

**REPRINT OF JONES'S  
DIRECTORY; OR, USEFUL  
POCKET COMPANION  
FOR THE YEAR 1787**

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Reprint of Jones's Directory; Or, Useful Pocket Companion for the Year 1787 by Nathaniel Jones

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**NATHANIEL JONES**

**REPRINT OF JONES'S  
DIRECTORY; OR, USEFUL  
POCKET COMPANION  
FOR THE YEAR 1787**



THIS REPRINT  
OF  
*THE FIRST GLASGOW DIRECTORY,*

EDITED BY

NATHANIEL JONES,

IS DEDICATED BY PERMISSION TO

THE HON. JAMES LUMSDEN,

LORD PROVOST OF GLASGOW.

1868.

Jones, Nathaniel

REPRINT  
OF  
*Jones's Directory;*  
OR,  
USEFUL POCKET COMPANION  
*For the Year 1787.*

WITH  
AN INTRODUCTION, AND NOTES OF OLD  
GLASGOW CELEBRITIES,  
BY  
THE "RAMBLING REPORTER."

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GLASGOW:  
WILLIAM LOVE, 226 ARGYLE STREET,  
PRINTED BY R. ANDERSON, 22 ANN STREET.  
1887.

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J78  
1887

*NOTE.*

ABOUT two years ago, a Reprint of JONES'S DIRECTORY for the year 1789 was issued, along with an Introduction, in which the Editor makes the following statement regarding the work on hand:—"The Preface seemed to indicate that it was the first ever published, but he (the Editor) afterwards discovered that it was really the second, the first having been printed two years before, in 1787. It is exactly like this in size and appearance—containing nearly as many names, but nothing more than names, designations, and addresses. The second is in every way more curious and complete. It contains an extremely interesting Appendix of about twenty pages of Lists, &c." Now, it is charitable to suppose that the Editor of the '89 copy never saw the first Directory issued by NATHANIEL JONES. It is not "exactly" like the second in size and appearance; because the type is not the same, the size is different, the arrangement is different, and the first edition contains a great deal more than names, designations, and addresses. It contains, in fact, twenty-six pages of "lists," being six pages more than the second publication; and as a whole it is decidedly more interesting, more curious, and more complete than its bigger and younger brother. For these reasons, it has been thought advisable to publish this Reprint of the first Glasgow Directory, compiled by Mr. JONES. It is peculiarly interesting on account of being the first; and the publisher of the Reprint has been extremely careful to make the new copy as like the old original as arrangement, form of type, and specially prepared paper can make it.

## INTRODUCTION.

IN introducing the little work of Nathaniel Jones, it may be advisable to give the reader some idea of the condition and dimensions of our good city at the date of its publication. It may also be worth while to look back through the previous history of Glasgow, in order to note the state of manners, and the rate of progression in numbers, wealth, and civilization. While doing so, I shall not attempt to penetrate the obscurity of the early ages, or to inflict on the reader a true and particular account of St. Kentigern's birth, parentage, and miracles. Neither shall I open up the dreary roll of our Popish ecclesiastics, from Mungo to Archbishop Beaton, as that would be entirely out of place in a new introduction to an old Directory. I shall start with the Reformation, by stating that the number of inhabitants in the city of Glasgow at that time did not exceed 4,500, according to several authorities that need not be named. In those days the majority of the houses were congregated about the bishop's palace and the upper portion of the High Street; and the common people are described as living in a state of ignorance, poverty, and semi-barbarism. In troublous times men went about the streets constantly armed; and it was not by any means uncommon for clergymen to appear in the pulpit fully equipped with deadly weapons, in the shape of swords, daggers, and pistols. Intestine feuds were every-day occurrences; and wrongs were righted



on the "good old rule," by blood-letting and knocking each other on the head, in defiance of law or justice, except the law of self-preservation and the wild justice of revenge. The reformation of religion unquestionably led to a reformation of public morals, to a certain extent; but, owing to the civil commotions which followed that important era in our history, the progress of well-doing and well-being was necessarily slow. The circulating medium was scant in the pockets of the people, and the funds of the Corporation were also at a very low ebb. At a meeting of Council held during the early part of 1609, Provost John Inglis took the opportunity of informing his brethren at the Board that the city was sorely pressed for a debt of a hundred pounds Scots, or £8 6s. 8d.; that the magistrates were in danger of "horning" for the same; and as the Corporation had not the means, he had borrowed the amount required from a well-to-do burgess named William Burn.

