

# THE COMPLETE SCOTLAND

## GLASGOW.

**Access** - By *Road* (see first chapter).

By *Rail*. L.M.S. to Central Station (trains from Euston Station, London, and the former L.N.W.R. system); St. Enoch Station (trains from St. Pancras Station, London, and the former Midland Railway); L.N.E.R., Queen Street Station (terminus of the former Great Northern Railway from King's Cross Station, London).

By *Steamer*. See first chapter.

By *Air* (Renfrew airport). Current arrangements may be learned at any tourist office.

**Cab Fares**. - Taxis not exceeding one mile, not more than four adult passengers, 1s. Each additional quarter-mile, 3d. Waiting, 4s per hour. Two-seaters, 6d. per mile.

**Churches, etc** *Presbyterian*: The Cathedral (see later); University Chapel; Barony Parish Church, Cathedral Square; St. Andrew's Parish Church, St. Andrew's Square.

*Episcopalian*: St. Mary's Cathedral, Gt. Western Road; St. Luke's, Grafton Street; St. Andrew's, Greendyke Street.

*Roman Catholic*: St. Andrew's Cathedral, Gt. Clyde Street; St. Aloysius, Hill Street.

*Congregational*: Elgin Place Chapel, Pitt Street; Trinity, Claremont Street.

*Baptist*: Bath Street and Pitt Street; Creswell Street, Hillhead.

*Methodist*: Claremont Street, St. John's, Sauchiehall Street.

*Friends*: 207 Bath Street.

**Golf**.- Numerous links on every hand, including the famous links at Prestwick and Troon, easily reached by road or rail.

**Hotels**.- *Central* (500 rooms; adjoining Central Station; R. & b., 12s 6d); *St. Enoch Station* (150 rooms; R. & b., 11s.); *Grand*, Sauchiehall Street; *North British Station* (80 rooms; R. & b., 12s.); *Adelphi*, Argyle Street (100 rooms; R. & b., 12s. 6d.); *Bath*, Bath Street; *Royal*, Sauchiehall Street; *George*, Buchanan Street (76 rooms; R. & b., fr. 9s. 6d.)

Temperance Hotels: *Duncan's*, Union Street (40 rooms; R. & b., 7s.); *Blythswood*, 320 Argyle Street (60; rooms R. & b., 10s 6d.), and others.

**Population**, - 1,160,720.

**Post Office**.- George Square. Open 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. weekdays; 5-6 p.m. Sundays. Telegraph Department always open.

**Subway**.- This is an underground electric railway, 6½ miles long, running round the city and its western suburbs. Three-minute service from 6 a.m. to after 11 p.m. Fares, three stations, 1d.; beyond three stations, 1½d.

FOR a city of its size and antiquity Glasgow is not very rich in objects of architectural or historical interest - the Cathedral, Provand's Lordship and the Corporation Art Gallery and Museum with the neighbouring University nearly exhaust the list in that direction. Any lack of archaeological showplaces is, however, amply compensated by the industrial and human interest of the city. Clyde shipbuilding yards have led the world since the momentous day when Henry Bell's *Comet* introduced steam propulsion; Clydeside engineers are to be found wherever there are engines to be nursed, and if in less prosperous recent years the

achievements of Clydeside shipyards have been less spectacular than in the flourishing days just before the War, the influence of other great Glasgow industries has been potent in many directions.

The stranger who wanders along the quays and wharves of the Broomielaw will realize, if he has not done so before, how great is the interdependence between this, the second most populous city in Britain, and the wild country stretching almost from the municipal boundaries to Cape Wrath and the farthest Hebrides. Flocks and herds and the abundant produce of the seas are poured into Glasgow daily, and in return almost every artificial requirement of life is sent to every hamlet in the western Highlands accessible by steamer - for notwithstanding the railway and the development of the motor, boats still play an important part in the transport system of western Scotland: a fact which tourists, unless they are motoring, will quickly realize.

The city is well equipped with trams and buses, and the principal showplaces can be seen in the course of a morning or afternoon (conducted tours by Corporation bus are available during the summer season at very low cost); but those with time to spare will not easily exhaust the possibilities of the docks and shipbuilding yards or the various residential suburbs. For these, our *Guide to Glasgow* will be useful.

The focal point of Glasgow's business life is **George Square**. The four great railway termini are close at hand; here are the **Bank of Scotland**, the **Merchants' House** (the meeting-place of the Chamber of Commerce), the head **Post Office**. The eastern side of the Square is filled by the frontage of the **Municipal Buildings** (the elaborately decorated City Hall and other apartments may be seen on weekdays, 10.30-12 and 2-4). Glasgow has a well-merited celebrity for its municipal administration, and a hint of the complexity of the task may be caught by walking eastward from George Square and noting how far back this immense block of buildings extends.

