

## THE ROTTENROW<sup>1</sup> OF GLASGOW.

RATONRAW,<sup>2</sup> RATOWNRAW,<sup>3</sup> RATOUNRAW,<sup>4</sup> RATOWNRAWE,<sup>5</sup> RATTOUNRAW,<sup>6</sup> RATTON-  
RAW,<sup>7</sup> RATTENRAU,<sup>8</sup> RATTANRAW,<sup>9</sup> vicus RATONUM,<sup>10</sup> vicus RATOUNE,<sup>11</sup>  
via RATONUM s. RATTONUM,<sup>12</sup> vicus de RATOWNRAW.<sup>13</sup>

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

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

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

<sup>3</sup> 1410, 1417, 1425, *Liber Collegii N.D.*, p. 237, 239, 243.      <sup>4</sup> 1421, *Liber Collegii N.D.*, p. 241.

<sup>5</sup> 1434, *Liber Collegii N.D.*, p. 249.

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

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

<sup>8</sup> 1600, *Glasgow Session Records*, quoted, Wodrow, *Biographical Collections*, ii., p. 56.

<sup>9</sup> 1594, *Town Council Minutes*, 28th September, 1594.

<sup>10</sup> 1452, *Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, p. 394; 1455, *Ib.*, p. 405; 1458, *Ib.*, p. 393; 1507, *Diocesan Registers*, ii., pp. 171, 396.

<sup>11</sup> 1440, *Liber Collegii N.D.*, p. 251.

<sup>12</sup> 1478, *Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, p. 437; 1524, *Liber Collegii N.D.*, p. 261; 1553, *Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis*, i., p. 58.

<sup>13</sup> 1417, *Liber Collegii N.D.*, pp. 239, 243.

<sup>14</sup> *Proprium Sancti Kentigerni Episcopi et Confessoris, Breviarium Aberdonense, Pars Hyemalis, Januarius f. xxvij. (Vita Kentegerni, c. ix.)*.

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

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

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

<sup>2</sup> Cf. *Vita Kentigerni*, cc. ix. and xi.; *Office of St. Kentigern*, MS. Advocates Library; Forbes' *Lives of St. Ninian and S. Kentigern*, p. xcvi., Edinburgh, 1874, 8vo.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>2</sup> "Quadrivium, vocatum, The Wyndheid of the citie of Glasgow" (*Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis*, i., p. 195).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>1</sup> See John Buchanan in *The Merchants' House of Glasgow*, p. 516.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>3</sup> *Registrum Magni Sigilli*, 1593-1608, No. 1484.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>3</sup> In 1642 £72 os. 8d. Scots is "deburisit for caseying of Parthwick lone" (Watson, *Memorabilia of the City of Glasgow*, p. 92). This probably refers to the western part of the Rottenrow.

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

<sup>5</sup> It is mentioned in 1512 "Porta Vie Ratonum de Glasgw" (*Diocesan Register*, ii., p. 464).

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

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

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

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

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

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

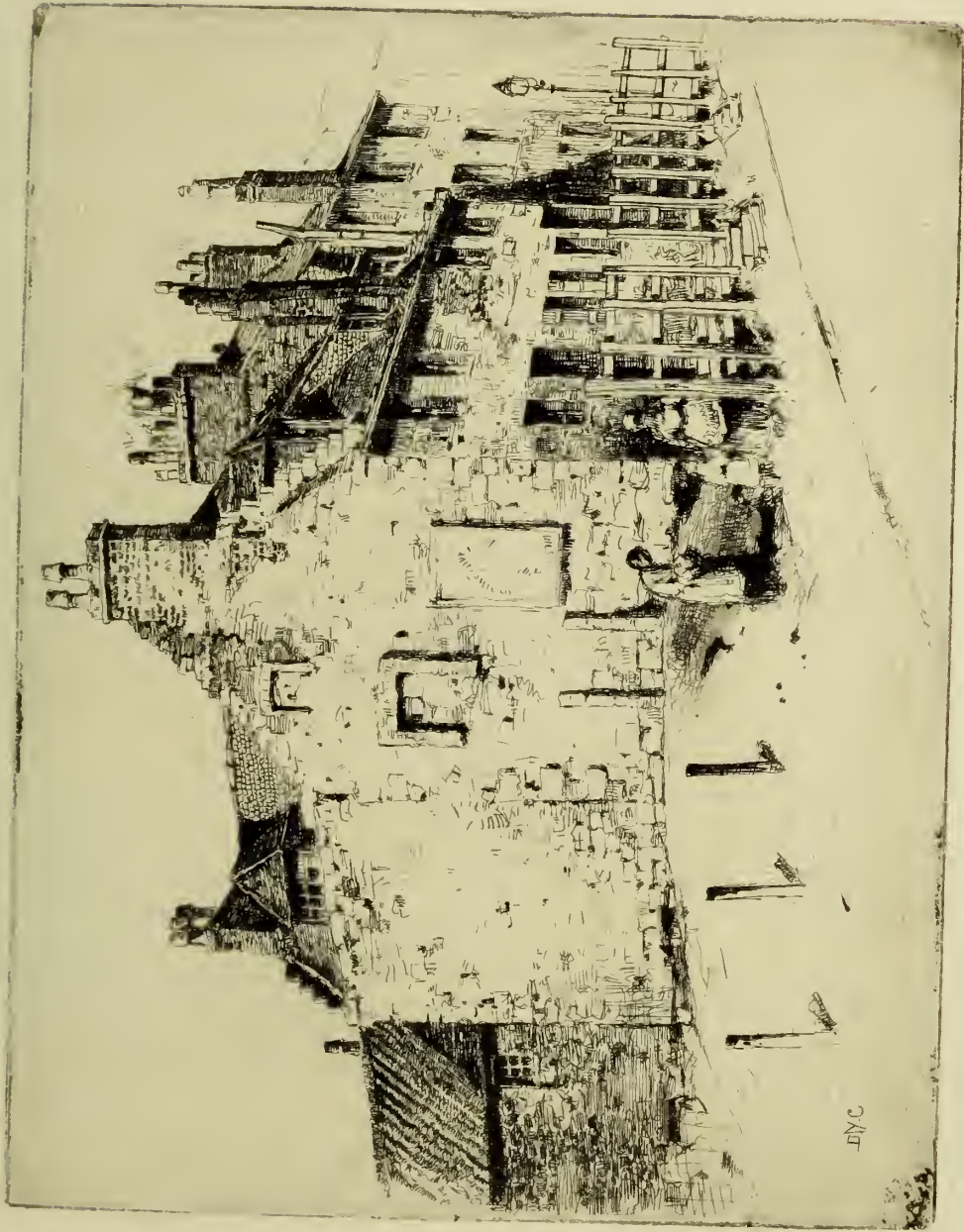
<sup>1</sup> Gibbon locates the cannibal Attacotti in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, but rather for the purpose of turning a sentence than as a statement of fact. The foundation of the suggestion was a passage in the modern forgery which passes under the name of the mythical Richard of Cirencester (*Decline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

