

## PARISH OF GOVAN.

PRESBYTERY OF GLASGOW, SYNOD OF GLASGOW AND AYR.

THE REV. M. LEISHMAN, MINISTER.

### I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

*Name.*—According to Lesly, the parish of Govan obtained its name from the excellence of its ale, which, in his days, was famed over the whole of Scotland. This beverage, (*civros ex xptbeaw*,\* barley-wine,) he tells us, was made without hops, and after being kept for about seven years, was found, in its taste and colour, to be so like Malvoisie (*Malveticum vinum*,) as to be mistaken frequently for this wine.† Lesly supposed, therefore, it would appear, though he does not say this, that the name of the parish was compounded of the two Saxon words *god win*, (good wine).‡

*Extent and Boundaries.*—The parish, *quoad civilia*, is about six miles long, and near the centre, where it is widest, about three miles broad. It is bounded by Renfrew on the west; New Kilpatrick, Barony, and Glasgow on the north; Barony, Gorbals, and Rutherglen on the east; and by Cathcart, Eastwood, and the Abbey parish of Paisley on the south. It lies chiefly in Lanarkshire, and contains about ten square miles. The lands of Haggis, Titwood, and Shields, belonging to Sir John Maxwell, are situated in the county of Renfrew. Hamilton of Wishaw says,§ that these lands were disjoined from the sheriffdom of Lanark, and an-

\* Herod. lib. ii. cap. 77. Boethius, when describing "the manerie and leiffing of our auld faderis," says of them, "the common drink that thay usit was ayll." (*Hist. Scot. Introd. Desc. Cap. xvi. Bellenden's translation.*) "Come hostess," says Piscator, "give us some of your best barley-wine, the good liquor that our honest forefathers did use to drink of." Isaac Walton's *Complete Angler*, Part 1. Chap. v., first published in 1653.

† *Region. et Insul. Scotiæ Descriptio*, Ioanne Leslæo, Episcopo Rossenæ, pp. 4/10. Roma, 1578. Reprinted, 1675.

‡ This etymology, whatever may be thought of it in other respects, is at least as good as another which has been hazarded, and with which we are afraid the Trustees on the river Clyde will be greatly shocked. As this river intersects the parish, it has been imagined, that the name Govan may have been derived from *gumhæ*, which in Gaelic is pronounced, we are informed, *gavon*, and signifies a ditch. Chalmers's *Caledonia*, Vol. iii. p. 674.

§ *Description of the Sheriffdom of Lanark and Renfrew*, p. 29. Printed by the Maitland Club, 1831.

nexed to the sheriffdom of Renfrew, "for the conveniencie of Sir George Maxwell," who died in 1677. But the original charter granted to John Maxwell of Pollok by the Archbishop of Glasgow, dated 8th June 1581, describes the lands in question (terras de Haggis, terras de Govan-Schiellis, terras de Titwood,) to be in the barony and regality of Glasgow, and in the county of Renfrew. Part of Crosshill, and nearly the whole of Polmadie, are likewise comprehended in the county of Renfrew.

*Topographical Appearances.*—The figure of the parish, if we include along with it the parish of Gorbals, which was formerly connected with Govan, is not unlike that of England. In the one case, as well as in the other, when looking at their respective maps, a fanciful person will at once recognize the dolphin's head and tail. In the centre of the parish, there is a richly cultivated plain, which is skirted on both sides by ground slightly elevated, and presenting a soft undulating appearance. The parish is studded with the villas of the opulent merchants of Glasgow, and the fields are in general divided, as in the most beautiful parts of England, by hedge-rows, which, with their "verdant screen,"\* add both to the warmth and to the picturesque beauty of the country.

*Meteorology and Hydrography.*—The prevalent winds are from the south-west. This fact is very evident from the general inclination of the trees to the north-east, and from the longest and strongest roots being sent out in an opposite direction to support them. This is one of the many wise provisions of nature. It has been noticed, therefore, that, though the centre of gravity is thrown towards the north-east, more trees are torn up by violent winds, when these blow from that point than when they blow from any other.† The temperature of the lower districts of the parish, in consequence of their sheltered situation, and the dryness of the soil, is comparatively mild and genial. Invalids and strangers have often remarked this. The Clyde, joined by the Kelvin, divides the parish near its centre. Before the waters of these two rivers meet, the Clyde, for about three miles, proceeds along the north side of the parish, separating it from Glasgow, while the Kelvin, for more than two miles, winds its way along the eastern boundary. It would seem that the Kelvin formerly joined the Clyde above the present ferry-house, which stands on the east bank of the Kelvin; or perhaps the ground, on which the ferry-

\* Scott's Marmion.

† Nal Smith's Agriculture of Clydesdale, p. 2.

house or Point House, as it is called, is built, may originally have been a delta. We cannot, in any other way, account for the fact, that this is the only part of the parish of Govan which is found east of the Kelvin. In an old legal instrument in the Glasgow Chartulary, "the islands between Govan and Partick" are mentioned.\* There are no such islands now. In Blaeu's map of the county of Renfrew, however, which was published at Amsterdam in 1662, "Whyt Inch," and part of the property now called Meadowside, appear as islands. These may have been the islands referred to in the instrument. At the same time, it is not improbable that another island, at the mouth of the Kelvin, may also have been one of them, and that it may have been deprived of its insular form by being connected with the main-land, at a still earlier period than the others. The shallowness of the Clyde not many years ago will almost appear incredible to those who now see ships of 600 tons burthen, and drawing 16 or 17 feet of water, proceeding majestically up that river, and depositing, in the store-houses of Glasgow, the cargoes which they bring from the most remote parts of the world. At the mouth of the Kelvin, in 1770, according to a survey made by the celebrated James Watt, the depth was only 3 feet 8 inches at high water, and 1 foot 6 inches at low water.† Previous to this time, the Clyde was not navigable for vessels of more than 30 tons burthen, and in summer even such small craft were often stopped by the shallowness of the river.‡ On the 26th of May 1660, Patrick Bryce, tacksman of the "coal heugh" in Gorbals, complained to the magistrates of Glasgow, that he could not get his coals loaded at the Broomielaw, owing to a scarcity of water, and that he had been obliged, on this account, to crave licence to lead them through the lands of Sir George Maxwell of Nether Pollock, for the purpose of loading them "neare to Meikle Govane."§ There were formerly three fords in the lower part of the parish, by which the Clyde might usually be crossed with perfect safety. One of these, which was near Braehead, was called the Marline ford. There was another near the present ferry; and the third, was situated at the east end of the village of Govan. The most remarkable height on record to which the Clyde has risen, in consequence of heavy rains, is thus taken notice of in

\* "Et insulas inter Govan et Perthoe." Tom. i. p. 12, MSS. in Bib. Coll. Glasg.  
 † Cleland's Annals of Glasgow, Vol. i. p. 291.  
 ‡ Pennant's Tour, Vol. ii. pp. 130-131.  
 § Glasgow Burgh Records.

Gray's MS. Chronicle.\* "In 1454, on the 25th and 26th of November, ther wes ane right gret speit in Clyde, the quilke brocht down haile housis, bernis, and millis, and put all the town of Govane (Govane) in ane flote, quihile thai sat on the housis."

*Geology and Mineralogy.*—The substrata belong to the coal formation, and contain a considerable portion of its usual fossil remains. A good deal of interest was excited, about twelve or fourteen years ago, by the discovery of the roots of a number of fossil trees at Balgray, on the banks of the Kelvin. There were nearly thirty of these. They were standing close to one another, and in their natural position. But not more than two feet of the trunks were attached to the roots, and no organic remains whatever were visible in the superincumbent rock. One of these fossil roots was covered over by the proprietor to protect it from injury. It measures about two feet and a-half in diameter. Another, the trunk of which measures two feet in diameter, is preserved in the Andersonian Museum in Glasgow. They have all the appearance of belonging to the dicotyledonous class of plants. The upper surface of the coal measures is very generally covered with diluvial matter, containing rolled stones, indicating the action of currents from the north-west. Above the diluvium, there are alluvial beds of sand and finely laminated clay, in which recent marine shells have been met with. These are in general similar to such as are at present found in the Frith of Clyde. Some were lately discovered in stratified clay in Balshagry and Cartnavel, at least 80 feet above the level of the sea.† From a remote period, coals have been extensively worked at the Govan collieries, at present in the possession of Mr W. Dickson. These form a part of the valuable mines, known by the name of the Glasgow Coal Fields. The following seams lie contiguous to each other.

	Feet.	Inches thick.
1. The Mossdale or upper coal,	4	3
2. Rough ell,	3	6
3. Rough main,	4	0
4. Humph,	2	6
5. Splint ell,	3	9
6. Splint main,	7	0
7. Sour-milk,	2	6

There are other seams, at a greater depth, which will no doubt

\* Chalmers's Caledonia, Vol. iii. p. 587.

† Mr Smith of Jordanhill, who has paid much attention to this deposit, has formed a catalogue of these shells, containing about 150 species. Nearly a tenth part of these is not known to exist in the present seas.

be worked when those seven are exhausted. \* The dip or inclination of the coal, at Jordanhill and Cartnavel, on the north side of the Clyde, is to the north-west. But at Bellahouston, on the south side of the river, where a pit has been recently sunk to the depth of  $19\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms, the dip is to the east and south-east. In this latter pit the coal that is raised is only 19 inches thick, but 8 inches of that are parrot or cannel-coal, which sells at a high price for the purpose of being converted into gas. At Jordanhill and Cartnavel, in a depth of not more than 50 fathoms from the surface, there are no fewer than sixteen beds of coal, which vary in thickness from 3 inches to 2 feet. Two of these are worked. One contains about 7 inches of gas coal of the finest quality; the other is considered a very good household coal. Above the gas coal, there is a very valuable seam of black-band ironstone, from between 10 to 15 inches thick, and lower down, there are several seams of that description of ironstone, which is named clay-band, ranging in thickness from 5 to 12 inches. This was proved by the late Mr Colin Dunlop to contain from between 30 to 33 per cent. of iron.

*Zoology.*—The less common birds are the goldfinch (*Fringilla carduelis*); the golden-crested wren (*Motacilla regulus*); the buzzard (*Falco buteo*); the grey owl (*Strix ulula*); the white owl (*Strix flammea*); the siskin (*Fringilla spinus*); the teal (*Anas crecca*); the bald-coot (*Fulica atra*); the water-hen (*Fulica chloropus*); the kingfisher (*Alcedo ispida*); and the starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*). In the fifth volume of the last Statistical Account of Scotland, under the article Glasgow, a list is given of the various kinds of fish that have been found in the river and Frith of Clyde. There are much fewer salmon now caught in the Clyde than formerly. We may form some idea of the spirit and industry of the fishermen of former times, and likewise of their success, when we find it stated, that in the sixteenth century, the burgesses of Renfrew, who enjoyed the privilege of fishing salmon on both banks of the Clyde, had often sixty boats so employed, during the whole of the spring and summer. † An old fisherman assures the writer, that, fifty years ago, ten salmon were caught at the different fishing stations in the parish for one that is caught now. He attributes this falling off to the pollution of

\* Account of Minerals belonging to the Corporation of Glasgow, p. 17. Glasgow, 1836.

† "Saxigina piscatorum navea." *Lesket Scotia Descriptio*, p. 10.

the river by a busy manufacturing community; to the disturbance given to the fish by the steam-boats; and likewise to the formation of the dikes on both banks of the Clyde, as the drawing of the nets is in many places thereby obstructed. Porpoises have sometimes appeared as far up the river as this parish. One, which was about ten feet long, was caught in a net at the Broomielaw, on the 13th of February 1793. Five others were killed at the same place in May 1801. In Carmile Dam, four miles above Glasgow, about sixty years ago, a still more uncommon fish, a sturgeon, was killed, which measured eight feet in length. It was shown in Glasgow to the curious for two or three days.\*

*Botany.*—Along with other plants the following are found in different parts of the parish :

- Pinguicula vulgaris*, on the north bank of the Clyde, and in the moss near Shieldhall. The Laplanders are said to use it as a rennet for milk.
- Iris pseudacorus*, north bank of the Clyde. In Arran, its roots are employed to dye black, and in Jura, mixed with copperas, to make ink. Its seeds, roasted and ground, are an indifferent substitute for coffee.
- Phleum pratense*, very plentiful in the meadow below Partick. This is an excellent grass for permanent pasture, and for presenting a rich sward even among woods.
- Agrostis stolonifera*, on the banks of the Kelvin. This is a good grass for mossy or wet land.
- Poa fluitans*, in deserted beds of the Clyde, below Partick. The seeds, under the name of manna-seeds, are sold in Holland and Germany, and imported into this country, as a mild nourishing food. Its herbage contains a very great quantity of saccharine matter. The farmer might find it advantageous to cultivate this grass in situations which are frequently flooded, were he to raise parallel ridges, from which the cattle might gather it out of the water.
- Poa trivialis*, in meadows on the banks of the Clyde.
- Poa pratensis*, very common.
- Cynosurus cristatus*, in dry pastures throughout the parish.
- Lolium perenne*, very common.
- Anthoxanthum odoratum*, on both banks of the Clyde. It is this grass, which smells like woodruff, (*Asperula odorata*), and which gives its pleasant fragrance to newly made hay.†

\* Denholm's History of Glasgow, pp. 97, 428, third edition.

† These grasses are not mentioned on account of their rarity, but merely with a view to direct attention to their characters and qualities. Moist land, that hardly maintains a green appearance, when sown only with common rye-grass and clover, would be found more productive were it sown with the following grasses, and with the quantities stated to the acre: One bushel of Page's perennial rye-grass; one-half bushel of *Alopecurus pratensis*, (meadow foxtail-grass); six pounds of *Poa trivialis*; five pounds of red clover; four pounds of white clover; and two pounds of yellow clover. The following mixture, along with the proportions of rye-grass and clovers which have now been specified, would be found advantageous in poor dry land: one-quarter bushel of *Festuca duriuscula* (hard fescue-grass); two pounds of *Cynosurus cristatus*; two pounds of *Anthoxanthum odoratum*; and two pounds of *Poa pratensis*. For the purpose of making a beautiful lawn, one-eighth bushel of *Festuca ovina* (sheep's fescue-grass); and two pounds of *Phleum pratense*, should be substituted for the red clover and the *Festuca duriuscula*. These suggestions will be deemed more valuable when it is stated that they are given on the authority of Mr Murray, the intelligent superintendent of the Glasgow Botanic Garden, to whom the writer is most wholly indebted for the information contained under this head. Mr Murray says it consists with his own knowledge, that among the Irish woods about Dunseld and Blair-Athole, a grass rent of 10s. to 15s. the acre was annually obtained

*Galium verum*, sandy banks of the Clyde, below Partick. The milk of the best Cheshire cheeses is said to be coagulated with this plant. Highlanders employ its roots to produce a red dye. They boil them with the yarn, along with some alum, to fix the colour.

*Menyanthes trifoliata*, below Partick, adjoining the Clyde. Its leaves, used as tea, are represented to be a good tonic.

*Anagallis arvensis*, sandy fields below Partick. Its flowers, which are of a beautiful scarlet colour, close on the approach of a storm.

*Verbascum thapsus*, north banks of the Clyde below White Inch.

*Adoxa moschatellina*, foot of hedge below Partick.

*Pyrola minor*, in wood at Craighon sparingly.

*Nuphar lutea*, deserted bed of the Clyde below Partick. The flowers, from their smell, have obtained in England the name of brandy-bottles.

*Cochlearia officinalis*, abundant on the north bank of the Clyde, below the Kelvin.

*Botrychium lunaria*, grassy banks of the Clyde, below White-Inch.

*Lichen rangiferinus*, in mossy ground near Shieldhall. This lichen forms the principal food of the reindeer in Lapland.

## II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

*Historical Events.*—After the treaty had been concluded which was agreed upon between the Queen Regent and the Protestant party at Leith, on the 24th of July 1559, the confederate Lords proceeded to Linlithgow, and afterwards to Stirling. They had no confidence in the promises of the Queen Regent, and justly feared that her object was, with the aid of French soldiers, to deprive them both of their civil and religious liberties. They therefore subscribed for their mutual defence a bond, in which they pledged themselves to hold no communication with her without each others knowledge and consent, and they resolved to have a meeting with "their kin and friends upon Govan Muir,\* beside Glasgow." This meeting, however, the Queen Regent artfully contrived to prevent, by writing to all suspected persons of note, as if she had been perfectly assured of their friendship and loyalty, under the pretext of apprising them of what was intended, and praying them to hold themselves and their retainers in readiness to assist her should their services be required. "Gouen-Mure, neire to a hill called Langeside,"† is likewise signalized in Scottish history as the place where the army of the ill-fated Mary was defeated, after her escape from the Castle of Lochleven.

*Eminent Men.*—Constantine, King of Cornwall, having resigned his crown, is represented, in the ancient chronicles of Scotland, to have come to this country, from Ireland, in the train of St Columba, in the year 565, and to have founded a monastery at Govan, of which he was the first abbot. It is also said that he was buried

from ground, which, previous to its being planted, did not yield ls. an acre, and that, in this instance, the sward consisted almost wholly of *Phleum pratense*, with a small portion of *Anthoxanthum odoratum*.

