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***BOUNCING BACK:
the architecture and industries of Fountainbridge,
Edinburgh***



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2017

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1. Introduction

This is one in a series of studies by Historic Environment Scotland (HES) looking at areas of Edinburgh which have been shaped and changed by industries growing up within their townscapes, and to highlight what evidence of the area's history and development still exists in the present-day townscape.

1.1 Background

Following on from a comprehensive study of the former burgh of Canongate, a second area of Edinburgh was identified for survey – the 19th century industrial and residential area of Fountainbridge to the west of the city centre. This was selected as an area which has seen a huge amount of change during its relatively short history, with much of this change being the result of industrial developments which are no longer operating in the area. The purpose of this study was to look at former and surviving built heritage, right up to present day and look at this alongside maps of the area. Where appropriate, results from recent archaeological excavations which have taken place as part of ongoing redevelopment works have been taken into account when describing the history of the area.

Over a period of several months during 2015, staff undertook various aspects of survey work and research into the Fountainbridge area. This document aims to summarise and report on their findings. The survey was carried out by Lynn Kilpatrick (Urban Survey Projects Manager), Miriam McDonald (Industrial Survey Projects Manager) and Alex Adamson (Architecture Survey & Recording Projects Manager). The survey was supplemented by photography of a range of buildings and other sites within and around the survey area carried out by HES photographers. These images have been added to Canmore, the HES online database, along with accompanying explanatory text.

1.2 Research Methods and Outputs

The boundary chosen for the study area was defined by focusing on the industrial core which developed between the Union Canal to the south and the West Approach Road (formerly the line of the Caledonian Railway) in the north, along with associated residential developments to the north-east and south-west.

The survey involved a range of tasks including:

1. Documentary research to trace the area's history and provide a context for the study;
2. Updating all Canmore records for all sites within the survey area boundary;
3. Identifying historic photographs, drawings and engravings of sites within the area;
4. Requisitioning new photography of sites within the area for which there was no previous record, or where sites have been altered/demolished;
5. Using historic maps to trace changes in the layout and extent of development within the area;
6. Production of an illustrated report on the area, including a historical narrative;
7. Disseminating the report on Canmore.

1.3 Notes on Maps and Images

All maps illustrated in the report have north to the top of the page.

Maps are ***not to scale***, due to formatting within the report.

All dates given for maps consulted reflect the date **surveyed**, not the published date.

All maps (along with others not specifically referenced within the report) are available to view online via <http://maps.nls.uk/towns/index.html> under 'Edinburgh-city'.

Copies of HES photos have a unique catalogue number appended at the end of the caption (eg *DP193144*) which serves to identify the item in the National Record. These may be viewed and purchased online from www.canmore.org.uk, although it should be noted that some, particularly aerial views, appear in the report in a cropped form.

2. Location, History and Development

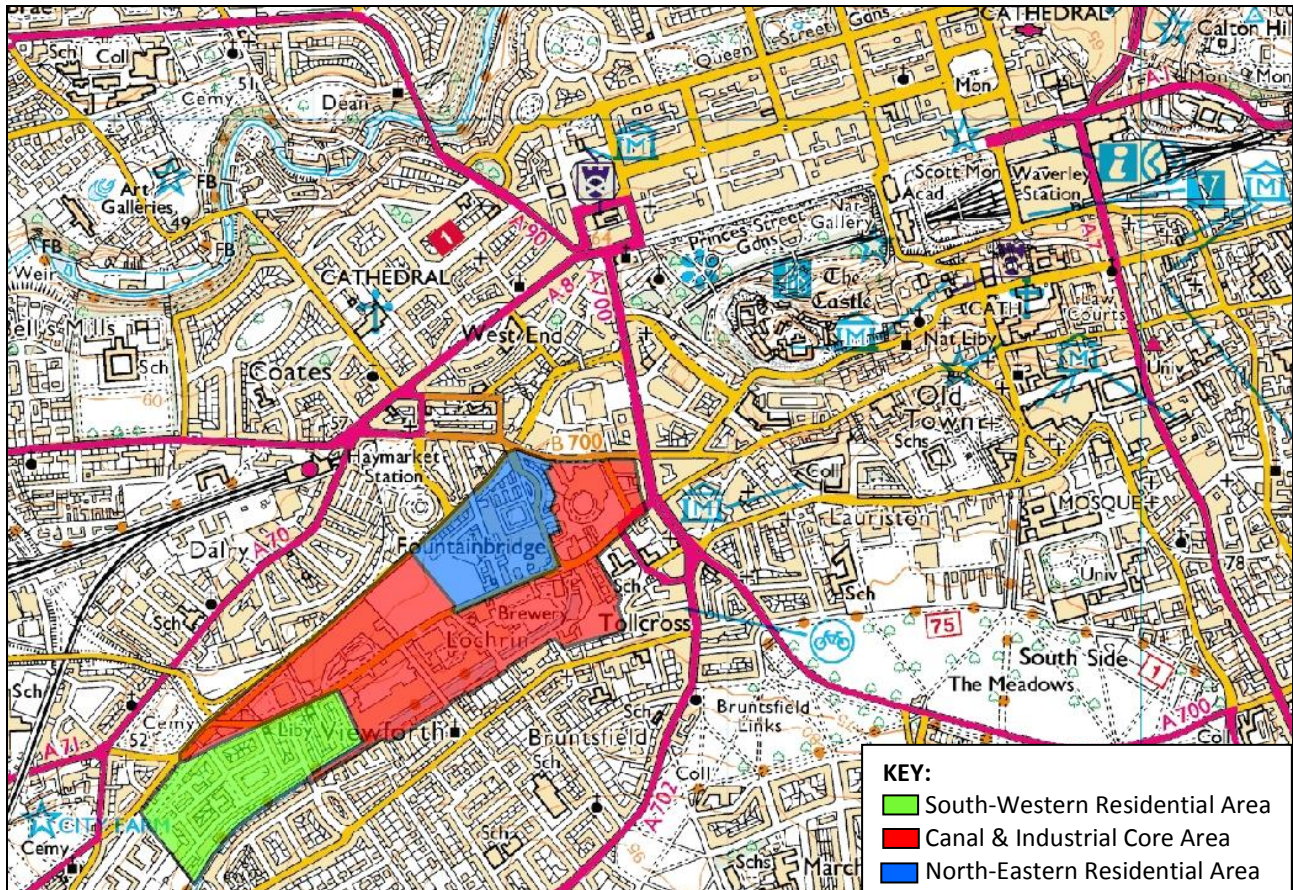


Figure 1: Map showing location of Fountainbridge survey area within Edinburgh City

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2.1 Location

The city of Edinburgh grew from two adjoining medieval burghs: Edinburgh and Canongate. The Fountainbridge area is close to the city centre, and to the western edge of the former burgh of Edinburgh.

2.2 History and Development

At the beginning of the 19th century Edinburgh covered only a small fraction of its current area. The traditional western extent of the burgh had been at the West Port, in the Grassmarket. By the 17th century a small suburb had grown up outside this boundary, centred on the main road which led towards the west of the country. Now known as West Port, the road and the area were known as Portsburgh at this time.

As shown in **Figure 2**, at the end of Portsburgh, exiting the city, the road split into three. Running west along what is now Bread Street and Morrison Street was the road to Stirling. Running south-west was the road now known as High Riggs, running into Home Street, Leven Street, Barclay Place and Bruntsfield Place. This was the road to Peebles and West Linton. In between the two ran Fountain Bridge, now Fountainbridge. This was the road to Glasgow. Over time, all three were linked up by a network of new thoroughfares.

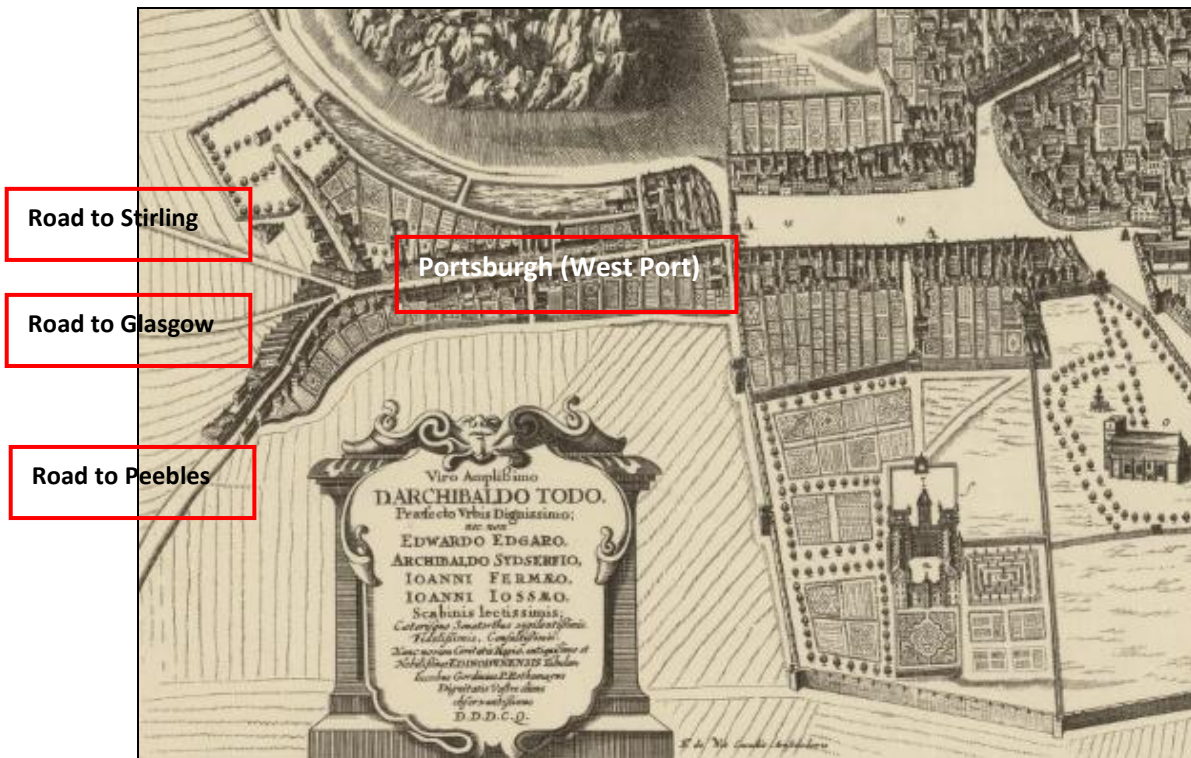


Figure 2: Extract from James Gordon of Rothiemay's 'Bird's Eye View of Edinburgh', 1647, showing three-way split in roads at west of burgh (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

This three-way split in the road is represented cartographically as early as James Gordon of Rothiemay's map of 1647 (**Figure 2**). Over the next century the city limits changed little in this area: in William Edgar's map of 1765 Fountainbridge is not shown, the city still ending in Portsburgh. It was good transport links that sowed the seeds from which the Fountainbridge area would grow and which would continue to be a crucial factor in its development, shaping the landscape and industries of Fountainbridge in the centuries to come.

Fountainbridge was created out of the Dalry (or Brandfield) Estate, bounded by Dalry Road to the west, Morrison Street to the north, Semple Street in the east and Henderson Terrace (junction with Dalry Road), Dundee Street and Fountainbridge (junction with Semple Street) to the south. In the late 17th century the area was known as 'Foullbridge', or the bridge or ford which crossed the Foullburn or common sewer (Dalry Burn). This bridge was sited around the north end of Gilmore Park. The name Fountainbridge became more commonly used by the mid-18th century, taking its name from a well opposite the south end of Grove Street.¹

'Fountain Bridge' first appears as a name on the western edge of Alexander Kincaid's map of 1784 (see **Figure 3**), as part of the road to Glasgow. Kincaid's map shows the area developing along the main routeways, including the western side of an unnamed route which became Semple Street forming the western boundary of 'Richmond's Nursery' (the western part of what became Port Hopetoun), along with a cluster of buildings at its north end (which became Semple's Close or Court, now gone). Some of these buildings were formed around courtyards which suggests some form of business activity taking place, including the Semple Brewery. Semple Street had been named by at least 1793 when one 'James Anth[on]y, manufacturer, Semple's Street, Castlebarns' is listed in the street directory that year.²

¹ Easton, Drew (ed), 1988, *By the Three Great Roads, A History of Tollcross, Fountainbridge and the West Port*, Aberdeen, p 10

² *The Edinburgh Directory, July 1793 to July 1794*, Edinburgh, p 59



Figure 3: Extract from Alexander Kincaid's 'Plan of the City and Suburbs of Edinburgh', 1784, showing beginnings of development on Fountainbridge (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

By the time of John Ainslie's map of 1804 (see **Figure 4**) there was only intermittent building to the west of Semple Street. The surrounding area was largely open fields, divided amongst a small number of very large landowners. There were several country houses in the area. Most notable were North Merchiston House (which stood where Tay Street now crosses Bryson Road) and Bainfield House (which stood in what is now Gibson Terrace). North Merchiston House was built in 1760 for the architect John Adam (1721-92),³ and prior to its demolition in the late 1870s, was latterly owned by James Walker Esq of Dalry House (1790-1856)⁴ whose estate ultimately included the land between Polwarth Gardens and Dundee Street, and the land on either side of what became the West Approach Road.⁵

³ http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/architect_full.php?id=406513 [Accessed 23/08/2017]

⁴ http://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Walker_Esquire_Of_Dalry-1 [Accessed 23/08/2017]

⁵ <http://edinburghpastandpresent.com/merchiston/4553844105> [Accessed 23/08/2017]



Figure 4: Extract from John Ainslie's 'Old and New Town of Edinburgh and Leith with the proposed docks', 1804 (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

Robert Kirkwood's map of 1817 (see **Figure 5**) shows a lot of open land on either side of the road. Kirkwood's map is the first indication of what is to come, with two proposed routes for a canal noted: a southern route 'Proposed by Mr Rennie' (**5** on map extract in **Figure 5**) ending with a basin to the south of Gillespie's Hospital; and a northern route 'Proposed by Mr Baird' (**4**) which follows very closely the eventual line taken by the Union Canal when it was constructed between 1818 and 1822. By the time of James Kay's map of 1836 (see **Figure 6**) the canal was fully established with three basins at Lochrin, Port Hamilton and Port Hopetoun. The water from the canal was used for production purposes by those industries that appeared in the Fountainbridge area throughout the 19th century. The railway to the north of the area had not yet been constructed.

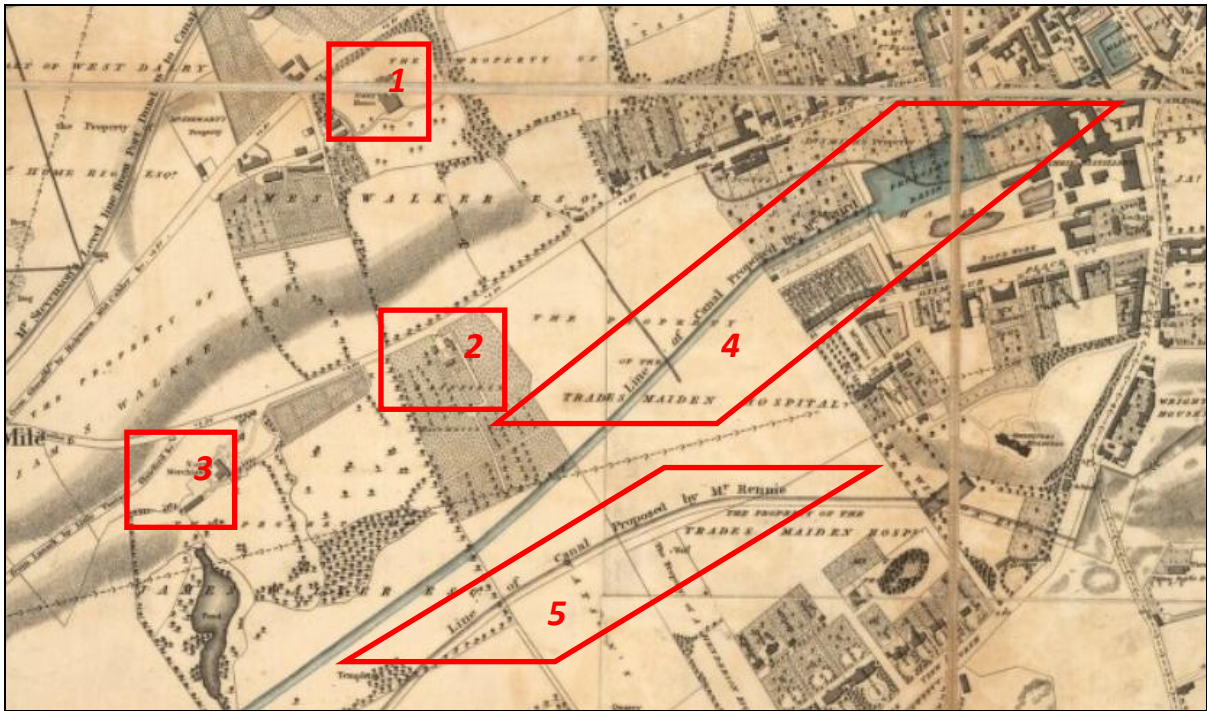


Figure 5: Extract from Robert Kirkwood's 'Plan of the City of Edinburgh and its environs', 1817, showing Dalry House (1); Bainfield (2); North Merchiston House (3); Line of canal proposed by Mr Baird (4); and Line of canal proposed by Mr Rennie (5) (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

James Kay's map of 1836 (Figure 6) still shows a very rural landscape west of the basins with the estates of Dalry (1) and Bainfield (2) sitting in their landscaped grounds, although development was starting to spread westwards with Gilmore Place (3) beginning to stretch out to the south of the canal. Grove Square (4) was not built as depicted, with only the southern section of Grove Street being constructed.