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

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

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

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





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

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

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

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

<sup>2</sup> *Vita Kentigerni*, c. xxv. He had a monastery at Glasgow (*ib.*, cc. xxi., xxxviii).

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>8</sup> *Vita Kentigerni*, c. xxxiii.

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

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

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

<sup>1</sup> *Registrum de Passelet*, p. 382.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Rottenrow, as we learn from John M'Ure,<sup>3</sup> was of the length from

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

<sup>1</sup> *Liber Collegii N.D.*, p. 249.

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

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

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

<sup>3</sup> *A View of the City of Glasgow*, p. 124, ed. MacVean.

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

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

<sup>2</sup> Sasine Elizabeth Flemyng, *William Hegait's Protocol*, 15th October, 1551.

<sup>3</sup> It passed through Doghillock, part of the lands of Provanside.

<sup>4</sup> A spur ran north from Rottenrow Lane to Garscube Road. See Revised Condescence for the Magistrates (5th February, 1828) in Dawson and Mitchell's case.

<sup>5</sup> The Deyneside Yairde is described in the Sasine of Archibald Lyoune in *William Hegait's Protocol*, 28th September, 1555.

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

<sup>7</sup> By charter dated 31st May, 1494, Archibald Quhitelaw, Subdean of Glasgow, founded a chantry at the Altar of St. John the Baptist in the Cathedral, and as part of the endowment made a gift of an annual rent of 8 shillings, payable from the lands and garden of Malcolm Renald, lying on the Densyde, near the monastery of the Grey Friars; between the Ramyshorne lands on the west and the lands formerly of Alan Dunlop on the east (*Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, ii. 487). It was otherwise known as the chantry of St. Anne (Sasine Archibald Lyoune, *William Hegait's Protocol*, 28th September, 1555). In modern times Ronald's, or Douglas's Yard, as it came to be called, was at the end of Bun's Wynd, between Deanside Lane and Deanside Well on the west and the Ramshorn lands on the east. It lay north of Greyfriars Yard, which at one time belonged to Sir William Fleming, and to the south of Deanside. See Sasine, Jonet Lyoun, 1st March, 1587, *Archibald Heygate's Protocol*, f. 44; Sasine, John Wright, *B. R.*, 22nd January, 1803; *Diocesan Registers*, ii., 435.

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

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

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

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

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

Ronald's Yard, or at least part of it, was treated as non-burghal (Sasine, John Dougall, 24th June, 1663, *P.R., Renfrew and Regality*, f. 104); although described as within the territory of the burgh of Glasgow (*Diocesan Registers*, ii., p. 492; *Archibald Heygate's Protocol*, 1st March, 1587). The explanation probably is that the Deanside, or Dene Syde, formed part of the subdean's lands, which, as will be afterwards mentioned, were subject to the jurisdiction of the subdean and his bailie, and not of the bailies of Glasgow. See *Diocesan Registers*, ii., pp. 168, 183, 229, 261, 262.

<sup>1</sup> See Sasine Flemings, *Archibald Heygate's Protocol*, 25th May, 1588, f. 72. Ramshorn was outwith the burgh, and was subject to the jurisdiction of the Bailie of the Regality. Cf. *R.M.S.*, 1580-93, No. 465.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

