



The cartography of Glasgow

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TABLE IV.—Average Exports, Imports, and Entrepot Trade of the Chief British Ports, 1909-13. (Millions sterling.)

	London.	Liverpool.	Hull.	Manchester.	Southampton.	Glasgow.
Imports,	231.4	166.7	44.3	32.4	22.7	16.0
Exports, U.K. produce,	84.4	149.9	25.5	19.0	18.5	31.2
Exports, Foreign and Colonial produce,	53.5	27.3	5.5	0.3	6.9	0.4
Total,	369.3	345.9	75.3	51.6	48.2	47.6
Percentage of U.K. total,	29.3	27.2	5.9	4.1	3.8	3.8
Trade per head of Population,	£50	£461	£270	£72	£405	£61

Trade per head of U.K. £28.

TABLE V.—Nature of Glasgow Trade, 1909-13.

	Percentage of Glasgow Trade.	Percentage of total U.K.
Imports,	33.6	2.3
Exports, U.K. produce,	65.5	6.9
Exports, Foreign and Colonial produce,	0.8	0.0

The tables show that Glasgow is rather an exporting than an importing port, that its entrepot trade has gone, and that it is less exclusively a seaport than any other of the great ports except London, less even than Manchester.

References are to:—MARWICK, Sir J. D., *The River Clyde and the Clyde Burghs*, Glasgow, 1909.

MCURE, JOHN, *The History of Glasgow*, Glasgow (Ed. 1830).

GIBSON, JOHN, *The History of Glasgow*, Glasgow (Ed. 1777).

THE CARTOGRAPHY OF GLASGOW.

(With List of Old Maps and Illustrations Reproduced.)

By JOHN ARTHUR BROWN,
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A HISTORICAL note on the cartography of Glasgow may begin with a reference to Timothy Pont's survey (1596), for there is no existing plan or view of the city earlier than that delineated in Pont's map of

the Nether Ward of Clydesdale and Barony of Glasgow published in Blaeu's Atlas of 1654 (see Map 1). This view of Glasgow cannot be described as an accurate plan, the few streets shown being very roughly laid down, and as the scale of the map is small it has only been possible to indicate a few of the principal buildings, such as the Cathedral, the Tron and Blackfriars' Churches, and the old Bridge over the Clyde with an arched gateway at the south end (see the lower figure in Plate V.). This is the only plan of Glasgow in Blaeu's Atlas, except a smaller one shown in the map of the Barony of Renfrew. There is an entry in the Minutes of the Town Council of 12th June 1641 ordaining the Treasurer to pay James Colquhoun "fyve dollouris" for drawing of the portrait of the town to be sent to Holland; but if this "portrait" was executed for Blaeu's Atlas, it does not appear to have been published.

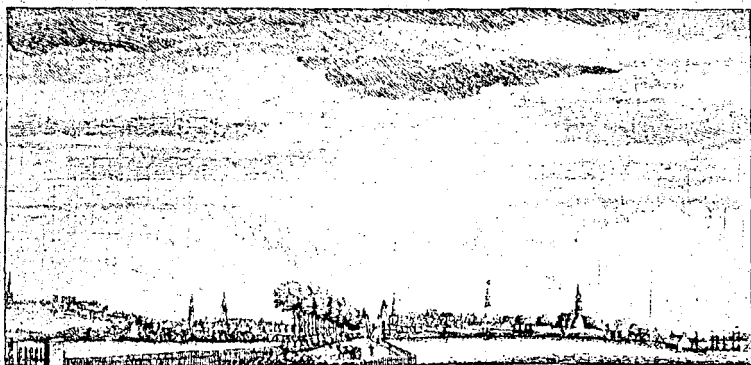
In his Map of the River Clyde (1734) John Watt, Senior, shows a few streets of Glasgow, but the scale is too small to make the sketch of much practical value (Map 2). James Barry's Plan of the River Clyde from Dumbarton to Rosebank, with a projection of the navigation by John Smeaton (1758), indicates the principal buildings of Glasgow, but no street lines are shown. It is interesting to note the islands in the river shown in this map.