\* Kept Hist. of Ref. p. 142. Glasg. 1631.

† Balfour's Annals of Scotland, Vol. i. p. 244.

in his own monastery, after labouring to convert the inhabitants of Kintyre, at whose hands he received martyrdom.\*

Andrew Melville was the first minister of Govan after the Reformation. In consequence of the death of the Popish incumbent, the rectory and vicarage of Govan became vacant, during the minority of James VI. The nephew of Melville tells us, that the Regent Morton offered this "guid benefice, peying four-and-twentie chalder of victuall," to his uncle, who was then Principal of the University of Glasgow, on condition that he would not press upon the church his views of ecclesiastical polity; and in the hope of ultimately gaining him over to his party, that the Regent kept the living undisposed of for nearly two years. Morton discovered, however, that Melville had too noble a mind to be wrought upon by a sordid consideration. He therefore conveyed the temporalities of the parish to the College of Glasgow, devolving upon the principal the duty of serving the cure, with a view, says his admiring and affectionate nephew, "to demearit Mr Andro, and cause him relent from dealling against bischopes; but God keepit his awin servant in uprightnes and treuthe in the middis of manie heavie tentationes." † Andrew Melville, along with some other ministers, and the magistrates of Glasgow, has been charged with having formed a deliberate design to demolish the cathedral, as a monument of idolatry, and for the purpose of obtaining materials with which to build other smaller churches. And the barbarous intention, it is affirmed, was frustrated by the resolute conduct alone of the craftsmen of the city. This story is not well authenticated. There is no reference to it in the burgh records; nor is it once alluded to in the records of the privy-council, before whom, it is said, the chief actors in the "little disturbance" were cited to appear. It rests solely upon the authority of Archbishop Spotswood, whose prejudices may have rendered him credulous, and who is known in other instances to have shown no indisposition to give an unfavourable view of the conduct of the men with whom, at one period of his life, he had appeared zealously to co-operate. ‡

\* Forduni Scotichron. Tom. i. p. 130. Extracts e Chron. Scot. pp. 33-34, MS. in Bib. Coll. Glasg.

† James Melville's Diary, p. 42.

‡ In consequence of an application for information as to this point to Thomas Thomson, Esq. Deputy-Clerk Register, that gentleman, with his usual courtesy, informs me that he has discovered nothing whatever on the subject of Spotswood's "little disturbance" in the records of the privy-council of that period. With regard to the weight that ought to be attached in this case to the unsupported testimony of Spotswood, Dr M'Crie has pointed out, in the history which the archbishop wrote,

What Middleton says of the transaction is evidently borrowed from Spotswood. In a comparatively modern publication\* it is stated that the "cathedral was preserved at the Reformation from a rabble that came to destroy it from the country, by the townsmen, who, though zealous reformers, listened to the judicious remonstrances of the chief magistrate: 'I am for pulling down the High Church,' said he, 'but not till we have first built a new one.'" This is another version of the affair. According to Spotswood, it was not a rabble from the country, but the magistrates themselves, who were prevented from destroying the cathedral, when, by tuck of drum, they had collected workmen for the purpose. There must, however, have been, one would think, some foundation for the story. On the 7th of March 1587, "The commissioneris appoyntit be ye kingis maiestie anēt yair jugemētis to be gevin for reparation of ye hie kirk, and haill brethrene of ye kirk and session of Glasgw thinkis gud yat ye lache stepill† be tane down to repair ye mason work in ye said kirk, and bell and knock be transportit to ye hiche stepill, and yat the kirk haif ane quoynzie left at ye stepill foresaid for relief yairof."‡ Dr M'Crie, who found this minute quoted, but not quite correctly, in Wodrow's MS. Life of Mr David Weemes, asks with characteristic acuteness, if this could be the order which occasioned the riot referred to by Spotswood? "If so," he says, § "it happened ten years after Melville left Glasgow." What strengthens the conjecture of Dr M'Crie is the fact, that the "lache stepill" or western tower was actually not taken down, and that on the 5th of February 1589, (OS.) the session ordered it to be inspected, "and ye decayt places yairin to be sichtit and repairit." It is also worthy of notice, that, on the 25th of April 1588, the session appointed certain

various instances of misrepresentation where Melville is concerned. And in one of the original letters prefixed to Dr Burns's edition of the "History of the Sufferings of the Church of Scotland," we find Wodrow (p. xxi.) expressing a wish that "the unlucky turns that Spottiswood gives to matters, and the facts which, as a complete party man, he suppresseth, were to be taken notice of, and his disingenuity exposed."

\* Newto's Tour in England and Scotland, p. 67. London, 1791. That respectable personage, Andrew Fairservice, likewise gives an account of what took place on this occasion, which, though it is a little more particular, is no doubt equally authentic with the others.—Waverley Novels, (Rob Roy,) Vol. viii. pp. 29-30.

† This resolution must be regarded as a proof of the good taste of the parties concerned. Mr A. Maclellan, in his interesting "Essay on the Cathedral Church of Glasgow," (Glasgow, 1833, 4to, p. 62.) says, regarding the laigh steeple and the ossuary house; that "placed in the most conspicuous situation, on approaching the cathedral, they thrust their ungainly forms between it and the spectator.—Their architecture marks no period nor displays any thing but the poor ambition which could be contented with creating even deformity."

‡ Records of Glasgow Kirk-Session.

§ Life of Melville, Vol. i. p. 440.

commissioners "to pas to ye lache kirk, onder the hie kirk, and yair visie the pavmentis contenit yrin how far ye samein as yet remains unstollen," and on the following day it is thought expedient "that rather the samein be transportit and tane away to mak pavment in the lache kirk, callet the Blakfreir kirk, yn yat ye samein sall be stollen and tane away."\* This certainly was rather an adventurous proceeding, on the supposition that, a few years before, when it was proposed to make a quarry of the cathedral, "the crafts of the city in a tumult took arms, swearing with many oaths that he who cast the first stone should be buried under it."†

When Melville was translated to St Andrews in 1580, he was succeeded by Mr Thomas Smeton, who was before his removal to Glasgow minister of Paisley, and who, like his predecessor, was considered one of the most learned men of his age. His appointment passed the Privy-Seal on the 3d of January 1581.† Smeton was perfectly versed in the writings of the fathers. In early life, after spending some time in Paris, he went to Rome, where he was received into the Society of Jesuits. He afterwards re-

\* Records of Glasgow Kirk-Session.

† Spotswood, History, p. 304. The truth is, it was mainly owing to the consistory or kirk-session of Glasgow, that the cathedral was preserved in those days from falling into ruins. Along with the provost and magistrates, the principal and regents of the University, and the ministers of certain parishes in the country, the most intelligent and influential of the inhabitants of the city, were members of that body. The oldest record of their transactions which has been preserved begins with the year 1589. From this record, it appears that, on the 20th of October 1586, the session, considering it "yair dewtie to be cairfull for to see ye rewins of ye kirk repairit, and finding ye matter of greit importance," applied to the magistrates and council to "find out sum gud overture howe ye said kirk may be repairit." This application was renewed on the 9d of November. On the 7th of December 1587, the session thought it right that the deacons of the different crafts should meet with the provost, bailies, and council, "to gif yair avise and judgement" respecting the reparation of the high kirk. On the 25th of January following, commissioners were sent to the General Assembly by the session, to petition for "ane commission wi licens fra ye kingis majestie for reparation of ye hie kirk of Glasgw, the best way the toun and parochin of ye samein may." Another royal commission was applied for through the magistrates and council, on the 1st of August 1588. Accordingly, Mr Andrew Hay, parson of Renfrew, as we find from a minute of the 30th January thereafter, received the King's letters, "to nominate stenteris for stenting to repair the hie kirk." The Duke of Lennox on the 21st of November 1588, and the prior of Blentyre on the 17th of July 1589, were requested by the session to do their "part in repairing of ye queir of Glasgw." On the 18th of November 1589, the magistrates and session unanimously resolved, that the whole of the penalties that might be received by the session, in all time coming, should be "allenerlie employed upon ye repairing of ye kirk and kirk work, be ye mutuall avise of ye mqratis and session." And on the 20th of April 1590, the session ordained that all the canons of Glasgow should "be usit for ye reparation of the kirk of Glasgw, and specialie ye chapter-house yairis." These and similar extracts, which might be produced, may serve to show that the Reformers of Scotland were not the Vandals they have been represented to be, and that in Glasgow the leading men among them were justly proud of their magnificent cathedral.

† Register of Privy-Seal, Vol. xlvii. fol. 61; M'Crie's Life of Melville, Vol. i. p. 207.

visited Paris, and was in that city at the time of the massacre of St Bartholomew. In the course of eight days, according to Sully,\* 70,000 Protestants were put to death in the city and provinces. The Pope ordered a Te Deum to be sung, and medals to be struck in honour of the event. And the famous Muretus, whom the perfidious Charles dispatched to Rome to communicate the intelligence, delivered in the presence of the Pope an elaborate oration, in which he declared, that "the River Seine rolled on with greater majesty after having received the carcasses of the murdered heretics."† It was known in Paris that Smeton had embraced the doctrines of the Reformation. He escaped, therefore, the fate of the unhappy Huguenots, solely through the intervention of Sir Thomas Walsingham, the English ambassador, in whose house he took refuge, and whom he accompanied to England. He died in Glasgow on the 13th December 1583, in the forty-seventh year of his age, and was buried in the cathedral. ‡ An epitaph in honour of Thomas Smeton and Alexander Arbuthnot, who was Principal of King's College, Aberdeen, and who died the same year, was composed by their friend and distinguished coadjutor, Andrew Melville. He describes them as "two luminaries of our nation lately extinguished in the north, and in the meridian of their glory." But it is easy to see from the language he employs, that if he had great respect for Arbuthnot, Smeton§ had attracted a still larger share of his admiration and esteem.

\* Memoirs of Sully, Vol. i. p. 45. London, 1810.

† Christ. Observ. Vol. xxxv. p. 478.

‡ Spotswood's Hist. p. 335. Baillie's Letters, Vol. iii. p. 886, MSS. in Bib. Coll. Glas. Wodrow's Life of Smeton, MSS. in Bib. Coll. Glas. Mackenzie's Scenes, Vol. iii. p. 194. M'Crie's Life of Melville, Vol. i. pp. 117, 283.

§ "Vix heu, vix raptum dessevimus Arbuthnetum,

Vix heu justa datis solvimus inferiis :

Et premit altera mors, et funere funus acerbat :

Et magno extincto lumine majus obit.

Ille quidem Arctos tenebras de nocte fugabat,

Fulgebas medio Glasgva stella die.

Quod si luce sua spoliata est noxque diesque

Nostra, eheu quantis obruimur tenebris !

Aut ergo e tenebris recpa lucem : aut hominum lux

Christe redi ; ut nobis stet sine nocte dies."—

Delitizæ Poet. Scot. Tom. ii. p. 121.

In a letter to John Row, dated January 18, 1578, Smeton is thus characterized by Melville, "Smetonius acerrimus bonæ causæ propugnator."—(MSS. in Bib. Adv. M'Crie's Life of Melville, Vol. i. p. 185, note.) When Hamilton, the apostate, published a book full of furious invective, and libellous charges against the Protestants of Scotland, Smeton was urged by his friend, Andrew Melville, to write a reply to it. This he undertook to do, and in a very short time, he produced a work which, for the keenness of its reproofs, the force of its reasoning, its classical diction, and profound learning, is justly entitled to a distinguished place among the writings of that age.

The last Principal of the College of Glasgow, who officiated as minister of Govan, was Mr Robert Boyd of Trochrig. His father was Archbishop of Glasgow, nephew of Robert Lord Boyd, and grandson of David Earl of Cassillis, and great-grandson of Robert, Earl of Arran. There is a memoir of Robert Boyd, written by the indefatigable Wodrow, among his unpublished MSS. in the Library of the College of Glasgow. \* When compiling it, Wodrow had access to some valuable papers in the possession of the Trochrig family. It is full of minute and interesting details, which illustrate the manners of the times, and throw considerable light on an important period in the history of our own church, and of the Protestant Church of France. The title is itself an epitome of Boyd's Life. † The early part of his education was received in the academy at Ayr. After graduating at Edinburgh in 1595, he left Scotland, on his way to France, on the 1st of May 1597. ‡ Learned Scotsmen were at this time resident in almost all the universities and colleges of that country. In some of these, most of the professors were natives of Scotland. Boyd soon found himself, therefore, surrounded by his countrymen. During the greater part of the time he lived abroad, Boyd was connected with the University of Saumure. § It was chiefly through

It is dedicated to King James, and has this title, "Ad virulentum Archibaldi Hamiltonii Apostatae Dialogum, De Confusione Calvinianæ Sectæ Apud Scotos, Impie Conscriptum Orthodoxa Responsio, Edinburgi, 1579." There is in it an account of the last hours of John Knox, by one "qui ad extremum vsque spiritum ægrotanti assedit." The following affecting description, which has the vivid colouring of a picture by an eye-witness, is likewise given of the horrible atrocities of St Bartholomew's Eve. "Nulla cani capitis reverentia, nulla doctissimorum hominum ratio habita fuit. Grandæve matres, virgines, puellæ, ipsique infantes abstracti uberibus, miseroque partu jam instante mulieres partim pedibus sicariorum calcantur in plateis, partim vero unco in Sequanum trahuntur, paucos carceri committunt, quos statim postea horribiliter trucidant," p. 117. Dempster pronounces Smeton's work to be "opus verborum ornatu non inelegans," though his prejudices as a Roman Catholic lead him to add, as might be expected, "sed doctrina vacuum." (Hist. Eccl. Scot. Tom. ii. p. 586.) In 1581, the General Assembly appointed "ane method of preaching to be printed and put in Scotts be Mr Thomas Smeton." Booke of the Universall Kirk, edited by A. Peterkin, p. 219.

\* Wodrow MSS. Vol. xv.

† The title is, "Collections on the Life of Mr Robert Boyd of Trochrig, in the shire of Air and bailayrie of Carrick, Professor of Philosophy in the Colledge of Montauban, Minister of the Gospel in the Church of Vertulle, and Pastor and Professor of Theology in the University of Saumure, in France; and Principal of the University of Glasgow, Minister and Professor of Divinity at Edinburgh, and Minister at Paisley."

‡ The celebrated Andrew Revet states erroneously, that his friend arrived in France in 1604. Robertii Bodii Prelectiones in Epistolam ad Ephesios, Andrew Riveti Epistola, p. 2. Londini, 1652.

§ In that university, in 1612, there were two Professors of Divinity, one Professor of Hebrew, one Professor of Greek, two Professors of Philosophy, and five Regents. Quick's Synodicon, Vol. i p. 388.

the influence of Duplessis Mornay,\* whose friendship he enjoyed till his death, that he was removed from Vertuille to that university. In October 1614, having been appointed by King James to preside over the University of Glasgow, he left Saumure, along with a French lady, whom he had married but a short time before. They came to England by Dieppe, and, after spending a few days in London, proceeded to Scotland. † At his installation, as Principal of the University of Glasgow, Boyd stipulated that he should be allowed to make a trial of his office for one year; that he should not be called upon to undertake all that the Principal was required to do by the foundation charter, which he did not think any one man could perform; and that he should be excused from correcting the students ‡ with his own hands, and from taking

\* "Mornay,——

Servit également son eglise et la France  
Censeur des courtisans, mais à la cour aimé;  
Fier ennemi de Rome, et de Rome estimé."

La Henriade, chant premier, vers 151. "Duplessis Mornay le plus vertueux et le plus grand homme du parti Protestant naquit à Buy le 5 Novembre 1549. Il savait le Latin et le Grec parfaitement, et l'Hebreu autant qu'on le peut savoir: ce qui était un prodige alors dans un gentilhomme. Il servit sa religion et son maître de sa plume et de son épée."—Note de l'Éditeur.