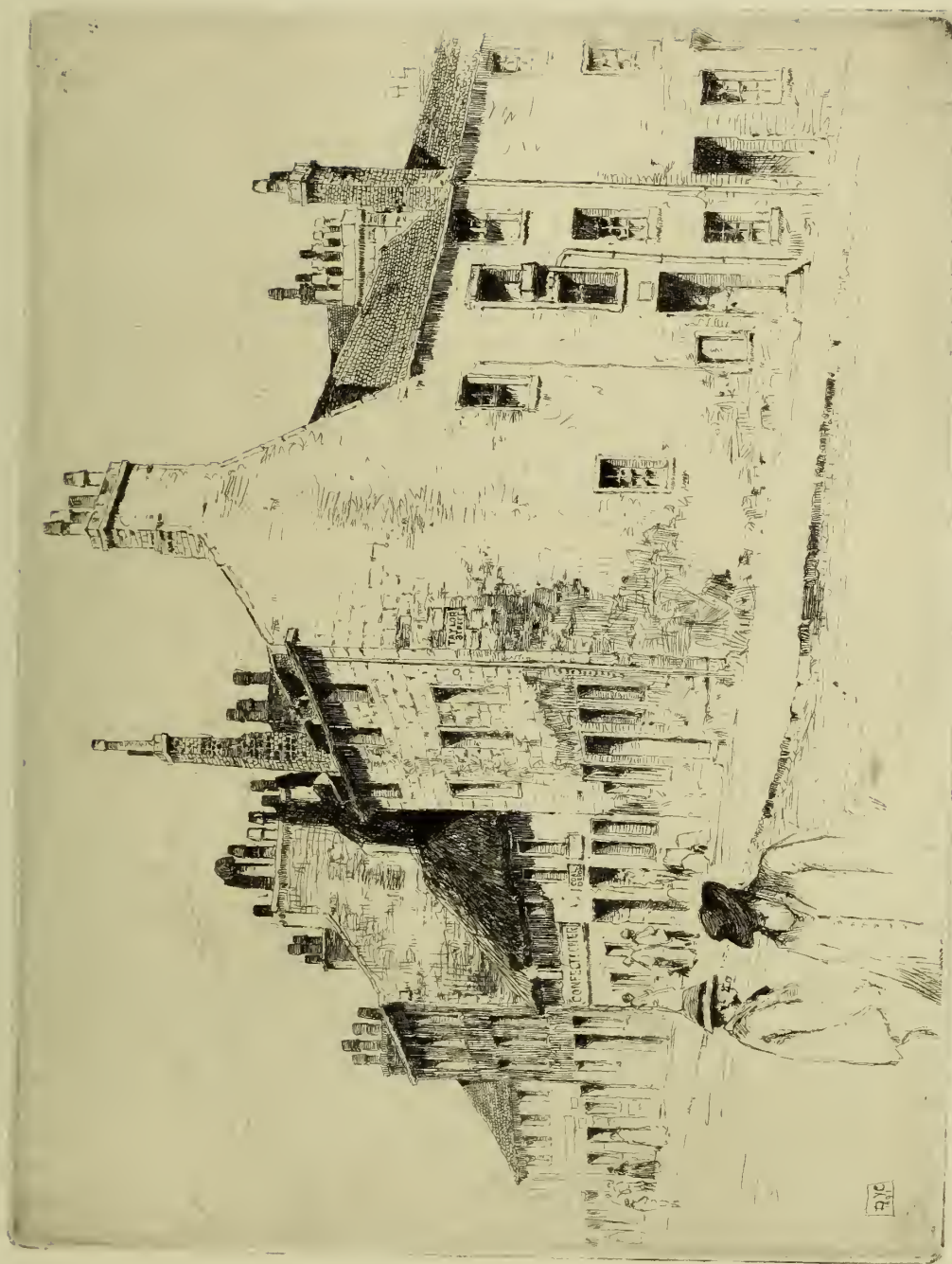
The manse of the rector of Carstairs was on the north side of the street, a short distance west of the Kirkgait.<sup>1</sup>

18. The manse of Glasgow 2° was in the Drygait (*Diocesan Registers*, ii., p. 158; and also pp. 42, 64, 84, 154).
  19. The manse of the Rector of Cardross was on the north side of the Drygait (*Diocesan Registers*, ii., p. 258), between the manse of Erskine on the east and the Molendinar Burn on the west. It was feued out in 1575 by Master Thomas Archibald, the rector of Cardross, to George Hucheson, son of Thomas Hucheson, burgess of Glasgow, reserving right of occupation to the rector and his successors during residence as canons (*R.M.S.*, 1546-80, No. 2664; *Ib.*, 1593-1608, No. 1770).
  20. The manse of the Rector of Moffat was on the north side of Rottenrow.
  21. The manse of the Rector of Ashkirk is mentioned *Diocesan Registers*, ii., p. 348, 364; *Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis*, i., p. 160. It was in the Drygait, on the north side (*Diocesan Registers*, ii., 364), and seems to have passed to Gabriel Corbett of Hargray (*R.M.S.*, 1593-1608, No. 1770).
  22. The manse of the Rector of Tarbolton was on the north side of the Drygait (*Diocesan Registers*, ii., p. 258).
  23. The manse of the Rector of Cambuslang, at the Drygaithead, to the south of a property which formerly belonged to the Vicars of the Choir, and afterwards to Sir Bartilnus Symson, and adjoining the house of the Stewarts of Minto. It extended southwards to the Molendinar Burn (*R.M.S.*, 1593-1608, No. 918; *Ib.*, 1546-80, No. 2375). The rector of Cambuslang was Sacrist. The manse was feued in 1574 by Claud Hammiltoun, Commendator of Paisley, who then held the prebend, to William Cunninghame, burgess of Glasgow, and Elizabeth Colquhoun, his wife (*R.M.S.*, 1546-80, No. 2375; cf. *Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis*, i., p. 295). In 1599 it became the property of Archibald Gibsoun, commissary clerk of Glasgow (*R.M.S.*, 1593-1608, No. 918).
  24. The manse of the Rector of Eaglesham was in Drygaithead.
  25. The manse of the Parson of Luss, afterwards "the auld pedagogie," was on south side of the Rottenrow. There was an earlier manse on the north side of the Rottenrow.
  26. The manse of the Parson of Douglas was in Drygait. It was acquired by the Earl of Eglinton (*Burgh Records*, 6th June, 1581; and 5th June, 1574).
  27. The manse of the Parson of Auld Roxburgh was on the north side of Rottenrow (*Diocesan Registers*, ii., pp. 445, 442, 489).
- The canons whose manses are not mentioned were—
28. Ayr. See *infra*, p. 70.
  29. Kirkmahoe.
  30. Killearn.
  31. Sanquhar.
  32. Cumnock.

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

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

<sup>1</sup> Sasine John Robertoune, *William Hegait's Protocol*, 24th April, 1550.





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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>1</sup> *Liber Collegii N.D.*, p. 60; see *Diocesan Registers*, ii., p. 490.