Of sectional plans of the city within the period 1765 to 1777 there are two which are interesting, although they cover only small areas. These are (1) A Plan of part of ye City of Glasgow and course of the Burn Molendinar, produced in Fleming's case against the Magistrates of Glasgow 1765-68 (Fig. 2), and (2) A Plan of Sundry Streets in Glasgow relating to a road in dispute between the College and the inhabitants, surveyed by W. Douglas, December 1777. Both of these plans have been reproduced in *Glasgow Burgh Records*, vol. vii.

The first plan of the whole area of the city laid down on a scale sufficiently large to show the more important buildings was made in 1773 by Charles Ross of Greenlaw, Paisley (Fig. 7). His Map of the Shire of Lanark contains an inset of Glasgow on a scale of about six inches to the mile. It is a good piece of draughtsmanship and useful for identifying buildings existing at the period. It shows a block plan of the buildings of the Archbishop's Castle, with Beaton's tower, offices, and the Great Gatehouse. This plan of Glasgow has been reproduced in a number of editions, and a copy will be found in *Glasgow Burgh Records*, vol. i.

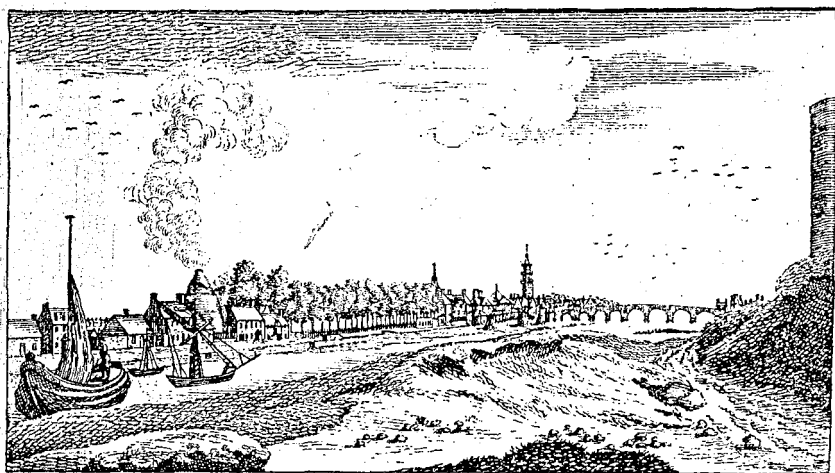
In 1778 John McArthur's fine four-sheet Plan of the City of Glasgow, Gorbells, and Caltoun was published. It is on a scale of 230 feet to the inch, and the title is ornamented with a sketch of the Cathedral Church, the ruins of the Castle, and the Dean's Manse. The map, owing to its accuracy and the amount of detail shown, forms a valuable item of the cartography of Glasgow. It shows the precincts of the Castle (then in ruins) and its garden, with Beaton's tower, St. Nicholas' Hospital buildings and yard, and a number of the prebendaries' manses. A reduced copy of the plan was issued in 1779 (Map 3), and a subsequent edition in 1860 by David Smith, C.E. There is a reproduction of the reduced plan in *Glasgow Burgh Records*, vol. vii.

XXI.



A View of Glasgow from the West.
J. Mackenzie Glasgow 1738

XXII.



James Barry, surveyor in Glasgow, published in 1782 a Plan of the City of Glasgow, Gorbells, Caltoun and Environs, with an exact delineation of its Royalty, on a scale of 500 feet to the inch. A feature of this plan is the numbering of the Royalty march stones. It covers a larger area than McArthur's Map, especially on the north and south of the city, but being on a smaller scale it shows less detail. Barry was a surveyor in extensive practice, and laid out St. Enoch Square in building lots and several new streets north and south of Argyle Street. Previous to the issue of this map, Barry had supplied a plan of the city and of the villages of Caltoun and Gorbells, with a part of the adjacent country ($19\frac{1}{2} \times 15$), for Gibson's *History of Glasgow*, published in 1777. The plan of 1782 is reproduced in *Glasgow Charters*, vol. ii. (Map 4).