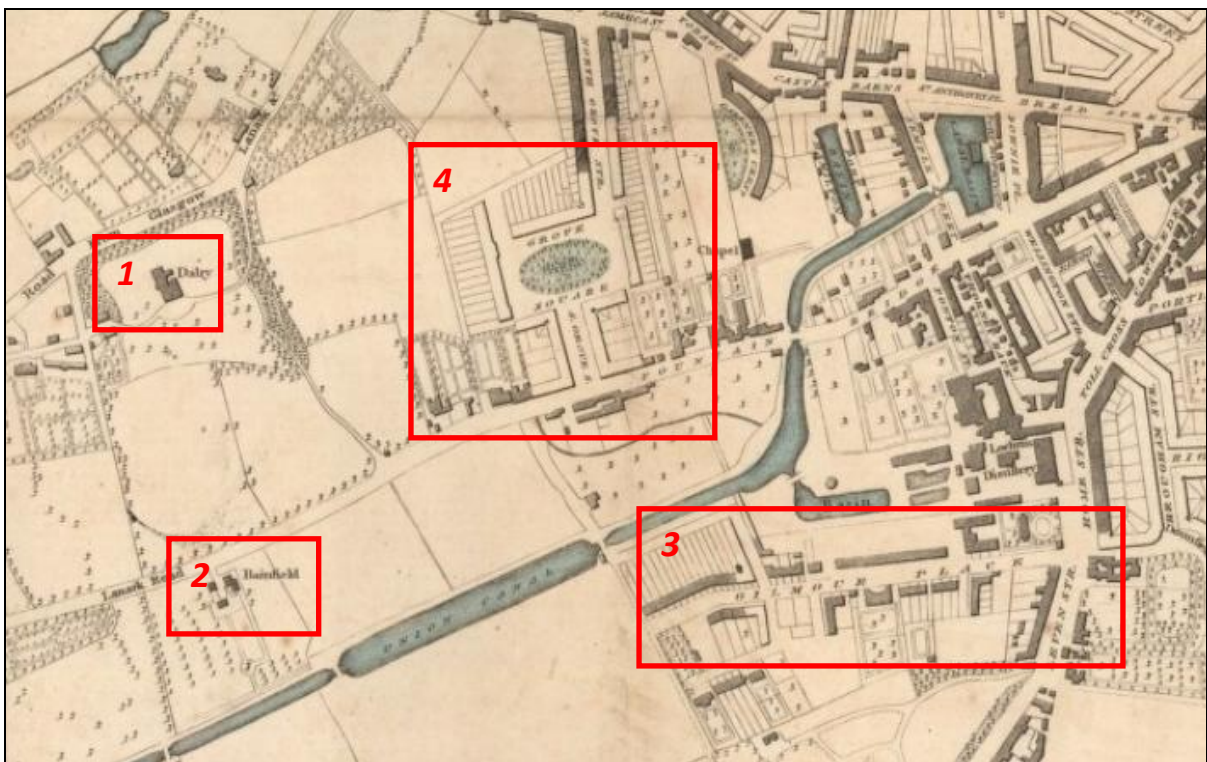


Figure 6: Extract from James Kay's 'Plan of Edinburgh', 1836, showing canal as built (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

The pace of change in the area was to increase after the canal was completed, linking Edinburgh and Glasgow and greatly improving the efficiency of the transportation of raw materials (such as Lanarkshire coal) and finished goods in both directions. While the area to the south was seeing residential development along new streets such as Gilmore Place, Viewforth and Bruntsfield Place, Fountainbridge saw a huge number of industrial developments beside the canal and, especially, at the three basins: Port Hopetoun (to the east of Semple Street), Port Hamilton and, to the south, Lochrin.



Figure 7: View of entrance to [Port Hamilton](#), 1900-30 (copied 2009) (Francis M Chrystal Collection, SC785601 ©Crown copyright HES)



Figure 8: View of [Port Hopetoun](#), 1900-30 (copied 2009) (Francis M Chrystal Collection, SC785604 ©Crown copyright HES)



Figure 9: View of [Union Canal](#) looking east towards Yeaman Place, Watson Crescent on left and Temple Park Crescent on right, 1900-30 (copied 2003) (Francis M Chrystal Collection, SC785592 ©Crown copyright HES)

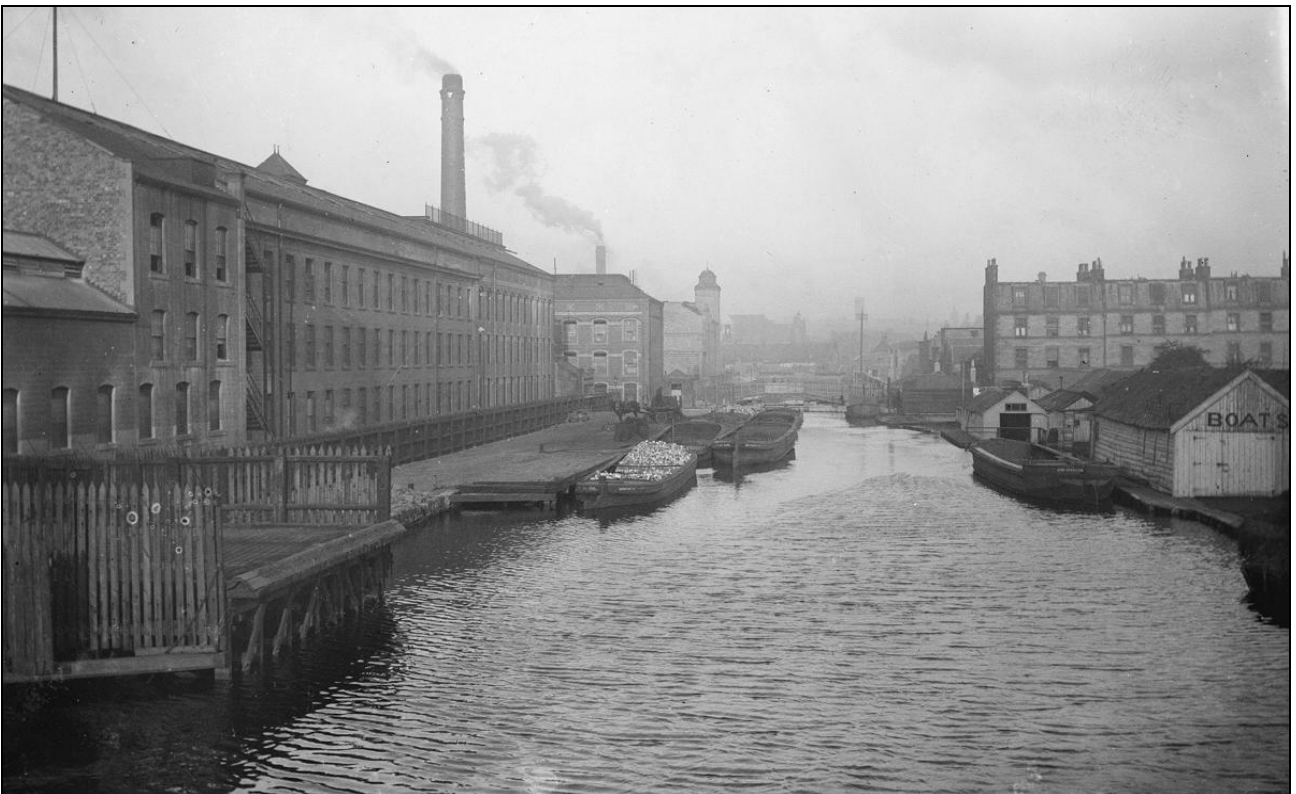


Figure 10: View of Union Canal looking east towards Lochrin Basin, with North British Rubber Works on left, 1900-30 (copied 2009) (Francis M Chrystal Collection, SC785621 ©Crown copyright HES)

The Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:1056 map of 1852 (see **Figure 11**) shows a boat building yard (**1**), Castle Silk Mills (**2**), a rope walk (**3**), Edinburgh Slaughter Houses (**4**), a saw mill (**5**), Hopetoun Iron Foundry (**6**), at least thirteen coal yards (**7**), two timber yards (**8**), a stone yard (**9**) and a bronze foundry (**10**), all adjacent to the canal and its basins.

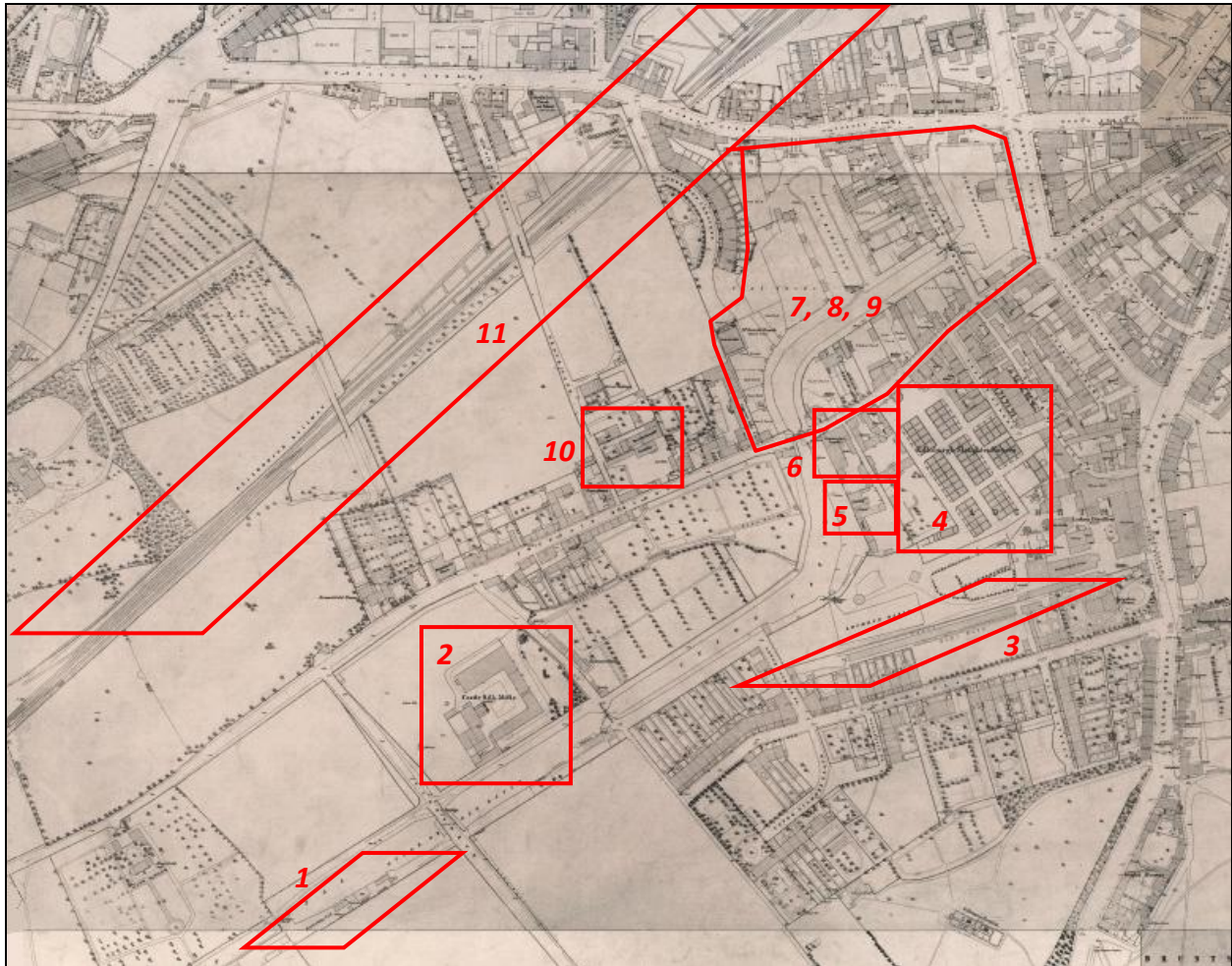


Figure 11: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:1056 map, 1852, showing various industries (numbered **1** to **10**) around canal, and Caledonian Railway (**11**) (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

Great improvement that the canal was, it was to be overshadowed by a further transport revolution. In 1842 train services began to run along the newly-constructed line between Glasgow Queen Street and Haymarket in Edinburgh's west end (the line's eastern terminus at that time)⁶. By 1849 the canal had been eclipsed to the point where it was bought over by the Edinburgh & Glasgow Railway Company.⁷ Of greater importance to the Fountainbridge area, however, was the Caledonian Railway (**11** on map in **Figure 11**) which cut through the northern boundary of the area, bringing with it goods yards and foundries. This line ran from Carlisle to Edinburgh, opening in 1848.⁸ Initially, the line terminated at Caledonian Railway Station, the site of which is now occupied by the Sheraton Hotel and Festival Square. Subsequently, this station became a goods station, with Princes Street Station and Caledonian Hotel built in 1890 as the new passenger terminus, at the west end of Princes Street. This railway had two major impacts on Fountainbridge. Firstly, it reinforced its position as a location with excellent transport links for industry. Secondly, it created a physical boundary between the industrialising area and still-rural Dalry to the north.

⁶ https://www.railscot.co.uk/Edinburgh_and_Glasgow_Railway/index.php [Accessed 23/08/2017]

⁷ <https://www.scottishcanals.co.uk/heritage/union-canal/> [Accessed 23/08/2017]

⁸ https://www.railscot.co.uk/Caledonian_Railway/index.php [Accessed 23/08/2017]

Ultimately, however, the railway also lost its place to road transport when it was closed in 1964⁹ and replaced by the West Approach Road in 1974¹⁰.



Figure 12: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:1056 map, 1852, showing Caledonian Railway Station as eastern terminus on Lothian Road (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)



Figure 13: View of West Approach Road on the day it opened, December 1974 (©The Scotsman, copied from SCRAN: <http://www.scran.ac.uk/database/image.php?usi=000-000-541-602-R&csi=000-000-541-602-C&scache=3db7adnmk0&searchdb=scan>)

⁹ https://www.railscot.co.uk/Dalry_Road_Lines/index.php [Accessed 23/08/2017]

¹⁰ <http://www.scran.ac.uk/database/record.php?usi=000-000-541-602-C&scache=5h0v3c2rjs&searchdb=scan> [Accessed 23/08/2017]

In 1848 the Upper Grove Place/Brandfield Street/Rosemount area was still largely open ground. Alfred Lancefield's map of 1851 (see **Figure 14**) depicts the Silk Mills which were to form part of the Rubber Works, though these had a very short life, being noted as 'Disused' by the time the Ordnance Survey map was published in 1852 (see **Figure 15**). By this date both the canal and railway were forming boundaries to the north and south of the area now defined as Fountainbridge. Industries were beginning to set up adjacent to both transport routes, with the Silk Mills, a bronze foundry and Hopetoun Iron Foundry to name but a few.



Figure 14: Extract from Alfred Lancefield's 'Johnston's Plan of Edinburgh & Leith', 1851, showing Castle Silk Mills (1), along with the estates of North Merchiston (2), Dalry House (3) and Bainfield (4) (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

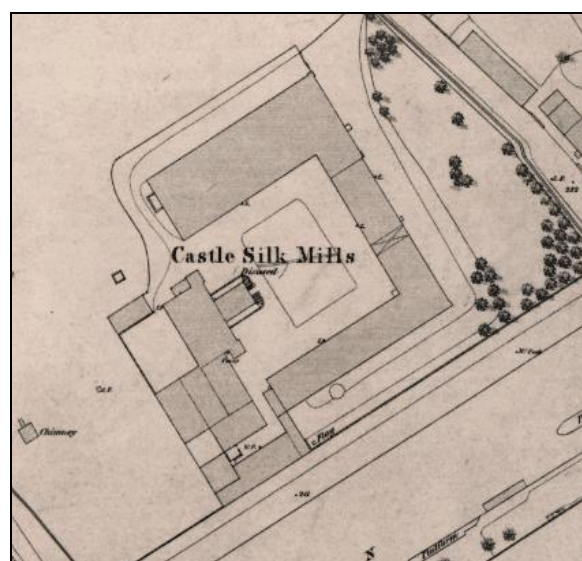


Figure 15: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:1056 map, 1852, showing 'Disused' Castle Silk Mills (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

One of the major industrial players in Fountainbridge appeared on the scene in 1856, when the site of the disused Castle Silk Mills was acquired by Henry Lee Norris (1813-81),¹¹ an American entrepreneur from New Jersey, and his friend Spencer Thomas Parmelee (1805-75)¹² from New Haven, Connecticut.¹³ They had come to Scotland looking to set up a factory to produce India-rubber overshoes and boots, using a process patented by Charles Goodyear (1800-60).¹⁴ They set up a limited company in 1857 under the name North British Rubber Company,¹⁵ a name which was to become synonymous with the Fountainbridge area. The works expanded greatly during its history, eventually covering almost the entire south side of Fountainbridge to the canal. The works played a prominent part in both World Wars, after becoming the main manufacturer of wellingtons and trench boots for the army in WWI. Although the factory diversified its range of products, during WWII it again made a significant contribution to the war effort, when a total of 9,000 workers were employed at the factory, which was operating 24 hours a day.¹⁶



Figure 16: Advertisement for the North British Rubber Company, 1905 (copied 2012) (DP144391 ©Crown copyright HES)

¹¹ <https://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=135273987> [Accessed 23/08/2017]

¹² <http://www.familycentral.net/index/family.cfm?ref1=4551:9168&ref2=4551:13871> [Accessed 23/08/2017]

¹³ <http://www.nbrinklies.com/thestart1856-1890.html> [Accessed 23/08/2017]

¹⁴ <https://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=406> [Accessed 23/08/2017]

¹⁵ http://www.gracesguide.co.uk/North_British_Rubber_Co [Accessed 23/08/2017]

¹⁶ Scott, Ron (ed), n.d., *Stretch A Mile: North British Rubber Co*, Gorgie-Dalry Living Memory Project, p 5 (taken from digital copy on <http://www.nbrinklies.com/thestart1856-1890.html>) [Accessed 23/08/2017]



Figure 17: View of wellington boots being made at the North British Rubber Company, 1953 (©The Scotsman, copied from SCRAN: <http://www.scran.ac.uk/database/record.php?usi=000-000-037-212-C&scache=4q6fh25uo3&searchdb=scran>)

Other industries were attracted to the area including iron foundries, ropewalks, further coal and timber yards, warehouses, confectionery works, and McEwan's Fountain Brewery. To provide much-needed housing for the huge number of workers employed at these industries, the lands of the North Merchiston House estate were given over for development following demolition of the house in the late 1870s – North Merchiston House is still depicted on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1:1056 map of 1877 (see **Figure 18**), but is replaced with the outline of proposed, partially completed streets by the time of John Bartholomew's 'Plan of Edinburgh and Leith with Suburbs' in 1882 (see **Figure 19**). Between these dates the streets in the area were clearly laid out, and long rows of tenements began to be built, which would become the areas bounded by Dundee Terrace and Watson Crescent on the north side of the canal, and Temple Park Crescent to Polwarth Gardens on the south side. Development took several decades to complete due to the Scottish feuing system,¹⁷ and significant periods of decline in the building industry in Edinburgh in the late 19th/early 20th century.¹⁸ By the early 1900s the north area was complete, and the south area largely so, other than Polwarth Park, which was not developed until the late 1930s with a series of two-storeyed terraced houses accessed via a new cul-de-sac (Polwarth Park) or off Polwarth Gardens and Place, Temple Park Crescent and Harden Place. **Figures 20** and **21** below show the areas as they had developed by 1948. Both areas, to the north and south of the canal, were overwhelmingly residential from the outset.