† The following extracts from Wodrow's *Life of Boyd* may be gratifying to political and domestic economists: "He agreed with a coachman at London, and gave him L. 24 Sterling for his coach and four horses to take him and his family to Edinburgh, the coachman paying for the horses by the way. They parted from London, November 24, and arrived at Edinburgh in seventeen days, upon the 10th of December, and were generally speaking, 10s. a-day for their own and the coachman's meat. From Edinburgh they came to Glasgow upon Thursday, December 31st, and lodged with Sir George Elphinstown of Blythswood [who was married to a daughter of Lord Boyd,] till January 27, 1615." (p. 68.) "He observes, that when he came to Glasgow, he gave Mr Taylour, for coming to his wife an hour every day, and teaching her to read English, for about three months, an angelot, value 10 merks." (p. 71.) The items next mentioned, will startle, I have no doubt, the modern comptrollers of some presbytery clubs. "He ate, save when abroad, every month at the presbytery, and they paid 6d. a-piece for their dinner, and sometimes 8d. a-piece when they called for wine. I find him very charitable, and giving largely to poor objects, and particularly to some Flemish and other foreigners in straits. No small branch of his outgoings is for books." (p. 74.) "He gives sometimes nineteen merks, sometimes eighteen, for a carcass of beef." *Ibid.* The contrast between the former and the present state of Glasgow will appear strange to some, when they find that he procured "most of his furniture from Edinburgh and London,—his clothes for himself and his lady, their poulder [pewter?] their chairs, and all kinds of spices and drugs, and what they needed in physic, and all his *owdle*. It seems he could not be provided in those in Glasgow." For a horse to Govan, "he gave 8d., and, at lowest, half a merk; to Paisley, 1s. 6d." Wodrow, who died in 1794, thinks these charges quite exorbitant. He is therefore disposed to think they must have included a charge for an additional horse for the servant of the Principal. *Ibid.*

‡ Wodrow's *Life of Boyd*, p. 70. He made a similar stipulation in the presence of the magistrates and council, before he entered upon the duties of his office as Principal of the University of Edinburgh. He was of opinion, that to have things well ordered, and good manners duly maintained and observed, "personal castigation of the students was necessary." But for him to inflict this, besides being repugnant to his nature, and at variance with his former practice, he thought would be inconsistent with his sacred character. He admitted that his predecessor at Glasgow, Mr Patrick Sharp, was not of this mind. But then, said he, Mr Sharp merely conti-

his place at the college table. The violent proceedings of Archbishop Law, in enforcing conformity, excited the indignation of Boyd. That prelate went to some young men, who were at that time attending the university, whom he saw seated at the communion table, and commanded them to rise, if they would not receive the elements in a kneeling posture. One of these was Mr John Livingston, who was afterwards minister of Ancrum. The next day, the Principal told Mr Livingston, that, in the course of two or three weeks, he was to celebrate the communion at Govan, when he, and any of his companions who might choose to accompany him, would have an opportunity of communicating in the manner they had been accustomed to do. Along with Mr Robert Blair and the other regents of the university, he likewise expostulated with the Archbishop for driving from the communion table those whom Christ would welcome, adding, "that the table was not his, but Christ's, and yet he had dealt as imperiously as if removing his horse-boys from the bye-board." \* When Boyd demitted his office as Principal in 1621, he wished to retain his charge as minister of Govan. But he was not permitted to do this. He died at Edinburgh, on the 5th of January 1627, in the 49th year of his age. "He spoke and wrott Latine most natively and fluently," says Mr John Livingston. † "I have heard him say that, if he were to choose a language wherein to deliver his minde with the most ready freedom, it would be the Greek tongue." According to Mr Matthew Crawford, ‡ the predecessor of Wodrow at Eastwood, it was said of Boyd, that "he was more eloquent in the French than in his mother tongue, more eloquent in the Latin than in the French, and more eloquent in Greek than in Latin." Nor is the testimony of a learned foreigner less honourable to him. Andrew Rivet, § who was pastor of the church

nued "his wonted custom whereunto he was inured in the grammar school," from which he was removed to be Principal of the university. What he proposed, therefore, was, that the oldest regent, or sub-principal, should correct offenders, or that each of the regents should, under the direction of the Principal, correct his own students. *Ib.* p. 172. See also M'Crie's *Life of Melville*, Vol. i. p. 88. Milton, according to his learned biographer, was one of the last students who suffered the indignity of corporal correction at Oxford.

Life of Mr Robert Blair, written by himself, p. 87. *Life of Mr John Livingston*, written by himself, p. 6.

† Livingston's *Remarkable Observations*, p. 41, MS. in Bib. Ad.

‡ Wodrow's *Life of Boyd*, p. 119.

§ And. Riveti. *Epist. ut supra.*

The following works of Robert Boyd have been published: 1. "Prelaciones in Epistolam ad Ephesios," fol. Londini, 1652. This was a posthumous work. Prefixed to it is an epistle by Andrew Rivet "De vita, scriptis, moribus, et fidei exitu Roberti Bodii." This is followed by an "Epistola ad Lectorem," from Principal Baillie, who studied under Boyd at Glasgow, and held his memory in profound veneration. 2. *Monita de filiis sui primogeniti institutione*, 8vo, 1701. 3. "Elocutionem."

of Touars, and with whom Boyd resided for some time, when he first went to France, declares that he had acquired as great facility in the use of the Greek and Latin languages, as he had of his vernacular tongue, and, moreover, along with a pure pronunciation, that he had as perfect a command of French.

Some notice must likewise be taken of Mr Hugh Binning, who has been justly characterized\* as "an extraordinary instance of precocious learning and genius." At the early age of nineteen, he succeeded as Regent of Philosophy the celebrated James Dalrymple,† who was afterwards President of the Court of Session, and Viscount Stair. As minister of Govan, he was the successor of Mr William Wilkie. His ordination took place on the 8th of January 1649, when Mr David Dickson, one of the theological professors in the College of Glasgow, and author of "Therapeutica Sacra," presided.‡ When Cromwell came to Glasgow in

tombe Christiana," which is dedicated "Reverendo Præsuli agnato et amico suo charissimo D. Andrea Bodio Argathelie Antistiti dignissimo." Both of these have been printed among the "Deliciae Poetarum Scotorum," Tom. i. p. 208. Boyd also composed a laudatory poem on King James, which may be seen in Adamson's "Muse's Welcome," and which, as is observed by Mr Chambers, the author of the "Lives of Illustrious and Distinguished Scotsmen," appears to have been overlooked by Wodrow.

\* Chambers's Lives, Vol. i. p. 208.

† It was the practice at that time, when a regent's office was vacant, to cause a programme to be placed over the college gate, announcing that the situation was to be filled up on a certain day, and that it should be given to the individual, who, after competition, should be pronounced to be *dignior et doctior*. Mr James Dalrymple, who was then a captain in the army, and not more than twenty-two years of age, was thus induced to present himself as a candidate for the office, and was elected, after sustaining in buff and scarlet, the military uniform of those days, a public disputation with the other competitors. (Binning's Life prefixed to his works, p. 5. Glasgow, 1766, Report of University Commissioners, 1830, p. 221.) The day of election was "IV. Id Martii, 1641," (Annales Coll. Glasg.) In the same year, the salaries of the regents were raised to 500 merks, "by reason of the dear rate of all things." The appointment of Hugh Binning as successor to Dalrymple is dated "iij Cal Nov. 1646." Id.

‡ Glasgow Presbytery Records. In the printed life of Binning, it is stated (p. 7,) that before his time, "whoever was principal of the College of Glasgow was also minister of Govan." This is a mistake. Wodrow is likewise wrong when he says, that "Mr William Wilky seems to have been the first separate minister of Govan." (Life of Mr David Weemes, Wodrow MSS. Vol. xv. p. 37.) The first minister of Govan, who did not at the same time hold the office of Principal of the University, was Mr James Sharpe. In a "Contract about the stipend of Mr Sharpe, minister of Govan, 1637," it is set forth, that "ha aſi act of ye governors and masters of the said Universitie and Colledge, maid the twentie day of December, the year of God Jal vi and twentie-ane, It was appointit, that ye kirk of ye parochin of Govane, grof for a lang space the principall of the said Colledge was minister, sould thereafter be served be ane other to be minister, resident at the said kirk;" and further, that, "according to the qlk act, the said Mr James Scharpe was admitted minister of Govane." It is then agreed that, in addition to the manse and glebe, the stipend of Mr Sharpe should be increased to "fyve hundredeth merks usull money of the realme, twentie-four bollis beir and eight bollis meil, or the price of ye said victuall, according to ye yeirlic feirs modified be ye Comrs. of Glasgow, togodder with ye whole mailis and duties to be payed to ye teckeman of ye vicarage of ye said teinds." (College Papers, MSS.) When the office of minister of Govan was disjoined from that of the Principal, the former was

1651, a discussion on some of the controverted points of the times was held in his presence, between his chaplains, the learned Dr John Owen, Joseph Caryl, and others on the one side, and some Scots ministers on the other. Mr Binning, who was one of the disputants, nonplused, it is said, the Independents, which led Cromwell to ask, who was that learned and bold young man? His name, he was told, was Binning. "He hath bound well, indeed," said he, "but," laying his hand on his sword, "this will loose all again." \* The late Mr Orme † was of opinion that there is nothing improbable in the account of the meeting. But that such a meeting took place is absolutely certain. This appears from two letters which were written by Principal Baillie, who was at that time Professor of Theology in the University of Glasgow. ‡

bound to "read some public lecture in the common schools of the College, as shall be prescribed to him by the officers of the University and Masters of the College." (Account of University of Glasgow, [written by Dr Thomas Reid, Prof. of Moral Phil.] in former Statistical Account of Scotland, Vol. xxi. Append. p. 24.)

For a number of years previous to this, the non-residence of the minister of Govan was felt to be a grievance, and complained of by the parishioners. At a presbyterial visitation on the 1st of June 1596, "It is fund yt yair is na residence of a mist. at the kirk of Govane, qik is havelie lametit be ye elderis of ye kirk of Govane." (Glasg. Presb. Rec.) "It is fund and lametit," at a subsequent visitation, on the 12th of February 1606, "yat yair is not ane to teiche ye youthe of ye parochin of Govane dwelland besyde ye kirk yairof, quha may avaitt on ye effairis of ye said kirk, and do his dewtie yairantill, as salbe injoynit to him. And yis is ordenit as a refer to be comettit to ye nixt Synod, That ye Synod may give yair jugemet and declaratiuon ane." (Id.) Charles I. granted to the College a charter of confirmation and *novodamus*, under the Great Seal, dated St James's, 28th June 1630, which was ratified on the 28th of June 1633, by an Act of the Parliament of Scotland. This charter gave full power to the College to present a qualified person to the church and parish of Govan, their presentee being astricted to reside in the parish. The words of the charter are, "Cum plenâ et speciali potestate, moderatoribus dicti Collegii de Glasgow presentibus, eorumque successoribus in futurum, elegendi, nominandi, seu presentandi et acceptandi ministrum pro deservitione curæ apud dictam ecclesiam de Govan, qui præstabit suam actualem residentiam apud dictam ecclesiam." (Information for Heirors of Govan, against Principal and Professors of the College of Glasgow, 1765, p. 19. Glasg. Presb. Rec. 18th June 1746.) During the time that Episcopacy was established in this country, the College of Glasgow appointed "one of their number to vote at the election of the Archbishop of Glasgow," as Govan had been a prebend of the cathedral. Parishes in Scotland, p. 208, Macfarlan MSS. in Bib. Ad.

\* Biog. Scot. p. 169. Dumfries, 1835. † Memoirs of Dr Owen, pp. 93, 96.

‡ In a letter dated April 22, 1651, and addressed to Mr Robert Douglas, Baillie says, after mentioning that Cromwell had unexpectedly made his appearance in Glasgow, with the principal part of his army, and had gone to hear sermon on the Sunday, in the forenoon to the Inner Church, and in the afternoon to the Outer Church, "That night some of the army were trying if the ministers would be pleased of their own accord to confer with their general. When none had shown any willingness, on Monday a gentleman from Cromwell came to the most of the brethren severally desiring, yea requiring them, and the rest of the ministry in town, to come and speak with their general. All of us did meet to advise, and after some debate we were content all to go and hear what would be said. When we came, he spoke long and smoothly, showing the scandal himself and others had taken at the doctrine they had heard preached, especially that they were condemned; 1. as unjust invaders; 2. as heard preached, especially that they were condemned; 3. as persecutors of the ministers of Ireland. That, as they were unwilling to offend us by a public contradicting

After a short but brilliant career, Binning died of consumption in September 1653, before he had completed his twenty-seventh year. A marble tablet, with an inscription in classical Latin, was erected to his memory by his friend Mr Patrick Gillespie, who was then Principal of the University of Glasgow. It has been placed in the vestibule of the present parish church. Binning was styled by his contemporaries the Scots Cicero. The whole of his works are posthumous publications.\*

*Land-owners.*—The lands and barony of Gorbals, which consist of 515 acres, belong to the patrons of Hutcheson's Hospital, the corporation of Glasgow, and the incorporated trades of that city. They were bought from Sir Robert Douglas of Blaickerton in 1650, and were held in cumulo till the year 1789, when they were divided by the three corporations who now possess them, according to their respective interests. The valued rent of Hutcheson's Hospital is L. 500 Scots; that of the corporation of Glasgow and of the incorporated trades is L. 250 Scots each.† The other principal landed proprietors are, Miss Oswald of Scotstown; Sir John Maxwell of Pollok, Bart.; Alexander Speirs, Esq. of Elderslie, M. P.; James Smith, Esq. of Jordanhill; Alexander Johnstone, Esq. of Shieldhall; Moses Steven, Esq. of Bellahous-

in the church, so they expected we would be willing to give them a reason when they craved it in private. We showed our willingness to give a reason either for these three, or what else was excepted against in any of our sermons. The time appointed for this was this day at two o'clock at Cromwell's lodgings; but this morning he sent us word it would be to-morrow, and at that same time and place he would attend us." (MSS. Letters, Vol. iii. pp. 286-288, in Bjb. Coll. Glasg.) In another letter, addressed to Mr Andrew Ker, dated Friday, May 2, 1651, Baillie says, "How our conference with Cromwell was contrived, or for what ends, I may well guess, but can affirm nothing. It was put on us that we could not decline it. You will see the sum of it drawn up by Mr James Guthrie and Mr Patrick Gillespie, the main speakers. We had no disadvantage in the thing." (Id. p. 290.) Two volumes of Principal Baillie's Letters were published in 1775, at the suggestion of Dr Robertson, the historian, and Mr David Hume. When a new edition is presented to the public, which has been long called for, it will contain, it is to be hoped, the entire collection. Many other letters, besides those which have been quoted, which are not found in the two printed volumes, are full of interest. In 1648, when Cromwell first came to Edinburgh, he had likewise a conference there with some of the Scots clergy on religious topics. Mr Robert Blair, who was chaplain to Charles I. was one of those who were appointed by the Commission of the Assembly to meet with him. As usual, Cromwell shed abundance of tears. On leaving the house, however, Blair said somewhat roughly to Mr David Dickson and Mr James Guthrie, his two associates, who had been imposed upon by Cromwell's professions, "If ye knew him as well as I do, ye would not believe a word he says. He is an outrageous dissembler, and a great liar." *Life of Blair*, p. 108.

\* Messrs A. Fullerton & Co. of Glasgow have now in the press an edition of the works of Hugh Binning, with notes and a preliminary commentary by the writer of this account. Another edition, at present publishing by Messrs William Whyte & Co. Edinburgh, is intended to form part of their "Select Library of Scottish Divines."

† *Hist. of Hutcheson's Hospital*, pp. 48-57.

toun; George Rowan, Esq. of Holmfauldhead, &c. The valued rental of the parish is nearly L. 5000 Scots. After the Reformation, a commission was granted to Walter, Commendator of Blantyre, to feu the lands of the lordship and regality of Glasgow, "to the effect," says Hamilton of Wishaw, "that the tenents, being thereby become heretable possessors of their severall possessions, might be encouradged by vertue and politie to improve that country."\* The following is a list of the names and properties of certain heritors in the parish of Govan, who previously possessed their lands as the rentallers of the Archbishop, and who, in the year 1595, united in obtaining a charter of confirmation from James VI. The list is taken from this charter.

George Gilmour of the 10s. land in Little Govan.

John Anderson Junior, of the 15s. land there.

David Boll of the 10s. land there.

James Murdoch of the 20s. land there.

William Stevine, son of Thomas Stevine, in Meikle Govan, of the 12s. 6d. land there.

The said William Stevine of three acres of mill lands there.

John Gibson in fee, and Elizabeth Turnbull, widow of John Gibson, in liferent of the 25s. land in Meikle Govan.

James Anderson of 6s. 3d. land there.

Mrs Henry Gibsone in

Thomas Clydsdaille in liferent, and George Clydsdaille in fee of the 6s. 3d. land there.

Andrew Watson of the 6s. 3d. land there.

James Rowand in east end of the 18s. 9d. land there.

James Sellare there, of the 12s. 6d. land there.

John Anderson, otherwise Mathie there, of the 6s. 3d. land there.

Thomas Hill, son of Mr Laures Hill there, of the 25s. land in Ybrocks (Ibrox.)

William Hill of the 18s. 9d. land there.

James Anderson, son of David Anderson, of the 12s. 6d. land there.

John Hill of the 21s. 3d. land there.

Margaret Gibsone in liferent, and Janet Rowand, also in liferent, her daughter, of the 18s. 9d. land there.

John Rowand of the 6s. 3d. land there, which formerly belonged to John Anderson, son of Walter Anderson.

Andrew Hill of the 25s. land there.

Thomas M'Nair, son of John M'Nair, of the 18s. 9d. land there, formerly belonging to John Semple.

Thomas M'Nair Senior, in liferent, and James M'Nair, his son, in fee, of the 25s. land there.

John Rowand, son of Thomas Rowand, of the 25s. land there.

The said John Rowand, in east end of Meikle Govan, of the three acres of mill lands there.

Robert Andersone of the 6s. 3d. land there.

Andrew Patersone of the 12s. 6d. land there.

James Rowand Junior, of the 37s. 6d. land there.

The said James Rowand of 6s. 3d. land there, which formerly belonged to John Clunie.

John Paterson, son of Andrew Paterson, of the 6s. 3d. land there.

Patrick Johnstone of the 12s. 6d. land there.