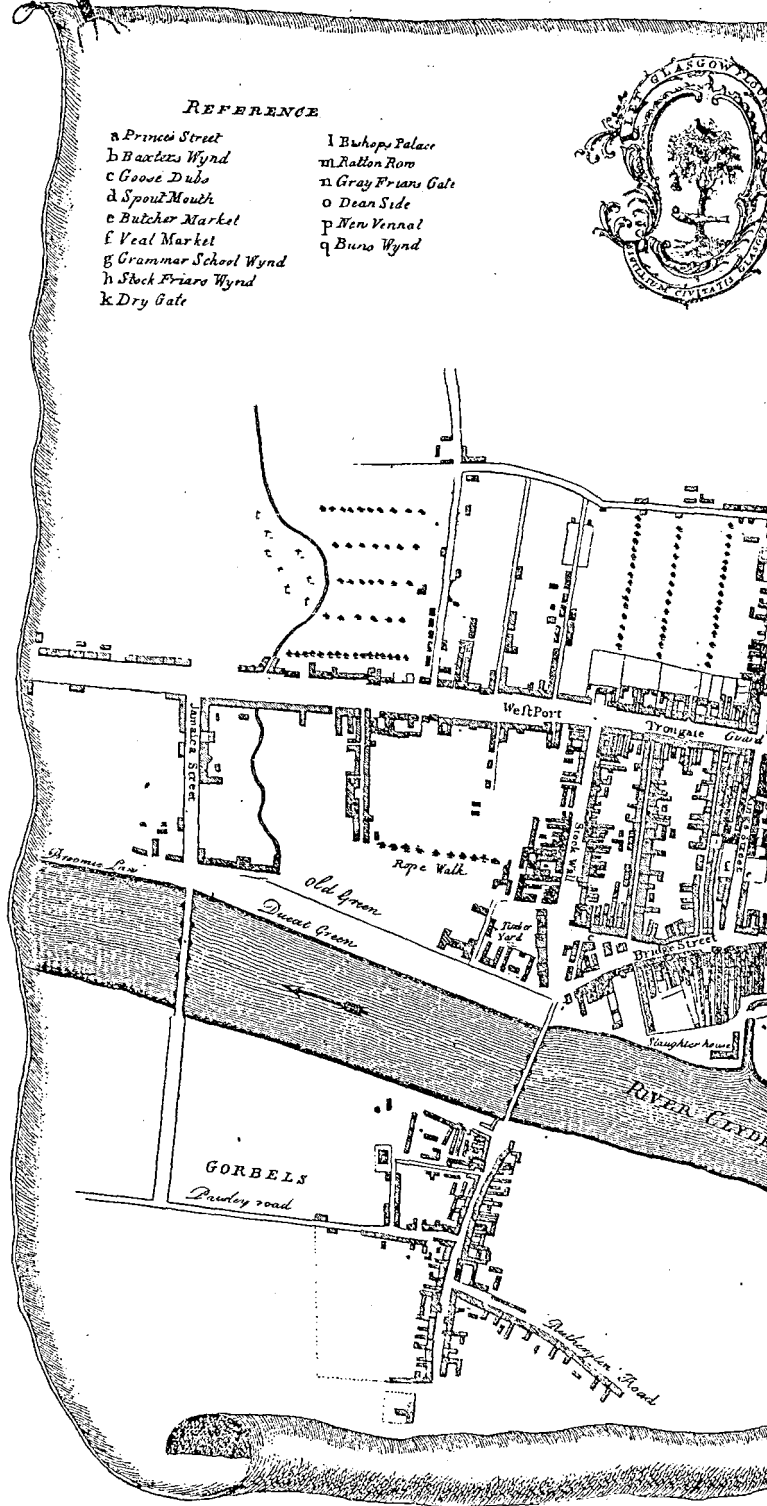
In 1795 Thomas Richardson's Map of the Town of Glasgow and Country seven miles round was published on a scale of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the inch. Reference to estates, with their proprietors, are given in the margin, and the map is useful for its survey of the environs of the city. It was reproduced in 1883 by W. and A. K. Johnston ($20 \times 26\frac{1}{2}$), and published in *Glasgow Past and Present*, vol. iii.