¹⁷ Rodger, Richard, 2001, *The Transformation of Edinburgh: Land, property and trust in the nineteenth century*, Cambridge University Press, pp 69-76

¹⁸ *Ibid*, pp 174-5

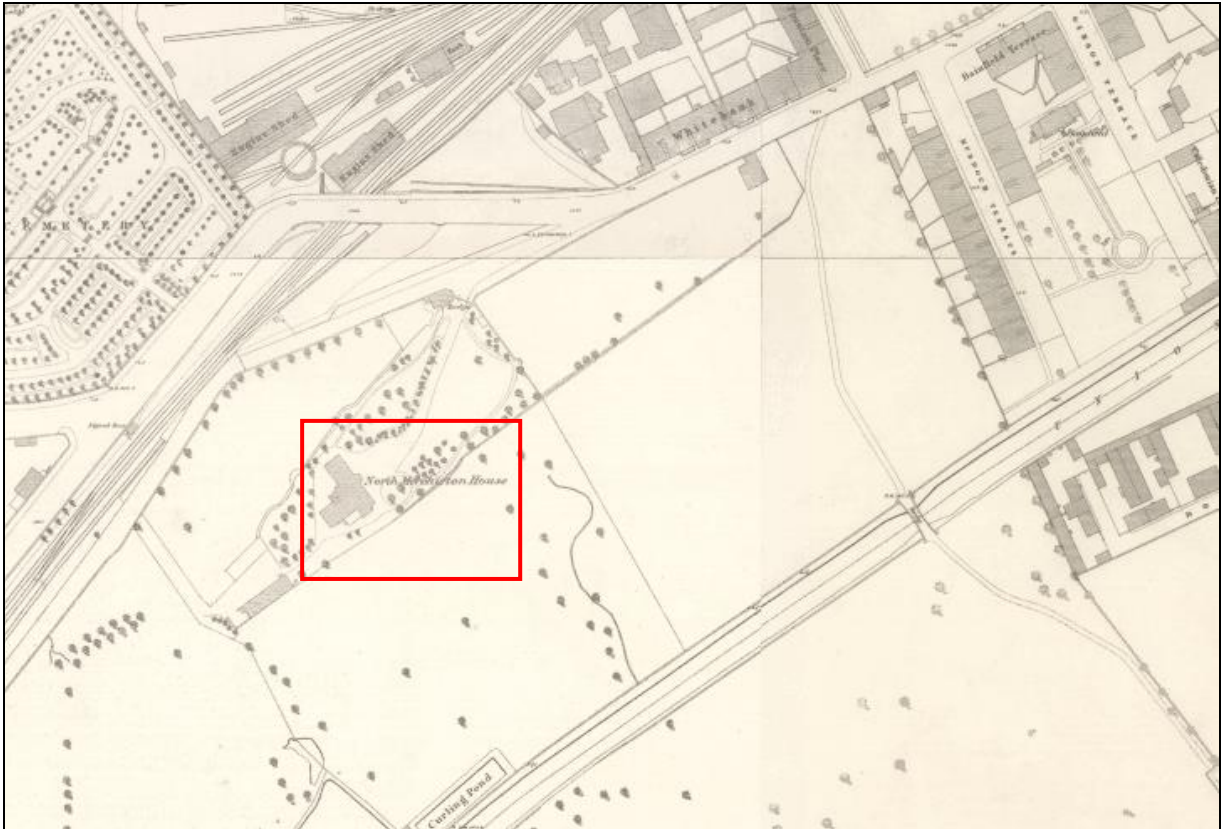


Figure 18: Extract from Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1:1056 map, 1877, showing North Merchiston House (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

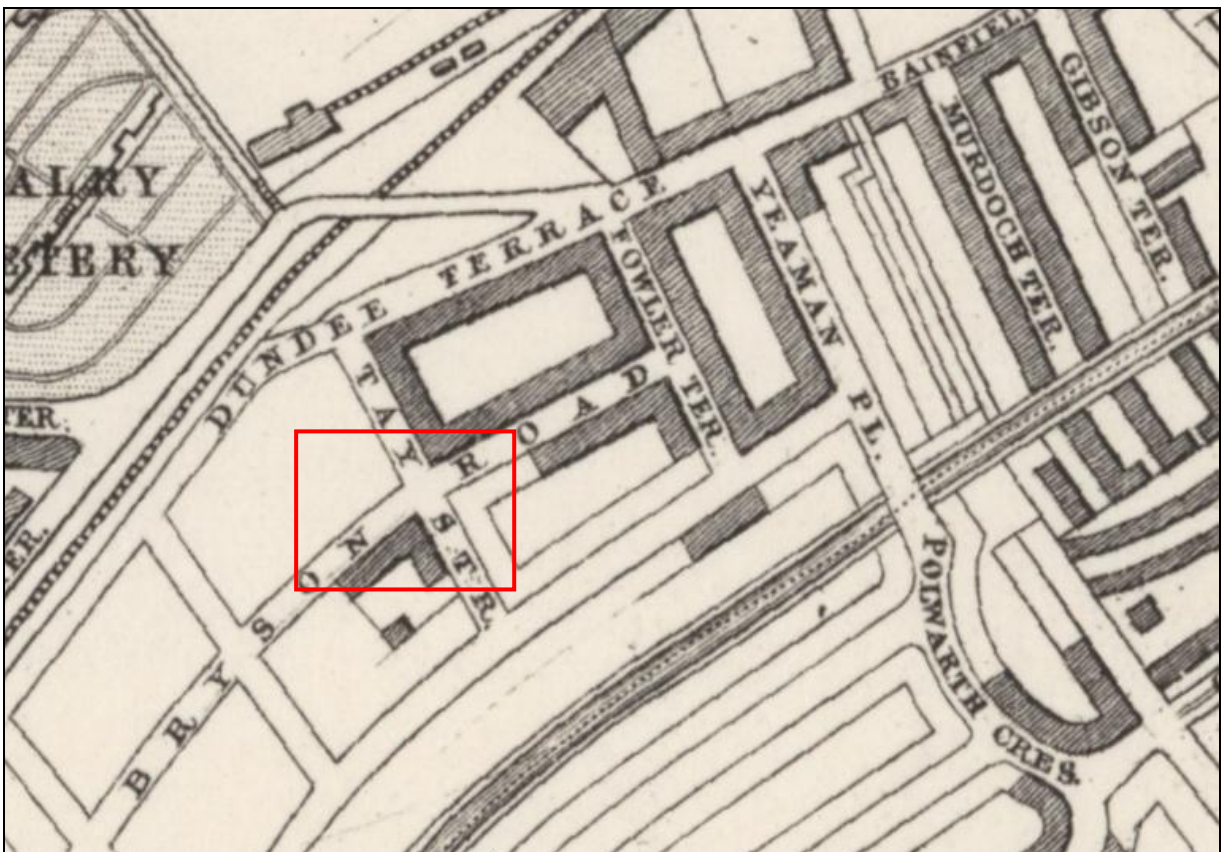


Figure 19: Extract from John Bartholomew's 'Plan of Edinburgh and Leith with Suburbs', 1882, with site of North Merchiston House replaced by new street layout (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)



Figure 20: Extract from Ordnance Survey Plan 36/2372 SE 1:1 250 map, 1948, showing street layout north of canal (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

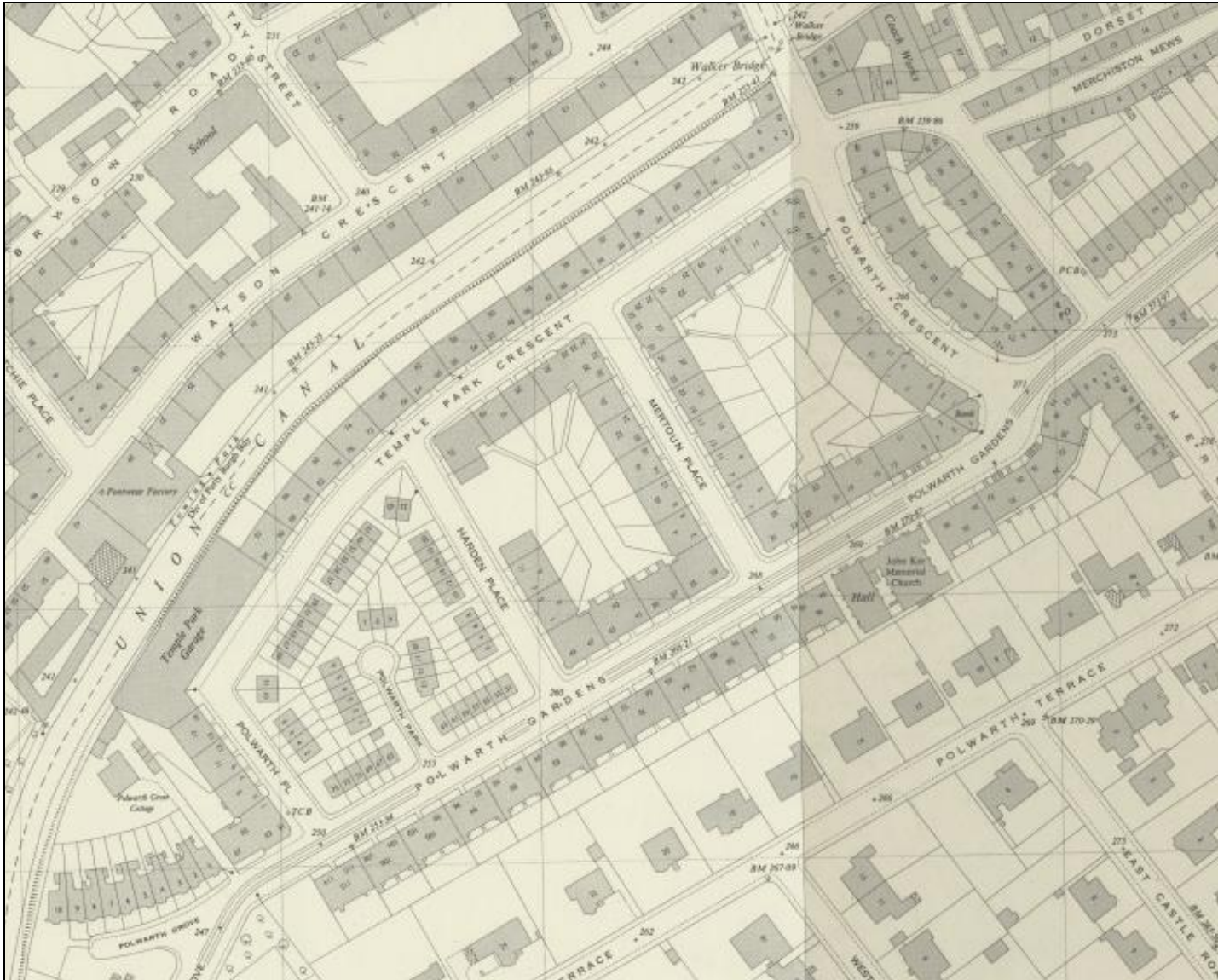


Figure 21: Extract from Ordnance Survey Plan 36/2372 SE 1:1 250 map, 1948, showing street layout south of canal (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

2.3 20th Century and Beyond

The canal was not to recover as a serious competitor to the railway. By 1922 all three basins were closed and then filled in (Lochrin by 1906, Ports Hamilton and Hopetoun in 1922). Many existing structures were swept away and new ones built in their place. The canal itself was filled in back to its current (2017) terminus. The large coal yard on the western side of Port Hamilton was built over as St Cuthbert's Bakery, while the north end of the basin became part of the foundations for St Cuthbert's Dairy. By 1923 St Cuthbert's Co-operative (established 1859) was one of the largest co-operatives in Britain and the opening of the bakery in 1925 and the dairy in 1927 was a sign of the thriving co-operative movement in general.¹⁹ The site of the Hopetoun Iron Foundry became first a roller skating rink and then the Coliseum – Edinburgh's largest cinema. The railway itself fell victim to 1960s cutbacks to the network, notably with Princes Street Station being closed in 1965,²⁰ and the railway line being given over to a high speed road into the city centre (West Approach Road, opened 1974) – maintaining its role as a barrier between Fountainbridge and the adjacent north. The whole Fountainbridge area had been defined by the presence of the railway and the canal. The closure of both ultimately contributed to the decline of Fountainbridge as an industrial area.

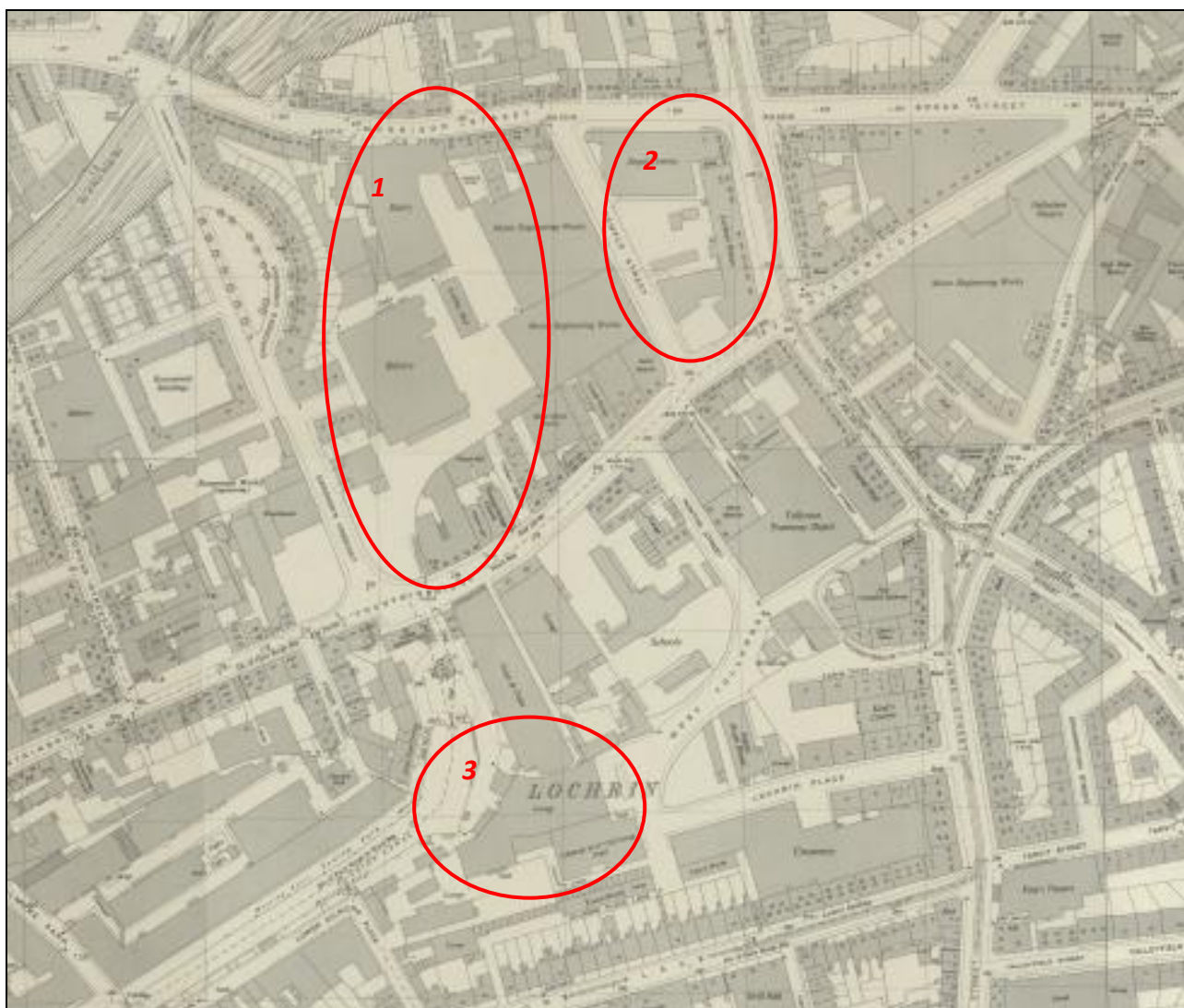


Figure 22: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1:2500 Plans NT2572/NT2473, 1947-8, showing redevelopment on site of canal basins (**1** – Port Hamilton; **2** – Port Hopetoun; **3** –Lochrin Basin) (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

¹⁹ <http://www.scotmid.coop/about-us/our-history/> [Accessed 23/08/2017]

²⁰ <https://canmore.org.uk/site/79884/edinburgh-princes-street-princes-street-station> [Accessed 23/08/2017]



Figure 23: View of workmen blocking up and infilling [Lochrin Basin](#), c.1906 (copied 2009) (Francis M Chrystal Collection, SC1130869 ©Crown copyright HES)



Figure 24: View of Port Hopetoun just prior to infilling, c.1922 (copied 2009) (Francis M Chrystal Collection, SC1133096 ©Crown copyright HES)

While several industries in the area closed down during the mid-20th century, the Fountain Brewery flourished. When the North British Rubber Works (then named UniRoyal) moved their premises out to Newbridge in 1966-8, the brewery expanded into the buildings vacated by the rubber works and other industrial premises in the area between the Union Canal and the main thoroughfare of Fountainbridge. At the end of the century the brewery complex dominated what has been defined in this report as the Canal and Industrial Core Area (see **Figure 1**). Subsequent takeovers, increased mechanisation and changes in

production processes meant the brewery closed in 2004.²¹ The site was almost completely cleared c.2006, with only the offices of the Rubber Works remaining, standing in glorious isolation due to its listed building status (C-listed), along with one (unlisted) tenement block, surrounded by a vast brownfield site of approximately 6½ hectares.



Figure 25: Aerial view of [Fountain Brewery](#), 1951 (copied 2004) (RAF Aerial Photography Collection (540/RAF/501, PFFO, 194), SC854467 ©Crown copyright HES)



Figure 26: Aerial view of [Fountain Park Leisure Centre](#), from south-east, 2014 (DP193050 ©Crown copyright HES)

²¹ <https://archiveshub.jisc.ac.uk/search/archives/ce7857aa-f49b-3204-9cee-51d55f6a7fe5?terms=%22The%20Fountain%20Brewery%22> [Accessed 23/08/2017]

The Fountain Park Leisure Centre complex was built in 1997-8 on the north side of Fountainbridge on a site formerly used by the brewery to store barrels and various other ancillary buildings and activities.²² In November 2011 City of Edinburgh Council purchased the entire site and a masterplan was passed for a major redevelopment of the site. At the time of writing this includes a relocated Boroughmuir High School, as well as new residential, office, retail and leisure facilities.²³ The former office block for the North British Rubber Works at the corner of Fountainbridge and Gilmore Park was threatened with demolition, but the building is now (2017) about to be converted and brought back into use as the new home of Edinburgh Printmakers.²⁴



Figures 27: View of former [North British Rubber Company](#), Fountainbridge/Gilmore Park, from north-east, 2014 (DP202945 ©Crown copyright HES)

²² <http://www.montagu-evans.co.uk/news/planning-and-leisure-agency-splash-at-fountain-park-for-montagu-evans/&highlight=fountain+park> [Accessed 23/08/2017]

²³ City of Edinburgh Council, *Item No 8.2, Report No CEC/68/11-12/C&F Boroughmuir High School: Purchase of Fountainbridge Site and Options for Future Development*, 24 November 2011 (accessed online via: http://www.google.co.uk/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&frm=1&source=web&cd=2&ved=0CCUQFjABahUKEwjeoL-V9pTJAhVDvBQKHdCOApw&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.edinburgh.gov.uk%2Fdownload%2Fmeetings%2Ffid%2F34203%2Fitem_82-boroughmuir_high_school_purchase_of_fountainbridge_site_and_options_for_future_development&usg=AFQjCNERJHOW4hAm8BqO69EOTFR3gi6kA) [Accessed 23/08/2017]

²⁴ <http://www.edinburghprintmakers.co.uk/Capital-Project> [Accessed 23/08/2017]



Figures 28: View of former [North British Rubber Company](#), Fountainbridge/Gilmore Park, from south-east, 2014 (DP202952 ©Crown copyright HES)



Figure 29: View of former North British Rubber Company, Fountainbridge/Gilmore Park, from south, 2014 (DP202947 ©Crown copyright HES)



Figure 30: View of former North British Rubber Company, Fountainbridge/Gilmore Park, from south-west, 2014 (DP202949 ©Crown copyright HES)

The banks of the Union Canal have seen a revival since the restoration of the canal route west as part of the Millennium Link project enabled the canal to be reopened as a navigation route in 2001.²⁵ This restoration has been a major contributing factor in the recent redevelopment of the former industrial zone of Edinburgh's western city centre. Several residential and commercial developments have sprung up along the banks of the canal, which has reinvigorated use of the canal towpaths.