Of the monuments in the Square the two most notable are the *War Memorial*, at the eastern end, and the lofty monument to *Sir Walter Scott*. In connection with Chantrey's statue of *James Watt*, we may recall the tradition that Watt, a native of Greenock, solved the practical application of the steam-engine during a Sunday afternoon walk on Glasgow Green in 1765.

From the south-west corner of George Square busy Queen Street leads to Argyle Street, passing on the right the **Royal Exchange**, a Grecian building designed by Hamilton (news-room open to visitors introduced by subscribers).

Ingram Street, on the left, leads to **Hutcheson's Hospital**, a wealthy foundation which originated in the bequests of two brothers Hutcheson in the seventeenth century. Of the annual income, which has increased from about £4,000 to over half a million, three-fifths are devoted to pensions and two-fifths to education. The hospital buildings are now occupied as offices by the Glasgow Educational Trusts.

Queen Street terminates in **Argyle Street**, which to the left becomes **Trongate**, a bustling thoroughfare which has changed considerably since the days when it was haunted by Burns, Sir Walter Scott, Adam Smith, David Hume and other great men of the day. In recent years, however, something of its historic appearance has been recaptured by the successful

reproduction of the old Cross, standing at the junction of the Trongate, High Street, Saltmarket and Gallowgate. The **Tron Steeple** straddling the pavement a little east of the Cross is all that remains of St. Mary's Church - the Tron Church was burnt down in 1793.

High Street, on the left, leads up to the Cathedral; but those with time should pass down the **Saltmarket** - its glories sadly departed since the days when Bailie Nicol Jarvie and other dour Glasgow merchants of olden time here won their crowns, kept their crowns and counted their crowns and flavoured their punch with limes grown on their own little farms "yonder awa' " in the West Indies. Saltmarket at its lower end, however, affords glimpses of two significant facets of Glasgow life as reflected on the riverside quays and on **Glasgow Green**, the city's "Hyde Park," where sports of all kinds are followed and local demagogues exercise the right of free speech to the fullest possible degree. The *People's Palace* has a museum and art gallery and a large winter garden: a very popular centre.

From the foot of Saltmarket, trams and buses run up past the Trongate and by **High Street** to the Cathedral. It is difficult to believe that at one time the High Street was quite monastic in character; and they will search in vain who seek the old College which housed Glasgow University, the site of which is now covered by the railway goods station. Adam Smith laid the foundations of modern economic science while Professor of Moral Philosophy at this College; while James Watt was attached to it as philosophical instrument-maker he made his experiments which led to the steam-engine; and in the College gardens Francis and Rashleigh Osbaldistone fought (*Bob Roy*).

High Street climbs steadily to Cathedral Square, the final few hundred yards being known as the "Bell o' the Brae."

### **The Cathedral.**

Admission to Cathedral every weekday from April to September, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; October to March, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., free.

Sunday services at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

Permission to photograph the interior can be obtained from H.M. Office of Works, 122 George Street, Edinburgh.

This, the Parish Church of Glasgow, is a perfect specimen of Early English Gothic architecture. It and the Cathedral of Kirkwall are the only churches in Scotland in the condition in which they were before the Reformation, except that, in 1846 and 1848, two western towers of Glasgow were pulled down as being modern excrescences, but were found, too late to be of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

About the year 543 St. Kentigern, better known as St. Mungo, now the patron saint of the City, built a simple Church on the present site. It is a forgotten but note-worthy fact that he brought Christianity to Glasgow twenty years before Columba brought it to Iona. On the holy site the Cathedral was founded in the days of Bishop John and dedicated 1136. Of this Norman church nothing remains. A second Cathedral was dedicated in 1197. Of course the Cathedral was not built at one period, but spread over centuries, and owes its completion to many builders and the generousities of many churchmen.

After the Reformation the beautiful building suffered much through sheer neglect, being

divided up into no fewer than three distinct Parish Churches; but in the first quarter of the nineteenth century a restoration was completed, and in 1856 a great scheme was carried through, whereby the windows were filled with stained glass at the cost of about £100,000. The edifice is now maintained by H.M. Office of Works.

The **Nave** has a peculiar charm of simple majesty, folded in stillness. Note the old Bible of the Reader's Lectern, of date 1617: it disappeared in 1745, but was restored in 1849. It is bound in oak boards, covered with native sealskin. The preacher's hour glass - an object once common to all pulpits - is also preserved here. The very fine Rood Screen is one of the few solid stone screens that remain in our islands. The sculptures upon it represent the Seven Deadly Sins.