\* Description of Sheriffdom of Lanark, p. 28. Great Seal Record, B. 37, No. 106. Gibson's Hist. of Glasg. p. 61.

Stephane Rowand Junior, of the 18s. 9d. land there.

Janet Hill in liferent, and Thomas Gibson her son, in fee of the 12s. 6d. land there.

James Rankine of the 6s. 8d. land there.

John Rowand or Greenhead of the L. 3, 15s. land in Meikle Govane.

John M'Nair, in Ferrie Boats, of the 12s. 6d. land there.

Michael Hutcheson, in Westsbiells, of the 34s. land there.

The said Michael Hutcheson of the 8s. 8d. land of Balshegrae.

Isobell Snodgrass in liferent, and John Sheilla, her son, in fee of the 30s. land in Westsheilla.

Andrew Patersone Senior, in liferent, and John Paterson, his nephew, in fee of the 21s. 8d. land there.

The said Andrew Patersone of the 19s. land there.

Marion Scott in liferent, and William Elphinstone, her son, in fee of the 15s. land there.

John Hutchesone, brother of the said Michael Hutchesone, of the 13s. 4d. land there.

Patrick Brownsyde of the 4s. 4d. land there.

Walter M'Nair there, of the 19s. 4d. land there.

Matthew Montgomerie of the 15s. 8d. land there.

Patrick Matthew in liferent, and John Stewart de Rossland\* in fee of the 4s. 4d. land there.

The said John Stewart of Rossland, of the 4s. 4d. land there, formerly belonging to Walter Rowand.

The said John Stewart of the other 8s. 8d. land in Belshagrae.

William Alexander there, of the 4s. 4d. land there.

John Rowand, son of John Rowand there, of the 4s. 4d. land there.

John Reid and Robert Hutcheson in Garthnavil, of the 8s. 11d. land there.

William Anderson of the 8s. 11d. land there.

John Shanks of the 8s. 11d. land there.

James Gibsone, in Balgray, of the 12s. 6d. land there.

John and Bartholomew Duncans of the 12s. 6d. land there.

Robert Hutchesone there, of the 12s. 6d. land there.

The said Mr Henry Gibsone of the 12s. 6d. land there.

Agnes Gibsone, in Hyndland, in liferent, and Ninian Dennistoun, her son, in fee of the 5s. land in Hyndland.

John Sheilla and William Robertson in Partick of the 19s. 4d. land there.

Robert Allaneson of the 6s. 8d. land there.

William Sheilla, there, of the 20s. land there.

John Allan of the 6s. 8d. land there.

Thomas Shanks of the 19s. 4d. land there.

Walter Craig of the 6s. 8d. land there.

John Alexander of the 6s. 8d. land there.

John Crawford of the 6s. 8d. land there.

William Younger of the 6s. 8d. land, which formerly belonged to William Harvie, and of the 26s. 8d. land, and of the yard called the Bishop's Orchard, and of the 6s. 8d. land, called Browland; and of three acres of mill lands there.

John Cuming, in Byres of Partick, of the 20s. land there.

The heritors of Govan still pay to the Crown, as coming in place of the Archbishop, the following annual feu-duties, which are understood to be nearly the same in amount as the rents which were drawn by the church before the Reformation :

Scots money,	-	-	-	-	L. 91 16 7½
Meal,	-	-	-	R. F. P.	
	391	1	0½		

\* This John Stewart of Rossland is elsewhere described in the charter as holding "the office of forester and custodier of the new forest called the Park of Partick."

	B.	F.	P.
Barley,	1	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn,	41	2	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Capons,			111 $\frac{1}{2}$
Poultry,			106 $\frac{1}{2}$
Salmon,			92 $\frac{1}{2}$

Previous to the year 1825, the College of Glasgow for more than a century enjoyed, by successive renewals from the Crown, a beneficial lease of these and other rents and revenues, which formerly belonged to the Archbishopric of Glasgow. Since then the lease has not been renewed. But in lieu of it, on the 7th of August 1826, His Majesty George IV. was pleased to grant to the College an annuity of L. 800 for fourteen years.\* The teinds of the parish, which are the property of the College, subject to the payment of the minister's stipend, are nearly all valued. These amount annually to about L. 940.

*Parochial Registers.*—The records of the kirk-session contain an uninterrupted history of its proceedings from January 15, 1710. Some years ago, an old volume was discovered, and restored to the session, by the descendants of a former elder of the parish. It commences with the 15th of May 1651, and ends with the 11th of May 1662. The date of the earliest entry in the register of baptisms and marriages is July 2, 1690. In the year 1729, in place of the baptisms, the births of children were, for the first time, recorded. Since the year 1817, a list of the interments in the parish churchyard has been kept.†

*Hospital of Polmadie.*—Persons of both sexes were admitted into this asylum, which was dedicated to St John, and maintained in it during life. The church and temporalities of Strathblane were annexed to it, along with a part of the lands of Little Govan.‡ The privileges of the hospital were confirmed by Alexander III, and afterward by Robert Bruce, at Rutherglen, in the eleventh year of his reign; and in 1333, a charter of exemption was granted by the Earl of Lennox.§ Patrick de Floker was made master of the brothers and sisters, and pensioners of the hospital of Polmadie, in 1316, by Robert Wiseheart, || Bishop of Glasgow, who

\* Rep. of Com. for visiting Univ. of Glasgow, 1839, p. 19.

† It will be seen from the following minute in the session records of this parish, that the compulsory plan of education adopted in Prussia is not altogether an original system. "The sameday (June 26, 1653) the session does ordain that every elder in their severall qrters do search who have children able and fit to come to schoole, and does not send them, to deall wt them for that effect, and to signifye that if they prove deficient hereinto, according to an old act of session, they will be obliged to pay their qrtter, as well as if they came to this schooll."

‡ Cart. Glasg. Tom. i. p. 329.

§ Id. pp. 306, 365.

|| Id. p. 319.

died the same year. In 1319, William de Houk was nominated to the same office by Edward II. ;\* and William de Kirkyn-tullach by Queen Margaret, † May 18, 1367. The master and brothers of the hospital of Polmadie received a precept from bishop Glendoning, ‡ dated May 10, 1391, commanding them to receive Gillian de Vaux as a sister and portioner. William de Cunyngham, § Vicar of Dundonald, was appointed to the mastership of the hospital by the Earl of Lennox. But Bishop Glendoning laid claim to the right of presentation. He, therefore, commanded William de Cunyngham to give up his charge, under the pain of excommunication. And on the 7th of January 1424, in the west chapel of the Castle of Edinburgh, Duncan, Earl of Lennox, formally surrendered to William Lauder, Bishop of Glasgow and Chancellor of the kingdom, || any real or supposed right he had to present to the mastership of the Hospital of Polmadie, and to the church of Strathblane. In the year 1427, Bishop Cameron, with the consent of the chapter, erected the Hospital of Polmadie and the church of Strathblane into a prebend of his cathedral. The erection was confirmed by a bull of Pope Martin V. The person collated to this prebend was required to provide for the support of a vicar in the parish of Strathblane, and to give salaries to four boys to sing in the choir of the cathedral. ¶ The "vestiges of religious houses" \*\* which were to be seen towards the end of the last century in the neighbourhood of Polmadie, but which are not visible now, were, it cannot be doubted, the ruins of the hospital.

*St Ninian's Hospital.*—Leprosy was formerly so prevalent in this country as to claim the attention of the Scottish Parliament. †† About the middle of the fourteenth century, an hospital for the reception of persons afflicted with this frightful distemper was founded by Lady Lochow, the daughter of Robert Duke of Albany. This hospital was dedicated to St Ninian. The tract of ground, therefore, on which it stood, and on which a part of Hutchesontown is now built, was called St Ninian's Croft. ††† There was connected with the hospital of St Ninian a chapel, which was

\* Rym. Fed. Tom. iii. p. 788. † Cart. Claug. Tom. i. p. 417, ‡ Id. p. 445.  
§ Id. p. 450. ¶ Id. p. 537. ¶ Id. p. 523.

\*\* Former Statistical Account of Scotland, Vol. v. p. 541.

†† Ja. I. pt. 7. cap. 105. There was a leper hospital at King-case, near the town of Ayr, which is said to have been founded by King Robert Bruce, who is represented to have died himself of leprosy. Spottiswood's Relig. Houses, App. to Hope's Minor Practicks, p. 392.

††† M'Ure's Hist. of Glasg. pp. 52-54.

rebuilt and endowed in 1494, by William Stewart, prebendary of Killearn, and rector of Glasford. The chaplain was the master of the grammar school of Glasgow, who, besides giving security for the safe custody of the missals, valued at 12 merks Scots, and of the silver chalices, weighing fourteen ounces, was required to supply the inmates of the hospital with a certain quantity of fuel, and likewise to give twenty-four poor scholars 2 shillings Scots each to sing seven penitential psalms, with the *De profundis*, on the anniversary of the death of the founder, and for the repose of his soul.\* After the Elphinstone family obtained the lands of Gorbals, the rents and feu-duties which had been appropriated to the support of the hospital were misapplied. The charge of the poor "leper folk," therefore, seems to have devolved upon the session of Glasgow.† The situation of St Ninian's Hospital was not far from the south end of the Gorbals bridge. ‡ No remains of it whatever now exist; but a plain old building, which stood till lately near the bridge, between the main street of Gorbals and Muirhead Street, commonly received the name of the Leper Hospital.§ Close to this spot a considerable quantity of human bones were not long ago discovered, plainly indicating the locality of the leper's churchyard. On the east side, and near the centre of the main street of Gorbals, an antiquated edifice, which has been called, from time immemorial, *the chapel*, is still standing. It seems to be certain that this is the site of St Ninian's Chapel, if not the

\* Cart. Glasg. Tom. ii. p. 930.

† "The session ordenis David Hall, maister of work, and Johne Scott, to visit the lipper folkis house beyonde the brig, to see how ye samen may be reformat, siclyk yai ordene Steven Glasgow, watter baillie, to gif in ye rental of ye lipper folkis, yis day viij dayes" (Glasg. Sess. Rec. 20th October 1586.) "The session ordenis Johne Scott, thesaurer to ye kirk, to gif furt, of ye penitents silueir he hes in hand, swa mekill silueir as will be straye, stobbis, and rigging, to repair ye puir lipper folkis hous beyonde the brig of Glasgow, and as will satisfie ye workmanshipe in handling ye samen, and that incontinent heirefter ——— provyding yat ye pnt reparation to be hald of ye said puir folkis house astrict not the kirk to ye wpe baldin of ye samen, in tymes cuming, neither derogate or abstract ye burden fra these persones, gif ony be quha hes ben or may be fund astricted, to repair ye samen. As also ordenis ye said watter baillie to gif wp yis day viij days the number of ye puir in ye said hospitalle, and quha are yai yt aucht to haif place yairin." (Id. 2d November 1587.) William Maxwell of Cowglen, in 1625, bequeathed "to the lipper folk at ye Bridgend of Glasgow xxs." Com. Rec. M'Ure's Hist. note by edit. p. 66.

‡ "Ad hospitale leproscorum degentium prope pontem Glaeguesam." Cart. Glasg. *ut supra*.

§ That this old building at one time formed a part of St Ninian's Hospital scarcely admits of a doubt. The charter of a conterminous property describes it to be situated on the east side of the High Street of Gorbals, and bounded by that "meadow yard belonging to the borough of Glasgow on the east, and the hospital called the Leper's Hospital, and kirkyard thereof, on the north." The following entry appears in a rental-book of the city of Glasgow, dated 1780, "D. Gemmill for the back used in the leper-house, -1s. 8d."

chapel itself. M'Ure says, that the friends of Sir George Elphinstone buried him privately in his own chapel, "adjoining to his house." The tower which is connected with the building in question, he also says, was erected by Robert Douglas, Viscount Belhaven. We know not on what authority Mr Brown states, in his History of Glasgow, (Vol. ii. p. 117,) that the chapel was rebuilt by Sir George Elphinstone. As it could not be a very old structure in his time, it was probably repaired only by him, after "the hail images—altares—and all kynd of monuments of idolatrie" had been removed by the Duke of Chatelrault, \* when he came to Glasgow in 1559, or by others, in conformity with the act of council passed in 1560.

*Doomster Hill.*—This was the name which was formerly given to a small circular hill on the south side of the Clyde, and immediately opposite the ferry-house. It is supposed to have been one of the law hills of the country. The utilitarian and the antiquary will be differently affected when they learn that a reservoir for the use of an adjoining dye-work has been formed on the top of this tumulus, or hillock, as it is called, in the oldest titles of the property. The depth of the reservoir is about 12 feet. The perpendicular height of the hill itself is about 17 feet, and the diameter of its base about 150 feet. When the reservoir was deepened a few years ago, three or four rudely formed planks of black oak were dug out of it. Some small fragments of bones were likewise discovered, and a bed of what seemed to be decayed bulrushes. This proved the mound to be, at all events, an artificial one. And nothing forbids us to suppose that it may cover the ashes of some ancient hero, who now sleeps there unknown to fame.†

*Ancient Urns.*—In 1832, seven of these were found by some workmen, when baring the surface of a quarry near Partick, on the property of Mr Bogle of Gilmorehill. One was broken by the workmen before they knew what it was. The other six were found on the two succeeding days. They were not more than three feet

\* Spotswood Hist. p. 140.

† One of two barrows, in the parish of Thornborough, in Buckinghamshire, was lately cut through, under the direction of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. It was above 20 feet high, and nearly 40 across. In the course of digging some coins of Constantine, and several bronze vases, much corroded, but perfect in shape, were discovered. Some glass vessels were also found, which were "covered over with a thick piece of naked planking," and in which had been deposited the ashes and fragments of the bones of the person in honour of whose memory the tumuli had been raised. London Standard, November 30th 1839.

"Ergo instauratus Polydoro furus, et ingens  
Aggeritur tumulo tellus." *Æsop.*, Lib. iii. v. 62.

below the surface of the ground, and placed within a few feet of one another. Some of them are 14 inches high, 10 inches in diameter at the top, and 4 inches at the bottom. The others are smaller, but of the same form. The fragments of bones which were found in them were placed irregularly one above the other. They contained likewise a small portion of hair.\*

*Haggs Castle.*—This is a very picturesque ruin. It was built in 1585 by one of the ancestors of Sir John Maxwell of Pollok, and “D. Margaret Conynghā, his wyfe.” There is an inscription over one of the doors to that effect, which is now read with difficulty. On the 6th of November 1667, information was received by the presbytery of Glasgow, or the ecclesiastical body, which, under an Episcopal form of government, continued improperly to take that name, that a conventicle had been held in the Haggs, in the parish of Govan. They therefore gave orders that the persons who were reported to have been present should be summoned to a meeting, which was appointed to be held on the 20th of the same month. On that day John Logan, one of the persons arraigned, manfully “confessed that he was present at ye forsaid conventicle, and not onlie refused to give his oath to declare who preached, or wer then present, but funder declared he wold not be a Judas, as otheris, to delate any that wer ther present.” His name and those of the other recusants were ordered to be given up to the Archbishop, along with an account of the proceedings. Their sentence is not recorded. Wodrow says, that, in the year 1676, Mr Alexander Jamieson, who had been ejected from the parish of Govan, because he refused to conform to Episcopacy, “gave the sacrament in the house of the Haggs, within two miles of Glasgow, along with another clergyman. Mr Jamieson did not again drink of the vine till he drank it new in the Father’s kingdom.”† The family of Pollok suffered severely for thus keeping and being present at house and field conventicles. By a decree of the privy-council, December 2, 1684, Sir John Maxwell had a fine imposed upon him of L.8000 Sterling. When he refused to pay this arbitrary and oppressive exaction, he was committed to prison for sixteen months, though all, it appears, he could be charged with was, that he had received into his house

\* Among the Romans the practice of burning the dead arose from its being discovered, that the bodies of those who were slain in their distant wars were dug up by their enemies. Plin. Nat. Hist. lib. vii. cap. 58.

† Wodrow’s Hist. Vol. ii. p. 818. Glasgow, 1820.

and conversed with some of the non-conforming clergy.\* It was the cruel and tyrannical course adopted by the Court and the High Commission in those days, that led the amiable and pious Bishop Leighton † to declare, "that he could not concur in planting of the Christian religion itself in such a manner, much less a form of Government."

Another dilapidated building, which was utterly devoid of interest, except on account of some imaginary associations connected with it, stood till lately, on the west bank of the Kelvin, below Partick. It was said to be the ruins of a country residence which belonged to the archbishop of Glasgow. And the person who was positively affirmed to have erected it was Archbishop Spotswood, in 1611.‡ But it is now certain that the supposed "bishop's castle" belonged to George Hutcheson of Lambhill, the founder of Hutcheson Hospital, and was built by him. The contract for its erection, which George Hutcheson, who was a notary in Glasgow, entered into with William Millar, mason in Kilwinning, is in the possession of a descendant of the family of Hutcheson. In the said contract, with the proverbial caution of his country and profession, the standard foot is declared to be "ye said George's awn fute." Were more proof wanted to show how little dependence can be placed on local traditions of this kind, it might be supplied by Hamilton of Wishaw, who says,§ "Above this where Kelvin falls into Clyde, is the house of Pertique, a well built and convenient house, well planted with barren timber, large gardens, inclosed with stone walls, which formerly belonged to George Hutcheson, founder of the Hospital Hutcheson in Glasgow, and now to John Crawford of Mylntoun." There can be no reason to doubt, however, that before the Reformation the Bishop of Glasgow had a mansion either on the site of the house in question, or somewhere else in the vicinity of Partick. In the Glasgow chartulary there is an instrument which sets forth that certain differences that had arisen between William, Bishop of Glasgow, and his chapter, had been referred for arbitration to the Bishops of Dunkeld, Brechin, Orkney, and Galloway, and to the Abbot of

\* Wodrow's Hist. Vol. ii. pp. 227-324, Vol. iv. p. 141.