Figure 31: Aerial view of Union Canal, Lochrin Basin and [Edinburgh Quay](#), from east-north-east, 2014 (DP193073 ©Crown copyright HES)

²⁵ <https://www.scottishcanals.co.uk/heritage/union-canal/> [Accessed 23/08/2017]



Figure 32: View of Union Canal, from south-west, showing brickwork of [former public wash house](#) wall at end of Yeaman Lane (left) and late 20th century development on Murdoch Terrace (centre), 2014 (DP199637 ©Crown copyright HES)



Figure 33: View of early 21st-century housing, at [Rope Walk](#) on south bank of Union Canal, from north-west, 2014 (DP199722 ©Crown copyright HES)



Figure 34: View of [New Lochrin Basin](#) on Union Canal, from west, 2014 (DP199725 ©Crown copyright HES)

The masterplan for the area also includes the redevelopment of north-eastern Fountainbridge, with much of the western portion of Brandfield Street, along with Nos 127-183 Fountainbridge and the majority of the east side of Grove Street south of the West Approach Road being demolished and replaced with modern residential developments.^{26 27} The 1920s and 30s buildings in the Port Hamilton area were demolished and replaced by offices in the early 21st century. Similarly, the buildings constructed on the site of Lochrin Basin at that time have also been cleared.



Figure 35: View of [McEwan Square](#) at Brandfield Street/Upper Grove Place, from south-west, 2016 (DP234211 ©Copyright HES)

²⁶ <http://www.7narchitects.com/projects/india-quay-fountainbridge/> [Accessed 23/08/2017]

²⁷ <http://www.oberlanders.co.uk/projects/master-planning/springside-fountainbridge> [Accessed 23/08/2017]



Figure 36: View of flats built at entrance to former Lochrin Basin, Lower Gilmore Place, from north-west, 2014 (DP195068 ©Crown copyright HES)



Figure 37: View of modern development on [Port Hamilton site](#), from west, 2016 (DP234212 ©Copyright HES)



Figure 38: View of modern development on [Port Hamilton site](#), from west, 2016 (DP234213 ©Copyright HES)

2.4 SUMMARY

Fountainbridge owes its character to its position close to the city centre, at first on the road to Glasgow, then as the terminus for the Union Canal and the Caledonian Railway. These factors made it an ideal place for industrial development as it was easy to bring raw materials in and send processed goods out. Accommodation was needed for the growing population, leading to residential areas being developed around the industrial heartland. Over time, industries rose and fell, the canal lost relevance and was partly filled in, and the railway line was replaced by a key arterial road. Most of the residential property extant in the area at the end of the 19th century is still standing and in the same use. Very few of the industrial buildings survive, with many sites going through multiple incarnations. For 200 years Fountainbridge has been reinventing itself – a process which continues to this day.

3. Areas of Townscape Character

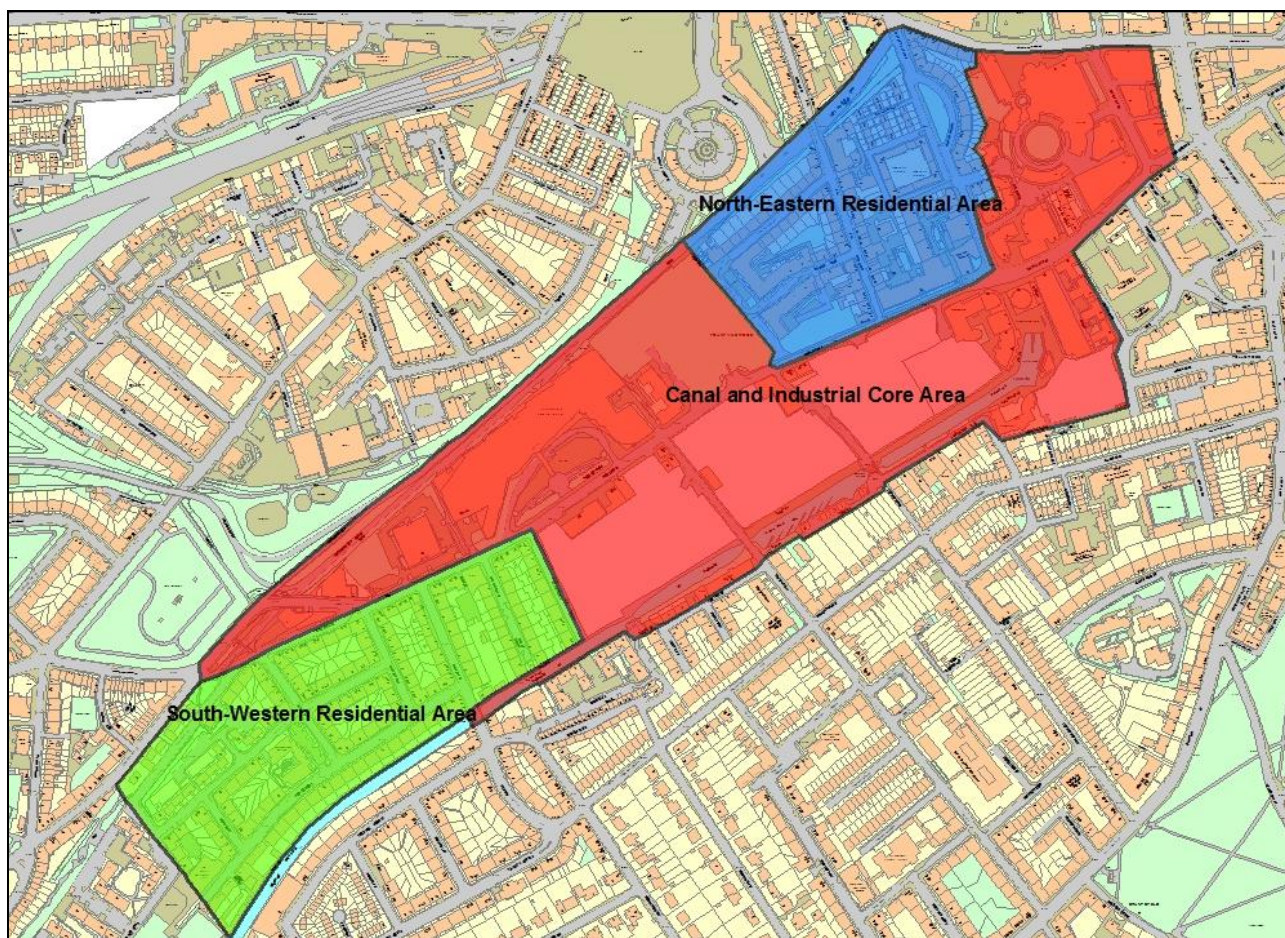


Figure 39: Modern day Fountainbridge and the three character areas identified in this study

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For the purpose of this study, three areas of distinct townscape character have been identified, and their characteristics are outlined in the following sections. The three areas are:

- Canal and Industrial Core
- North-Eastern Residential
- South-Western Residential

The Canal and Industrial Core Area of Townscape Character covers the areas between the West Approach Road and the Union Canal which were given over to industry for the majority of the 19th and 20th centuries.

The North-Eastern Residential Area of Townscape Character incorporates some of the oldest streets within Fountainbridge, including Gardner's Crescent and Grove Street.

The South-Western Residential Area of Townscape Character is comprised almost entirely of tenements. It was developed in the last 30 years of the 19th century and covers the area from Gibson Terrace to the edge of Harrison Park. Much of the land was part of the North Merchiston House Estate.

3.1 Canal and Industrial Core Area of Townscape Character

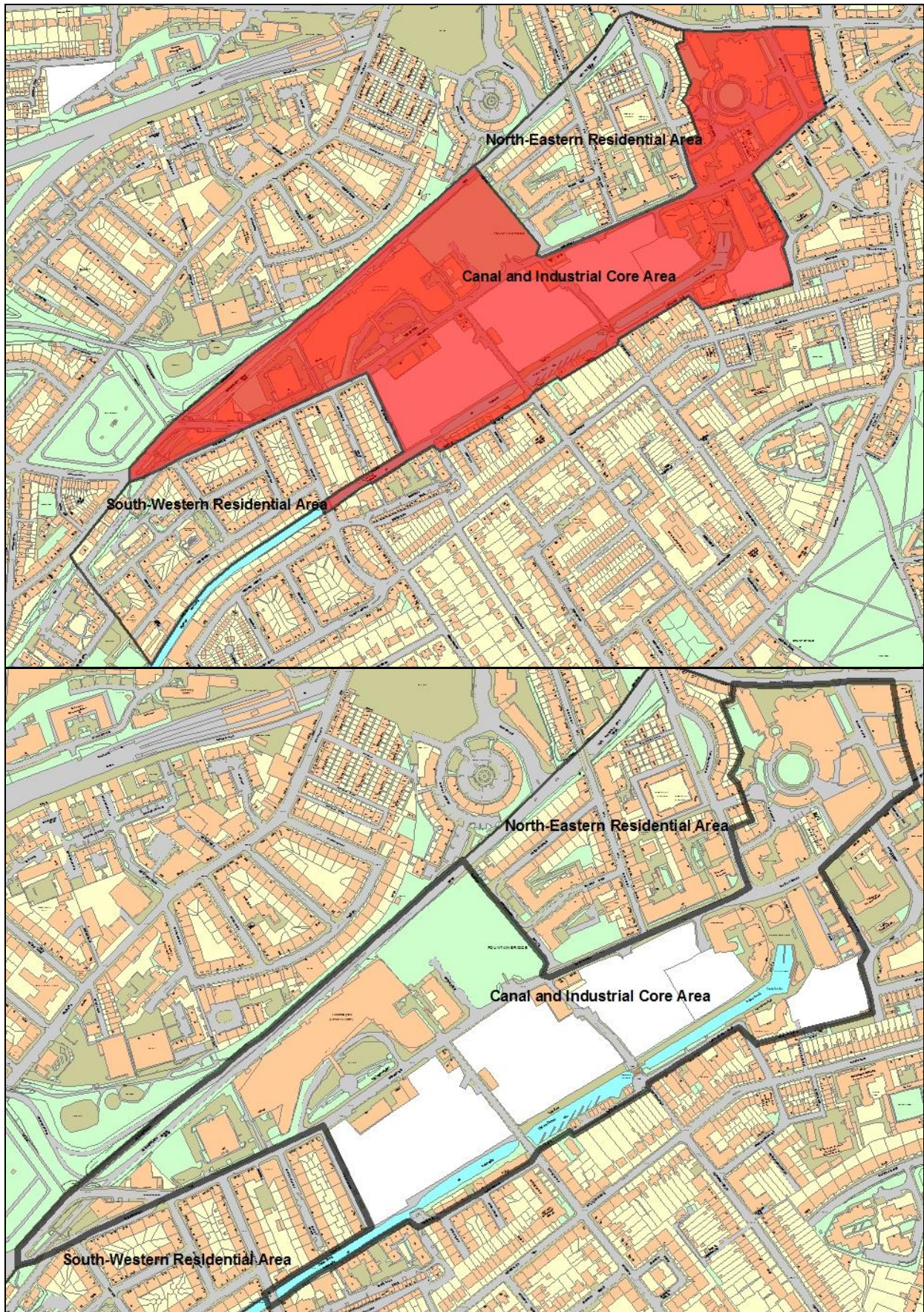


Figure 40: Canal and Industrial Core Area of Townscape Character
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As its name suggests, the Canal and Industrial Core Area of Townscape Character covers the area formerly occupied by the main industries which defined its development. The Union Canal is effectively the southern boundary, with the sites of the original canal basins at Lochrin, Port Hamilton and Port Hopetoun being the eastern boundary. The northern and western boundaries skirt the residential areas which developed alongside the industrial zone, tapering along the former railway line, now the West Approach Road, forming the western edge at Dundee Terrace.

3.1.1 Development History

The development of Fountainbridge as an industrial and manufacturing powerhouse is due to the construction of the Union Canal in 1818-22, followed by the Caledonian Railway a generation later in 1844. Prior to John Wood's map of 1831 the limited development in the area was residential in nature, along Morrison Street, Semple Street and Fountainbridge. Had the canal not been built then the area would no doubt have still been developed.

More than any other part of Fountainbridge, the Canal and Industrial Core Area of Townscape Character has experienced many phases of demolition and rebuild, often as a necessity to meet new industrial needs. Despite that, the street layout has been largely in place from an early date. Semple Street is shown, and named, on John Ainslie's map of 1804 (see **Figure 41**). Fountainbridge – Dundee Street has a long history as the main road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, and appears to have followed the same route since at least 1817, being marked on Robert Kirkwood's map of this date (see **Figure 42**). Gilmore Park and Viewforth are first shown and named on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:1056 map of 1852.

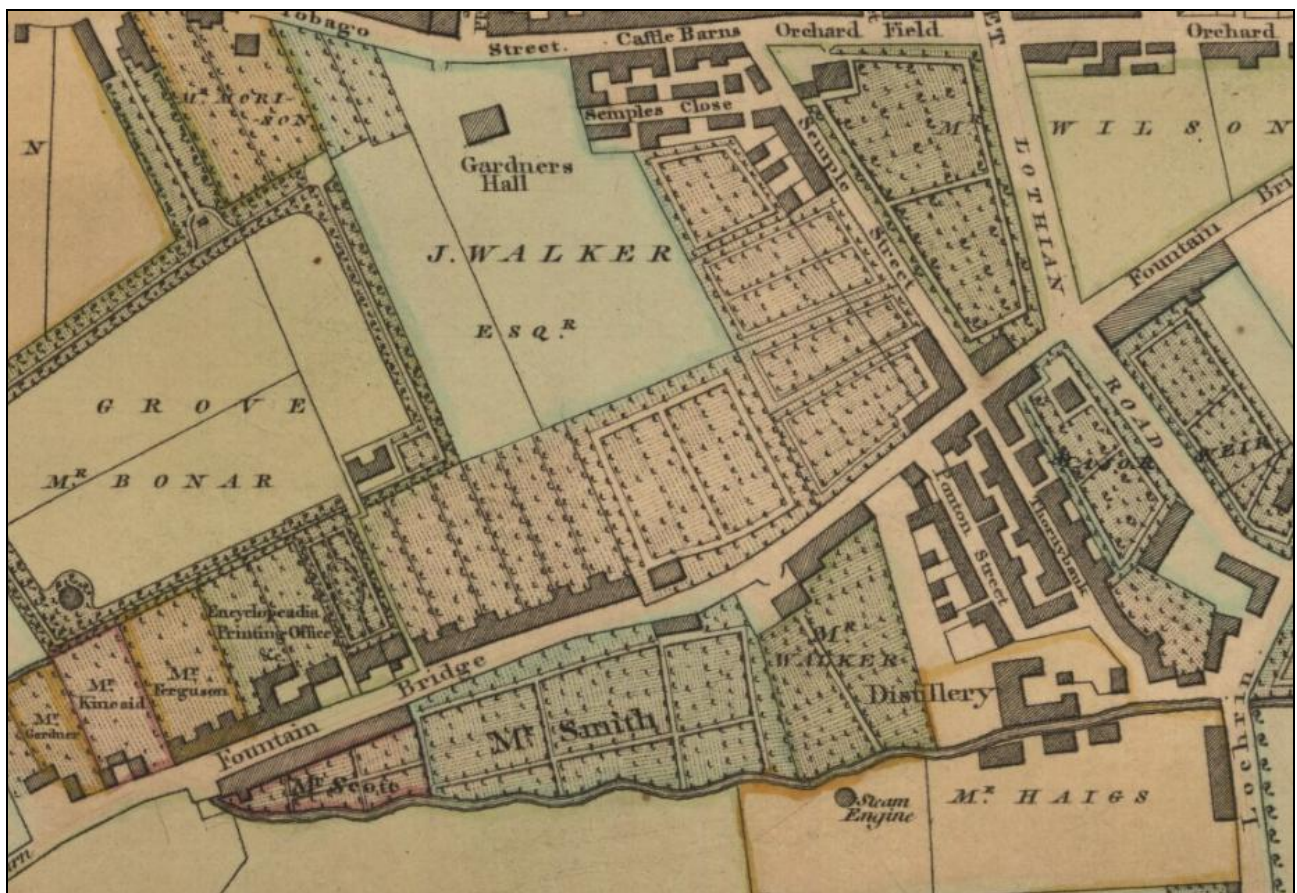


Figure 41: Extract from John Ainslie's 'Old and New Town of Edinburgh and Leith with proposed docks', 1804, showing Semple Street (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

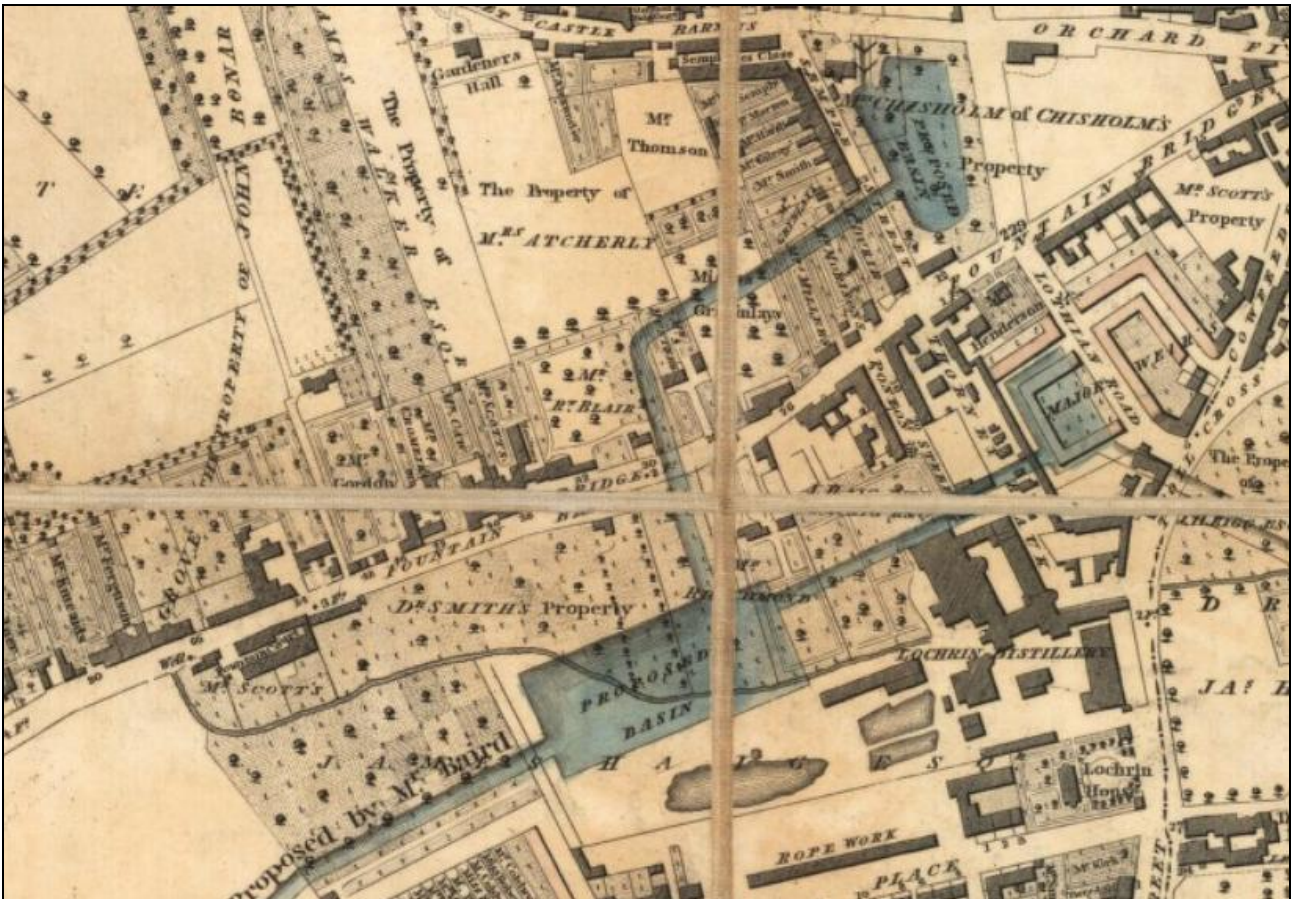


Figure 42: Extract from Robert Kirkwood's 'Plan of the City of Edinburgh and its environs', 1817 (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