Behind the Altar is the fine **Lady Chapel** - really four chapels, in one of which an altar of 1482 still remains.

In the **Sacristy**, at the north-east corner, are the chair in which Oliver Cromwell sat during service, the fifteenth-century pulpit, and a chair of the same date.

The **Crypt**, acknowledged to be the finest Gothic vaulted crypt in Europe, is entered by steps beside the Rood Screen. Here is the Shrine of St. Mungo, where the saint was buried on April 13, 603. Here, also, is the well, about 18 feet deep, with the yellow sand at the bottom of it, where he baptized his converts when all around was wild forest and moorland. Recently, because it was damaging the foundations, the water was removed. In the Chapel of St. Andrew is the effigy of Bishop Wishart - the friend and supporter of Wallace and Bruce - a great Scottish patriot whose help was valued highly by those leaders, and whose influence was acknowledged fully by the English enemy of the time.

Opening from the Crypt at its north-east corner is the **Chapter House**, with several relics of the ancient building, including a tombstone of some Covenanters of the seventeenth century - "The Killing Time" (see earlier) - who were put to death for the faith, at the corner of the Cathedral.

Until the beginning of the nineteenth century the Crypt was used by the congregation of the Barony Kirk. It is described in Chapters 19 and 20 of Scott's *Rob Roy*, and one of the pillars is known as Rob Roy's pillar, from the assignation there between him and Francis Osbaldistone.

Another beautifully vaulted crypt, known as **St. Fergus's Aisle**, is the last piece of building before the Reformation. The grave of the saint was there, surrounded by a grove; and a quaint carving on the arch near the entrance, just above the stair, shows the body of Fergus, on a cart - the legend being that he was so conveyed by a yoke of wild oxen to the place where, when they stopped, he was buried.

Eastward of the Cathedral lies the **Necropolis**, most conspicuous among its memorials being that of John Knox.

On the western side of Cathedral Square is -

### **Provand's Lordship.**

**Admission**, 6d.; open every day except Sunday and Thursday; April to September, 10 a.m. to 1 and 2 to 5 p.m.; October to March, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 4 p.m.

Believed to be the oldest house in Glasgow, Provand's Lordship dates from about 1470.

The building was probably the residence of the master or Preceptor of the almshouse for twelve aged men founded by Bishop Andrew Muirhead (1455 - 73) and known as St. Nicholas Hospital. The remainder of the buildings have vanished, for the hospital shared the common fate of such establishments at the Reformation; but it is interesting to note that the Lord Provost of Glasgow is still *ex officio* Preceptor of St. Nicholas Hospital.

In addition to serving as the Preceptor's house, the building before us also became the residence of one of the prebendary canons of the Cathedral. He derived his income from the lands of Provand and was of sufficient importance to be known as the Lord of Provand: hence the title of the house.

It has long been a legend in Glasgow that the old house has been occupied by three Sovereigns, James II, James IV, and Mary, Queen of Scots. Both the Kings were canons of Glasgow, and it is not unlikely that the stall they occupied was that of Provand, and that they used the house on their visits, but no direct proof of this has come to light. The idea that Queen Mary lived in the house during her visit in 1567 has more evidence behind it. There were not many suitable houses in the neighbourhood, and so it seems very probable that she accepted the hospitality of her protégé, Prebendary William Baillie, whose possession of the house she had confirmed by Charter. If this is so, and if she was really the author of the Casket Letters, then the most incriminating of the letters may have been written within these walls.

The house is now the property of the Provand's Lordship Club and the rooms have been furnished as they may have been about the year 1700. They contain a number of sixteenth-century stained-glass windows, and, besides early Flemish tapestries and examples of English petit-point needlework, there are several early Scots oak cabinets and buffets, a number of refectory tables, a set of ten William and Mary walnut high-back chairs, and many specimens in oak of similar chairs of the Charles II period. But perhaps the most outstanding pieces are the Scottish carved and dated oak arm-chairs, about twenty in number, many of them with armorial bearings. It is believed that in this department the collection is unrivalled. There are also a number of interesting historical portraits, including a very charming one of Mary, Queen of Scots, as a girl, believed to be by Holbein, and a panel portrait of James VI and I, by the Scottish artist George Jamesone (1586-1644).

