

**ARCHÆOLOGY,  
EDUCATION, MEDICAL, &  
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS  
OF GLASGOW**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649138920

Archæology, education, medical, & charitable institutions of Glasgow by Magnus Maclean

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.  
Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

[www.triestepublishing.com](http://www.triestepublishing.com)

**MAGNUS MACLEAN**

**ARCHÆOLOGY,  
EDUCATION, MEDICAL, &  
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS  
OF GLASGOW**



British Association  
for the  
Advancement of Science

*GLASGOW* 1901

In connection with the Meeting of the British Association in Glasgow in 1901, the following volumes have been prepared by the Local Committee :

FAUNA, FLORA, AND GEOLOGY OF THE CLYDE  
AREA.

HANDBOOK OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES OF GLAS-  
GOW AND THE WEST OF SCOTLAND.

HANDBOOK OF ARCHÆOLOGY, EDUCATION,  
MEDICAL, AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

ARCHÆOLOGY, EDUCATION,  
MEDICAL, & CHARITABLE  
INSTITUTIONS OF GLASGOW.

EDITED BY  
MAGNUS MACLEAN.

LIBRARY OF  
CALIFORNIA

PUBLISHED BY THE LOCAL COMMITTEE FOR THE  
MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

---

GLASGOW 1901.

DA890  
G 5 MZ

GLASGOW:  
PRINTED BY ROBERT ANDERSON,  
142 WEST NILE STREET.

TO THE  
LIBRARY OF  
AMERICAN



## CONTENTS.

### PART I.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

	PAGE
Historical Glasgow, by R. Renwick, ... ..	1
The Antonine Wall and its Inscribed Stones, by G. Neilson, ... ..	107
Glasgow Cathedral, by P. MacGregor Chalmers, ... ..	110

### PART II.—EDUCATION.

The University of Glasgow, by W. Innes Addison, ... ..	130
The Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College, by H. F. Stockdale, ... ..	146
St. Mungo's College, by D. M'Corrie, ... ..	152
Training Colleges for Teachers, by John Adams, ... ..	153
The Glasgow Athenæum, by James Lauder, ... ..	155
Art Education, by Fra. H. Newbery, ... ..	156
The Incorporated Weaving, Dyeing, and Printing College of Glasgow, by H. F. Stockdale, ... ..	161
The West of Scotland Agricultural College, by R. Patrick Wright, ... ..	162
Libraries, by F. T. Barrett—	
1. Public Libraries, ... ..	163
2. Libraries of Educational Institutions, ... ..	170
3. Professional Libraries, ... ..	170
4. Libraries of Learned and Scientific Societies, ... ..	171
Secondary Education, by John G. Kerr, ... ..	174
Primary Education, by G. W. Alexander, ... ..	179

### PART III.—MEDICAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, by Alexander Duncan, ... ..	188
Anderson's College Medical School, by T. Kennedy Dalziel, ... ..	191
St. Mungo's College Medical School, by George Dickson, ... ..	192
The Glasgow Royal Infirmary, by John Lindsay Steven, ... ..	193
Western Infirmary, by George Dickson, ... ..	196
Victoria Infirmary, by Alex. Napier, ... ..	199
Royal Hospital for Sick Children, by James Finlayson, ... ..	201
The Glasgow Eye Infirmary, by Freeland Fergus, ... ..	202
The Glasgow Samaritan Hospital for Women, by A. W. Russell, ... ..	203
The Minor Hospitals and Dispensaries of Glasgow, by George Dickson, ... ..	204
The Glasgow Maternity Hospital, by Robert Jardine, ... ..	205
Poor Law Hospitals and Infirmarys of the Parish of Glasgow, by Jas. R. Motion, ... ..	206
Govan Combination Parochial Hospital, by Andw. Wallace, ... ..	208
The Asylums of Glasgow, by L. R. Oswald, ... ..	208
Nursing Institutions and Convalescent Homes, by George Dickson, ... ..	210
St. Andrew's Ambulance Association, by Andw. Henderson, ... ..	211

	PAGE
The Glasgow Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, by James Kerr Love, ...	212
Royal Asylum for the Blind, by George Dickson, ... ..	213
Association for the Relief of Incurables in Glasgow and the West of Scotland, by J. Wallace Anderson, ... ..	213
Glasgow Charity Organisation Society, by J. T. Strang, ... ..	214
Hutchesons' Hospital, by Geo. R. Hoggan, ... ..	217
Hutchesons' Educational Trust, by W. H. Macdonald, ... ..	220
Aid-giving and Ameliorative Societies, by George Dickson, ... ..	222
Glasgow Soldiers' Home, by W. S. Davidson, ... ..	228
The Scottish Labour Colony Association, by M. Boyd Auld, ... ..	228
Glasgow Workmen's Dwellings Company, by John Mann, Jun., ... ..	230
County and District Societies, by George Dickson, ... ..	231
Municipal Fever Hospitals, by A. K. Chalmers, ... ..	232
Bacteriological Laboratory of the Health Department, by R. M. Buchanan, ...	238

## HISTORICAL GLASGOW.

From the middle of the tenth century, when Cumbria was ceded to the first Malcolm, till the consolidation of feudal Scotland under King David, in 1124, the territory which comprehended Strathclyde was no more than a dependency of the Scottish kingdom, and there had been periods when even that relationship was not maintained. One notable break occurred during the reign of Macbeth (1040-57), who does not appear to have ruled south of the Forth; and, between the death of Malcolm III. and the accession of Edgar, it seemed as if the Forth was again to be the southern boundary. Throughout Edgar's comparatively peaceful reign of nine years some difficulties were experienced in ruling the combined territory, on account of diversity of race and complications of a political nature, and historians are of opinion that it was for this reason that, on Edgar's death, Scotland proper was assigned to Alexander, with the title of king, while David, the younger brother, ruled the southern districts as earl. This latter territory—Cumbria, Teviotdale, and part of Lothian—the scene of many old rivalries between aboriginal Britons, Saxon, and Norse invaders, and nearer neighbours, the Picts and Scots, comprehended the area now included in the counties of Lanark, Renfrew, Ayr, Dumfries, Peebles, Selkirk, and Roxburgh, with adjoining districts not precisely defined. Many places throughout these bounds soon rose into prominence when placed under the able administration of Earl David, who had exceptional advantages for ruling the Border country. On account of his sister being the wife of King Henry, and his own marriage bringing with it substantial interests in England, he was in his younger days in close relationship with the English court. This intimacy with the southern country accelerated the Anglo-Saxon and Norman immigration, which had been going on since the arrival of Queen Margaret, and it was not long till most of the land, other than the portions retained as royal domain or gifted to the church, was in the possession of the new settlers as overlords. It is thought, however, that the native population would continue to occupy their previous holdings as cultivators of the soil, and, if this view be correct, the introduction of the new feudal overlords probably caused little or no disturbance. The protection which a powerful chief could extend to his vassals and tenants would counter-balance other disadvantages and reconcile the old possessors to the change. To this period is likewise ascribed the origin of royal burghs, with their communities enjoying the exclusive privilege of trade and the right of self-government. Possessing some features of the municipal organisation which characterised the cities of the Roman empire, these burghs were mainly formed on the model of those which, in the tenth and eleventh centuries, had come into existence on the continent of Europe, and had been introduced into England after the Norman Conquest. Of the total number of eighteen Scottish burghs which claim to have been founded before the end of King David's reign, no fewer than seven—viz., Rutherglen, Lanark, Dumfries, Peebles, Selkirk, Jedburgh, and Roxburgh—grew up in