In 1797 a Plan of the City of Glasgow from actual survey, on a scale of 1000 feet to the inch, was published in Denholm's *History of Glasgow*, and re-issued in subsequent editions of that book. And in Chapman's *Picture of Glasgow*, published in 1806, will be found a plan of the city on the same scale, with numbered references to the public buildings.

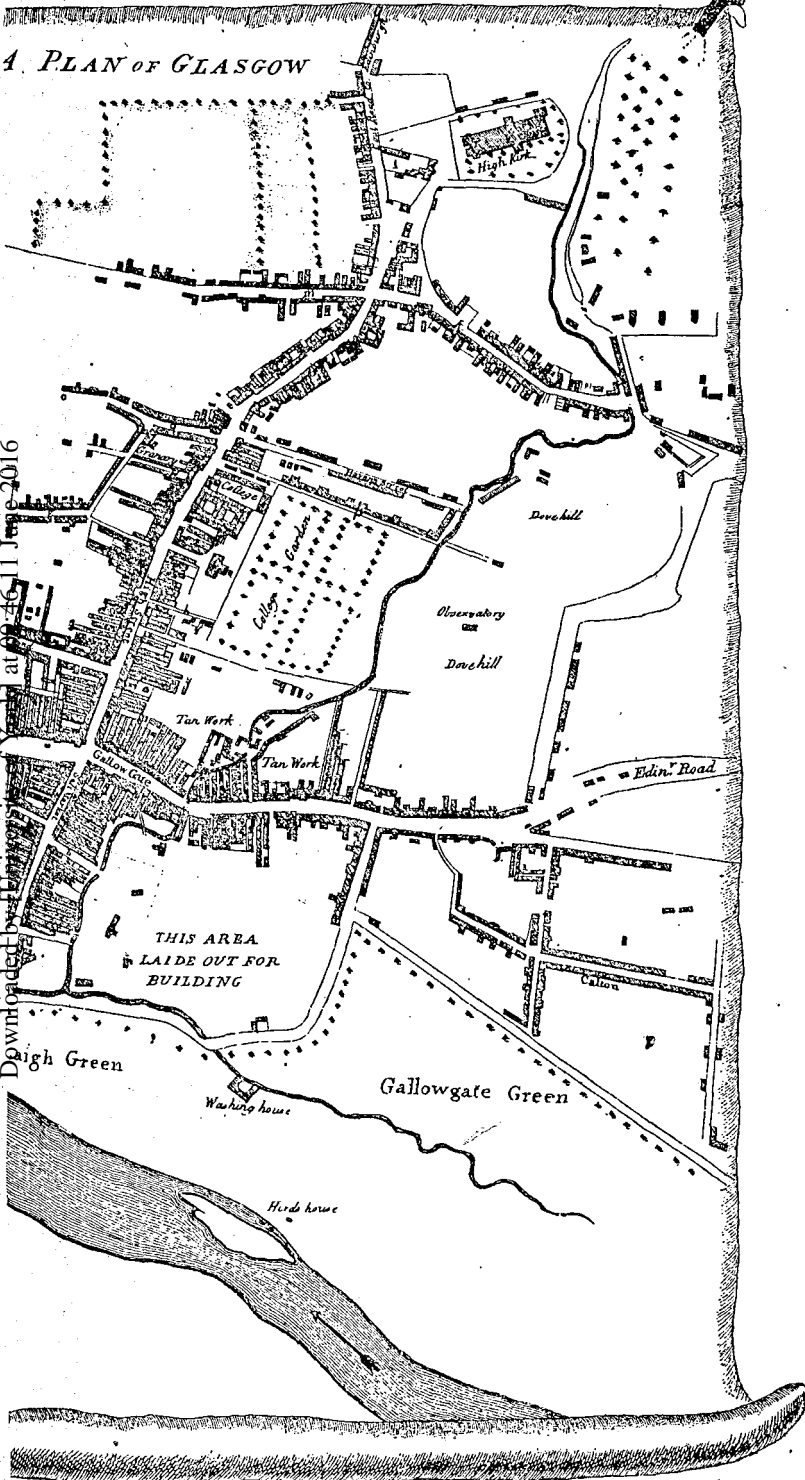
An excellent map of the city and suburbs in six sheets, by Peter Fleming, land surveyor and member of the Philosophical Society of Glasgow, was published in 1807, on a scale of 200 feet. It shows a great amount of detail and the boundaries of parishes, and has an inset plan of Glasgow in 1778. A reduced copy of the map was published in 1808 (Map 5), with a table of references to public offices and buildings, and is reproduced in *Glasgow Burgh Records*, vol. ix. Another edition of the Map of 1807 in six sheets, revised by David Smith, was brought out in 1821. This is a very fine map on a scale of 250 feet.