On the same side of the Square is the Barony Parish Church, a successor to the building so long associated with Dr. Norman Macleod. An old cottage which stood just to the west of the church was rather doubtfully connected with Darnley's visit to Glasgow, referred to above. The name of Rotten Row invites comparisons between this drab thoroughfare and the tree-shaded lane in London, and Balmano Street, which runs down to George Street, has small claim to notice except its heavy gradient - it is reputed to be the steepest street in Glasgow. Yet odd fragments of buildings hint at times that were very different, and indeed one need go no farther than the pages of Scott for reminders that Glasgow has a history, however carefully it may conceal evidences of it. George Street leads back to George Square, passing on the right the **Royal Technical College**. This was founded by Professor Anderson as a true "People's College"; the medical schools were in 1889 removed to Dumbarton Road, where they are known as Anderson's Medical College.

An exploration of the western half of central Glasgow might begin with a car ride from the south-west corner of George Square, by St. Vincent Street and Argyle Street to

Kelvingrove Park and the -

### **Art Gallery and Museum.**

**Open** free daily: Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 10-5; other weekdays, 10 - 9; Sundays, 2-5 p.m. October to March: weekdays, 10-5; Saturdays, 10-9; Sundays, 2-5.

The collections are housed in a striking French Renaissance building, which is, however, best appreciated when viewed from the vicinity of the University, on the northern side of the Park. The Art Collections include many world-famous pictures, and the museum is in its way of hardly less interest. Our plans indicate the general arrangement of the collections. As befitting a city so closely linked with the sea, there is a good collection of ship models, and a fascinating gallery illustrates Old Glasgow.

Among the art treasures are examples of Titian, Giorgione, Giovanni Bellini, Botticelli, Canaletto, Mabuse, Rubens, Vandyck, Velasquez; the Dutch school is represented by (among others) Rembrandt, Rysdael, Hobbema, Wouverman, Jan Steen and Frans Hals. Among many notable British works are Whistler's portrait of Carlyle; J. M. W. Turner's "Modern Italy - the Pifferari"; and there are paintings by Reynolds, Raeburn, Allan Ramsay and other portraitists of the period and by Richard Wilson and Morland, with their illustrious contemporary Sir David Wilkie.

**Kelvingrove Park** is in two sections, which slope more or less steeply to the Kelvin River as it hurries down to lose itself in the busy Clyde. Facing the Art Gallery and Museum across the valley is -

### **THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW,**

an excellent example of Sir Gilbert Scott's Early English work, to which have been added various features in Scottish baronial Gothic, notably the splendid gateway, surmounted by a crocketed spire, of which the top is 300 feet above the ground.

The University was founded in 1451, and a Pedagogy was soon in use. In the middle of the seventeenth century, the College in the High Street (see later) was built, and this was its home until 1870, when classes were held for the first time in the building before which we stand. The entrance lodge on University Avenue was built from the stones of the High Street college. The balustrade of the Lion Staircase, facing the Principal's House, also came from the College in the High Street.

The University includes faculties of Arts, Science, Medicine, Law, Engineering, and Theology; there is a teaching staff of fifty (excluding lecturers), and the average number of students on the rolls is between five and six thousand, of whom some 1,600 are women.

On application to the porter in the gateway tower one can usually (except Saturday afternoons and Sundays) be shown over the *Randolph Hall* and the *Bute Hall*, in which the principal University functions are held, and the impressive War Memorial Chapel.