† Bishop Burnet, who was then a young man, was pressed to go into any of the vacant churches that he liked. But, says he, "though I was entirely Episcopal, yet I would not engage with a body of men that seemed to have the principles and temper of inquisitors in them, and to have no regard to religion." History of his own Times, Vol. i. p. 273.

‡ Chalmers's Caledonia, Vol. iii. pp. 629, 630.

§ Description of Sheriffdom of Lanark, p. 29.

the Holy Cross, Edinburgh. This instrument is dated 30th June 1362, at the bishop's mansion, Partick. \*

*Old Tombstone.*—In 1645,† the inhabitants of this part of the country were visited with one of those periodical irruptions of the plague, which formerly spread such alarm, and produced such fearful mortality over the whole island. Business was at a stand in many places. The ordinary intercourse of life was suspended. Nor could the accustomed rites of burial be attended to by those who, by a law of harsh necessity, were shut out from the sympathy and friendly offices of the world, and by a regard to their own safety, unwillingly compelled, almost as soon as life was extinct, to bury their dead out of their sight. There can be little doubt, therefore, that the aged chroniclers of the neighbouring village are right when they represent an old grave-stone that still may be seen, as designed to mark the spot where a victim of the plague was hurriedly buried. This unambitious monument lies flat upon the ground, near the east side of a field, which forms part of the farm of Laigh Craigton, and not more than half a mile south from the parish church. It contains this simple intimation, HERE LYES WILLIAM MURDOCH, SON TO NINIAN MURDOCH, CRAIGTON, WHO DECEASED THE 7 OF MARCH, 1645, OF THE AGE 15.

### III.—POPULATION.

The village of Govan was classed among the largest in the kingdom‡ in the sixteenth century. The population of the parish has increased rapidly of late. This has been chiefly owing to its vicinity to Glasgow, in the prosperity of which city, as a place of great commercial and manufacturing importance, the parish of Govan has largely participated.

The population of the parish of Govan, including Gorbals, which was then incorporated with it, was in 1775, §	4389
The population of the parishes of Govan and Gorbals in 1798, ¶	8918
in 1836, ¶¶	46475
The population of that part of the parish of Govan which was annexed, <i>quoad sacra</i> , to Gorbals, was in 1771, **	500
The population of the same district in 1798,	800
in 1831, ††	28695
at present, (1839,) above	35000

\* "Apud manerium dicti Dni Glasgwis Epi de Perthik." [The transcriber has by mistake written Perthik.] Tom. i. p. 401.

† Brown's History of Glasgow, Vol. i. p. 83, Vol. ii. p. 136.

‡ Supra Henfron urbem ad duo millia est amplissimus ad Clude ripatu pagus. Govanum nomen habet, ob coctionem optimis carevisis." Lesley, Scot. Descrip. p. 10.

§ Dr Webster's Returns.

¶ Former Statistical Account of Govan.

¶¶ Second Report of Commissioners for Religious Instruction, pp. 660, 664, 685.

\*\* Former Statistical Account of Gorbals.

†† Government Census.

The population of the parish of Govan exclusive of annexation, was	
in 1793,	2518
in 1836,	6281
The population of the village of Govan was in 1836,	2122
of Partick and rural part of the parish south	
of the Clyde,	2857
The number of families in the village of Strathbungo was in 1793,	35
in 1836,	85

In the landward part of the parish, the actual rental of more than sixty proprietors is estimated at L. 50, and upwards. There are in the village of Govan, or belonging to it, and supported by the parish, 3 insane, 3 fatuous, 3 blind, and 1 deaf and dumb persons.

There is nothing very peculiar in the general character of the people. In the village of Govan,\* there are 340 hand-loom weavers. It has long been remarked of these men by their employers, that in regard to their external appearance, and good conduct as workmen, they would not suffer from a comparison with persons of the same class in any part of the country. The present generation, it is to be hoped, will not forfeit the good name they have inherited. For many years, it is too well known, the hand-loom weaver has received for his labour very inadequate remuneration. His mind has been depressed by this. While the smith, the carpenter, the shoemaker, the mason, and the power-loom weaver, have been earning from 14s. to 25s. a week, the unfortunate hand-loom weaver has often been obliged to content himself with earnings ranging from 5s. to 8s. Wiser heads than his cannot comprehend how, in a well regulated commonwealth, such an unequal state of things should be found to exist. When a stagnation of trade takes place, the effect is immediately felt by the hand-loom weaver, whose small earnings are still farther reduced, while the cotton-spinner, who is engaged in a branch of the same manufacture, continues to be paid according to a rate, little if any thing below the usual scale of prices. If this be the result of the establishment of trades' unions, and if, on account of the poverty of the hand-loom weaver, or from some other cause, the formation of a trades' union in his case has been found to be impracticable, it is not surprising that he should wish for the interference of the Legislature in his behalf, in one shape or another, that the interests of one class in the community may not be sacrificed to those of another.

\* A chaotic agitator, who met with no countenance in this village, lately reported to his convention, that "Govan was no go."

## IV.—INDUSTRY.

*Agriculture.*—The whole of the land is arable, and, generally speaking, the soil is excellent. The stranger who might be disposed to visit Govan Moor, on account of its historical associations, would be somewhat surprised to see, instead of the purple heath, well enclosed fields, producing as luxuriant crops as any in the kingdom. The appearance of the country about Moss-House and Heathery-Hall would probably astonish him as much. The usual rotation of crops is, potatoes, wheat, hay, grass for pasture, and oats. The turnip, \* an exotic from Flanders, was cultivated for the first time in this neighbourhood, by Mr William Cross of Parkhouse, Sheriff of the county of Lanark, who introduced it into the parish in the year 1756. In no part of the country is the produce of potatoes greater than in the parish of Govan. This is no doubt owing, in a great measure, to the farmer being able to draw a plentiful supply of manure from Glasgow. The average rent of land is about L. 4 the acre. The wages of good labourers are 10s. a-week in winter, and 12s. in summer. Masons, carpenters, and other artisans, usually get the same wages which they do in Glasgow. The duration of leases is in general from ten to fifteen years. In two or three instances only is a grain rent paid, the amount of which is regulated by the fiars of the county.

*Improvements at White Inch*—A great part of the farm of White Inch, which lies along the north side of the Clyde, below Partick, is low ground. Mr Smith of Jordanhill, who is the proprietor of this farm, has granted permission to the Clyde Trustees to deposit the earth there, that is cut away from the banks in widening the river, and the mud or gravel, that is lifted by the dredging-machines in deepening it. During the last three years, L. 23,856, 13s. 1d. have been paid for dredging in the harbour, and for depositing soil at White Inch. This sum includes L. 8027 paid for wages to a number of men, who were recommended by the Glasgow committee for relief of the unemployed operatives. These men were furnished with implements of various kinds, at an additional expense to the Trustees of upwards of L. 500. In the course of the last year, 145,822 cubic yards of soil have been laid down. The soil is taken to White Inch in punts, which are towed by a steam-boat. It is then removed by a contractor, who is provided by the Trustees with railways, rail-waggons, &c. and

\* Brown's History of Glasgow, Vol. II. p. 175.

who receives, for depositing it on the ground, and for covering it with two feet of good earth, taken from the surface of the ground in its original state, 7d. a cubic yard. The average height to which the ground is raised is 10 feet. In some places it is elevated about 15 feet. The superficial extent of the whole is 68 acres. It is believed that the value of the farm, since the Trustees commenced their operations has been nearly doubled.

*Fishery.*—The salmon-fishery was let for the first time about fifty years ago, to one tacksman, by the different heritors, whose lands give them a right to fish in the Clyde. The rent obtained was L. 30. Immediately afterward, the rent rose till it reached L. 326 annually. Since the year 1812, however, it has fallen, so that for the present lease of three years, the annual rent is only L. 60.

*Produce.*—The average gross value of the raw produce is supposed to be annually, as follows :

Potatoes and turnips,	864 acres,	at L. 18 per acre,	L. 15,552	0	0
Wheat,	864 do.	at L. 12 do.	10,368	0	0
Oats,	864 do.	at L. 9 do.	7,776	0	0
Hay,	864 do.	at L. 8 do.	6,912	0	0
Pasture,	864 do.	at L. 8 do.	6,912	0	0
Gardens and orchards,			1,375	0	0
Fisheries,			150	0	0
Coals,			30,000	0	0
Quarries, ironstone, and brick-clay,			10,000	0	0

Total yearly value of raw produce raised, L. 90,045 0 0

*Manufactures.*—In Hutchesontown and Tradeston, and the contiguous districts of the parish of Govan, there are 47 steam engines, with an aggregate of nearly 1500 horse power. More than a third of these are constructed on the high pressure principle. In the different cotton and power-loom factories, in the same part of the parish, in some of which bleaching and printing operations are also carried on, there are 90,500 mules, 23,308 throstles, and 3297 looms, giving employment to between 4000 and 5000 people. In a factory recently established in Tradeston, 50 persons are employed, having the charge of 80 looms, in the weaving of satin, velvets, silk veils, sashes, &c. And near Port Eglinton, a carpet manufactory has been established for several years, in which 241 men, 150 women, 69 boys under fourteen years of age, and 84 girls are employed.

The iron-works of Mr William Dixon claim a more particular description. The invention of the hot-blast by Mr James Beaumont Neilson of Glasgow, was the commencement of a new era in the iron trade. Dr Andrew Ure,\* a very competent authority,

\* Dr Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, p. 694. London, 1839.

has pronounced this to be "one of the greatest discoveries ever made in smelting and founding iron." The process, however, though it has been introduced into the works near Glasgow for several years, has as yet scarcely passed the borders of Scotland.\* Mr Dixon, in addition to similar works at Wilsontown and Calder, has erected two hot-blast furnaces, in the immediate neighbourhood of his extensive collieries in this parish. Other two are now erecting, and will be in operation in the course of a few weeks. His intention is to erect eight in all, each of which will produce the average quantity of 4000 tons of pig iron annually. Near his blast furnaces, Mr Dixon is likewise constructing a bar-iron manufactory, in which he will have forty-two puddling furnaces. These, if kept constantly at work, will make, according to the lowest calculation, 400 tons of bar-iron weekly.

In the village of Govan, 81 men and 37 women are employed in a dye-work. The weekly wages of the men are from 12s. to 16s. and of the women, from 6s. to 7s. At a short distance from that village, a factory for throwing silk was erected in 1824. There was previously no work of the kind in any part of Scotland. The number of persons employed in this factory averages 250. Of these, the larger proportion are children, none of whom are under eight years of age. The grown up people are at work eleven hours a-day, and the children from ten to eleven hours. The factory generally stops at seven o'clock in the evening, with the exception of Saturdays, on which it stops at three o'clock in the afternoon. The wages of the men vary from 12s. to 18s., of the young women from 6s. to 7s., and of the children from 2s. to 5s. a-week. The healthy appearance of the children connected with this work, in consequence of its lower temperature, and the great care that is taken to produce proper ventilation, † is in general very different from

\* Dr Ure's Dictionary of Arts and Manufactures, p. 699.

† Govan factory "is heated by steam, and the steam pipes, instead of being suspended from the ceiling of each flat, are disposed in beds in the ground floor, within a few inches of the ground. Round the bottom of the ground floor are perforations in the walls, through which is constantly rushing a current of fresh air, which, being heated and rarified by the steam beds, ascends from them through holes and pipes in the floor, to the upper stories, producing a constant supply of pure and warm air, from the bottom to the top of the factory. The benefit of this is evinced by the total absence of that feeling of suffocation met with in most other factories. The boiler is fed with boiling water, by means of a subsidiary boiler, which the proprietor has called a *Cobville*, in honour of a young man Peter Cobville, whose suggestion it was. Besides saving fuel, the operation of the steam is thereby more steady, not being damped by the influx of water comparatively cold. The *Cobville* is placed at the side of the large boiler, constituting for its length one side of the flue, and is thus kept boiling by that heat which otherwise would be lost in the wall." Swan's Views on the Clyde, with Leighton's Historical and Descriptive Illustrations, pp. 50-51.

the sallow complexions of those young creatures, whose unhappy destiny it is to be immured in a cotton factory. Every benevolent mind, however, must desire to see a well regulated factory act, framed with a view to secure to children of both sexes, before they are admitted into our public works, the rudiments, at least, of a good Scriptural education. Since the year 1828, a power-loom factory has been established in Partick, in which 160 individuals are employed. In this factory the wages of the men are upon an average L. 1 a-week, and of the women from 5s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. Partick likewise contains a printfield, and a work for bleaching cotton fabrics, in which the whole of the operations are carried on within doors. About 180 persons are employed in the former, and 82 in the latter. In the printfield, the printers, when fully employed, will earn from L. 1, 5s. to L. 1, 10s. a-week. In the other work, the weekly wages of the men, exclusive of labourers, are from 15s. to L. 1, and of the females, 15 of whom are under eighteen years of age, from 3s. to 7s. a-week.

*Navigation.*—A new quay, faced with blocks of granite, has been lately formed on the south side of the Clyde, immediately in front of Clyde Buildings, Tradeston. The length of it is about 2000 feet. The Clyde has been widened and deepened at the same place. The Broomielaw, therefore, presents the appearance now of a very capacious harbour. But the crowded state of the berths on both sides of it already shows that the accommodation provided is not adequate to the rapidly increasing trade of the river.\*

#### V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

*Barony of Gorbals.*—The burgh of the barony and regality of Gorbals comprehends, along with the parish of Gorbals, the four districts of Hutchesontown, Laurieston, Tradeston, and Kingston in the parish of Govan. In 1687, this regality was disposed by the Archbishop of Glasgow to Sir George Elphinstone, who obtained from James VI. a charter of confirmation in 1611. In 1647, it was conveyed to the magistrates of Glasgow by Sir Robert Douglas of Blaickerton, the nephew of Lord Belhaven, who had purchased it from the creditors of Sir George Elphinstone.† In this way, the magistrates and council of that city have still the

\* The amount of the tonnage and harbour dues for the year ending 8th July 1837, including L. 687, 1s. 3d., the third instalment of redemption dues on the lower stage of the river, was L. 37503, 0s. 1d.; for the year ending 8th July 1838, L. 26934, 1s. 3d.; and for the year ending 8th July 1839, L. 45292, 4s. 2d. The progressive increase of the dues, previous to these dates, is shown in the account of the city of Glasgow in this work, p. 193.

† Statement for Barony of Gorbals, by Henry Paul, Esq. chief magistrate of Gorbals, pp. 8-5. Glasgow, 1834.

right of nominating the magistrates and councillors of the burgh of Gorbals; though, in point of fact, these are now elected by the Parliamentary constituency of the barony; the magistrates and council of Glasgow simply sanctioning the appointment of the persons thus elected. In every other respect, the Barony of Gorbals, which has a police establishment of its own, is independent of the city of Glasgow, though it forms a part of the same Parliamentary burgh, which, by the Reform Act, sends two members to Parliament.