James Kirkwood & Sons' map of 1821 (see **Figure 43**) depicts and names the Union Canal (opened 1822) along with its 'Inner Basin' (later Port Hopetoun, begun March 1818) and 'Outer Basin' (at Viewforth). Port Hamilton was built to the west of the 'Inner Basin' in 1823 as a coal basin, but does not appear on maps until the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:1056 map of 1852 (**Figure 45**). The Canal, originally the Edinburgh and Glasgow Union Canal, was 31.5 miles in length and due to its method of construction, following the same contour with no locks, it was nicknamed locally 'the Mathematical River'. The only locks on the canal were at its western end at Camelon, Falkirk, and this flight of locks (now demolished) connected the Union Canal with the earlier Forth and Clyde Canal.²⁸ Coal, lime, passage boats, building stone, iron and timber were the commodities from which, it was hoped, annual revenues would be raised to cover the cost of building the canal. Originally estimated by engineer Hugh Baird (1770-1827)²⁹ at £240,500, the actual cost was £461,760.³⁰ Animal waste (horse dung) was also removed by barge to the agricultural land outwith the city.³¹

²⁸ <http://www.fountainbridgeci.org.uk/node/29> [Accessed 23/08/2017]

²⁹ <http://www.scottish-places.info/people/famousfirst698.html> [Accessed 23/08/2017]

³⁰ RCAHMS, 2002, *Broadsheet 8: The Union Canal*, Edinburgh (available online: <http://canmore-pdf.rcahms.gov.uk/wp/00/WP003847.pdf>) [Accessed 23/08/2017]

³¹ see n.28, above



Figure 45: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:1056 map, 1852, showing Port Hamilton, surrounded by coal yards, and adjacent Port Hopetoun (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

Prior to the building of the canal, Williamson's Directory of 1784-5 lists some early industries in the area including: two brewers, Alexander Scott and Robert Semple, at Fountainbridge and Castlebarns (east end of Morrison Street) respectively; a 'late' tanner, John Walker on Fountainbridge; some retailers (spirit dealer, grocer and chemist); and some building contractors or 'wrights' on both Fountainbridge and Castlebarns.³² By 1817-18, the Post Office Directory also lists a slater and glazier, Alexander Rennie, on Tobago Street (later Morrison Street); James Haig and Son, distillers, at Lochrin along with Richard Porteous of Lochrin Distillery at Castlebarns; William Nicol, a tin and copper smith, in Semple Street by Hopetoun Basin; as well as bakers, grocers, spirit merchants/dealers, shoemakers, candlemakers and builders/wrights in the main thoroughfares (Fountainbridge, Semple Street, Castlebarns and Tobago Street).³³

3.1.2 The Industries of Fountainbridge

The presence of the canal and the railway attracted a range of industries to the area, particularly those requiring access to a readily available water supply as well as transportation for raw materials and finished products. The key industries which shaped Fountainbridge are discussed below, though the impact of the rubber works has been discussed earlier (see pp 17-18, 23-4).

Brewing and Distilling

Brewing was one of the main craft industries in the Fountainbridge area from the outset, and continued to have a presence into the late 20th century as there was access to good water via numerous wells, as well as open space to build on.

³² Williamson's Directory for the City of Edinburgh, Canongate, Leith and Suburbs, June 1784 to June 1785, Edinburgh, pp 77, 78, 90

³³ The Post Office Annual Directory, 1817-18, Edinburgh, pp 110, 196, 209, 217

As noted by Carter, the 'majority of wells in Edinburgh are, or were, used in connection with the brewing of beer', and 'the chemical suitability of the water from these wells was largely responsible for the growth of the brewing industry in Edinburgh'. Most of the water used for brewing in Edinburgh during the 19th and 20th century came from the sandstones in the lower part of the formation known as the Cementstone Group which outcrops over most of Edinburgh City. Four wells (one of which was disused at the time Carter was writing in 1965, all now out of use or subsumed into the city-wide water supply) are listed by Carter, with the water being used for brewing, washing and cooling.³⁴

As stated above, the 1784-5 Post Office Directory mentions 'Alex. Scott, brewer, Fountainbridge',³⁵ and John Ainslie's map of 1804 notes land in ownership of 'Mr Scott' adjacent to Dalry Burn (**Figure 46**), which may have contained a small brewery drawing water from the same source supplying a 'Well' depicted nearby on Robert Kirkwood's map of 1817 (**Figure 47**). Dalry Burn (referred to as the 'Common Sewer by Lochrin' on Alexander Kincaid's map of 1784) flows to the south of the Fountain Court buildings and heads west toward Lochrin and Tollcross, before being culverted on the northern edge of The Meadows.



Figure 46: Extract from John Ainslie's 'Old and New Town of Edinburgh and Leith', 1804, showing land owned by 'Mr Scott' (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)



Figure 47: Extract from Robert Kirkwood's 'Plan of the City of Edinburgh and its Environs', 1817, showing 'Well' at Fountain Court and 'Mr Scott's' land (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

³⁴ Carter, Anne V.F. (1965) 'Records of Wells in the Area of Scottish one-inch Geological Sheet Edinburgh (32)', Water Supply Papers of the Geological Survey of Great Britain Well Catalogue Series, p 1 (photocopy)

³⁵ Williamson's Directory for the City of Edinburgh, Canongate, Leith and Suburbs, June 1784 to June 1785, Edinburgh, p 77

Robert Semple (c.1724-1810)^{36 37} is also noted in the 1784-5 directory as brewer at Castle Barns (now Morrison Street),³⁸ and Alexander Kincaid's map of 1784 shows a courtyard arrangement of buildings which is most probably Semple's brewery (see **Figure 48**). Semple is listed until the 1797-8 directory,³⁹ and subsequent maps have the courtyard/close and adjacent street named for Semple (**Figure 49**).



Figure 48: Extract from Alexander Kincaid's 'Plan of the city and suburbs of Edinburgh', 1784, showing courtyard of buildings at Castle Barns, possibly Robert Semple's brewery (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)



Figure 49: Extract from John Ainslie's 'Old and New Town of Edinburgh and Leith', 1804, showing Semple Street and Close marked in vicinity of Semple's brewery (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

³⁶ [http://www.werelate.org/wiki/Person:Robert_Semple_\(28\)](http://www.werelate.org/wiki/Person:Robert_Semple_(28)) [Accessed 23/08/2017]

³⁷ Mackenzie, Rev. Robert D, 1902, *Kilbarchan: a parish history*, Paisley, pp 232-3 (accessed online at: https://dcms.lids.org/delivery/DeliveryManagerServlet?dps_pid=IE3997634) [Accessed 23/08/2017]

³⁸ *Williamson's Directory for the City of Edinburgh, Canongate, Leith and Suburbs, June 1784 to June 1785*, Edinburgh, p 78

³⁹ *The Edinburgh Directory July 1797 to July 1798*, Edinburgh, p 172

Kincaid's map of 1784 also depicts, but does not name, Lochrin Distillery, as a courtyard surrounded by buildings which were modified and named by John Ainslie's map of 1804 as 'Distillery' in the Lochrin area (see **Figures 50** and **51**). Haig brothers James (1755-1833) and John (1758-1819) established the Lochrin Distillery in 1780 reusing and adapting what was formerly Robert Gray's Brewery from 1731.⁴⁰



Figure 50: Extract from Alexander Kincaid's 'Plan of the city and suburbs of Edinburgh', 1784, showing courtyard of buildings at Lochrin, possibly Lochrin Distillery (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

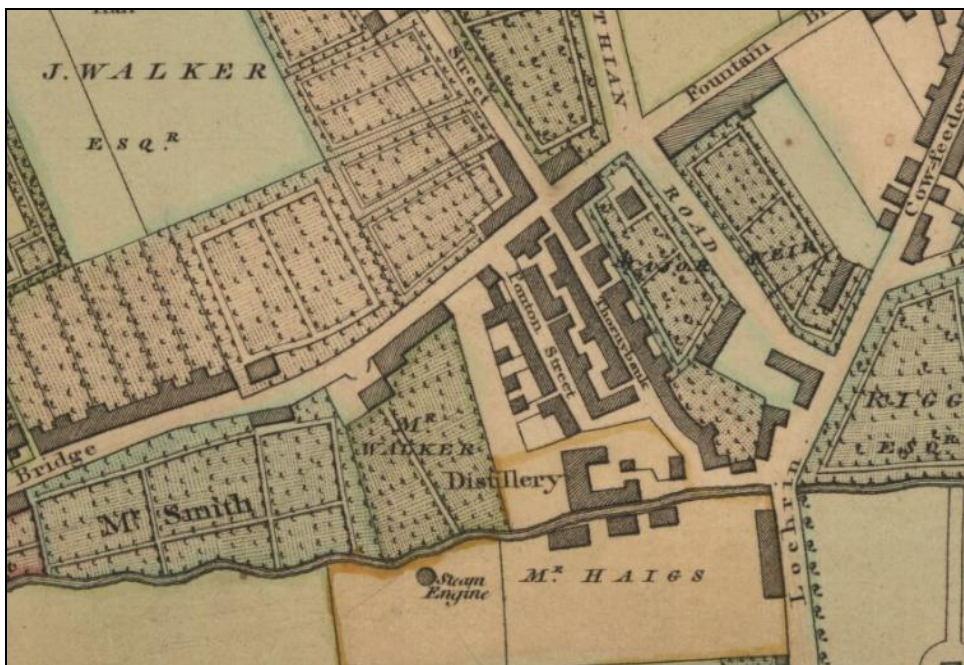


Figure 51: Extract from John Ainslie's 'Old and New Town of Edinburgh and Leith', 1804, showing Lochrin Distillery marked (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

⁴⁰ Easton, Drew (ed), 1988, *By the Three Great Roads, A History of Tollcross, Fountainbridge and the West Port*, Aberdeen, p 48

The distillery is still depicted and intact but shown as 'Disused' by the time of the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:1056 map of 1852. There is a clear correlation between the buildings shown on Robert Kirkwood's map of 1817 and the Ordnance Survey's 1852 map (see **Figures 52** and **53**), with the small granary, bonded warehouses, malt houses and kiln house (shown as 'ruins' on the 1852 map) identifiable in the earlier map. Three ponds shown to the west of the distillery are gone by 1852, with the westerly one replaced by Lochrin Basin and the sites of the other two ponds depicted as drained, open areas with a belt of trees suggesting their outline. The north-western corner of the distillery was demolished in the 1840s to make way for the Edinburgh Slaughterhouses.



Figures 52 and 53: Extracts from Robert Kirkwood's 'Plan of the City of Edinburgh and its Environs', 1817 (left) and Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:1056 map, 1852 (right), showing comparison of plans of Lochrin Distillery (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

The Fountain Brewery was opened in 1856 by William McEwan (1827-1913).⁴¹ The brewery was established in Fountainbridge to take advantage of the spring water supply as well as access to transport via the Union Canal and the Caledonian Railway. By 1900, McEwan's held 90% of the north-east England trade, and had expanded in the 1860s into colonial export trade including Australia, South Africa and India via the family-owned shipping line. By 1889 it was the largest brewery in the UK under a single owner.⁴² In 1907, William McEwan & Co Ltd acquired Boroughloch Brewery, Buccleuch Street, Edinburgh from Alexander Melvin & Co, and in 1931 merged with William Younger & Co Ltd of Abbey Brewery, in Edinburgh's Holyrood Road, to form Scottish Brewers. The brewery became part of Scottish & Newcastle Breweries in 1960, and was rebuilt and expanded in 1973 when it took over the site of the North British Rubber Company (by then, UniRoyal) on its relocation to Newbridge. The Fountain Brewery site closed in 2004⁴³ with brewing transferring to the Caledonian Brewery, further west on Slateford Road.



Figure 54: Extract from Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1:1056 map, 1877, showing Fountain Brewery and associated ancillary buildings along Fountainbridge (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

⁴¹ <http://www.scottish-places.info/features/featurefirst6507.html> [Accessed 23/08/2017]

⁴² <http://www.mcewans.co.uk/our-history/?age-verified=390e99d0f9> [Accessed 23/08/2017]

⁴³ <https://archiveshub.jisc.ac.uk/search/archives/ce7857aa-f49b-3204-9cee-51d55f6a7fe5?terms=%22William%20McEwan%20%26%09%09Co%20Ltd%2C%201889-%20%2C%22> [Accessed 23/08/2017]

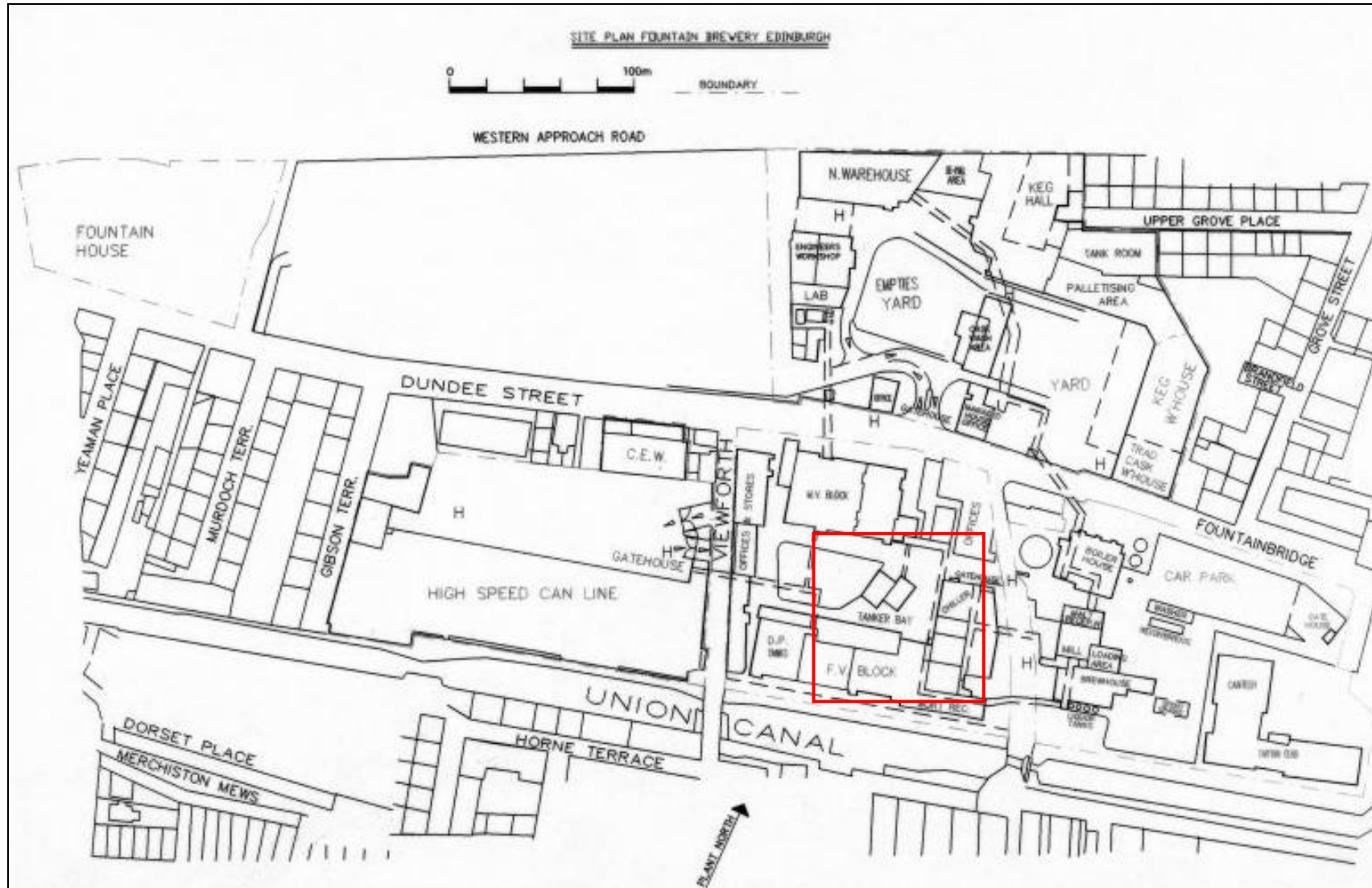


Figure 55: Copy of plan showing layout of [Fountain Brewery](#) in 1990 (copied 2007), with the original site to the top right of the plan. To the south of Fountainbridge/Dunee Street is the result of the 1973 expansion when the brewery extended into the recently vacated North British Rubber Company premises. The area in red marks the site of the former Castle Silk Mills (SC1073277 ©Crown Copyright HES)



Figure 56: View of original Fountain Brewery buildings on north side of Fountainbridge, 1967 (copied 2000) (John R Hume Collection, SC590232 ©Crown Copyright HES)

Metal Industries

A series of foundries and metalwork manufacturers were also set up in Fountainbridge during the 19th century. In 1849, eminent sculptor Sir John Robert Steell (1804-92) established a bronze foundry at the junction of Grove Lane and Fountainbridge producing small castings such as decorative mouldings and machine parts.^{44 45} This stood on the site originally occupied by the 'Encyclopaedia Printing Office' named on John Ainslie's map of 1804 (see **Figure 57**).



Figure 57: Extract from John Ainslie's 'Old and New Town of Edinburgh and Leith with proposed docks', 1804, showing 'Encyclopaedia Printing Office' on Fountainbridge (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

⁴⁴ <https://www.era.lib.ed.ac.uk/handle/1842/4048> [Accessed 23/08/2017]

⁴⁵ *The Post Office Annual Directory, 1849-50*, Edinburgh, p 121



Figure 58: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:1056 map, 1852, showing Bronze Foundry on site of Encyclopaedia Printing Office (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

Further east, on the east bank of the canal as it passes north under 'Draw Bridge No.2' (see **Figure 59**), James Learmonth & Co's Hopetoun Foundry made all sorts of castings such as railings, machine parts and household goods. First appearing in the Post Office Directory in 1838-9,⁴⁶ the foundry is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:1056 map of 1852. The layout shows a typical foundry of the period comprising a large courtyard with buildings around for storage and packing, the foundry itself, with pattern store, casting floor, and a finishing shop containing machine tools. The main office and reception would have opened onto Fountainbridge, with entry to the courtyard via the lane to the east. A second large iron foundry was established on the adjacent site to the east by the time of the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1:1056 map of 1877 (see **Figure 60**), and both foundries continued to operate until the turn of the 20th century. The site of Learmonth's foundry fronting Fountainbridge was converted to house the Grand Roller Skating Rink in 1909, before becoming the Coliseum picture house in 1911 and subsequently the renowned Palais de Danse from 1920.^{47 48} Latterly a bingo hall, the buildings were demolished in 2016 as part of the redevelopment of the Fountainbridge area.