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

According to M'Ure,<sup>5</sup> the manse of Carstairs was acquired after the

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup> *A View of the City of Glasgow*, p. 45 (ed. MacVean). Scott, *Fasti Ecclesiae Scotianæ*, ii., p. 3.

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

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

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

<sup>2</sup> Sasine, *B. R.*, 20th March, 1754.

<sup>3</sup> Sasine, *B. R.*, 22nd May, 1823.

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

<sup>5</sup> William Conynghame was bailie at various times between 1574 and 1584, and again in 1589.

<sup>6</sup> *Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis*, i., p. 161.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>2</sup> See *Town Council Minutes*, 31st March, 1609.

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

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

On the west was its garden bounded by that of the manse of Carstairs, which ran northwards from Rottenrow.<sup>1</sup> At the Reformation the manse of Moffat was in the possession of John Wardlaw, prebendary of Moffat; and he, by charter dated 5th and 8th March, 1574 $\frac{1}{2}$ , feued it out to Robert Wardlaw, son of Henry Wardlaw of Torrye.<sup>2</sup> In this charter it is described as lying between the tenements of Master David Rollok and James Wilsoun and the garden of the Archdeacon of Teviotdale. The Canon reserved to himself entertainment, with a room and stable, and access to the garden, when he was in Glasgow on business. The property was subsequently purchased by Mr. John Bell, then minister of Cardross, and afterwards one of the ministers of Glasgow. It ultimately passed into the possession of John Robertson, and in M'Ure's time belonged to George Crawford, the historiographer, whose daughters Patricia, Bethia, and Marion, sold it in 1752 for £140 to William M'Ilhose, Junior,<sup>3</sup> and after various transmissions was purchased in 1825 by the Glasgow Gas Light Company.<sup>4</sup>

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

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

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

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

<sup>4</sup> *B.R.*, 31st May, 1825.

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>1</sup> In *The Charge of the Temporalitie of Kirk landis south side of the Forth* appears, f. 265:—  
"Item the comptor charges him with the feu ferme of ane tenement of land callit the Archdenis mans with clois and zard liand in the citie of Glasgow set in feu to Sir Mathew Stewart of Mynto Knight extending zeirlie to xliijs. iiijd." See *R.M.S.*, 1593-1608, No. 544; *Henry Gibson's Protocol*, 7th June, 1564, f. 110; *Archibald Heygate's Protocol*, 15th March, 1587, f. 49. These entries show that Sir Matthew Stewart also held the adjoining property to the east.

<sup>2</sup> Baillie, *Letters and Journals*, i., p. cix.; see *supra*, p. 39.

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

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

<sup>4</sup> *The Keir Performance*, p. 141.

<sup>5</sup> *Liber Collegii*, N.D., p. 22. He was formerly vicar of Maybole (Fraser, *The Lennox*, ii., p. 219).

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

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

<sup>8</sup> *A View of the City of Glasgow*, p. 46 (ed. MacVean).

<sup>9</sup> *Registrum Magni Sigilli*, 1593-1608, No. 795. From this entry it appears that in 1590 it was

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>1</sup> *A View of the City of Glasgow*, p. 46 (ed. MacVean).

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

which would have the effect of annulling the above grant to Hamilton of Neilsland, and of restoring the manse of Stable Green to the family of Lennox. If so, it is probable that it was in it that Lord Darnley, the consort of Queen Mary, resided with his father during his recovery from an illness erroneously attributed to poison (Knox, *History of the Reformation*, ii., p. 537: as to its real nature see *P.S.A. Scot.*, xxiv., p. 425; Gauthier, *Histoire de Marie Stuart*, i., p. 325, Paris, 1869), and that it was here that Queen Mary visited him shortly before his murder (*Diocesan Registers*, i., p. 19). Earl Mathew was at Glasgow in September and November, 1565 (Fraser, *The Lennox*, ii., pp. 265, 267). Lord Darnley took ill in Glasgow on 4th January, 1566, when on a visit to his father. He was able, however, on the 16th of that month, to execute a charter in favour of Arthur Darleith of Darleith (Fraser, *The Lennox*, ii., p. 272). The Queen visited him at his father's house on 23rd, 24th, 25th, and 26th January, but she did not apparently occupy the house, and set out with him from Glasgow to Edinburgh upon 27th January. On 9th February he was murdered in the Kirk-of-Field.

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

The only manse which was in the Limmerfields was that of the Parson of Erskine, which was in the isolated block between the Kirkgait and the Limmerfields, known as Isle Toothie (*R.M.S.*, 1580-1593, No. 1833; *Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, ii., p. 438). The rector of Erskine at this time was Mr. David Stewart (*R.M.S.*, 1546-80, Nos. 1785, 2339; *Henry Gibson's Protocol*, 15th February, 1566, f. 117; Chalmers, *Caledonia*, iii., 836). The revenues of the benefice were leased to David Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh; and the manse was subsequently feued to James Forret. It may be, however, that it was here that Lord Darnley lodged; and it was the adjoining house to the north, in Isle Toothie, that used to be pointed out, although erroneously, as Lord Darnley's cottage.

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

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

<sup>1</sup> *The Regality Club*, vol. i., pp. 47, 51; *Diocesan Registers of Glasgow*, ii. 302.

<sup>2</sup> *Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, ii., p. 538.—Cf. Chalmers, *Caledonia*, vi., p. 658 (ed. 1890).

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

The manse of the rector of Eddleston was upon the north side of Rottenrow, at the modern Weaver Street, which was formed through the grounds.<sup>3</sup> In 1447 a controversy arose between Master John Methuen, canon of Glasgow and rector of Eddleston, and Sir John Mouffald, chaplain,<sup>4</sup> as to the right to a certain tenement on the north side of the Ratonraw, described as the King's street, between the land of the subdean of Glasgow on the west and the land in which Janet Gerland dwelt on the east. The case was decided in 144 $\frac{1}{2}$ , in the chapel of the Castle of Edinburgh, or King's Chancery (*capella*), by the Chancellor of Scotland and other arbiters, who found that the tenement belonged to Master John, as part of the prebend of Edilston;<sup>5</sup> and so it remained until the Reformation.