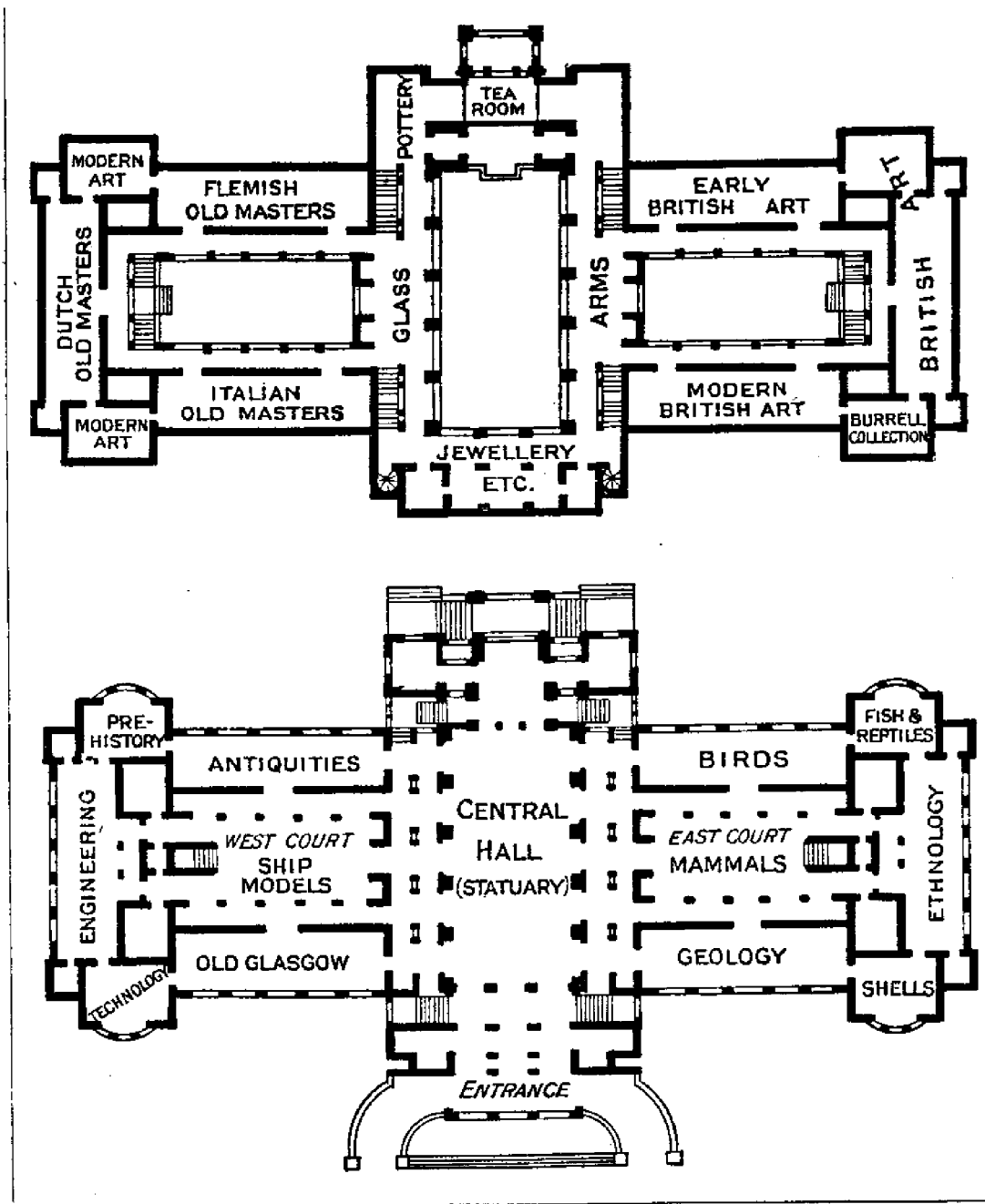
The University *Library* may be seen on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays in summer between the hours of 11.30 - 2, and every weekday during the rest of the year. The library contains well over 100,000 volumes and is especially rich in theological and philosophical literature.

The **Hunterian Museum** (*open free daily*, 10 - 5; Saturday, 10 - 2) originated in a valuable

collection of anatomical objects, paintings, manuscripts, etc., bequeathed by William Hunter, M.D., brother of the more celebrated John Hunter. The museum is specially strong in Natural History and contains many valuable prehistoric and Roman remains.

The medical work of the University is fostered by association with the adjoining **Western Infirmary**, beyond which are the Anderson Medical Schools.

Westward of the University, and easily reached by tram, is **Whiteinch**, famous for the *Fossil Grove* in its Victoria Park. All who visit the West of Scotland should make a point of seeing this unique series of the bases of fossilized trees *in situ*. (*Admission free.*)



**THE CORPORATION ART GALLERY AND MUSEUM, GROUND AND FIRST FLOOR PLANS.**

A short walk northward from the University leads to the Great Western Road in the vicinity of the well-kept **Royal Botanic Gardens** (*open free daily until dusk*). Beyond the

Gardens stretches suburbia, so we return along Great Western Road, which presently crosses the Kelvin by a bridge just short of Woodlands Road, on the right, by which one can reach **Sauchiehall Street**. Those who do not visit the Botanic Gardens will find Sauchiehall Street at the south-east side of Kelvingrove Park. Sauchiehall Street is Glasgow's most popular thoroughfare for shopping and promenading, and its air of alert prosperity is a refreshing antidote to the atmosphere of some of the poorer parts of the city. Here or near at hand are the principal shops, cinemas and theatres, and near the eastern end are the railway termini and George Square, from which we started the tour. In North Street, a few yards south of the important cross-roads known as Charing Cross, is the **Mitchell Library**, the largest free library in Scotland. The library, moved here from Miller Street in 1911, originated in a bequest by Stephen Mitchell, a wealthy tobacco manufacturer (d. 1870). Behind the library are the **St. Andrew's Halls**, used for concerts and other gatherings.