⁴⁶ *The Post Office Annual Directory, 1838-9*, Edinburgh, p 67

⁴⁷ <http://www.scottishcinemas.org.uk/etcc/ETCC.2.Tollcross.pdf> [Accessed 23/08/2017]

⁴⁸ <http://www.scotsman.com/heritage/people-places/lost-edinburgh-the-palais-de-danse-1-3698987> [Accessed 23/08/2017]

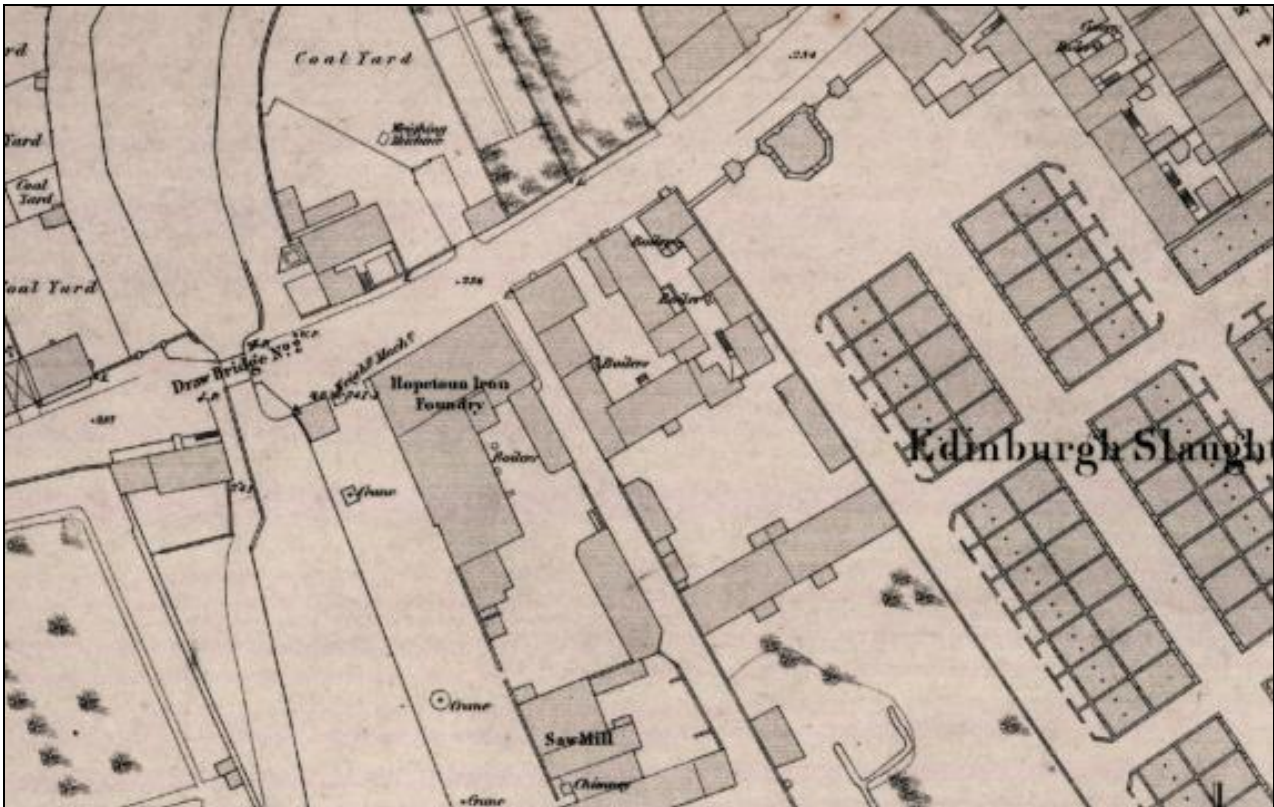


Figure 59: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:1056 map, 1852, showing James Learmonth & Co's Hopetoun Iron Foundry (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)



Figure 60: Extract from Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1:1056 map, 1877, showing neighbouring iron foundries (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

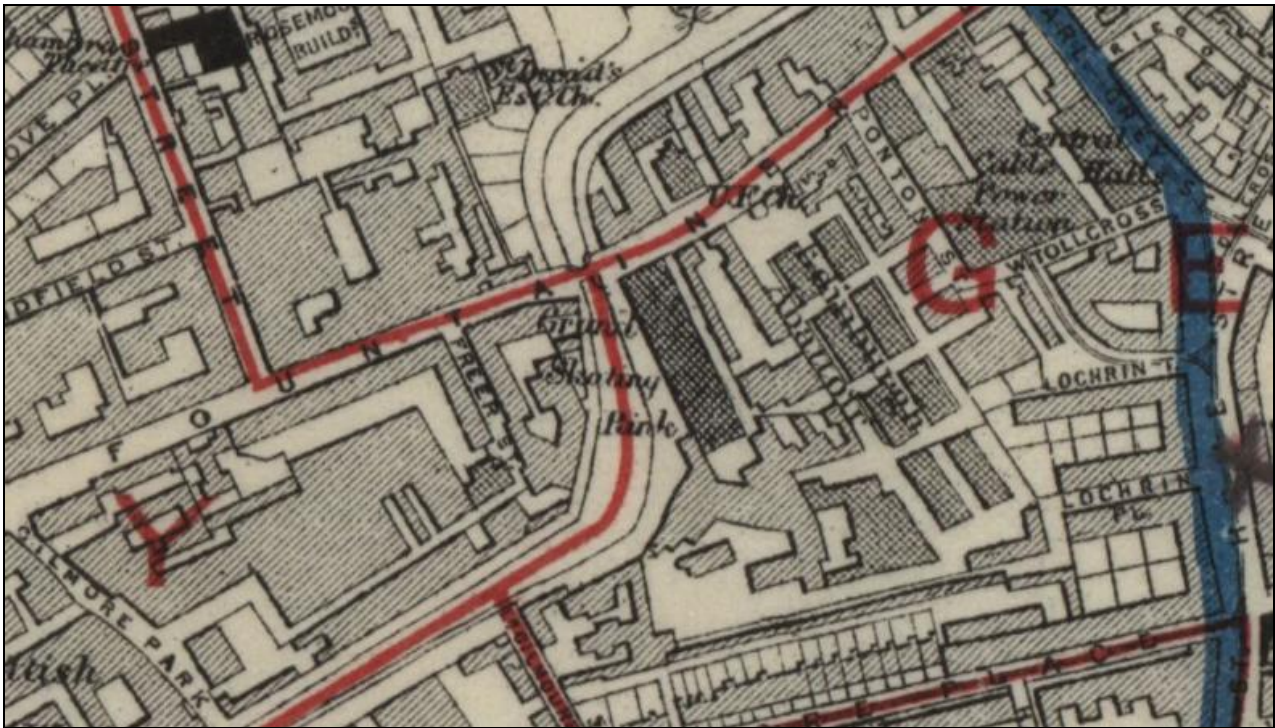


Figure 61: Extract from W & AK Johnston's 'Post Office Plan of Edinburgh, Leith and Portobello, with suburbs', 1910-11, showing 'Grand Skating Rink' on site of Hopetoun Iron Foundry (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)



Figure 62: View of Fountainbridge elevation of [Coliseum, 125 Fountainbridge](#), former iron foundry, 1906-30 (copied 2009) (Francis M Chrystal Collection, SC1131124 ©Crown copyright HES)

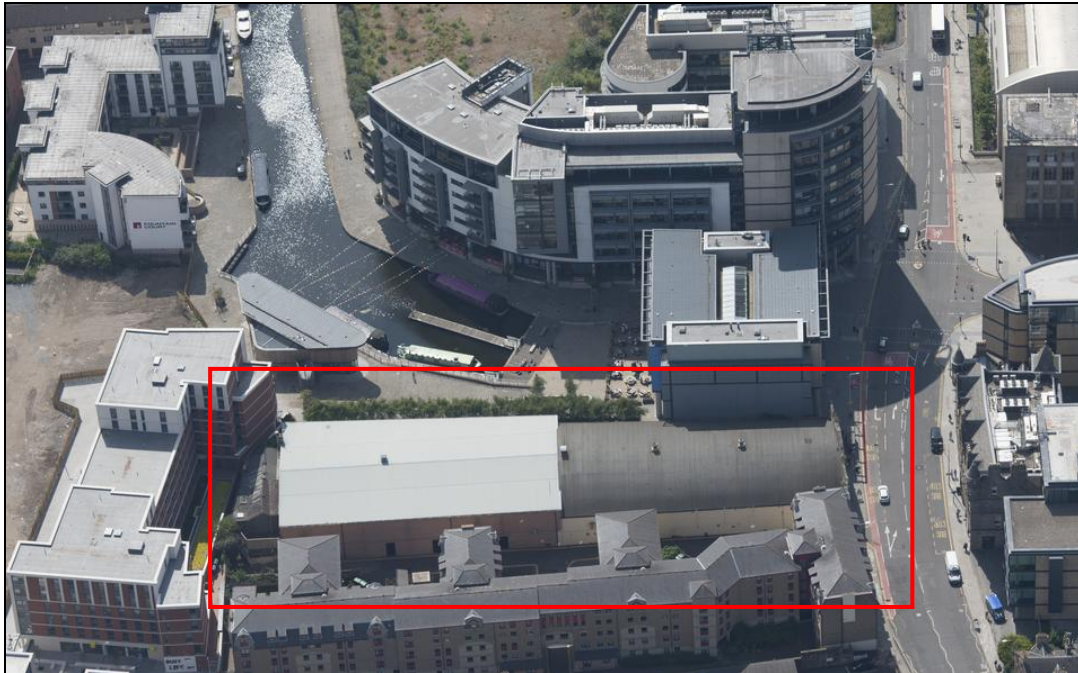


Figure 63: Aerial view showing former Palais de Dance on site of iron foundry, fronting onto Fountainbridge, prior to demolition, 2014 (DP193070 ©Crown copyright HES)

To the western edge of the area, a cluster of iron works and associated businesses were set up between the Canal and Fountainbridge. This was the site for the Bainfield Iron and Wire Works and Caledonian Engine Works which continued to occupy the southern portion of the eastern side of Gibson Terrace from the mid-19th century (see **Figure 64**), being joined by the Etna Iron Foundry in the 1890s. All survived until demolition in 1957 when a larger building was erected as part of the Viewforth Works' rubber hose factory. When Fountain Brewery took over the site in 1973, it became part of the high-speed canning plant until closure of the brewery in 2004.



Figure 64: Extract from Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1:1056 map, 1877 (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

The site was cleared in 2011⁴⁹ and has recently (2014) been redeveloped to create student residences for Napier University as part of the overall masterplan for Fountainbridge. Designed by Allan Murray Architects, the seven five-, six- and seven-storeyed blocks containing a total of 117 flats to house 778 students, are clad in varying shades of grey and brightly coloured metal, with contrasting brown plank cladding between windows.⁵⁰



Figure 65: View of Napier University's student residences on eastern side of [Gibson Terrace](#), from south-west, 2014 (DP203164 ©Crown copyright HES)

Textiles

John Ainslie's map of 1804 shows two parcels of land in ownership of 'Mr Gilmour', with Lochrin House (unnamed on Ainslie's map, shown in **Figure 66**) and its gardens laid out at the Lochrin end of the unnamed street.



Figure 66: Extract from John Ainslie's 'Old and New Town of Edinburgh and Leith with the proposed docks', 1804, showing lands in ownership of 'Mr Gilmour' (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

This street had been named Gilmour Place by the time of Robert Kirkwood's map of 1817 (see **Figure 67**), and a 'Ropework' had been built by Samuel Gilmour (d.1812)⁵¹ opposite No 11 Gilmour Place (depicted in

⁴⁹ Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd, 2012, *Fountainbridge Student residences, Edinburgh: Archaeological trial trenching and Excavation*, Edinburgh, pp 1-2

⁵⁰ <http://www.napier.ac.uk/study-with-us/accommodation/bainfield> [Accessed 23/08/2017]

⁵¹ Constable, Archibald, 1812, *The Scots Magazine and Edinburgh Literary Miscellany: Volume 74*, Edinburgh, p 566 (reporting death 'At Gilmore Place' of 'Mr Samuel Gilmore, rope-maker') (Accessed online via: <https://books.google.co.uk/books?id=I18AAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA566&lpg=PA566&dq=ropemaker+gilmore+place+edinburgh&source=bl&ots=xXA9QCwo9p&sig=ehSlhclgDccQXtpJRGWJUn53iJE&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0CDgQ6AEwBWovChMlyJ>)

ownership of 'Mr Gilmours Heirs'). The ropework is not mentioned in the Post Office Directory for 1817-18, although the directory does list both 'Gilmour, Robert, 112 Grassmarket' and 'Gilmour and Gibson, ropemakers, 103 Grassmarket'.⁵²



Figure 67: Extract from Robert Kirkwood's 'Plan of the City of Edinburgh and its Environs', 1817, showing 'Gilmour Place' and 'Rope Work' (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

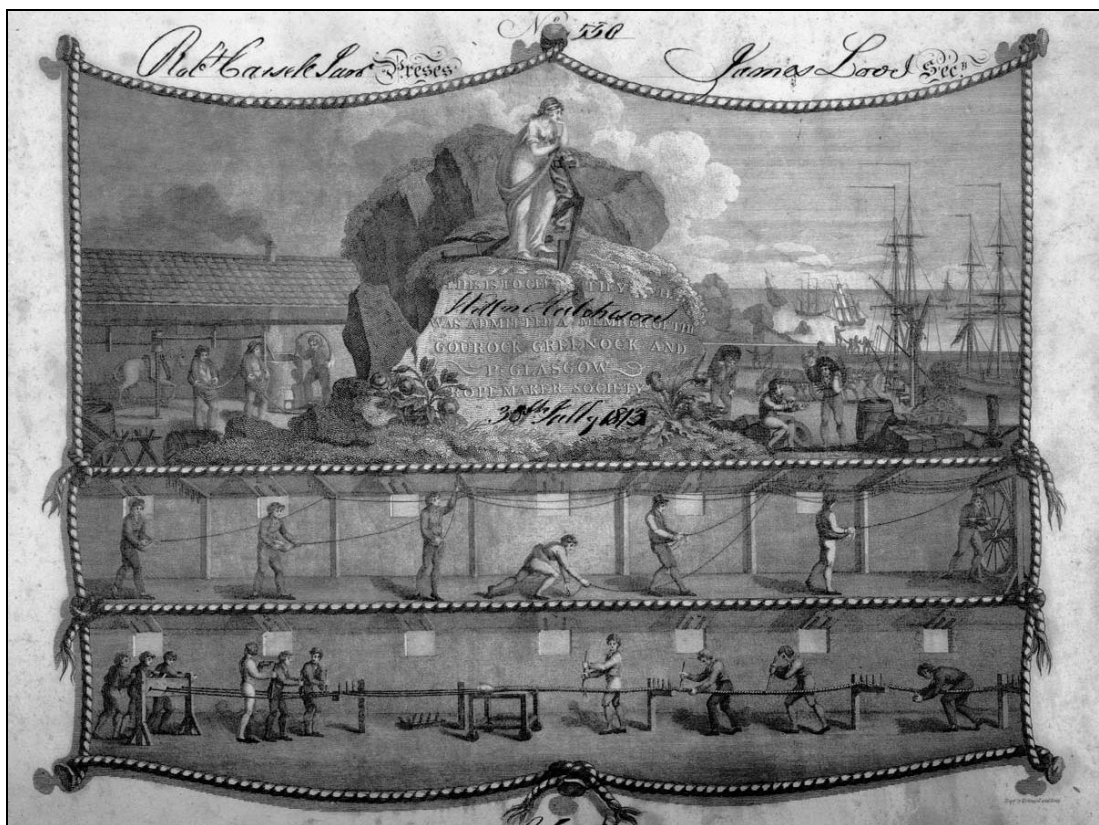


Figure 68: Copy of vignette of Gourock Ropeworks, 1813 (copied 1997). Samuel Gilmour's ropework on Gilmore Place would probably have taken a similar form. (SC344761 ©Crown copyright HES)

[GH1s2XyQIVim8UCh1VMgkQ#v=onepage&q=ropemaker%20gilmore%20place%20edinburgh&f=false](https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSK3-3?i=100&cc=1424000) [Accessed 23/08/2017]

⁵² The Post Office Annual Directory, 1817-18, Edinburgh, p 100

The ropeworks seems to have transferred to the canalside in the late 19th century, with a ropewalk appearing on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1:2500 (Edinburghshire Sheet III.11) map of 1908 (see **Figure 69**) running alongside the south bank of the canal between Leamington Road and Viewforth.

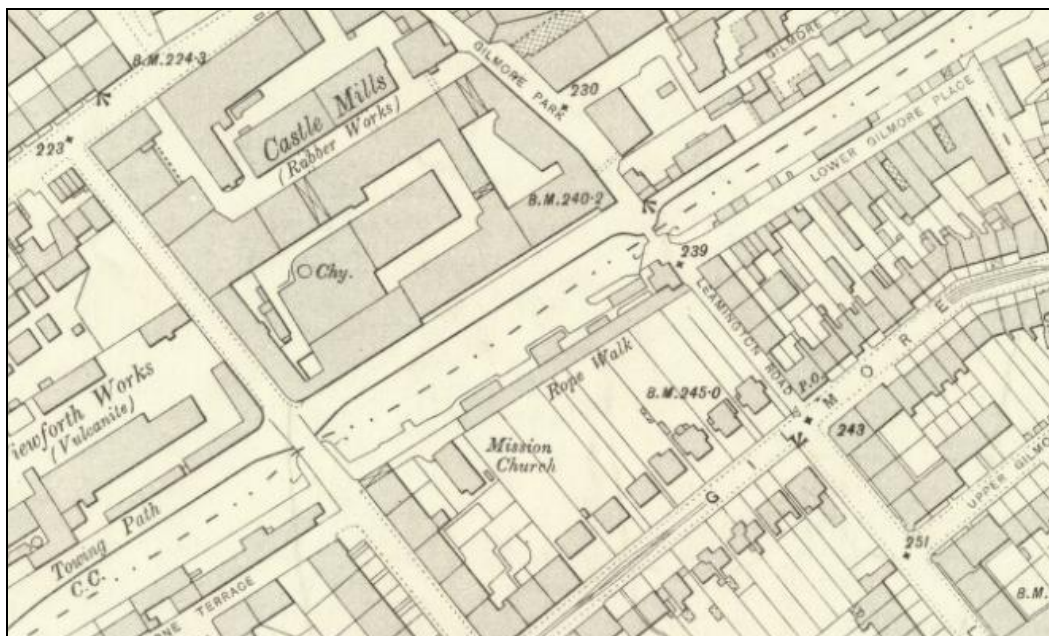


Figure 69: Extract from Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1:2500 map (Edinburghshire Sheet III.11), 1908, showing rope walk by Union Canal (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

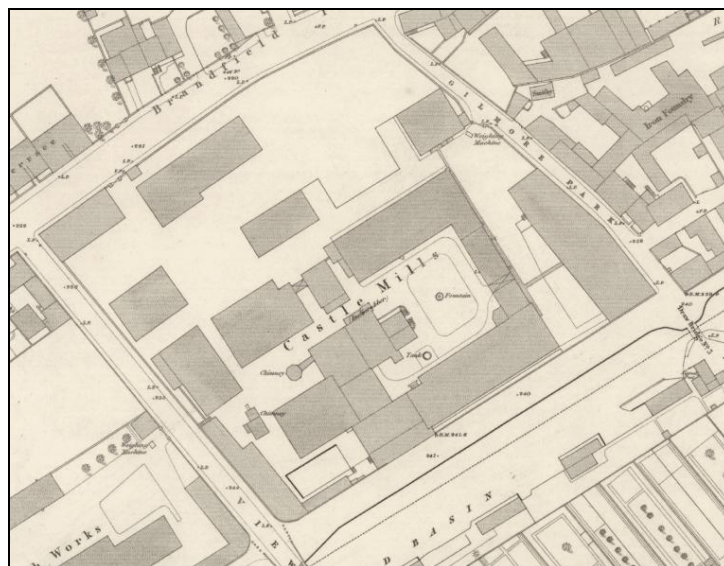
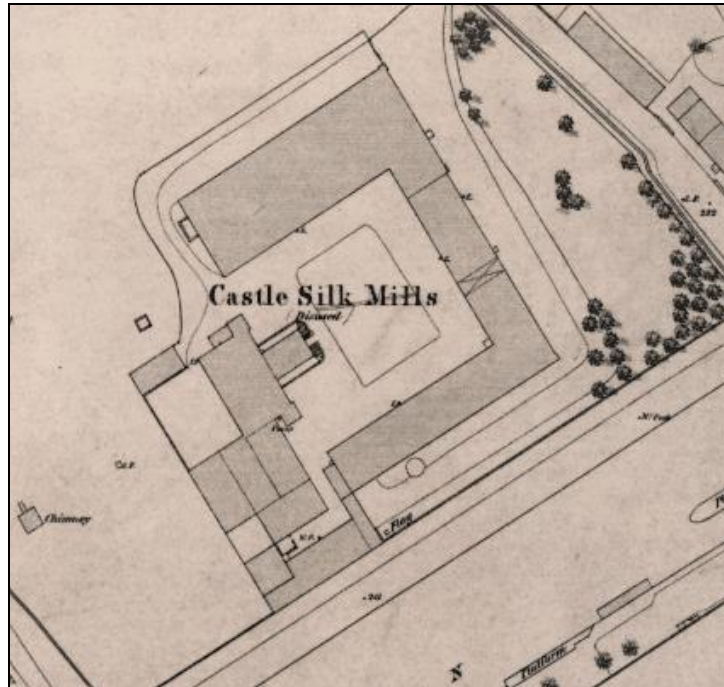
This ropeworks is noted in the Post Office Directories from 1893-4 under 'Elgin & McPake, Gilmore Rope and Twine Works, Leamington Road', then later (from 1916-17 directory) by A Howden, who manufactured rope here until the early 1950s.⁵³ Evidence of the ropeworks survives in the present-day street name, as well as some surviving walling on the southern side of the street.