*Means of Communication.*—That part of the parish which constitutes a portion of the Barony of Gorbals, and which is now one of the largest suburbs of Glasgow, enjoys, of course, in regard to means of communication, all the advantages which that city possesses. In the villages of Govan and Partick, there are penny-post establishments, which transmit letters to and from Glasgow twice a-day. There are also two public conveyances, of the description now known over the whole kingdom, under the name of omnibuses, which ply at different hours between these two villages and the neighbouring city. Four great roads pass through the parish. One of these connects Glasgow and the large manufacturing town of Paisley. It is 48 feet broad, and, till it enters the county of Renfrew, it has an excellent foot-path on each side, for the convenience of the numerous foot-passengers who are seen constantly travelling along it. Another road leads to Kilmarnock and Ayr. The other two are nearly parallel with one another, and with the Clyde, which separates them. The one leads to Port-Glasgow and Greenock, through Renfrew; and the other conducts to the West Highlands, through the town of Dumbarton. Since the last Statistical Account of the parish was written, a horse and carriage boat has been put upon the ferry, which connects the two parts of the parish at the village of Govan. At this ferry all the steam-boats which ply on the Clyde, with the exception of those of the largest class, land and receive passengers. The Glasgow and Johnstone Canal likewise passes through the parish, and for a short distance, the northern boundary of the parish is touched by that branch of the Forth and Clyde Canal which joins the Clyde at Bowling-bay. Along with their other local advantages, the people of this parish have access to Glasgow by three bridges, besides the one which connects Gorbals with Glasgow. The Glasgow bridge, which is built of granite, is a magnificent structure. It connects the parish of Govan with Glasgow, and is the

ly above the Broomielaw, and forms the principal entrance to that city from the west. The length of it is 500 feet, and it is 50 feet broad within the parapets, the roadway being 32 feet, and each of the side paths 9 feet. This bridge is consequently several feet wider than Waterloo Bridge, London. The day on which it was opened was the 1st of January 1836, and the cost of the erection was L. 34,427, 18s. 11d. The architect was our celebrated countryman, the late Thomas Telford, Esq. During the time the Glasgow bridge was rebuilding, the public had the use of a wooden bridge, which was placed opposite Portland Street, Laurieston. This temporary erection is now closed against horses and carriages, but it is still open to foot-passengers. A wooden bridge was formerly placed at the foot of Crown Street, Hutchesontown. A handsome bridge, built of stone, which was substituted for this, and which cost L. 22,440, 3s. 4d., was opened to the public in June 1834. The Glasgow and Greenock and the Glasgow and Ayr railways, the operations of which are already far advanced, are expected to be completed in the course of another year. The line common to both, till it reaches the town of Paisley, will pass through this parish for about three miles. It may be interesting, perhaps, to some to see the accompanying statement of the amount of tolls received by the trustees of three of the principal turnpike roads in the parish, for the years specified. The Renfrew road, it will be perceived, is the only one whose revenues have not kept pace with the increasing traffic of the country. The period when these began to decline is connected with the introduction of steam-boats into the Clyde. Prior to this important era, there was constant travelling on the Renfrew road by persons proceeding to and from Glasgow and Greenock. Daily communication was kept up betwixt these two places by means of carriers' waggons and stage-coaches, which are no longer found necessary.

L. Rental of the Parkhouse Toll-bar for the Three-mile house and Renfrew roads, at the time they constituted one trust :

Rental from 15th May 1780 to 15th May 1781	-----	L. 143 0 0
1781	1782	180 0 0
1782	1783	200 0 0
1783	1784	170 0 0
1784	1785	184 0 0
1785	1786	186 0 0
1786	1787	186 0 0
1787	1788	217 0 0
1788	1789	190 0 0
1789	1790	232 0 0
1790	1791	236 0 0
1791	1792	260 0 0
1792	1793	270 0 0
1793	1794	263 0 0

## II. Rental of the Parkhouse Toll-bar, after each road was placed under a separate trust:

Rental from	Three mile House Road.	Renfrew Road.
15th May 1794 to 15th May 1795	L.296 8 0	L.180 0 0
1795	1796 356 0 0	200 0 0
1796	1797 351 0 0	200 0 0
1797	1798 390 0 0	440 0 0
1798	1799 446 0 0	455 0 0
1799	1800 551 0 0	510 0 0
1800	1801 540 0 0	528 0 0
1801	1802 730 0 0	530 0 0
1802	1803 867 0 0	575 0 0
1803	1804 1075 0 0	780 0 0
1804	1805 950 0 0	613 0 0
1805	1806 1191 0 0	617 0 0
1806	1807 1120 0 0	640 0 0
1807	1808 1270 0 0	670 0 0
1808	1809 1170 0 0	638 0 0
1809	1810 1555 0 0	308 0 0
1810	1811 1730 0 0	420 0 0
1811	1812 1354 0 0	530 0 0
1812	1813 1000 0 0	690 0 0
1813	1814 895 0 0	735 0 0
1814	1815 990 0 0	765 0 0
1815	1816 905 0 0	800 0 0
1816	1817 960 0 0	855 0 0
1817	1818 955 0 0	800 0 0
1818	1819 800 0 0	780 0 0
1819	1820 555 0 0	860 0 0
1820	1821 550 0 0	705 0 0
1821	1822 590 0 0	720 0 0
1822	1823 545 0 0	690 0 0
1823	1824 675 0 0	625 0 0
1824	1825 1380 0 0	785 0 0
1825	1826 1460 0 0	880 0 0
1826	1827 1470 0 0	835 0 0
1827	1828 1315 0 0	750 0 0
1828	1829 1210 0 0	610 0 0
1829	1830 1205 0 0	600 0 0
1830	1831 1270 0 0	635 0 0
1831	1832 1408 18 5	669 0 0
1832	1833 1166 13 4	583 6 8
1833	1834 1276 13 4	638 6 8
1834	1835 1270 0 0	635 0 0
1835	1836 1306 13 4	570 0 0
1836	1837 1436 13 4	598 6 8
1837	1838 1550 0 0	650 0 0
1838	1839 1590 0 0	670 0 0
1839	1840 1806 13 4	778 6 8

## III. Rental of Gorbals and Muirhouses Toll-bars.

Years.	Annual rentals.	Years.	Annual rentals.
1800—1	L.900	1810—11	L.2060
1801—2	1020	1811—12	2600
1802—3	1300	1812—13	2750
1803—4	1470	1813—14	2730
1804—5	1255	1814—15	2805
1805—6	1340	1815—16	3155
1806—7	1190	1816—17	3200
1807—8	1463	1817—18	3915
1808—9	1205	1818—19	3670
1809—10	1270	1819—20	4000

Years.	Annual rentals.	Years.	Annual rentals.
1820—21	L. 3505	1830—31	L. 2455
1821—22	3400	1831—32	2850
1822—23	3300	1832—33	3205
1823—24	3535	1833—34	3000
1824—25	3760	1834—35	3220
1825—26	4900	1835—36	3660
1826—27	4170	1836—37	4010
1827—28	2618	1837—38	3980
1828—29	3105	1838—39	4260
1829—30	2960	1839—40	4440

*Ecclesiastical State.*—David I., whom Hector Boethius\* tells us, the first James pronounced to have been a sore saint to the Crown, bestowed the lands of Govan (*Guvan cum suis divisio*, †) upon the Church of St Kentigern, or, as he was also called, St Mungo. In 1136, the same monarch, when present at the consecration of the Cathedral, after it had been rebuilt, gave likewise to the see of Glasgow a part of the lands of Perteyc or Partick, and he afterwards added to this the grant of another portion of the same lands. ‡ The rights and privileges conferred by these and similar benefactions were confirmed to the church of St Mungo by bulls from the following popes: Alexander III., Lucius III., Urban III., and Honorius III. § The prebend of Govan was instituted by Bishop John, commonly called Achaian, who died on the 29th of May 1147, and was buried at Jedburgh, after having filled the Episcopal chair for thirty-two years. The emoluments of the prebend were increased by Bishop Herbert, who was Chancellor of Scotland, and presided over the diocese till the year 1164. He made Help his clerk prebendary. || In 1319, on the 20th of

\* Hist. Scot. lib. xii. cap. 17.

† Cart. Glasg. Tom. i. p. 8.

‡ Id. pp. 5, 12. Spot. Hist. p. 112. Cronica de Melrose, p. 6. MS. in Bib. Ad. The lands of Partick, Perteyc, Perdeyc, Perthec, Perdheyc, or Perthec, as the name is variously spelled in different charters, anciently comprehended a portion of the parish of Renfrew. Walter, the first High Steward of Scotland, gave to the monks of Paisley, the island, near his town of Renfrew, "along with the right of fishing between that island and Perthec," (*cum piscatura inter ipsam insulam et Perthec. Registrum Monasterii de Passelet*, pp. 11, 409, 411.) This island is obviously the *King's Inch*, and the Perthec referred to is clearly *Wester Partick*, which, with the lands of Blawerthill, was in 1452 conveyed by James II. to the Stewarts of Arthurlie. It was afterwards possessed by the Maxwells of Pollok, and now belongs to Mr Speirs of Elderslie. (*Crawford's Hist. of Renfrewshire with cont.* pp. 9, 67, 284, 341, 343.) At a still earlier period, *Wester Partick* appears to have been vested in the family of Pollock. William, King of Scotland, gave a charter of confirmation to the church of St Mirin, and the monks of Paisley of "*illam donationem quam Helias de Perthec eis fecit per concessionem Petri de Polloc fratris sui, de ecclesia de Mernes.*" (*Reg. Mon. de Pass.* p. 100.) The name Partick was probably derived from *particatus* (*particatus*). David I. granted to the church of Holyrood, a house in Renfrew, "*five particates*, and one draught of a net for salmon." (*Mackie's Hist. Desc. of Monastery, &c. of Holyroodhouse*, p. 17.) A *particatus* was "*ana ruid of land.*" *Skens de Verbor. Signif.*

§ Cart. Glasg. Tom. i. pp. 29, 65, 103, 141.

|| Id. pp. 12, 18.—Keith's Hist. Cat. of Scot. Bishops, pp. 231, 232. Edin. 1824.

July, the see of Glasgow being vacant, Edward II of England, who was then at York, appointed to the prebend of Govan, in the church of Glasgow, "Johannes de Lund."\* This unfortunate Prince, in the course of that summer, made an unsuccessful attempt to regain possession of Berwick, and to recover his lost power in Scotland. He was not in a good condition, therefore, to enforce respect to his presentation, which was perhaps never seen by the chapter of Glasgow. The name of William de Govan, one of the canons of the church of Glasgow, appears in various old charters.† His name is also attached to an inventory ‡ of all the ornaments,

\* Rym. Fœd. Tom. iii. p. 785. His name was probably Lundy. A Sir Richard Lundy, a Scotchman of birth and family, attached to the interests of the first Edward, is mentioned by Hume. (Hist. of Eng. Vol. ii. p. 285, Lond. 1825.) There was, in the Cathedral Church of Glasgow, in 1401, a grievous deficiency of canonical vestments, and other "pleasand playokis," as Andro de Wyntoun oddly terms them. (Cronykil of Scotland, B. ix. C. vi.) To supply this deficiency, (grandem et detestabilem ornamentorum defectum), the Bishop, with the concurrence of the Dean and Chapter, imposed upon each of the prebendaries, a tax, which was regulated by the amount of their respective incomes. The sum paid by the prebendary of Govan was 40 shillings (40 solidos, not L. 3, as is erroneously stated by Chalmers, Caled. Vol. iii. p. 675.) Cart. Glasg. Tom. i. p. 454.

† Id. pp. 559, 571, 575.

‡ Id. pp. 527—542. Along with numerous gold and silver chalices, patines, crucifixes, censers, fonts, pastoral staves, owches, rings, and a variety of splendid vestments, for the use of the Bishop and the officiating Priests, we find in this curious collection, two silver crosses gilt, adorned with precious stones, and having inserted in each of them a small fragment of the original cross, (una particula ligni Domini); a part of the girdle, a few hairs, and some of the milk of the blessed Virgin; a part of the manger in which our Saviour was laid; part of the scourges of St Kentigern and St Thomas of Canterbury; part of the hairy shirt of the patron saint; part of the skin of St Bartholomew; part of the cloak of St Martin; and two sacks of the bones of known and unknown saints; (duo sacculi linei cum ossibus S. Kentigerni, Sancti Tenau, et aliorum decessorum Sanctorum). The price of relics fell wonderfully after the Reformation. Frederic, Elector of Saxony, in the early part of his reign, collected these from every part of Europe. Burcardi, a German monk, was employed to procure some for him in Italy. These were afterwards returned by Spalatinus, the Secretary of Frederic, along with a letter to Burcardi, dated 28th of July 1522, in which he says, "you will receive all the relics you sent to us, and also the cross, to be sold by you for what you can get for them. For here, even the common people have so far changed their opinions, that they think it enough for them, as it certainly is, to be instructed by the word of God, and to have faith and confidence in God, and love to their neighbour." (Seckendorf, Com. Hist. et Apol. de Lutheranism, lib. i. p. 228. Lipsie, 1694. Bayle Dict. Art. Vergerius.) James Beatoun, Archbishop of Glasgow, when he retired to France with the French fleet in 1560, took along with him the plate, chartulary, and other things of value belonging to the Cathedral. Some of these he ordered to be deposited, after his death, in the monastery of the Carthusians at Paris, and others in the Scots College there, "appointing the same to be delivered how soon Glasgow should become Catholic." We do not perceive in the inventory "the image of our Saviour in beaten gold, and the portraits of the twelve apostles in silver which Spotswood speaks of." (Hist. p. 477.) Neither are these taken notice of in the description of the records, images, crosses, and relics, carried off by Beatoun, which was sent from Paris to Dr Kennis, in the beginning of the last century. (M'Keozie's Lives, Vol. iii. p. 465. Paris, 1722.) With regard to the chartulary, Dr Gordon, Principal of the Scots College, Paris, caused a copy of it to be taken in 1766, for the purpose of presenting it to the University of Glasgow. This he did, through Professor Cumis, who was in Paris at that time. (Brown, Hist. of Glasg. Vol. ii. p. 74.) The original, along with other valuable

relics, and jewels of the church of Glasgow made by command of the Lord Bishop and chapter on the 24th of March 1432.

Mr Thomas Cameron,\* canon of Glasgow, and prebendary of Govan, was elected Rector of the University on the 25th of October 1453. He was the prothonotary of the Pope. An obit was founded for him in the church of Glasgow. Johannes Oterburn,† prebendary of Govan, subscribed, in 1480, along with the other canons, and the Dean of the Cathedral, a deed increasing the salaries of the vicar's choral (*vicariorum chori*), serving in their respective stalls. Malcolm Durans,§ one of the canons and prebendary of Govan, founded in 1497, in the church of Glasgow, a chapellany of the Holy Cross. He was probably succeeded by Walter Betoun. For in the year 1525, Adam Colquhoun, official of Glasgow, publishes an apostolical letter from Clement VII. which is witnessed by Walter Betoun, Rector of Govan. (*Waltero Betoun, Rectore de Gowan*||). Two years after this the rector of Govan obtained the unenviable celebrity of being one of those who, in the city of St Andrews, assisted at the trial, and signed the sentence of Patrick Hamilton,¶ the first Protestant martyr in Scotland. The last Popish incumbent of Govan was Stephen Beatoun. He was presented to the parsonage and vicarage of Govan on the 3d of October 1561, by the Queen, *jure coronæ*. Like many others of the Popish clergy, he was permitted to retain the temporalities of his office, as long as he lived. He abused this indulgence, by giving, immediately before he died, a lease of the teinds for nineteen years, to his brother, Archibald Beatoun,\*\* chantor of Moray. Though, therefore, the College of Glasgow got a gift of the benefice at the death of Stephen Beatoun, all that they obtained from it for nearly twenty years, was not more than 300 merks annually.††

MSS. was brought to this country at the time of the French Revolution by Abbe M'pherson, a member of the Scots College, who placed it in the hands of the learned author of Caledonia.

\* *Annales. Univ. Glasg.*

† *Cart. Glasg. Tom. ii. p. 750.*

‡ *Spot. Hist. p. 63.*

† *Chalmer's Caled. Vol. iii. p. 675.*

§ *Id. p. 963.*

|| *Id. p. 1115.*

¶ This was one of the "two read nebbit teades" which Mr Peter Blackburn, the economist or steward, of the College, saw in his dream, leap out of "a cup full of harnie drink" when seated, as he supposed himself to be, at the College table. *James Melville's Diary*, pp. 49, 50, *spud M'Crice's Life of Melville*, Vol. i. p. 485.

†† *Novæ Erectio; Evidence of University Commissioners, University of Glasgow, Vol. II. p. 289, printed 1637. Information for College of Glasgow against Herit. of Govan. 1795. p. 9. Statistical Account of University of Glasgow in former Statistical Account of Scotland, Vol. xxi. Appendix, p. 20. The Rector of Govan, being one of the thirty-two prebendaries of the Cathedral, had a parsonage house in the Rottenrow. (M'Ure's History of Glasgow, p. 46, reprinted 1880.) His place*

Previous to the death of Stephen Beatoun, Mr James Gibson was appointed an exhorter in the parish. As it was impossible for many years after the commencement of the Reformation, to provide ministers for all the parishes in Scotland, exhorters and readers were substituted for them in many places. The provision allowed to the exhorter of Govan, out of the patrimony of the church, was very scanty. If he was passing rich, it must have been with forty merks a-year.\* Since the Reformation, there have been sixteen ministers in the parish of Govan; 1. Mr Andrew Melville; † 2. Mr Thomas Smeton; 3. Mr Patrick Sharpe. There is a short memoir of him written by the indefatigable Wodrow. When he drew up that memoir, Wodrow does not seem to have been certain whether or not Patrick Sharpe ever officiated as minister of Govan. But the name of "Mr Patrick Schairp, Principall in the College, Minister at Govane," appears in the very first minutes which have been preserved of the proceedings of the Presbytery of Glasgow. ‡ On the 4th of March 1607, he was appointed con-

at Govan was supplied by a curate or vicar pensioner. "The session ordains Robert Ingramme to bring his testimoniall yis day aucht dayes, fra ye vicare of Govane, be quhom ye said Robert alledges him to be mareit with Gibson, with quhom he haldis house, quilk testimoniall most contein ye tyme and place of their marriage." (Glasgow Session Records, 22d July 1565.) A "capellanus de Govan" is mentioned in Regist. Monast. de Pass. p. 175. This was probably the chaplain of the Lady Altar in the Church of Govan. At the Reformation, James Hill, the chaplain of the Lady Altar of Govan, reported that the chaplainry produced 12 bolls of oats, 3 bolls of meal, and L. 1, 6s. in money, MS. Rental Book, p. 26. Chalmers's Caledonia, Vol. iii. p. 676.