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

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

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

<sup>3</sup> See Sasine, The Children of John Paul, Gardener and Botanist in Glasgow, P.R., *Regality*, 8th November, 1819.

<sup>4</sup> He is also mentioned, *Liber Collegii N.D.*, p. 175.

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

<sup>6</sup> Sasine, 2nd September, 1563. *Henry Gibson's Protocol*, p. 100.

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>1</sup> *The Diary of Mr. James Melville*, p. 37, 1829, Bannatyne Club. At p. 55 he describes him as “Mr. Andro Hay, a man of grait moyen in the country.”

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

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

<sup>2</sup> *Town Council Minute*, 17th May, 1576, Maitland Club. On 5th May, 1575, the town purchased “copeis of the actis and proclamations of beggaris.”

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>2</sup> M'Ure, *A View of the City of Glasgow*, p. 44, ed. MacVean.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*

is a mistake, as no such charter was granted. Probably he was thinking of the charter of Queen Mary, of 16th March, 1567, by which she granted to the community of Glasgow the lands, houses, and other property of the chantries, altarages, and prebends of churches, chapels, and colleges in Glasgow.<sup>1</sup> But this grant did not include the property of the chapter of Glasgow. King James VI., however, by charter dated 21st December, 1613, after reciting the great expenses and charges of the city in restoring and repairing the metropolitan church of Glasgow, and their daily charge in maintaining the bridge over the river, granted to the community in feu farm;—(1) the tenements built and waste, gardens, barns, and barnyards, lying beyond the Rattounraw Port of the burgh of Glasgow; (2) eight acres of land or thereby in the Deanesyde; (3) three acres in the Crubbis; (4) thirty acres or thereby in the Provansyde; and (5) three acres at the back of the said barns on the north side of the King's highway of the said burgh, by which is evidently meant the Rattounraw. The whole of this property formerly belonged to the subdeanery of Glasgow, and was by the charter in question incorporated into "the tenandry of Rattounraw" for payment of 36s. 6d. of ancient feu-duty and 3s. 4d. of augmentation, as also to the University and the Crafts Hospital their dues used and wont.<sup>2</sup> The terms of the grant were sufficient to include the manse of the dean of Glasgow if it stood, as M'Ure affirms, "without the Rottenrow Port, at the head of that garden called still the Dean-side-yard." A recent writer, however, maintains that while it was in Dean-side-yard it was well down the hill, near the line of the present George Street, and that it faced what is now called Portland Street,<sup>3</sup> but originally Deanside Lane,<sup>4</sup> an old path, which ran from Bun's Wynd to Rottenrow, a little to the east and parallel with Portland Street.

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

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

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

<sup>3</sup> *Glasgow Delineated*, p. 232, Glasgow, 1826, 12mo.

<sup>4</sup> *Venella communis que ducit ad fontem de le Denside* (*Diocesan Registers*, ii., p. 492).

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>2</sup> *Henry Gibson's Protocol*, 17th March, 1574, p. 23; *Town Council Minutes*, 30th May, 1574. Conynghame was living in this manse in 1576 (James Melville, *Diary*, p. 44, Bannatyne Club).

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

bull bearing date 7th January, 1459. The Pope willed that the University should "flourish in Theology, Canon and Civil Law, in Arts, and in any other lawful Faculty," but neither he, the King, nor the Bishop gave it the means for carrying on its work, or provided it even with a home. It was in the Chapter-House of the Convent of the Friars Preachers, or Dominicans, that Master David Cadzow, Precentor of Glasgow and Rector of the University, read lectures in the canon law, and that Master William of Levenax prelected on the civil law; and it was there or in the Chapter-House of the Cathedral that the first general meetings of the University were held. Neither the University nor its Faculties possessed any property until 1460, when James, Lord Hamilton, whose arms are emblazoned on the ancient University mace, granted to Duncan Bunch, Chief Regent in the Faculty of Arts, on behalf of that Faculty, the property in High Street immediately to the north of the place of the Friars Preachers, and shortly afterwards Sir Thomas Arthurle<sup>1</sup> bestowed his adjoining house upon the same Faculty.

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

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

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

<sup>2</sup> *Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis*, ii., p. 191.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, ii., p. 192.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, iii., p. 518.

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>2</sup> *Liber Collegii N.D.*, p. 260.

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

<sup>4</sup> Fraser, *The Chiefs of Colquhoun*, i., p. 118; ii., p. 51.

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

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

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

<sup>1</sup> Fraser, *The Chiefs of Colquhoun*, i., pp. 134, 148.

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

<sup>2</sup> *Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis*, i., p. 98.

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

<sup>3</sup> Fraser, *The Chiefs of Colquhoun*, i., p. 244.

<sup>4</sup> Sasine, *B.R.*, 19th May, 1722.

See Grant and Quitclaim by James VI., of date 28th May, 1599, in favour of Archibald Gibsoun, Commissary Clerk of Glasgow, of *inter alia* a tenement at the head of the Rattounraw, with garden  
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laigh, back and fore, with close, garden, and orchyard, and pertinents thereof, formerly called The Auld Pedagogy, afterwards the Manse of the Parson or Prebend of Luss, lying in the Burgh of Glasgow, on the south side of the street thereof called the Rattourow; between the lands of old belonging to the Chaplain of St. Michael, afterwards to Archibald Gibson, Master John Baillie, and Patrick Rattray respectively on the west; the lands formerly of Robert Kerr, thereafter of Gabriel Fairie and Patrick Lang respectively on the east; a laigh thorn hedge and land formerly of John Fleming and John Wallace on the south; and the King's highway (*i.e.* the Rattounrow) on the north parts." In M'Ure's time the manse had become ruinous. Robertson built three new tenements on the site and sold them off. In 1745 he sold the westmost to Robert Allason, weaver, and in 1752 the middle one to David Cochrane, merchant in Glasgow. Cochrane required financial assistance, and having got some of his friends to become cautioners for him, he in 1753 conveyed the tenement to James Whitelaw as security in relief.<sup>1</sup>

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

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

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

<sup>1</sup> Sasine, *B.R.*, 4th June, 1753, vol. xvii., p. 145.   <sup>2</sup> *Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, i., p. 172.