Figure 70: View of site of former Rope Walk on south side of canal, from north-east, 2016 (DP201456 ©Copyright HES)

⁵³ *The Post Office Annual Directory, 1893-4, Edinburgh, p 92; Ibid, 1916-17, p 181; Ibid, 1950-1, p 226*

William Casey & Co took advantage of the water supply from the canal to establish the Castle Silk Mills, spinning 'yarn from silk waste' in 1836-7,⁵⁴ a process that continued under several operating names until 1845-6, based on entries in the Post Office Directories.⁵⁵ The New Statistical Account (1845) states that 'A silk mill was established some years ago in the vicinity of the city of Edinburgh, but it had not been successful'.⁵⁶ It therefore appears that the silk mills had failed as a concern by 1844-5, and is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:1056 map of 1852 as 'Disused' (see **Figure 71**).



Figures 71 and 72: Extracts from Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd Edition 1:1056 maps of 1852 and 1877, showing the Castle Mills site before and after being taken over by North British Rubber Company (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

⁵⁴ Sale advert, *The Glasgow Herald*, 7th April 1845, p 1 (accessed online via: <https://news.google.com/newspapers?nid=GGgVawPscysC&dat=18450407&printsec=frontpage&hl=en>) [Accessed 23/08/2017]

⁵⁵ *The Post Office Annual Directory, 1837-8*, Edinburgh, p 19; *Ibid*, 1839-40, p 21 (William Casey & Co); *Ibid*, 1840-1, p 36; *Ibid*, 1841-2, p 37 (Edinburgh Silk Yarn Co); *Ibid*, 1842-3, p 37 (Edinburgh New Silk Yarn Co); *Ibid*, 1843-4, p 37; *Ibid*, 1845-6, p 40 (Edinburgh Castle Mill)

⁵⁶ <http://stat-acc-scot.edina.ac.uk/link/1834-45/Edinburgh/Edinburgh/1/738/> [Accessed 23/08/2017]

Due to the mill's failure, an auction of the site and machinery was announced on 7th April 1845.⁵⁷ The auction notice pointed out that the mills had been 'erected in the years 1836 and 1837'. While emphasising the closeness to transport links (100 yards from Port Hopetoun Basin on the Union Canal, less than 'half a mile distant' of the Edinburgh & Glasgow Railway, 2.5 miles from Leith, and the proposed North British Railway due to be completed the following year) it is also pointed out that with little rearrangement and cost it could be converted to flax production. The site was advertised as steam powered – a chimney is depicted to the west of the main buildings on maps – and could accommodate 350-400 workers.

The Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:1056 map of 1852 (see **Figure 71**) shows a U-shaped building with entry to the five-acre complex from what became Gilmore Park and what appears to be a rather grand entrance within the courtyard with a double flight of stairs. This was probably the engine house. The auction particulars describe Castle Silk Mills as a 'half of an oblong quadrangle', built of freestone, with the 'engine-house detached in the centre of it'. The sales particulars also state that another range could be added to 'complete the square'. The north side is noted as being five-storeyed-plus-attic, while the east and south sides are three-storeyed-plus-attic, with each storey being 11 feet in height. The machinery within the complex is listed, including the makers' names.

The reference to 'completing the square' echoes plans to create a similar layout at Deanston cotton mill near Stirling.⁵⁸ This layout maximised the application of overhead drive mechanisms for loom operation and processing machinery. The narrow east range is 'Arkwright' in style – the particular type of industrial architecture of the textile industry throughout the late 18th and 19th centuries, named after Sir Richard Arkwright (1732-92), a leading figure in the Industrial Revolution.⁵⁹



Figure 73: Aerial view showing [Castle Mills](#) alongside the Union Canal, with the southern block under reconstruction, 1929 (copied 2014) (Aerofilms Collection, SC1452001 ©Crown copyright HES)

The site was obviously not sold, for there is an 'adjourned sale' advertisement in the Glasgow Herald of 7th May 1847, where the whole site and contents are being offered at a suggested price of £10,500.⁶⁰ The site

⁵⁷ Sale advert, *The Glasgow Herald*, 7th April 1845, p 1 (accessed online via: <https://news.google.com/newspapers?nid=GGgVawPscysC&dat=18450407&printsec=frontpage&hl=en>) [Accessed 23/08/2017]

⁵⁸ <https://canmore.org.uk/site/24775/deanston-deanston-mills> [Accessed 23/08/2017]

⁵⁹ <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Richard-Arkwright> [Accessed 23/08/2017]

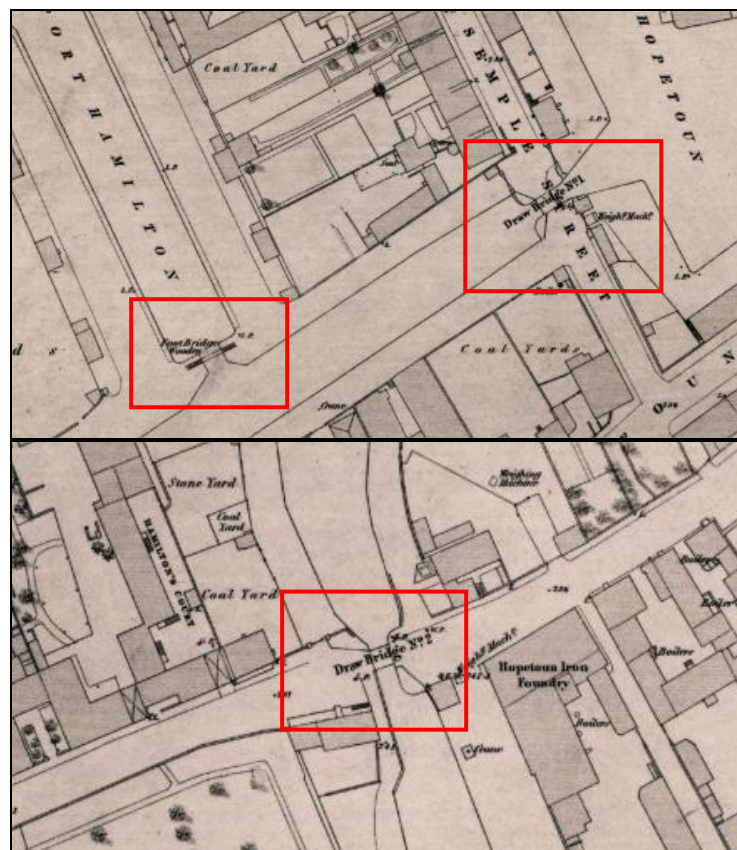
⁶⁰ Sale advert, *The Glasgow Herald*, 7th May 1847, p 1 (Accessed online via: <https://news.google.com/newspapers?nid=GGgVawPscysC&dat=18470507&printsec=frontpage&hl=en>) [Accessed 23/08/2017]

was still lying empty in June 1853 when another auction took place to dispose of machinery not sold in earlier sales.⁶¹

In Scotland, silk textile production was mostly concentrated in Renfrewshire, especially Paisley. There is little evidence of purpose-built silk processing mills in Scotland thus making the Castle Mills unusual both in scale and function, especially as it was being built at a time of economic depression. It constituted a major capital investment in a brand of textile which was always precarious due to the difficulties of sourcing silk. Shortly afterwards, the silk industry in the UK went into terminal decline during the second half of the 19th century due to silkworm disease hitting supply, along with more readily available imported silks from the Far East.⁶²

Canal and Associated Structures

By the time of the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:1056 map of 1852 there is a uniformity to the industrial landscape in Fountainbridge which has been led by the dominance of the Union Canal. The Canal, Inner and Outer Basin are shown, and the Lochrin Basin and Port Hamilton have been added. Bridges are now depicted at Port Hamilton (wooden footbridge), Port Hopetoun (Draw Bridge No 1 at Port Hopetoun (formerly the Inner Basin)); Draw Bridge No 2 over the canal at Fountainbridge; Draw Bridge No 3 at Gilmore Park/Leamington; and the Viewforth fixed bridge at the Outer Basin. A further wooden footbridge is depicted to the west of the Outer Basin at Bainfield (see **Figures 74, 75, 76** and **77**). An unusual stone and timber jettied warehouse building was sited within Port Hopetoun, and small, mostly wooden structures were set around each basin accommodating carriers of coal and other goods from the coal fields and brick works to the west of Edinburgh, as well as exporting whisky from the Lochrin Distillery.



Figures 74 and 75: Extracts from Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:1056 map, 1852, showing 'Foot Bridge (Wooden)' and 'Draw Bridge No 1' (top) over Union Canal at Port Hamilton and Semple Street, and 'Draw Bridge No 2' (bottom) at Fountainbridge (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

⁶¹ Advertisement, *The Scotsman*, 11th June 1853

⁶² <http://www.silk.org.uk/history.php>



Figures 76 and 77: Extracts from Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:1056 map, 1852, showing 'Bridge' and 'Draw Bridge No 3' (top) at Viewforth and Gilmore Park, and 'Foot Bridge (Wooden)' (bottom) at Bainfield (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

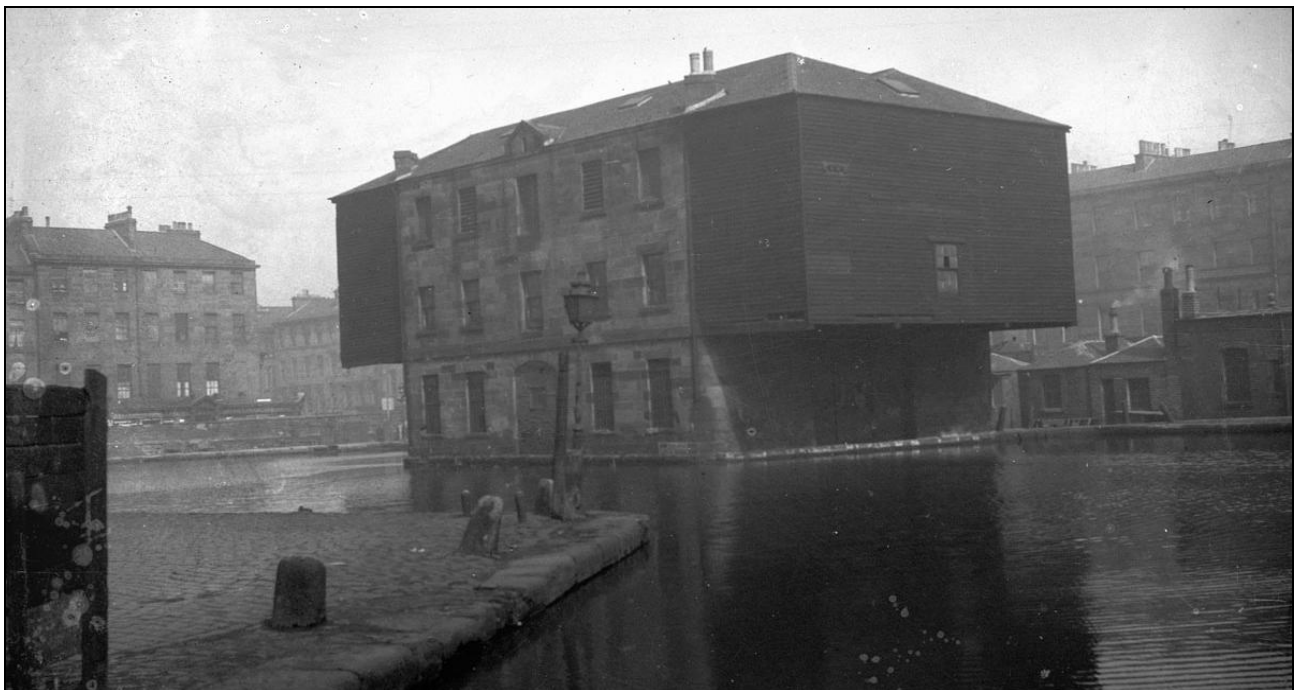


Figure 78: View of [Hopetoun warehouse](#) in Port Hopetoun, Union Canal, 1900-22 (copied 2008). The building's strange form is due to modification to increase passenger capacity (Francis M Chrystal Collection, SC677924 ©Crown copyright HES)

Up to eleven coal yards are noted around Port Hamilton on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:1056 map of 1852 (see **Figure 79**), as well as a weighing machine for weighing goods as they left by road into Tobago Street and Castle Barns (later both renamed as part of Morrison Street), and three derrick hand-operated cranes for lifting cargo in and out of the canal boats. There are also two timber yards and one stone yard depicted, showing the kinds of material being brought into Edinburgh by canal boat. A boatbuilding yard can be seen, and is named, on the southern bank of the canal, adjacent to Horne Terrace, and this remains marked on maps until the end of the 19th century. Two tenements are shown on the site of the yard on the Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition 1:1056 map of 1894.

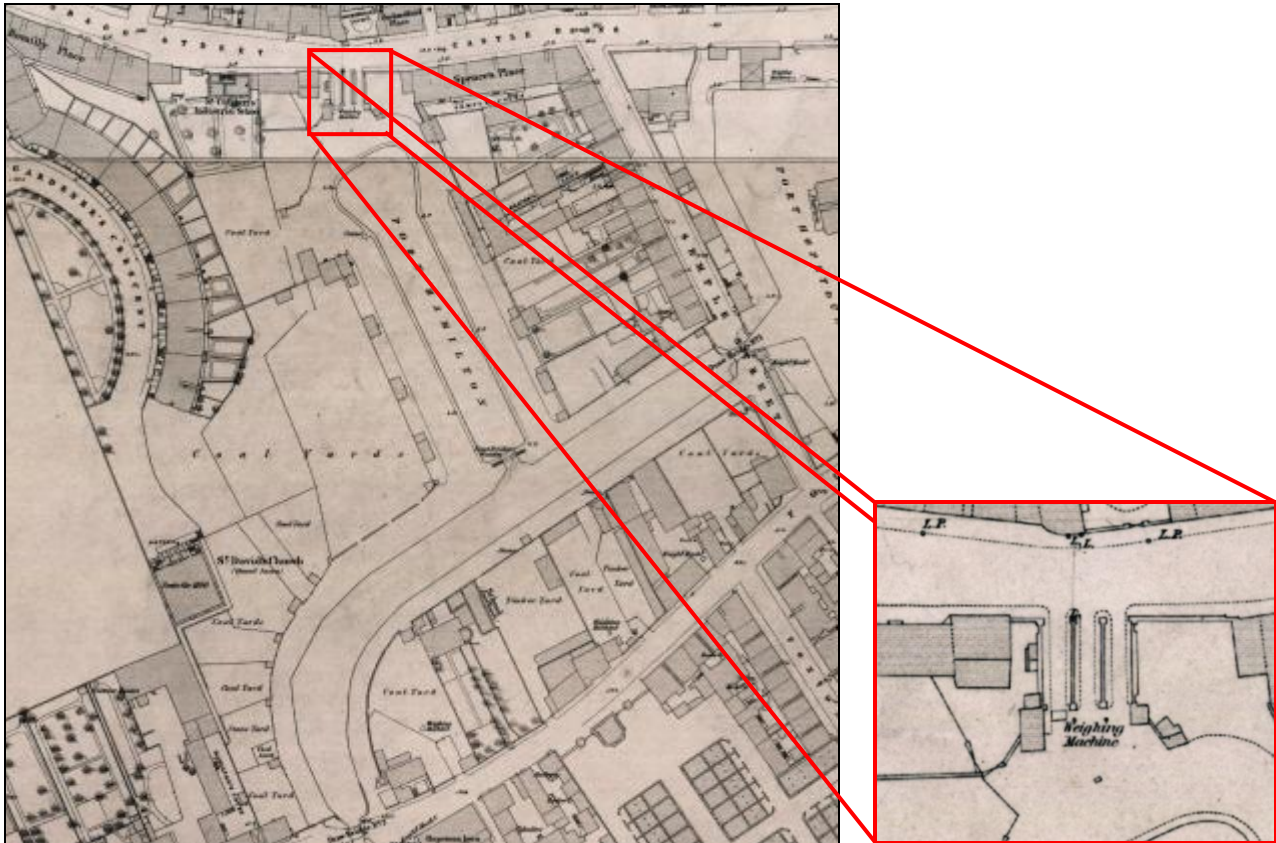


Figure 79: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:1056 map, 1852, showing Port Hamilton surrounded by coal, stone and timber yards, with a weighing machine onto Tobago Street/Castle Barns (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)



Figure 80: View of entrance to Port Hamilton with [Simple Street](#) in background, c.1900 (copied 2009) (SC410027 ©Crown copyright HES)

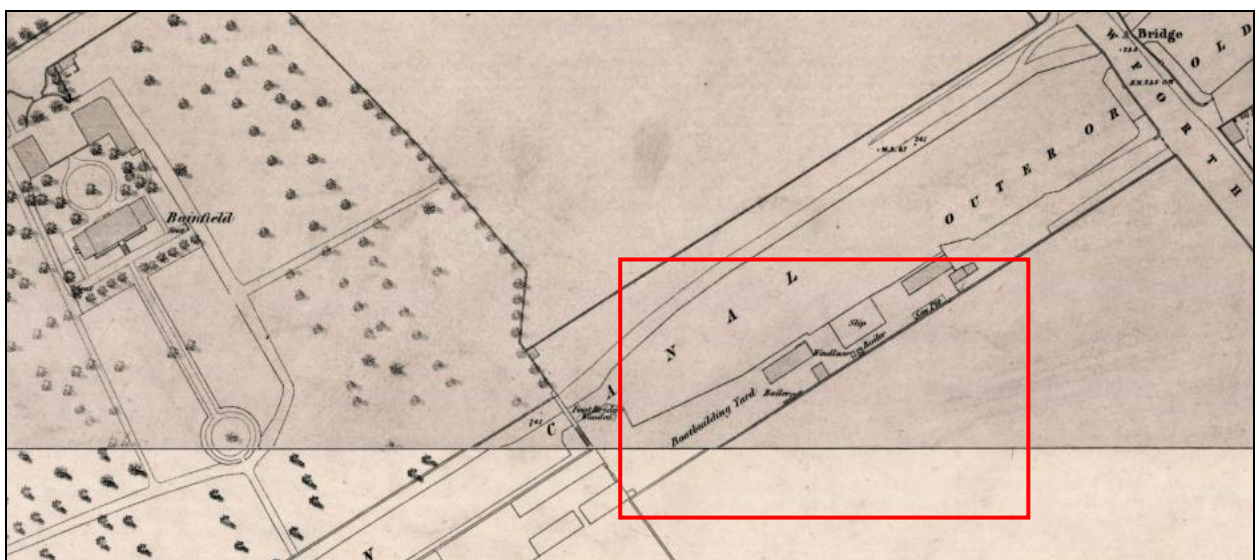


Figure 81: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:1056 map, 1852, showing boatbuilding yard in Outer Basin, near Bainfield House (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

20th and 21st Century

The early part of the 20th century saw the expansion of some industries in the area, such as the North British Rubber Works, Viewforth Vulcanite Works and Fountain Brewery, while others went into decline or moved from the area. Foundries in particular began to disappear from the Fountainbridge landscape, most notably with the site of the Hopetoun Iron Foundry being replaced with the Grand Roller Skating Rink in 1909.