\* "Govan, James Gibson, Exhortar, xl. merkis." Regist. of Min. Exhort, &c. p. 31. Printed by Maitland Club, 1830.

† The Foundation Charter, entitled *Nova Erectio*, dated 13th of July 1577, which was granted to the College of Glasgow, by the Earl of Morton, during the minority of James VI., and which conveyed to the college the rectory and vicarage of the parish church of Govan, provided, that while the Principal was to reside in the college, and discharge other important duties, he was to preach every Lord's day to the people of Govan, for, says the charter, "we have thought it to be right, when our college is supported out of the tythes and revenues of that church, that they who provide temporal things should receive spiritual things, and not be defrauded of the bread of life, which is the word of God." As Principal, Melville was allowed, by the charter, 200 merks annually, and for discharging the functions of minister of Govan, three chalders of grain, while he and the three regents had upheld for them, out of the funds of the college, a common table, ("sine luxu et profusione.") It was likewise enjoined by the charter that, out of the teinds of Govan, four bursars should be boarded at the college table, and that, in appointing these, care should be taken, "not to admit the rich in place of the poor, and that drones do not feed on 'alvearia,'" (*Nova Erectio*, ut supra.) These four bursars were boarded in the college till the Revolution, when the common table was given up. They now receive, as an allowance for their board, L. 10 annually. (Rep. of Univ. Com. p. 272. Printed 1831.) This is understood to be a liberal sum, as in 1578, the value of ten bolls of meal was thought sufficient for the maintenance of a single bursar. (Idem. p. 271.) The right of presenting to these bursaries is, by the charter, vested in the Earl of Morton and his heirs. But it does not appear that this right, though claimed by his present Lordship, has ever been exercised by any of his family. The Principal and regents, so far as is known, have always been accustomed to present.—Id. p. 271, 272.

‡ Presb. Rec. "Vigesimo quarto die mensis Octobris 1607."—Mr Patrick

stant moderator of the Presbytery, by a letter from His Majesty's Council, which was presented by the Earl of Abercorn.\* The affairs of the college having become embarrassed, through supposed mismanagement on his part,† Principal Sharpe was induced to demit his office on the 11th of August 1614. He died in May 1615.‡ 4. Mr Robert Boyd. 5. Mr James Sharpe. He was elected one of the regents of the College of Glasgow on the 15th of October 1610.§ After being minister of Govan for about eighteen years, he was translated to Leith in 1589, on the presentation of Lord Balmerino, and with the unanimous consent of the General Assembly, having succeeded Mr William Wishart,|| parson of Restalrig, who was deposed by the Assembly that met the preceding year at Glasgow. He died in 1645,¶ a victim, it is supposed, to the plague, as in the course of that year not fewer than 2736 persons, in the town of Leith, were carried off by this fearful malady; being more than one-half of the whole population. Principal Baillie classes James Sharpe among the eminent men belonging to the College of Glasgow, when he was first connected to it.\*\* 6. Mr William Wilkie. Like the minister who preceded and the one who followed him, he was, previous to his appointment to the parish of Govan, a regent†† in the College of Glasgow. He produced to the presbytery from the College a presentation in his own favour, on the 22d of January 1640.‡‡ Mr William

Sharpe and Elizabeth Jak cotentit to marre for performing of marriage betwixt yame, and making of na brydellis, his friend Mr Blaise Laurie, [one of the regents of the college.] cautioner and souertie for yame vnder the pain of ten lib. money." Glas. Ses. Rec. 19th August 1591.

\* Glasg. Presb. Rec.

† Wodrow. MSS. Life of Boyd, Vol. xv. pp. 63, 64.

‡ Com. Rec. Glasg. "The brethren having read and considerit the paines and travills taken be Mr Patrick Scharp, Principall of the Colledge of Glasgow, and his lessones, upon the catechisme and grounds of religione, allowes of the same, and thinks them very necessar and profitable, and therefore ordaynes them to be printed." (Perth Assembly, 14th March 1597. Book of Univ. Kirk, p. 476.) Dempster, who calls Sharpe, "vir eruditus," says of him, "Græce ac Latine multa edidit. Ego vidi tantum in orationem Dominicam commentarium, ex Patribus Græcis Latinisque." (Hist. Eccl. Gent. Scot. Tom. ii. p. 600.) The only work of his which I have seen, is a small duodecimo volume, having for its title, "Doctrinæ Christianæ brevis explicatio. Edin. 1599." It is a commentary on the three first chapters of Genesis, the Apostles' creed, the sacraments, the decalogue, and the Lord's prayer.

§ Annales Coll. Glasg.

|| Records of Kirk of Scot. Edited by A. Peterkin, p. 256.

¶ Rec. of Kirk Ses. of South Leith.

\*\* Bodii, Prelectiones ad Ephes, Epist ad Lectorem, p. i.

†† "By a recommendation of the General Assembly, not long after our Reformation from Popery, the regents were only to continue eight years in their profession, after which, such as were found qualified were licensed, and upon calls after trials admitted to the holy ministry." Truth's Victory over Error, Glasgow, 1725, preface by Robert Wodrow, p. xi.

‡‡ Glasg. Presb. Records.

Wilkie was one of the commissioners appointed by the General Assembly in 1642, to visit the College of Glasgow, when, among other things, the commissioners ordained, that the Greek text of Aristotle should be analysed *viva voce*, and thereafter the sense of the text written; that the disputation of the students should continue in their classes, and in the public schools; that the students in private should speak Latin, that they should be exercised in lawful games, such as golf, archery, and the like, and abstain from all games that are unlawful, as carding, dicing, and such others as are prohibited by their laws; and that every master should educate his own students through all the four classes.\* The synod deposed Wilkie on the 29th of April 1649. He was accused and convicted of not preaching against Hamilton's engagement, of associating with malignants, and of being remiss in the exercise of discipline.† Principal Baillie, who presided at the first presbyterial visitation for investigating the charges which were brought against him, thought he was treated with undue severity.‡ 7. Mr Hugh Binning. 8. Mr David Veitch. Being a protester, he could not obtain license from the presbytery of St Andrews. He therefore presented himself for the purpose of being licensed by them to the presbytery of Biggar, to whom the famous Samuel Rutherford gave this strong testimonial respecting him, that "the like of Mr Veitch in his age for great learning and piety, he had never known." The heritors and elders of Govan elected him to be their minister, on the 14th of May 1654.§ It was the intention of Mr James Durham, minister of the Inner High Church of Glasgow, to nominate him to be his successor, with the permission of the Town-Council. Being reminded of this on his deathbed, he said, "Mr David Veitch is too ripe for heaven to be translated to any church on earth. He will be there almost as soon as I." His words proved prophetic. Mr Veitch preached to his parishioners, and took a solemn leave of them, on the Sabbath immediately after his pious friend's death, and expired on the following Friday.|| He was but twenty-seven years old when he terminated his earthly career. Wodrow represents him to have been an admirable scholar, and a man of great piety. He likewise says, that he was a most laborious

\* Regist. of Gen. Ass. apud Evid. of Royal Com. Univ. of Glasg. Vol. ii. pp. 258, 260.

† Glasg. Pres. Rec.

‡ Letters, Vol. ii. p. 338.

§ Govan Session Records.

|| Mem. of Veitch and Brysson, edited by Dr M'Crie, pp. 14, 17.

minister, and particularly acceptable as a preacher to the people of his parish.\* 9. Mr Alexander Jamieson. He was a regent in St Andrews, in the College of St Leonards. There is a very graphic account of his election to that office, according to the mode of the time, in Lamont's Diary. (Edin. p. 5.) He was chosen to be minister of Govan on the 26th of March 1659, after he had preached twice on that day in the parish church. Sir George Maxwell of Nether Pollock, along with three other heritors and the elders of the parish, were appointed to "goe and signifie their unanimitie in calling of him unto the ministrie."† He was afterwards married to a sister of Sir George Maxwell.‡ It was by the fatal act of council passed at Glasgow, October 1st 1662, that he was dispossessed of his charge. Mr Jamieson was one of the nine "suffering Presbyterian ministers," who, in 1673, licensed Professor Wodrow, the father of the historian, to preach the gospel. He was considered one of the most acute philosophers and profound theologians at that time in Scotland, and, as Wodrow informs us, he had no small share in preparing the "Apology for persecuted Ministers," which was published not long after this.§ In the act of council dated "Halyrudhouse, September 3, 1672," Alexander Jamieson was ordered to confine himself to the parish of Killallan, in the diocese of Glasgow, in which he was to be allowed to discharge, along with other ministers similarly situated in other parishes, some of his ecclesiastical functions, and to receive a small proportion of the parochial stipend, upon certain conditions.|| But he was one of ten ministers who met to draw up reasons for refusing the Indulgence, as it was termed.¶ 10. Mr John Hay. Some presbyteries were completely broken up by the ejection of the non-conforming clergy, who were compelled by the Act of Council, dated Edinburgh, August 13th 1663,

\* *Analecta*, Vol. iv. p. 170. MSS. in Bib. Ad. † Govan Session Records.

‡ Wodrow, *Analecta*, Vol. iv. pp. 213, 216. In those days, when the belief in witchcraft was almost universal, Sir George Maxwell was thought to have been deprived of life by means of the incantations of four witches and a wizard, who were burned for this supposed crime at Paisley, on the 20th of February 1677. The evidence upon which these poor creatures were convicted is detailed at length in a letter which his son Lord Pollock, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, wrote to Professor Stclair, and which is published in Sinclair's "Satan's Invisible World Discovered,"—(pp. 1—18.) We are told that it was suspected at the time, that Janet Mathie, the principal witch, "had also wronged Mr Jamieson, minister at Govan." *Law's Memoir*, pp. 111, 120, 127. See also prefatory notice by the editor, p. lxxiv.

§ Wodrow's *Hist. of Ch. of Scot.* Vol. i. p. 328. *Life of Professor Wodrow*, by his son, p. 54.

|| *Hist. of Indulgence*, p. 85. *Id.* p. 48.

¶ Wodrow, *Hist. of Ch. of Scot.* Vol. p. 227.

to remove with their families, twenty miles from their former parishes, six miles from any cathedral church, and three miles from a burgh. The archbishop, therefore, and the diocesan synod issued an order, requiring that, wherever four or five ministers could be brought together, they should constitute themselves into a presbytery in the old presbytery seats. In compliance with this order, a few ministers met at Paisley, on the 29th of October 1663, along with "Mr John Hay and Mr William Forbes of the presbiterie of Glasgow—correspondents for a time to assist them." Mr Hay is called in their minutes, "Mr John Hay, younger," to distinguish him from Mr John Hay, parson of Renfrew.\* 11. Mr Gabriel Russell. On the 28th of February 1666, he produced to the presbytery, "severall testimonials from Jedburgh and the Colledge of Aberdeen, where he was a student."† By appointment of the archbishop, he received institution in September 1667, at the hands of the moderator, who, after prayer and thanksgiving, delivered to him "the Bible and keyes of the kirk; and immediately passed to the manse and gleib and gave him in-festment thereof."‡ 12. Mr John Pettigrew. When James VII., with the secret design of re-establishing Popery, suspended, in

\* Rec. of Paisley Presb. The writer has not been able to discover the date of Mr Hay's institution to the benefice, as both the session and presbytery records of the period have been lost. But on the 19th of November 1663, "John Hay, Minister of Govan," is represented to have executed an edict from the Archbishop at the parish church of Kilbryde, preparatory to the institution of Mr James Crichton, as minister of that parish. (Glasg. Presb. Rec.) Indeed, the whole of the Glasgow Presbytery Records, previous to 1774, are in a very imperfect state, having been greatly injured by the fire, which destroyed the Laigh Church and session-house, on the 8th of February 1793. This calamity is the more to be deplored that, after having been missing for about a hundred years, nine volumes of these records had been restored to the Presbytery only the year before. (Denholm, Hist. of Glasg. p. 96. Cleland's Annals of Glasg. Vol. ii. p. 475, 479.) As they cannot now be handled even with the utmost care, without sustaining injury, a copy has been taken at considerable expense, of what is legible of them, from the years 1592 to 1627. If the remaining volumes are not transcribed soon, as they are almost in a state of tinder, their contents, as an authentic memorial of the times, will be irrecoverably lost.

† Glasg. Presb. Rec. A contemporary historian says, that the curates, as the country people called them, "were fetched almost wholly out of the north country, where they found a sort of young lads, unstudied and unbred, who had all the properties of Jeroboam's priests, most of them of two or three years standing." (Kirktoe, Hist. of Ch. of Scot. p. 160.) Nor is the description more flattering which is given of them by Bishop Burnet, and which may be seen in his History of his own Times. He pronounces them to have been "the dreg and refuse of the northern parts," (Vol. i. p. 284, Ox. 1833.) As the learned prelate is so severe in his remarks on the clergy of his own church, he may be pardoned for the bitter things he says of the Presbyterian clergy. His candour, however, leads him to admit respecting the latter, that they "were related to the chief families in the country, either by blood or marriage, and had lived in so decent a manner that the gentry paid great respect to them." He adds, that, "as they lived in great familiarity with the people, and used to pray and talk often with them in private, so it can hardly be imagined to what a degree they were loved and revered by them." Id. p. 281.

‡ Glas. Presb. Rec.

1687, the execution of the laws against non-conformity, the Presbyterian clergy, who, during the late period of persecution, had been imprisoned, driven into exile, or silenced, proceeded to reconstruct their presbyteries, or where their numbers had been reduced by death, to form these ecclesiastical courts out of the remnants of former adjoining presbyteries. The first meeting of the united presbyteries of the synod of Glasgow and Ayr was held in Glasgow, on the 30th of August in that year.\* On the 15th of September, "the brethren of the united presbyteries," having received a petition from the parish of Govan for supply, appointed Mr John Pettigrew to preach there the next Lord's day. Mr James Wodrow received on the same day a similar appointment. Mr Pettigrew was ordained, January 5th, 1688.† 13. Mr Charles Coatts. In consequence of the resignation of Mr Pettigrew, who was allowed to retain, during his lifetime, the manse and glebe, with L. 400 Scots of the stipend, Mr Coatts was nominated and called to the parish by "the session with the heritors and many masters of families," on the 20th of December 1711, and ordained on the 2d of May 1712. He seems to have been with the King's army at Stirling, in the capacity of chaplain, during the Rebellion in 1715.‡ He died December 31st 1745. 14. Mr William Thom.§ There was strong opposition to his settlement on the part of the parish. He received his presentation on the 26th of May 1746, but was not ordained till the 25th of February 1748. The presbytery refused to sustain the call of Mr Thom, "neminè contradicente," on the ground of its having but few signatures attached to it. After his case had gone to the General Assembly,|| however, he was inducted by a committee of the synod

\* Wodrow's Hist. of Ch. of Scot. Vol. iv. p. 434. About two years before this, at Polmadie, a party of soldiers from Glasgow, under the command of Major Balfour, shot three men in cold blood, because they would not pray in express terms for King James VII. (Id. p. 250.) "After the libertie in July 1687, by the appointment of the genrl meting at Edinr, in August in ye year forsd, the presbyteries of Glasgow, Paisley, and Dumbartone, did join together and made up ane presbyterie, by reason of the paucitie of miners, which continued wntill Decr of ye sd year." Records of Presbytery of Paisley.

† Glasgow Presbytery Records.

‡ Govan Kirk Session Records.

§ The facetiæ of Mr Pettigrew and Mr Thom, though both much famed for their caustic wit and humour, have not yet found their way, that I am aware of, into any published collection of *memorable and witty sayings*. The satirical vein of Mr Thom, however, may be seen in a small volume of his, consisting of sermons, tracts, letters, &c. printed at Glasgow, 1799.

|| The case of Mr Thom was not quite correctly reported by Robert Whigham, Esq. Advocate, when giving his evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to consider the past and present state of the Law of Church Patronage in Scotland. He appears to have thought (Minutes of Evidences, pp. 427,

of Glasgow and Ayr. 15. Dr John Pollock, who was ordained to his pastoral charge on the 21st of July 1791, and died on the 7th of May 1820. The education of the young, to which he justly attached great importance, occupied a large share of the attention of Dr Pollock. Nor was he less distinguished for his judicious and humane management of the affairs of the poor. The present incumbent received ordination as minister of this parish on the 1st of March 1821.