A Map of the Ten Parishes within the Royalty and the Parishes of Gorbals and Barony of Glasgow, generally known as "Cleland's Map," prepared for his Enumeration of the Inhabitants, was published in 1822 on a scale of 6 inches to the mile, with inset map of the Barony Parish and Royalty of Glasgow laid down to a small scale. This map, containing interesting details regarding the Royalty, the Parishes, and the Barony of Provand, bears to be constructed by David Smith, surveyor, from other maps and plans of acknowledged accuracy, under the direction of Mr. Cleland. Another edition of this map, but without the name of the surveyor, was published in 1831. David Smith's Plan of the City of Glasgow and its Environs, with all the latest improvements, actually surveyed, on a scale 400 feet, was issued in 1828. It is an excellent piece of work, and has references to the parishes. Smith brought out another plan of the city and its environs in conjunction with James Collie in 1839, on the same scale. This is a well-engraved map.

A Plan showing the Parliamentary Boundaries of the City of



4. PLAN OF GLASGOW



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Glasgow will be found in the Municipal Corporation's Report of 1832. This plan is reproduced in *Glasgow Burgh Records*, vol. xi.

A Map of the City of Glasgow, showing the Parliamentary Boundaries, Parishes, Police Wards of the City and Suburbs, etc., with Intended Improvements, by George Martin, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, was engraved and published by W. and A. K. Johnston in 1842, on a scale of 400 feet. This is a most excellent map, and has an inset of Glasgow in 1778.

In 1848 the first of a series of maps of the city and suburbs appeared in the Official Post Office Directory of Glasgow, the earlier maps being engraved by Joseph Swan. These Directory maps were much improved when in 1865 their preparation was committed to John Bartholomew, F.R.G.S., and the maps issued annually thereafter on a scale of six inches to the mile have been carefully revised from Ordnance and actual survey.

Notice must also be taken of a map of the country for ten miles round Glasgow on a scale of one mile to the inch by Edward Meikleham, published in 1852. This is a useful map of the environs of the city, with a good deal of detail.

Although issued subsequently to the first Ordnance Survey of the city and suburbs, and accordingly outwith the period with which this article deals, it would be unpardonable in an account of the cartography of Glasgow to omit a reference to the following maps, which form most useful aids to a study of the history and topography of the city:—

- (1) Map of the City of Glasgow, showing the original area in the twelfth century and the areas which have been added from that period (42×39). By R. Renwick, Town Clerk Depute, and A. B. McDonald, City Engineer. Engraved by John Bartholomew and Co., and published by the Corporation of Glasgow in 1909.
- (2) Sketch Plan of the City of Glasgow, compiled in illustration of Protocols of the Town Clerks of Glasgow 1547 *et seq.* (18×16). By A. B. McDonald. Published in *Glasgow Protocols*, vol. i., 1894.
- (3) A Map of Glasgow and adjoining district compiled to illustrate "Charters and Documents relating to the City of Glasgow 1175-1649" (26×19). By A. B. McDonald. Published in *Glasgow Charters*, vol. i., Pt. i., 1897 (Map 6).
- (4) Sketch Plan showing sites of Principal Buildings and Places in the vicinity of Glasgow Cathedral in the sixteenth century, prepared for "Glasgow Protocols, 1530 to 1600" (20×16). By A. B. McDonald. Published in *Glasgow Protocols*, vol. xi. 1900.

