to Kirkintilloch. The curious scroll at the prow was not a mere fanciful decoration, but was really a defensive weapon. It was formed with a sharp knife-edge, and was intended to cut through the rope between a barge in the canal and a horse on the towing-path, in event of the steamer finding it necessary to force a passage. The golden days of the "Swift's" prosperity have long since passed away, the suburban trains and the river steamers having superseded the canal passenger traffic.

The project of having a canal from the Forth to the Clyde was proposed a century before it was accomplished. In the reign of Charles II., between the years 1660 and 1685, the notion was ventilated, but was suffered to lie in abeyance. An attempt was made to revive the plan in 1723, and again in 1761, with only partial success. At length, in 1767, Parliament sanctioned the incorporation of "The Company of Proprietors of the Forth and Clyde Navigation," with a capital of £150,000, in 1500 shares. The Canal was surveyed by Mr Smeaton, who superintended the work; and the first sod was cut by Sir Laurence Dundas of Kerse, Bart., on 10th July 1768. Seven years afterwards the Canal had been completed to Stockingfield, near Maryhill, and a deviation was made to Hamilton Hill to admit of the formation of a branch line to Glasgow. The whole of the capital of the Company had then been expended, as well as the further sum of £50,000, which the proprietors were empowered to borrow; and the revenue had been so small that disaster seemed imminent. The Government came to the rescue by advancing £50,000 in 1784, this money having been realised from the estates forfeited by the rebels in 1715 and 1745. The work on the Canal was resumed under Mr Robert Whitworth in July 1786, and exactly four years afterwards—July 1790—the Forth and the Clyde were united, and the "Great Canal" was opened for traffic. The ceremony was celebrated by the passage of a track-boat from Hamilton Hill Basin to Bowling. The *Scots Magazine* of the time thus describes the event:—"The Committee of Management, accompanied by the Magistrates of Glasgow, were the first voyagers upon this new navigation. On the arrival of the vessel at Bowling Bay, and after descending from the last lock in the Clyde, the ceremony of the junction of the Forth and Clyde was performed, in presence of a great crowd of spectators, by Archibald Spiers of Elderslie, chairman of the Committee of Management, who, with the assistance of the chief engineer, launched a hogshead of water of the river Forth into the Clyde, as a symbol of joining the eastern

and western seas together." The basin at Hamilton Hill was soon found inadequate for the traffic with Glasgow, and a depôt was formed nearer the city, and called "Port Dundas," after Sir Thomas (afterwards Baron) Dundas, son of that Sir Laurence who had begun the Canal. The wharf at Port Dundas was named "Spiers' Wharf," in honour of the chairman, Mr Spiers of Elderslie, who had seen the work completed.

When experiments were being made in the application of steam to navigation, Mr Patrick Miller of Dalswinton and William Symington had a vessel built at Carron, and launched in the Forth and Clyde Canal in November 1789. It attained the speed of six miles an hour, but the imperfection of the machinery, in which the rotary motion was given to the paddles by means of ratchets, hindered the adoption of steamboats on the Canal. Lord Dundas, who was chairman of the Canal Company in 1799, was determined to make another attempt at steam navigation, and he ordered a vessel to be constructed, on Symington's new principle, whereby the crank was first used in a marine engine. This vessel was completed in March 1802, and was named the "Charlotte Dundas," after Lady Charlotte Fitzwilliam, then Lady Dundas. There can be no question that this was the parent of all paddle-steamers, however elaborate these may now be. On her trial trip the "Charlotte Dundas" towed two barges of seventy tons each for nearly twenty miles, which was then considered a marvellous feat. The use of paddle-steamers was abandoned, however, under the notion that the wash from the paddles would destroy the embankments on the Canal. The invention of the screw-propeller abolished this difficulty; and many screw-steamers of large tonnage now pass regularly along the Canal from Grangemouth to Bowling. The Forth and Clyde Canal and the Monkland Canal were both taken over by the Caledonian Railway Company in 1867, at a valuation of about £1,142,000. Since that time large extensions have been made in the harbour at Grangemouth.

The making of the Canal occupied twenty-two years,—1768 till 1790,—and during that time the progress of the undertaking was watched with great interest in Scotland. Its completion was hailed with acclamation. John Mayne, author of the "The Siller Gun," wrote a poem on Glasgow, in which he thus sings the praises of the Canal:—

It's not by slothfu'ness and ease
That Glasgow's canty ingles bleeze;
To gi'e her inland trade a heeze,
As weel's her foreign,
She's joined the East and Western Seas
Together, roaring!

Frae Forth, athort the land, to Clyde,
Her barks, a' winds and weathers, glide;
And on the bosom o' the tide,
Wi' gentle motion,
Her vessels, like a forest, ride
And kiss auld Ocean.

The praises of this extensive undertaking were also celebrated by John Wilson in his poem on "The Clyde," for the poets of that time could find romance even in a commercial speculation.

CANAL BRIDGE, BLACK QUARRY. — 1879.

XXXIX.

CANAL BRIDGE, BLACK QUARRY.

Lock on the Canal at Anniesland.