The parish church, which is beautifully situated at the west end of the village of Govan, and within 300 feet of the river Clyde, was built in 1826, according to a plan furnished by Mr Smith of Jordanhill. Its distance from Glasgow is about three miles. It is a simple Gothic structure, with lancet windows and battlements, and is capable of containing nearly 1100 persons. The design of the tower and the spire rising from it was taken from the church of Stratford-upon-Avon. The churchyard, in which "the hallowed fane" is placed, and which is raised several feet above the adjacent ground, is surrounded by a double "row of reverend elms, —long lashed by the rude winds."\* The manse is placed, as it ought to be, near the church. There was a considerable addition made to it a few years ago, so that there is now ample accommodation for a minister's family. The glebe, which consists of seven acres, has been supposed to be worth L. 25 annually. The stipend is 10 chalders of meal, and 10 chalders of barley. It was augmented in the year 1818. It must have been very inconvenient for the inhabitants of Gorbals to attend the parish church of Govan. But no attempt appears to have been made to erect a place of worship in that quarter, till after the beginning of the last century. On the 30th of May 1728, the heritors of Govan unani-

449,) that it was a case "upon the principle of the Act 1690, or where the patron waived his right of presenting in favour of the heritors, elders, and heads of families," whereas it was the college who presented. He was likewise led to believe that "the patrons offered a leet of two young men, after having indulged the parish with a hearing of four." It was not the patrons, however, but the presbytery, without any communication with the patrons, who allowed the parish to have a hearing of the four probationers. And what the patrons offered to a deputation from the heritors and elders on the 5th of May, was, that "they would indulge them with a leet of two out of the four who had preached before them, provided that, upon the twenty sixth of May instant, they came instructed to declare, that the majority of heritors and elders would choose one of these two so named by the University." This proposal was declined. The college, therefore, on the 26th of May, resolved by a majority, to present Mr Thom, Professor Anderson, desiring "to have it marked that he did not vote for presenting Mr Thom, in regard he had reason to think that he would not be agreeable to the majority of the legal callers of that parish." Minutes of Rector's Meetings. See also Presb. Rec. 26th March 1746.

\* Blair's Grave.

mously acceded to the prayer of a petition from the feuars, elders, and inhabitants of Gorbals, who had then begun to build a church for themselves, on ground which had been given to them by Mr John Geills Wright, that the Gorbals and the Moor of Gorbals should be formed into a new parish, the petitioners undertaking to provide a competent stipend for the minister. This church was opened for public worship by Mr Charles Coatts, minister of Govan, on the 16th of January 1730.\* The collection on that occasion amounted, we are told, to L. 24 Sterling.† A considerable debt, however, remained for some time upon the building. This in 1743 was not less than L. 368, 15s. 3d. In that year, therefore, the presbytery and synod appointed collections to be made in the different parishes, throughout their bounds, to liquidate the debt of the church of Gorbals.‡ The formation of the new parish was opposed by the magistrates of Glasgow, as superiors of Gorbals, and likewise by the College, who were unwilling to surrender their patronage.§ It was not consequently till the year 1771, that the Lords Commissioners of Teinds disjoined the village of Gorbals, with the churchyard belonging to it, from the parish of Govan, and erected it into a new parish, under the name of the parish of Gorbals.|| By the decret of disjunction, the patronage of the new parish, along with the teinds, was expressly reserved to the College of Glasgow, who soon afterwards sold it to the feuars and elders of Gorbals for 1000 merks Scots. Mr Thom, the minister of Govan, and several of the heritors were desirous that the new erection should include that part of the parish of Govan, which

\* Govan Kirk Session Records.

† Wodrow's Anal. Vol. vi. pp. 110-111.

‡ Govan Kirk Session Records, 31st July 1743.

§ Wodrow was of opinion the inhabitants of Gorbals were somewhat ungenerously treated, when making such laudable efforts to provide, for themselves and their families, additional means of religious instruction. We learn from him, that what the magistrates of Glasgow wished was "to bring in the inhabitants of the Gorbals or Bridgend, to bear Scot and lot with them. In qlk case" he adds, "they offer (March 1731) to pay the expense of the building of the church, and to give a stipend and manse to the entrant. Thus, through selfish views, this excellent design is like to be broken, the inhabitants of Gorbals not being willing to be brought in subjection to the taxes of the town of Glasgow." Anal. Vol. iv. pp. 263-265.

|| The parish of Gorbals is declared to consist of "the village of Gorbals, which is bounded and described as follows, viz. on the north, by the river Clyde; on the east, by St Nislan's Croft, to the highway leading to Rutherglen; and from the said highway on the south-east, and south by Paterloan and Dockany-fold, to the highway that leads to the Shaws; and from the said highway on the south and south-west, by the Wall-croft that joins the Shiel-loan on the south and west of the garden belonging to the heirs of Andrew Geills, to the highway leading to Paisley; and from the said highway on the west, by the Wind-mill-croft to the river Clyde; and the burying place of the said village, bounded on the north by the highway leading to Rutherglen, from the Gorbals; on the east and south, by the lands of Mr Rae of Little Govan; and on the west, by Sandyfold-burn, from the present parish of Govan."—Decret of Disjunction.

lies to the east of the town of Gorbals. This was objected to on the part of the feuars of Gorbals. On the 27th of March 1771, however, little more than one month after the parish of Gorbals had been separated from Govan by the Teind Court, the remaining part of the barony of Gorbals, with the lands of Little Govan and Polmadie, in the parish of Govan, was annexed *quoad sacra* to the new parish of Gorbals, by the presbytery of Glasgow.

In the course of the last five years, three additional churches in connexion with the Church of Scotland have been built in the parish of Govan. These have all had assigned to them parochial districts, *quoad sacra*, each containing a population not exceeding 3000. Partick Church, the first that was built, was opened for public worship on the 23d of March 1834. It has accommodation for 580 persons, and cost, exclusive of the ground, about L. 1000. The funds for erecting it were furnished by private subscription. The Rev. Robert Paisley, the present minister, was ordained on the 18th of August 1836. Hutchesontown Church had divine service performed in it for the first time on the 24th of March 1839. This church owes its existence to the munificence of the Glasgow Church Building Society, and to the Christian benevolence of a number of individuals connected with the district, who subscribed to the object L. 881. It is capable of holding 1024 persons, and has had expended upon it nearly L. 2600. On the presentation of the Church Building Society the Rev. Alexander S. Paterson was appointed minister of Hutchesontown Church, and inducted on the 25th of April 1839, having been previously minister of a chapel in Whitehaven. Kingston Church was likewise completed this year. It was built by the friends of the Rev. James Gibson, with the design of presenting him to it, as an appropriate testimony of their respect for his talents and character, and with a view at the same time of providing an overgrown parish with an additional place of worship. The cost of it was about L. 3000, and there is accommodation in it for 1000 persons. Mr Gibson was inducted on the 13th of June. The Church Building Society are about to erect another church in this parish, for which they have bought a site in Warwick Street, Lauriston. Since the year 1833, Strathbungo has been occupied as a missionary station, by a licentiate of the Church of Scotland. It is likewise proposed to build a church in that neighbourhood. Nearly the whole of the necessary funds have already been obtained, and ground for a site has been given by the patrons of Hutcheson's Hospital.

There are, in different districts of the parish, three places of wor-

ship connected with the United Secession Synod, besides a school-house in the village of Govan, in which there has been service regularly for the last two years, and which may be capable of containing about 100 persons.

Names of Ministers.	Where situated.	When built.	No. of Sittings.	Stipend, &c.
Rev. James Smith,*	Nicholson St. Laurieston,	1814,†	910,	L.220 0 0
Rev. J. Johnstone,	Eglinton Street, do.	1825,	1218,	220 0 0
Rev. J. Skinner,*	Partick,	1824,	600,	140 0 0

In the parish there are two Relief churches.

Names of Ministers.	Where situated.	When built.	No. of Sittings.	Stipend.
Rev. William Thomson,	Hutchesontown	,1800,	1624,	L.300 0 0
Rev. Robert Wilson,	Partick,	1824,	840,	130 0 0

The chapel in Tradeston, which belonged to the Wesleyan Methodists, has been bought and taken down by the Glasgow and Greenock and the Glasgow and Ayr Railway Companies, as they intend to have their terminus here. The Roman Catholics likewise have a chapel in this parish. It is situated in Portugal Street. This chapel was built for a school-house, in which the children attending it were educated according to the Lancasterian system. The Roman Catholics bought it in 1824 for L. 509. It is under the immediate superintendence of the Roman Catholic clergymen of Glasgow.

In 1836, previous to the disjunction *quoad sacra* of the village of Partick and the adjoining district, and exclusive of the annexation to Gorbals, there were ascertained to be in this parish 1971 Dissenters; 69 not known to belong to any religious denomination; and 4241 persons in connection with the Established Church.

The Dissenters were thus classed:—

788 Relief people.	22 Methodists.
596 United Seceders.	18 Cameronians.
176 Original Burghers.	10 Old Independents.
143 Roman Catholics.	18 Belonging to various small sects.
106 Episcopalians.	29 The names of whose ministers are unknown.
40 Independents.	
30 Baptists.	1971

The Govan and Partick Home Missionary Society, which is under the superintendence of the minister and kirk-session of the parish, has been prosecuting for several years its noiseless but useful labours. The income of this society last year was L. 54, 1s. 6d. There are thirteen Sabbath-school teachers associated with it. Some of these are male and the others are female teachers. It likewise furnishes small libraries for the use of the Sabbath-school children, circulates approved religious tracts, and provides a part

\* Since this was written, Mr Smith and Mr Skinner have resigned their charges. What is stated respecting their churches and those of the other Dissenting ministers, is taken from their own evidence before the Commissioners of Religious Instruction.

† This was an Independent church till the year 1821.

of the salary of the missionary at Strathbungo. In the course of the last year, L. 44, 11s. 6d. were collected at the door of the parish church for the four schemes of the General Assembly. And for the use of the poor, the sum collected, including extraordinary collections for their benefit, was L. 64, 15s. 9½d. Before the parish was assessed for the maintenance of the poor, the weekly collections at the church door were nearly double what they have been since, though the congregation is larger now than it was at that time. The heritors have never interfered with the disposal of the weekly collections of the new churches. Any attempt, indeed, to lay hold of these would, it is believed, prove futile. If it were once made known to those who resort to the new churches, that their collections were to be applied to a different purpose from what they intended, what they are now accustomed to give when entering their churches, would immediately be withheld. It is conceived, besides, that it would be rather a hard case to take possession of the collections of a place of worship, which has been built by private individuals, simply because that place of worship is within the pale of the Establishment, and to hold those sacred, should the building be owned by Dissenters. This would be virtually holding out a premium to schism.

*Education.*—Many children belonging to this parish receive their education from its very commencement in the schools of Glasgow. The schools in the parish in which the ordinary branches of education are taught amount to about 40, of which three are in the village of Govan, three in Partick, one at Strathbungo, and one at the Three-Mile House. The others are situated in the Barony of Gorbals. These do not include schools for sewing, &c., superintended by female teachers. The parish teacher has his school in the village of Govan. In addition to his school-fees and an excellent school-house and dwelling-house, his emoluments average upwards of L. 80 annually. These consist of the maximum salary allowed by the Parochial Schoolmasters' Act; L. 1, 13s. 4d. received from the College of Glasgow; L. 5 from the Trustees of the late Mrs Thom, as librarian of Thom's Library; the interest of 1000 merks Scots, bequeathed to the kirk-session by George Hutcheson of Lambhill, one of the founders of Hutcheson's Hospital; and the rent of ten acres of land, in which the Trustees of Abraham Hill, a native of Govan, invested in mortmain, a sum of money given by him in his lifetime for the purpose of educating ten poor children. The following schools are in the Barony of Gorbals:—

1. *The Macfarlane School*.—The late Mrs Waddell of Stonefield, whose own name was Elizabeth Macfarlane, bequeathed L. 2000 Sterling, in trust, for building and endowing this school. The school-house, with a house for the teacher, was built in 1833. Sixty girls are educated in this school gratis. The management is vested in the magistrates, minister, and three elders of the kirk-session of Gorbals.

2. *Gorbals Poor's School*.—More than 130 children receive instruction in this school, which is supported chiefly by the benevolence of the Gorbals congregation, and an annual donation from the magistrates.

3. *The Gorbals Juvenile and Infant School*.—This commodious edifice, which has two play-grounds attached to it, was built in 1836, by private subscriptions, and a grant from Government. Upwards of 300 children, who pay a small fee, are educated in it by two teachers. The direction is in the hands of a committee of the subscribers. In 1837, a Juvenile and Infant School was likewise erected in Partick. The ground on which this handsome structure stands, together with the two play-grounds, was the gift of Mr Bogle of Gilmonehill, who, with similar liberality, had previously given the ground on which the church of Partick is built. Each of the two school-rooms is 42 feet long and 24 feet wide; and one of the private class-rooms is 15 feet long and 11 feet wide, and the other 11 feet long and 10 feet wide. The whole erection, to which Government contributed L. 350, cost upwards of L. 1000. There is another school-house in Partick, and also one in Govan, and one at Strathbungo, which were built by private subscriptions, and to which there are attached dwelling-houses for the teachers.

*Gorbals Popular Institution*.—The object of this institution, which had its origin in 1833, is the diffusion of science by means of public lectures, and a library, which now consists of 1100 volumes. The management is committed to the magistrates, councillors, and clergymen of the Barony of Gorbals, and twenty directors, who are chosen annually from the subscribers, and the persons who hold class tickets. Since the commencement of the institution, comprehending a period of six years, 324 lectures have been delivered to 3735 students, chiefly operatives, on natural philosophy, chemistry, geology, astronomy, political economy, popular anatomy, physiology, &c. The subscriptions which have been received in the course of that time amount to L. 264, 8s. 8½d., and the money arising from the sale of tickets to L. 368, 5s. 2d.

*Thom's Library.*—The widow of the Rev. William Thom, formerly minister of Govan, founded this library. It contains all the books which were in her possession at the time of her death, and such other works as were purchased by her trustees, with the sum of L. 100, which by her will she destined to this purpose. There are now above 600 volumes in this library. These are lent out to the parishioners, on the payment of 6d. quarterly. The trustees are the minister of the parish, the ministers of St David's and St Andrew's Glasgow, and, after the death of certain other gentlemen named in the will of Mrs Thom, the Trustees of Miller's Charity, Glasgow.

*Barony of Gorbals Savings Bank.*—This bank was established on the 3d of June 1815. Its affairs are conducted by a president, treasurer, secretary, and eighteen ordinary directors, who are chosen annually from among the depositors above eighteen years of age, and whose acceptance of office, and the discharge of the duties connected with it, are enforced by penalties. The bank is open every Saturday evening from 7 till 9, for receiving and paying money in sums of one shilling and upwards. The balance of each evening's transactions is lodged on the following Monday in one of the Glasgow banks, from which the depositors have hitherto received one per cent. more than the ordinary rate of interest. The last report shows the deposits for the year to have been L. 6271, 9s. 4d.; the repayments, L. 5508, 17s. 4d.; the interest added to accounts, L. 235, 7s. 6d.; the surplus interest for odd money and time, L. 42, 16s. 1d; sums deposited by new members, L. 20, 16s. 6d; and the balance at the credit of depositors, L. 8042, 7s. 4d. The expenses of the management are defrayed by the fines, the entry money of a shilling paid by each depositor, and the surplus interest received for odd money and time, no interest being allowed to the depositors for any period less than a month, or for any sum which does not yield for a month, one-halfpenny of interest.

*Govan Agency of the National Security Savings Bank of Glasgow.*—It has only been one year in existence, but during that time, the number of deposits has been 1356, amounting to L. 1191, 6s. 9d., and the interest added to the accounts, or paid to depositors, amounts to L. 22, 5s. 8d. Of the deposits, 586 were only 1s. each, and 457, 3s. on an average. Several friendly societies have been established in the village of Govan for a considerable time, with a view to afford relief to sick and infirm mem-

bers, and, in case of death, to assist in defraying funeral charges. About L. 285 of the funds of these societies have found their way into the savings bank. The good which has resulted from the establishment of the bank is in the highest degree gratifying. Instances might have been mentioned, could this have been done without a violation of confidence, and perhaps hurting the feelings of the parties.

*Parochial Funds for the Poor.*—The poor are provided for chiefly by an assessment on the parish. This is levied according to the actual rental, which is estimated at L. 100,918, 3s. 2d. For the year 1838–9, the sum realized by the assessment was L. 2333, 7s. 11d. The amount given for the maintenance of lunatics was L. 320, 7s. 1d., and for the support of the ordinary enrolled poor, L. 934, 16s. 5d. The great number of foundlings and orphans thrown upon the parish creates a very heavy charge. Paupers, in ordinary circumstances, receive an allowance which varies from 2s. a month in the case of individuals, to 10s. in the case of widows with children. The Trustees of the late Mrs Thom distribute, through the medium of the kirk-session, L. 10 annually in meal and coals, among the poor of the villages of Govan and Partick. In inclement seasons, and when provisions are high priced, the wants of the poor in these villages are farther attended to by private benevolence, administered in the shape of food, fuel, and clothing. The poor of that part of the parish of Govan which was annexed to Gorbals *quoad sacra*, in 1771, were, till the year 1823, with the exception of the lunatics and foundlings, provided for along with the poor of Gorbals proper, by the kirk-session of Gorbals, out of their church-door collections, proclamation dues, and other funds at their disposal; and down to that period there was no legal assessment for the poor in either of the parishes; but since then, the heritors of Gorbals have applied to the maintenance of their own poor the whole of the collections, and likewise the dues paid for the publication of marriage banns, by persons residing in the annexation. An action, therefore, has been raised, and is now in dependence before the Supreme Court, for redress, by the heritors and kirk-session of Govan.

*Inns and Alehouses.*—These are so numerous as to form a great moral nuisance. Their pestiferous effects on the health and virtuous habits of the people are only too apparent.

February 1840.