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

<sup>4</sup> *Liber Collegii N.D.*, pp. 252, 261.

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

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

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

<sup>2</sup> See *Liber Collegii N.D.*, pp. 254, 259, 261. One of the privileges granted to the Vicars choral of Salisbury by their charter of incorporation was to have a procurator (Jones, *Fasti Ecclesie Sarisberiensis*, p. 279).

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

<sup>4</sup> *Aula vicariorum*. See *Diocesan Registers*, ii., pp. 118, 149, 388, 403. <sup>5</sup> *Ib.*, p. 388.

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

<sup>7</sup> *Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, ii., p. 434; *Diocesan Registers*, ii., p. 360.

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

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

<sup>10</sup> *Liber Collegii N.D.*, pp. 251, 258; *R.M.S.*, 1546-80, No. 1629.

<sup>11</sup> *Ib.*, p. 254.

<sup>12</sup> *Ib.*, ii., p. 453.

<sup>13</sup> *Ib.*, ii., p. 365.

<sup>14</sup> *William Heygait's Protocol*, 12th April, 1550, 3rd November, 1550, 29th January, 1551; *R.M.S.* 1546-80, No. 1629.

<sup>15</sup> *William Heygait's Protocol*, 3rd November 1551; *R.M.S.*, 1546-80, No. 1629.

<sup>16</sup> *R.M.S.*, 1546-80, No. 2496.

<sup>17</sup> *Diocesan Registers*, ii., p. 439.

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>1</sup> *Diocesan Registers*, ii., p. 442.

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

<sup>3</sup> *Diocesan Registers*, ii., pp. 443, 445, 489.

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

<sup>5</sup> See *supra*, p. 44.

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

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

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

Wallace was betrayed, it is said, by his own servant, Jak Schort.<sup>3</sup> The

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>1</sup> See note 3, p 71.

<sup>2</sup> *Northern Notes and Queries*, pp. 354, 393, Glasgow, 1852, 4to.

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

<sup>4</sup> *Leges Burgorum*, c. 57.

<sup>5</sup> 1469, c. 5 (29) *The Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*, ii., p. 95.

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

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

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

<sup>1</sup> *Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, ii., p. 431; *Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*, ii., p. 190.

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

<sup>2</sup> *Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, ii., p. 580.

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

<sup>4</sup> *Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*, iv., p. 256.

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>2</sup> *Maitland Club Miscellany*, i., p. 70; *R.M.S.* 1583-1608, No. 1836.

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

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

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

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, 6th March, 1606. <sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, 28th June, 1606.

<sup>4</sup> *Town Council Minute*, 19th July, 1606. Ros's freedom was restored 16th May, 1607.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>1</sup>The Duke's Lodgings at the corner of High Street and the Drygait (*supra*, p. 56).

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

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

<sup>2</sup> See *Town Council Minutes*, 6th July, 1574; 10th March, 1577; cf. Act of Parliament, 1540, c. 57.

A sword, spear, hagbut, halbert, Jedart staff, steel-bonnet, and steel-jack, were reckoned amongst the heirship moveables of a burges ( *Town Council Minutes*, 28th January, 1588).

The "steilbonnet-makar" was a recognized craft in Glasgow. See *Town Council Minute*, 2nd January, 1588. Queen Mary regretted that she was not a man to know what life it was to lie all night in the fields, or to walk upon the causeway with a jack and a knapsull, *Glasgow buckler*, and broadsword (Letters from Randolph to Cecil, 18th September, 1562, and 13th October, 1565, quoted by Chalmers, *Life of Queen Mary*, i., pp. 133, 240).

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

<sup>3</sup> This was John, Lord Fleming, created Earl of Wigton by James VI., on 19th March, 1606. He was the son of Lord Fleming, Keeper of Dumbarton Castle under Queen Mary.

<sup>4</sup> Afterwards Earl of Montrose, and father of James, first Marquis of Montrose.

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

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

<sup>1</sup> *Register of the Privy Council*, vii., p. 234, 240-7, 249, 501.

<sup>2</sup> *Ib.*, pp. 233, 647.

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

<sup>4</sup> *Town Council Minutes*, 13th and 20th September, 1606.

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

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

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

<sup>1</sup> *Town Council Minutes*, 1st October, 1606, to 6th October, 1607.

<sup>2</sup> *Original Letters relating to the Ecclesiastical Affairs of Scotland*, i., p. 76 (Bannatyne Club).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>3</sup>*Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*, iii., p. 505.

<sup>4</sup>James VI. had visited Glasgow in April and May, 1568; January, 1570; October, 1576; and September, 1581, and sometime in 1584. Subsequently to the date of the petition he was here in February, 1592; September, 1595; August, 1597; September, 1602; and July, 1617. On the latter occasion he occupied the Earl of Eglinton's house in Drygait, formerly the manse of the parson of Douglas (*Town Council Minute*, 6th June, 1581). Zacharie Boyd, dedicating *The Last Battell of the Sovle* to Charles I., says: "The particular place where this Booke was penned is your owne GLASGOWE, a citie once greatlie beloued of Great King *IAMES*, your Maiestie's Father of blessed memorie: A Citie that looketh for the like fauour from your Royal *MAIESTIE*." Principal Baillie writes in 1638, Glasgow "can lodge easily at once both Counsell, Session, Parliament, and General Assemblie whenever it shall be required" (*Letters*, i., p. 121).