The accompanying Chronological List of Maps of Glasgow is not intended to include every map published within the period embraced, many of which are on a small scale and of no enduring interest; it is hoped, however, that the list given may form a guide to the more important maps of the city and suburbs. The principal maps are indicated by authors' names in small capitals.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF MAPS OF GLASGOW

PRIOR TO THE ORDNANCE SURVEY OF 1857-62.

	Surveyor.	Date.	Size.	Engraver and Publication.
1	Timothy Pont	1596	...	In Blaeu's Atlas, 1654.
2	John Watt, Sen.	1734	12 × 15	A Map of the River Clyde. Published by John Watt, Junior, 1760. In Marwick's <i>The River Clyde and the Clyde Burghs</i> , 1909.
3	James Barry } John Smeaton }	1758	15 × 30	Engraved by R. W. Seale. A Plan of the River Clyde.
4	Anonymous	1765	22 × 19	A Plan of part of the City of Glasgow and Course of the Molendinar Burn. In <i>Glasgow Burgh Records</i> , vol. vii.
5	Charles Ross	1773	12 × 11½	Inset to Map of the Shire of Lanark. Engraved by George Cameron. Reproduced in <i>Glasgow B. R.</i> , i.
6	W. Douglas	1777	7¼ × 6	Plan of portion of the City surrounding the College. Engraved by J. Urie. Reproduced in <i>Glasgow B. R.</i> , vii.
7	James Barry	1775	19½ × 15	Engraved by Andrew Ready, and published in Gibson's <i>History of Glasgow</i> , 1777.
8	JOHN McARTHUR	1778	38 × 50	Engraved by Alexander Baillie and James Lumsden.
9	JAMES BARRY	1782	37½ × 26½	Engraved by Alexander Baillie. No date on this map, but it is usually ascribed to the year 1782.
10	Anonymous	1783	7 × 8	In MacGregor's <i>History of Glasgow</i> , etc.
11	Anonymous	1790	14½ × 22	
12	Thos. Richardson	1795	24 × 31½	Engraved by Kirkwood. A Map of the Town of Glasgow and Country 7 miles round. Published by James Gillies. Reproduced in <i>Glasgow Past and Present</i> , vol. iii.
13	Anonymous	1797	7 × 11¼	In Denholm's <i>History of Glasgow</i> .
14	Anonymous	1806	7 × 11½	In Chapman's <i>Picture of Glasgow</i> .
15	PETER FLEMING	1807	6 shs. each 24 × 23	Engraved by R. Scott. Inset Plan of Glasgow in 1779.

	Surveyor.	Date.	Size.	Engraver and Publication.
16	Peter Fleming	1808	$10\frac{1}{4} \times 17$	Engraved by R. Scott. This is a reduced copy of the Map of 1807. Reproduced in Glasgow <i>B. R.</i> , ix.
17	PETER FLEMING } DAVID SMITH }	1821	6 shs. each 24×23	Engraved by R. Scott. Parishes shown.
18	DAVID SMITH	1822	$29 \times 16\frac{1}{2}$	Engraved by Kirkwood and Son. A Parish Map prepared for Cleland's Enumeration of the Inhabitants.
19	Anonymous	1826	$15\frac{1}{2} \times 12$	In <i>Glasgow Delineated</i> , 1827.
20	DAVID SMITH	1828	$24 \times 36\frac{1}{2}$	Engraved by R. Scott. A Parish Map.
21	ANONYMOUS	1831	$17 \times 29\frac{1}{2}$	A Parish Map prepared for the Enumeration of the Inhabitants.
22	Anonymous	1832	20×31	In Report on the Burgh of Glasgow (Municipal Corporations), 1832.
23	DAVID SMITH } JAMES COLLIE }	1839	$23\frac{1}{2} \times 37\frac{1}{2}$	Engraved and published by R. Scott, Edinburgh, and John Symington and Co., Glasgow.
24	Andr. Macfarlane	1841	32×26	A Map of the Burgh of Barony of Anderston.
25	GEORGE MARTIN	1842	46×72	Engraved by W. and A. K. Johnston. With Inset of Glasgow in 1778, Parishes, etc.
26	Anonymous	1844	$13\frac{1}{2} \times 19$	Litho. by Nicol. Published by Francis Orr and Sons. Reprinted, undated, by W. R. M'Phun.
27	Anonymous	1846	18×28	Parliamentary and Municipal Franchise Map. Published by H. Wilson and James Lumsden and Son.
28	Anonymous	1847	$8 \times 14\frac{1}{2}$	In Pagan's <i>Sketch of the History of Glasgow</i> .
29	Anonymous	1848	$15\frac{1}{2} \times 22$	Engraved by Joseph Swan. First Post Office Directory Map.
30	Anonymous	1848	11×19	Published by M'Phun.
31	Edw. Meikleham	1852	23×25	Map of the Country for 10 miles round Glasgow. Engraved by Maclure and Macdonald.