THE Black Quarry was on the road to Possil House, near the canal bridge shown in the picture. It was opened about 1700, and many of the old houses in Glasgow were built with stones from this quarry. The peculiarity of the stone was that it rapidly became dark on exposure to the atmosphere, hence, probably, the name applied to the place. One of the early houses in Argyll Street was the mansion built in 1753 by Samuel M'Call, one of the "Virginia dons," who was Bailie in 1727. It stood at the south-east corner of the Cow Lone (now Queen Street) and the West Gait (now Argyll Street), and was known as "M'Call's Black House," because of the colour of the stone, which had been taken from the Black Quarry. About the same date Robert M'Nair built his large tenement in King Street—the second block on the west side—with stones from the same quarry, decorating the keystones with carved masks similar to the "Tontine faces." This building was erected about one hundred and fifty years ago, and is still in existence. The Black Quarry was abandoned early in this century, and in 1850 it had become so much a source of danger to the inhabitants that it was closed. Before the formation of Port Dundas (see Plate XXXVIII.) the chief depôt on the Forth and Clyde Canal was at Hamilton Hill, near the site of the bridge in the picture. When the Possil Road was improved about forty years ago, the bridge was altered and refaced. The road here is cut through a solid bed of sandstone, shown on the right of the sketch. The Canal lock at Anniesland is near the spot where the Canal crosses the old Crow Road from Partick to Milngavie.

A short distance beyond the bridge stood the mansion of Rock-villa, which was the residence of Robert Græme, Sheriff-Substitute of Lanarkshire, whose name survives in "Græme Street," off High Street (see Plate IV.), and who died at Rock-villa on 8th June 1808. The estate has now been feued to form the suburb of Rock-villa, which is included within the municipal boundary. Still farther out the Possil Road was the old mansion of Possil House. The estate of Possil has passed through the hands of several renowned Glasgow merchants during the past three centuries. The mansion was built about 1710, and was then reckoned one of the best country houses in the neighbourhood. In 1808 the estate was acquired by Colonel Alexander Campbell, one of the Peninsular heroes who fought under Sir John Moore at Corunna. He lived at

CANAL BRIDGE, BLACK QUARRY

Possil House for some time after the estate was bought by him, but subsequently he made his other estate of Torosay (now called Duart) in Argyllshire his chief residence. His death took place in 1849. Fifteen years before that date, Possil House had been let to Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., Sheriff of Lanarkshire, author of the "History of Europe from the French Revolution till the Fall of Napoleon." Charles Dickens visited Sir Archibald at Possil in 1848. The Sheriff resided there till his death in 1867. He was the last occupant of Possil House, having lived there for thirty-three years. Colonel Campbell had acquired the neighbouring estate of Keppoch-hill in 1838, and added it to Possil. His son and successor, John Campbell, feued a hundred acres on the Possil estate (including the mansion) to Walter Macfarlane of the Saracen Foundry. This foundry had been originally started in Saracen's Lane, off Gallowgate, a small street beside the famed Saracen's Head Inn. The business extended so much that it had to be removed to larger premises in Washington Street. In 1868 Mr Macfarlane decided to build an extensive work at Possil, and he acquired a portion of the estate, demolished the mansion, and erected the new Saracen Foundry. He laid out the ground near the works in streets, and before 1872 there were numerous tenements put up for the accommodation of his employees. At the present time Possilpark is a thriving suburb, built entirely on modern principles. Besides the Saracen Foundry there are three large iron works here, and also chemical works and white-lead works, while the Possilpark Station on the City and District section of the North British Railway makes the place of easy access from the centre of the city. The streets are so planned that Possilpark will ultimately be in direct connection with Ruchill on the west side and Springburn on the east.

CARRON WHARF, PORT DUNDAS 1868

XL.

CARRON WHARF, PORT DUNDAS.

THE modern citizens of Glasgow are apt to forget how much of the prosperity of the city is due to the Carron Company. It was by this Company that the manufacture of iron on an extensive scale was first introduced to Scotland. The works were established near Falkirk, in 1760, by Dr Roebuck of Sheffield and his two brothers. Thirteen years after, a Company was incorporated, with a capital of £150,000,—a prodigious sum in those days,—and the Carron Company soon became renowned throughout the country for the excellence of its manufactured ironware, whether agricultural implements or weapons of war. The old name of "carronades," so frequently found in records of the naval battles at the beginning of this century, was applied to a special form of ordnance produced by the Carron Company. So early as 1765 Dr Roebuck, the founder of the Carron Company, proposed to have a road made from Glasgow to the works at Carron Water by way of Cumbernauld. That road, though not opened till 1794, was the present Duke Street. Then the Carron Company gave liberal support from the first to the Forth and Clyde Canal, for before the railway era canals formed the chief means of transport. The Carron Wharf at Port Dundas was erected as soon as the depôt there was formed; and though frequently extended since that time, the site of the Carron Wharf remains the same. At the other end of the Canal, a branch canal has been constructed from the Carron Works to Grangemouth, so that no transhipment of goods is necessary, the fleet of steamers belonging to the Company being able to sail from the Works either to the Forth on the east, by Grangemouth, or to the Clyde on the west, by Bowling.