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

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

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

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

<sup>1</sup> *Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*, iv., p. 79.

<sup>2</sup> *Town Council Minute*, 24th May, 1634; see also 28th February, 1635.

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

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Chambers’s *Domestic Annals of Scotland*, iii., p. 575.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## KELVINGROVE

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

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

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

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

Postscript to the Robinson Club  
in the Pyralis Club III 2 by  
David Murray  
not published

## THE DEANERY AND SUBDEANERY OF GLASGOW.

THE deanery and the subdeanery create some confusion. The rector of Cadihou, or Cadzow (pronounced Caygay<sup>1</sup>), now Hamilton, was Dean of the Chapter. His manse, the Deanery, was on the south of the Cathedral, near the Molendinar Burn. The Dean held a considerable amount of property in Hamilton,<sup>2</sup> and smaller portions in Glasgow, Renfrew,<sup>3</sup> and elsewhere. The rector of Cadder and Monkland was subdean, and his manse stood on the Molendinar Burn—properly the Burn Malyndinor—opposite the Cathedral, and the subdean port, subdean bridge, and subdean mill were in its immediate neighbourhood. In addition to the property mentioned in the charter of 1613, the subdean possessed a considerable amount of built property in the Rottenrow, the lands of Wester Craigs<sup>4</sup> (now embraced in the Glasgow Necropolis). A considerable part of this property was within the limits of the burgh, and part at least was subject not to the jurisdiction of the burgh court, but to the subdean, who exercised special jurisdiction over it.

In the case of Provanside the subdean exercised feudal jurisdiction over it, and perhaps over the adjoining lands belonging to his prebend, by his bailie, and this is no doubt the reason why these lands were erected into a tenandry by the charter of 1613. Thus in 1509 William Purdhom was served heir to his father at the Michaelmas Head Court of the subdean of

<sup>1</sup> This used to be the local pronunciation, but has somewhat fallen into disuse amongst the Salt-market purists, who speak of Ruth-er-glen, Miln-gay-vee, Kil-mal-comb, Kil-bow-ee, and the like. The old pronunciation is given in *Memorie of the Somervilles*, ii., p. (Edinburgh, 1815).

<sup>2</sup> See *R.M.S.*, 1580-93, Nos. 1677, 2115, 2261, 2288, 2294, 2295, 2297, 2316.

<sup>3</sup> *R.M.S.*, 1593-1608, No. 1956.

<sup>4</sup> *Terrae Domini Subdecani Glasguensis wlgariter nuncupatae*, the Wester Craiggis. Charter, 1529.—*Liber Collegii N.D.*, p. 132. Buchanan, *The Merchants' House of Glasgow*, p. 518.

Glasgow as superior of Provanside.<sup>1</sup> In 1550 John Moresoune resigned in the hands of Alexander Mure, bailie of the subdeanery of Glasgow, superior thereof, in favour of John Rankyne, two barns and a yard in the Rawsounraw and gate of the city of Glasgow, outwith the port of the said gate on the north side of the street, and to the west of the lands and tenements of the Chaplainry of St. Michael.<sup>2</sup> In 1590 Mathew Heriot was infest in two acres of land in Provansyde, within the jurisdiction and bailiary of the subdean of Glasgow.<sup>3</sup>

This, I suspect, is the origin of the bailie of Provan, who is still appointed by the Corporation of Glasgow. The Corporation, however, had nothing to do with the estate known as Provan until 1667, when it was purchased by them. At the Reformation Mr. William Baillie held the prebend of Barlanark or Ballanerik, otherwise known as Provand, and as such held the lands of Provan. He was also President of the Court of Session, and as such had the title of Lord Provan. In 1562 he conveyed the lands to Thomas Baillie of Ravenscraig.<sup>4</sup> The property subsequently passed to the family of Hamilton of Silvertounhill, and then to the City of Glasgow. In 1624 they were incorporated into a tenandry.<sup>5</sup>

The position of the subdean perhaps indicates something of the early history of Glasgow. The possession of a considerable extent of land in the Rottenrow, and to the north and south of it, the greater part of which was independent of the civil jurisdiction both of the bishop, as Lord of Regality, and of the magistrates, and subject to its own bailie, an arrangement evidently of remote origin, suggests that this was the remnant of some ancient constitution. Allusion has already been made to the common custom in the early days of Christianity in Ireland for a chief to make a grant of a *rath* for a monastic establishment. The Scottish Church seems likewise to have been monastic in its constitution;<sup>6</sup> but be this as it may be, it seems not improbable that the explanation of the exceptional position of the temporalities of the subdeanery is that they represent the original grant made

<sup>1</sup> *Diocesan Registers of Glasgow*, ii. 308; cf. ii. 446.

<sup>2</sup> *Acts and Decrees*, 14th March, 155½, vol. vi., f. 219.

<sup>3</sup> Sasine, 23rd April, 1590. *Archibald Heygate's Protocol*.

<sup>4</sup> *R.M.S.*, 1580-93, No. 2209.

<sup>5</sup> *R.M.S.*, 1620-33, No. 670.

<sup>6</sup> Compare the case of the original constitution of St. Andrews and the merging of the old Culdee monastic foundation in the canon regulars, established by David I. (Stuart, *The Book of Deer*, p. cxv).

to the first teachers of Christianity amongst us. The parsonage of Cadder and Monkland belonged to the subdean, and a large part of the land in the two parishes was included in the temporalities of the bishopric. The barony was divided into four wards:—Badermanoch Ward, which included Cadder; Cuiks Ward, which included Monkland; Govan Ward; and Partick Ward. Badermanoch, or Badermonoc, is a definite portion of Cadder,<sup>1</sup> and is coupled with it in many old Charters and Bulls. The latter part of the name, *manoch* or *monoc*, is evidently the Celtic                      a monk (Latin, *monachus*). As no monks of any of the regular orders were ever connected with the parish, and as the name appears as early as 1170, it may probably refer to the first days of the Christian Church.<sup>2</sup> While the original Church occupied the site of the present Cathedral, it may be that the first home of the clergy was in Rottenrow, surrounded by their own lands of Deanside and Provan-side, with the adjoining church and lands which came to be known as Badermonoc.