During the year 1652, and again in 1667, the city was devastated by great fires, which reduced hundreds of houses to ashes in a few hours, and almost ruined the half of the population. Towards the close of the seventeenth century, and under the provostship of William Napier, merchant, we find the magistrates granting an allowance to the jailer "for keeping warlocks and witches imprisoned in the Tolbooth, by order of the Lords of Justiciary"—a pretty clear proof that learned judges and local Dogberrys in those days were still subject to old-fashioned prejudices or superstitions. At the time of the Union a census was taken by order of Robert Rodger, the Provost, and the population was found to be 12,766; while the style of living, as described by Mr. Dugald Bannatyne, was "of a

very moderate and frugal cast." The dwelling-houses of the highest class, as a general rule, contained only one public room, and even that was seldom used except for the entertainment of company. At other times the family took their meals in a bed-room, without ceremony, or servants dancing about them in attendance. After dinner—and perhaps a tumbler of rum-punch—the head of the house went back regularly to his place of business, and generally finished up the evening by a sederunt in some favourite tavern. The gradual increase of wealth, however, by the opening up of the American trade, led to a change in the habits of the better classes. Larger houses were built, fine furniture was introduced, tea, card, and dancing parties became fashionable; but, nevertheless, the ladies of those days did not think it beneath them to ply the needle, to nurse their own children, to make their own markets, or to superintend the cooking of their husbands' dinners. In 1715 the city was much disturbed by the outbreak of the Rebellion; but the soreness on account of the Union was almost worn off, and the citizens did not fail to show their loyalty as well as their liberality. They raised a regiment of volunteers about 600 strong, which they drilled and maintained at their own cost; and the city was fortified by a deep and broad trench, as a measure of precaution against the inroads of rebels.

Ten years after this, the splendid mansion of Mr. Campbell, M.P. for the Glasgow District of Burghs, was attacked and sacked by a mob, in consequence of that gentleman voting for the extension of the malt tax to Scotland. This fine house was situated on the present site of Glassford Street; and while the mob were busy tearing it to pieces, the Provost, John Stark, and his

brother magistrates, were enjoying themselves very comfortably in a public-house. A detachment of soldiers arrived from Dumbarton Castle at night; and next day, as the rioting still continued, they fired twice upon the crowd, and the result was that nine persons were killed and seventeen wounded. Intelligence of these troubles was sent to Edinburgh post-haste; when General Wade immediately started for Glasgow, and took possession of the city with a strong force of cavalry, infantry, and artillery. He was accompanied by Duncan Forbes of Culloden, the Lord Advocate of the time; and, after a searching investigation, nineteen persons were apprehended, bound with ropes, and sent off to Edinburgh to await their trial. But even this was not considered enough to assert or uphold the majesty of the law. The whole batch of Glasgow magistrates, from Provost Stark to the Deacon-Convener, were arrested, thrown into their own Tolbooth, and afterwards sent to Edinburgh as prisoners of state. After a day's detention in the capital, they were liberated on bail, and ultimately absolved from the charges of negligence or incapacity; but the city had to pay the piper, in name of damages, to the extent of £9,000. Shortly after this, Mr. Campbell sold his city mansion; and with the price obtained, and the compensation money, he purchased the entire island of Islay, which his descendants have since permitted to slip through their fingers.

We now come to the year 1736, when old "John M'Ure, *alias* Campbel, Clerk to the Registration of Seisins, and other Evidents for the District of Glasgow," published his quaint history of the city. At this date the population would not exceed 15,000 persons, living in ten streets and seventeen lanes, and on an area of ground