The following maps mentioned in the above article are reproduced here:—

Map 1.—The River Clyde and Adjoining District, compiled from Blaeu's Atlas. (From Marwick's *River Clyde*.) Frontispiece.

Map 2.—Watt's The River of Clyde, and the entry to the River and Firth of Clyde. P. 28.

Map 3.—McArthur's Reduced Plan of the City of Glasgow, Gorbells and Caltoun. P. 40.

Map 4.—Barry's Plan of the City of Glasgow, Gorbells, Caltoun and Environs. P. 64.

Map 5.—Fleming's Reduced Map of the City of Glasgow and Suburbs. P. 72.

Map 6.—Plan of City in 1650 (at end).

Fig. 2.—Plan of part of the Burn Molendinar. Pp. 8-9.

Fig. 7.—Ross's Plan of Glasgow, 1773. Pp. 70-71.

The following illustrations of early Glasgow also appear:—

Plate I., p. 6.—*A View on the Molendinar, 1769*, showing a small and ancient arch believed to have been one of the oldest pieces of masonry in Glasgow. The position of the burn, which is now built over, in relation to the site of the Cathedral, is well shown. From Gemmel's Portfolio of *Early Views of Glasgow*.

Plate II., p. 22.—*A View of Glasgow from the South-East, 1782*, showing the Cathedral, Bishop's Palace, the Drygait (cf. Map 6), some of the drumlins marked on Fig. 1, p. 5, and the site of the early town. Cf. McArthur's Map (3). From Gemmel.

Plate III., p. 38.—*A View of Glasgow from the South-West, 1764*, showing the old windmill and the early condition of the river, also the Gorbells, with the Brig and the wicket gateway, and the Old Green of Glasgow now built over. From Gemmel.

Plate IV., p. 62.—*Glasgow Bryg, 1680*. This is Bishop Rae's bridge, built about 1340, and is that shown in Map 1; The Merchants' House and Steeple (the latter still stands), the Tower of the old Hutcheson's Hospital, Tolbooth Tower (still standing), and the north-west tower and spire of the Cathedral are shown. Slezer's *Theatrum Scotiae*, 1693.

Plate V., p. 68, Upper Figure.—*View of Glasgow from the West, 1758*, showing Argyle Street as a tree-bordered country lane (cf. Map 3).

Lower Figure.—*Glasgow Harbour, 1760*, showing the old bridge and Glasgow Green (cf. Plate II.). From Gemmel.

Fig. 3, p. 27.—*Glasgow College, with Blackfriars' Church, in 1669*. In 1460 James, Lord Hamilton, bequeathed a tenement in the High Street, with four acres of ground adjoining, for the use of the College. In the building erected here the classes continued to meet till 1864. The site is now covered by a goods station. From Slezer's *Theatrum Scotiae*, 1693.

Fig. 4, p. 36.—*View of the Trongate from the East, 1770*, showing the old Tolbooth, which was used as Council Chamber, Court, and Prison, the steeple of the first Hutcheson's Hospital, the steeple of the Tron Church, and the old Coffee House. From Gemmel.