The barony of Cadder, the property of the ancient family of Stirling of Cadder, was a barony within the regality, and held of the bishops of Glasgow, a very unusual arrangement in Scotland.<sup>3</sup>

#### NOTE ON THE ROTTENROW.

The only industry that flourished in the Rottenrow and Drygait was hand-loom weaving, and during the whole of the eighteenth century the greater part of those streets was occupied by weavers.<sup>4</sup> They occupied

<sup>1</sup> See, for example, *R.M.S.*, 1580-93, Nos. 520, 521.

<sup>2</sup> See Stuart, *The Book of Deer*, pp. ciii., cxxi.; *Northern Notes and Queries*, i., p. 436.

The name of the parish of Monkland is comparatively recent, and is no doubt taken from the monks of Newbotle, who had extensive possessions in the parish. Walter the Steward, in 1323, gave them right of passage for men, carriages, and cattle through his barony of Backis to their own land, "called the Monkland."—*Registrum de Neubotil*, p.                      (Edinburgh,                      ). It is to be kept in view, however, that as early as the reign of Malcolm IV. (1153-1165) certain lands in the present parish of Old Monkland were granted to the Monks of Newbotle (*Ib.*, p.                      ).

<sup>3</sup> See Riddell, *The Keir Performance*, pp. 208, 219.

<sup>4</sup> The weavers had, however, taken up their abode here at a much earlier date. Thus the only property of George Cleland of Glenhuise, Monkland, who died in March, 1647, was £40 Scots "of yeirle yaird maill awand to him be Richard Cliddisdaill and George Nailstone, weiffaris, . . . for ye maill of . . . twa yairds in Drygait of ye sd. burt. of Glasgow" (*Con. Comt. Glasgow*, 7th July, 1655).

the finest site in Glasgow. The "Duke's Lodgings" in Drygait, stretched down the slope, across the modern Duke Street, and as far south as what is now the Havannah.<sup>1</sup> M'Ure speaking of this mansion says, "It has a noble commanding prospect of the whole city and adjoining country, and on the declination of the hill there is room enough for what gardens they please."<sup>2</sup> On

Andrew Foulis, one of the celebrated printers and founders of the Academy of Printers, took a stranger to the Duke's Lodgings that he might obtain a view of the city, and it was while he was engaged in pointing out the various objects worthy of attention that he suddenly expired. In 1787 the property was advertised for sale, the advertiser adding to the description,—“the healthful site and pleasant prospect of the country thus afforded is well known.” When Thomas Reid came to Glasgow in the year 1764 to occupy the chair of Moral Philosophy in the University he took a house in the Drygait, small and inconvenient of access, but, he adds, “it has the best air and the finest prospect in Glasgow.”<sup>3</sup> The situation of the Rottenrow was, however, on the whole, the finer. It was considerably higher, and commanded the whole country from

It had the additional advantage of being encompassed with gardens and orchards, especially upon the south. Glasgow, it must be remembered, was long famous for its fruits and flowers. In one of his poems relating to the battle of Arderydd, preserved in the *Black Book of Carmarthen*, Merlin refers to the district,

“Sweet apple tree that grows in Lanark!

Sweet apple tree that grows by the river side.”<sup>4</sup>

Philemon Holland commends<sup>5</sup> Glasgow “for pleasant site and apple trees, and other like fruit trees.” Our own historian describes it as “surrounded with corn fields, kitchen and flower gardens, and beautiful orchards, abounding with fruits of all sorts, which, by reason of the open and large streets, send furth a pleasant and ordoriferous smell.”<sup>6</sup> In 1778 a house

<sup>1</sup> Buchanan, in *The Merchants' House of Glasgow*, p. 521.

<sup>2</sup> *A View of the City of Glasgow*, p. 47 (ed. M'Vean).     <sup>3</sup> *Works*, ed. Hamilton, i., p. 40.

<sup>4</sup> Skene, *Four Ancient Books of Wales*, i., p. 371.

<sup>5</sup> Translation of Camden's *Britannia*.

<sup>6</sup> M'Ure, *A View of the City of Glasgow*, p. 122 (ed. M'Vean). William, tenth Earl of Angus, when a prisoner in Glasgow in 1608, writes to the Laird of Polwarth, “I request (you) to get me tassell of falcon or goss halk to slea partrikis, to help me to pas my malincolius houris heir in ward” (*Hist. MSS. Commission Report*, 14, part iii., p. 107).

in the Rottenrow is described as "pleasantly situated, looking down upon all the gardens towards the Candleriggs."<sup>1</sup> As late as 1780 "a neat, well-furnished house at the west end of the Rottenrow is advertised for summer quarters."<sup>2</sup> So late as 1821 the Rev. Mr. Wade thus describes the view: "Various spots on the southern line of Rottenrow Street afford fine views of lower Glasgow, and of the country on the south and south-west. One of these especially commands in the southern-western quarter the spires of Paisley, while between the spectator as he looks southward, and the northerly shelving tract of country spread out to view beyond the Clyde, Glasgow spreads itself out within the Vale, with a metropolitan vastness and murkiness." In the course of a few years the murkiness, however, so much increased as to blot out the view altogether. In a poem published in the year

<sup>1</sup>*Glasgow Mercury.*

<sup>2</sup>*Glasgow Mercury.*