The late 20th/early 21st century period of renewal along the Fountainbridge thoroughfare began with the Fountain Park Leisure Complex being built in 1999, as a joint enterprise between the brewers Scottish & Newcastle and developers THI Leisure, on brewery land to the north of Fountainbridge, and the area has

recently seen major development on the large gap site between Fountainbridge and the canal. There is little industrial activity still taking place in the area, with the focus being on creation of residential units, along with associated amenities such as commercial space and a relocated Boroughmuir High School.



Figure 82: Aerial view of Fountain Park Leisure Complex, from south-west, 2014 (DP193050 ©Crown copyright HES)



Figure 83: View of Fountain Park Leisure Complex, from south-west, 2014 (DP202973 ©Crown copyright HES)

3.1.3 SUMMARY

Since it has been developed, this area has been dominated by industrial activities, ranging from the small to the very large (such as the Fountain Brewery). Fountainbridge was, until the early 20th century, recognised as one of the main industrial areas of the City of Edinburgh. The developments spurred on by the increased availability of land in the 18th and early 19th centuries, along with the building of the canal by 1822, and the coming of the railway in the late 1840s saw the expansion of this area, with major engineering developments as well as adaptive reuse of buildings. In the last two decades, most notably since 2000, almost all of the buildings in the Canal and Industrial Core Area of Townscape Character have been demolished and the area is in the process of re-emerging in its latest incarnation.

3.2 North-Eastern Residential Area of Townscape Character

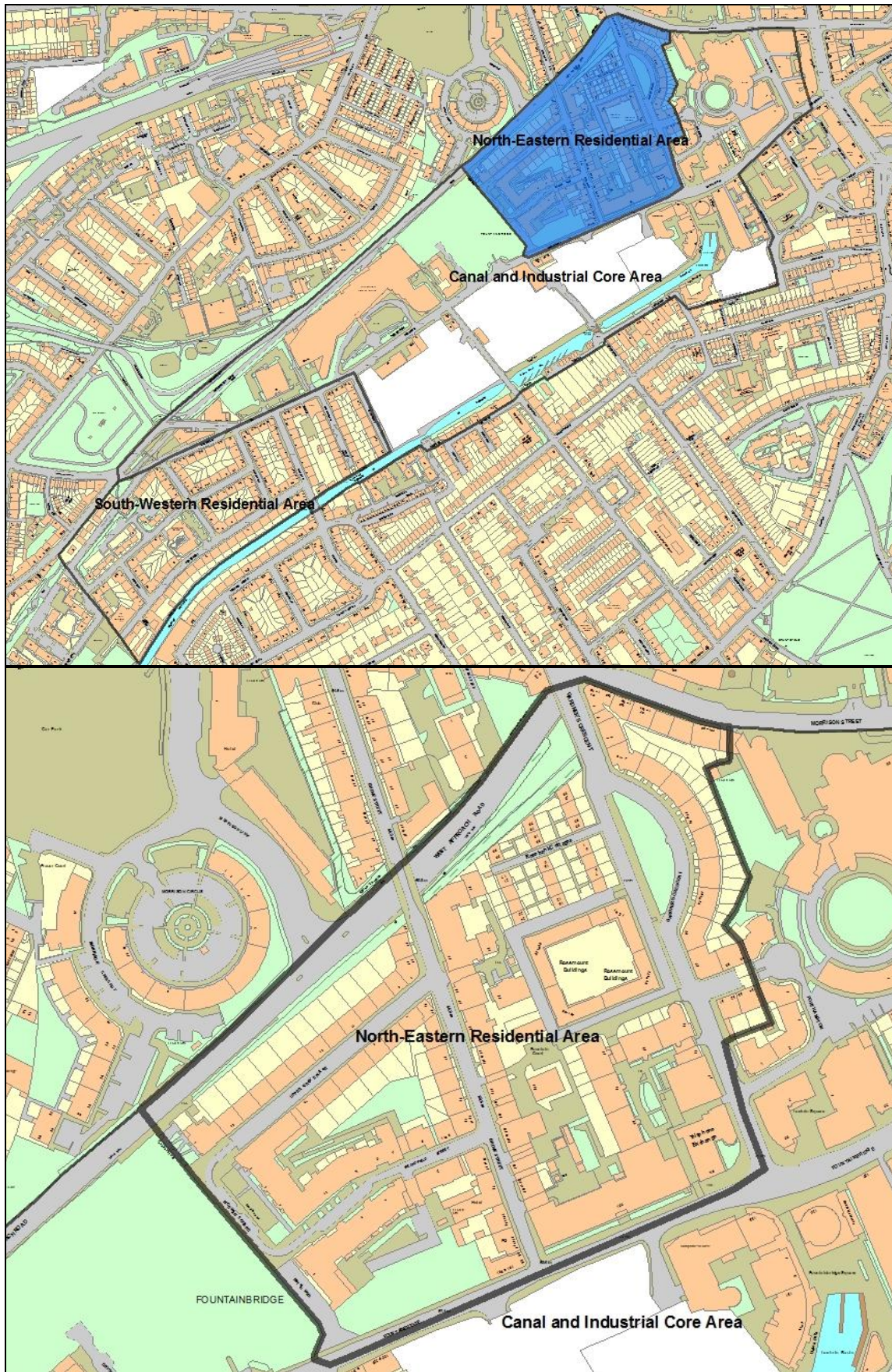


Figure 84: North-Eastern Residential Area of Townscape Character
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The North-Eastern Residential Area of Townscape Character was one of the first areas of Fountainbridge to begin to be developed due to its proximity to the western edge of the burgh of Edinburgh. By the middle of the 19th century its boundaries had become clearly defined by industrial developments on all four sides. To the east, it was bounded by the terminating basins for the Union Canal and associated buildings. To the north, it butted up against the Caledonian Railway line. Western expansion was limited by the Fountainhouse Ironworks (see p 70) and Fountain Brewery (see pp 43-5). The southern edge runs along Fountainbridge.

3.2.1 Development History

At the turn of the 19th century this area was largely rural, sitting on the western edge of Edinburgh, as Alexander Kincaid's map of 1784 shows (see **Figure 85**). Some development had taken place along the 'Road to Stirling' and 'Road to Glasgow'.



Figure 85: Extract from Alexander Kincaid's 'Plan of the City and Suburbs of Edinburgh', 1784 (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

John Ainslie's map of 1804 shows a straggle of houses along Fountainbridge, petering out around the line of the future Gilmore Park (see **Figure 86**). As previously mentioned, Castle Barns, Tobago Street and Jamaica Street would be renamed Morison/Morrison Street, after the owner of the land on either side. Semple Street joined these arteries together.



Figure 86: Extract from John Ainslie's 'Old and New Town of Edinburgh and Leith with the proposed docks', 1804 (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

The first half of the 19th century saw the laying out of the distinctive Gardner's Crescent, and Grove Street, which were the beginnings of the residential development in the north-eastern area of Fountainbridge.

As shown in **Figure 87**, the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:1056 map of 1852 illustrates that the area was still largely undeveloped at that date. North of the railway, Grove Street (1) was starting to be built up, but the south section is no more than a lane (indeed it is depicted on the map as 'Grove Lane' (2)) through to Fountainbridge. Gardner's Crescent (3) is shown partly constructed, terminating at St David's Church (4), which was demolished in the 1920s when Gardner's Crescent was extended to meet Fountainbridge.

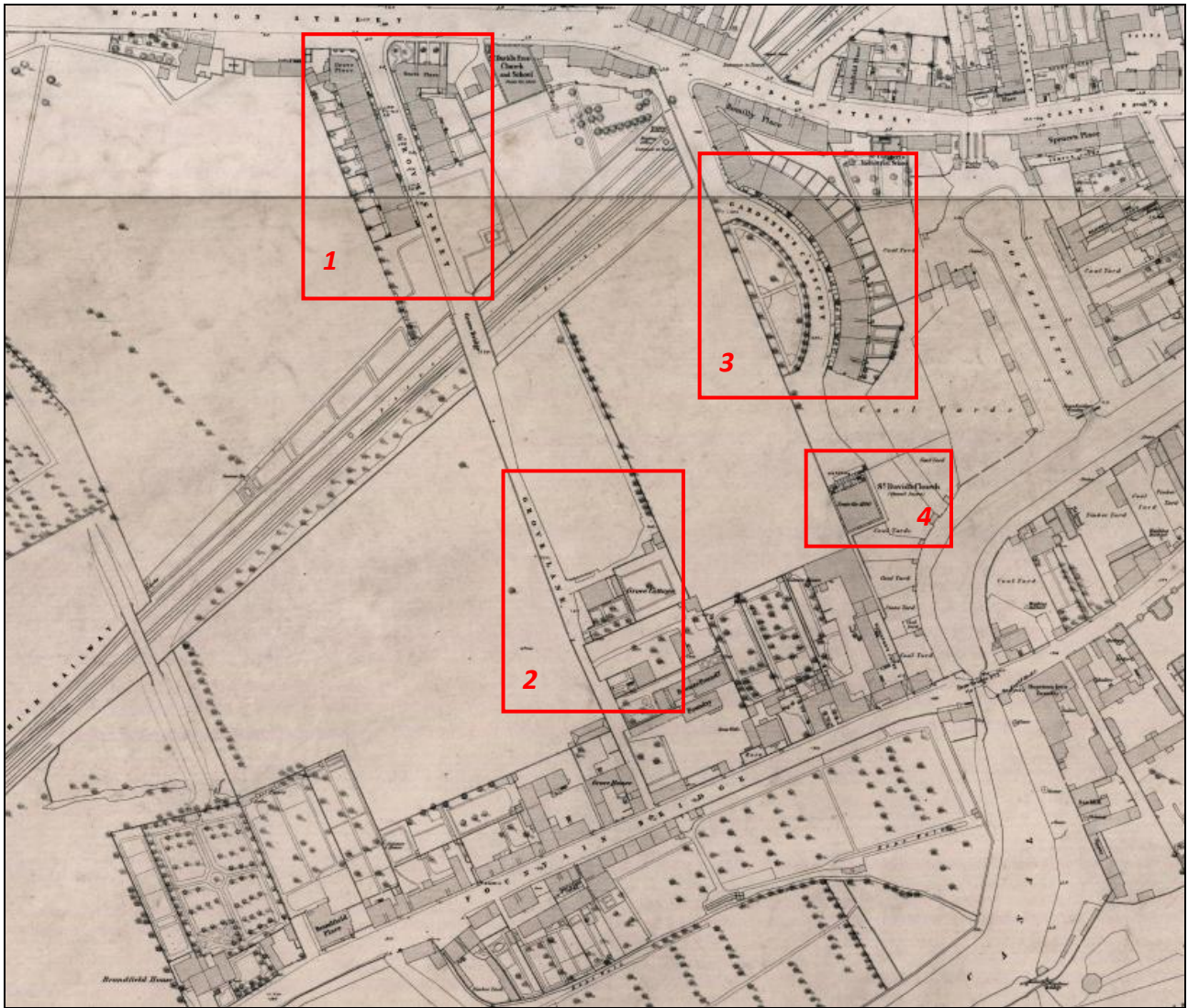


Figure 87: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:1056 map, 1852 (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

The Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1:1056 map of 1877 (see **Figure 88**) illustrates the rapid transformation of this area during the third quarter of the century. Grove Lane became Grove Street (1), and was fully constructed. Two additional residential streets, Upper Grove Place and Brandfield Street were built to the west of Grove Street (2). South of Brandfield Street, the area was industrialised, with Fountain Brewery to the west of Grove Street (3), and a large coach works, a bronze foundry and Rosemound Cabinet Works (4) filling the majority of the area to the east of Grove Street as far as St David's Church. Rather than be developed to form the planned circus, the space between Gardner's Crescent, Rosemound Works and Grove Street was given over to two notable experiments in social housing. Adjacent to the former railway line, Rosebank Cottages was the second of the Edinburgh 'Colonies' developments, built 1854-5 (5). The first 'Colonies' (in the sense of a community of people) was built in 1852 by the Pilrig Model Dwelling Company in what is now Shaw's Place, Street and Terrace in Pilrig, in the east of the city.⁶³ Just to the south is the brick-built courtyard development of Rosemound Buildings (6), built in 1858 to provide accommodation for employees of the neighbouring Rosemound Cabinet Works and their families. Both are discussed in more detail later in this section (see pp 77-9).

⁶³ City of Edinburgh Council, 2014, *Edinburgh Colonies Conservation Area Character Appraisal*, Edinburgh, p 3

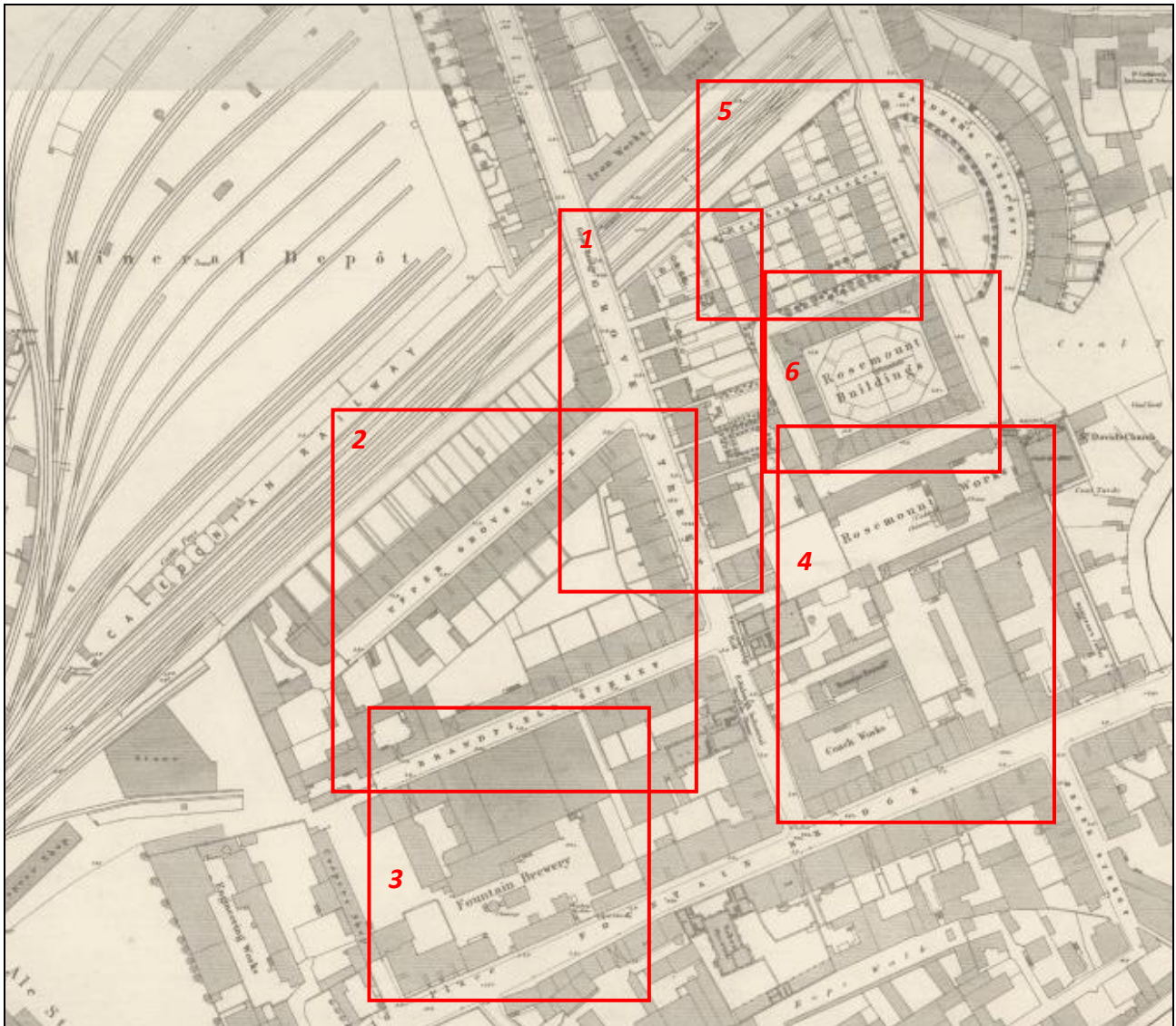


Figure 88: Extract from Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1:1056 map, 1877 (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

For the first 30 years or so of the 20th century, there was remarkably little change to the built form of this character area. When change came, it was once again related to developments in transport and communication. The Union Canal had been increasingly marginalised, out-competed by the railways and the improving road network. Lochrin Basin had been closed, filled in and built on by 1906,⁶⁴ and Port Hamilton and Port Hopetoun were subsequently closed in 1922 and the canal filled in just south of Fountainbridge, near the former Lochrin Basin. A new street layout was created using the reclaimed land and the large St Cuthbert's bakery and dairy occupied the site of Port Hamilton by the early 1930s. St David's Church and a number of other buildings near the former canal bank were demolished, allowing Gardner's Crescent to extend southwards to Fountainbridge. The western corner of the junction remained vacant until 1948, when work began on the construction of the now category B-listed Fountainbridge Telephone Exchange (see pp 73-4).⁶⁵

⁶⁴ Ordnance Survey 1:10 560 map of 1909, Edinburghshire Sheet III.SE <http://maps.nls.uk/view/75512909> [Accessed 23/08/2017]

⁶⁵ <http://portal.historic-scotland.gov.uk/designation/LB44933> [Accessed 23/08/2017]



Figure 89: Extract from Ordnance Survey 4th Edition 1:2500 map (Midlothian Sheet III.7; and Midlothian Sheet III.11), 1931 (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

The closure of the Caledonian Railway line in 1965 and the subsequent creation of the West Approach Road in 1974 increased the permeability of the northern border of this area. Pedestrian movement through the area was further enhanced in the wake of the demolition around 2006-7 of the industrial buildings at the west end of Upper Grove Place and Brandfield Street, and also on Fountainbridge east of Grove Street. Flatted accommodation has been built joining the western ends of Upper Grove Place and Brandfield Street, creating a road, McEwan Square, which horseshoes round to link the two streets, and a pathway runs through from Fountainbridge all the way north to go under the West Approach Road linking up with Morrison Crescent and beyond. The Lloyds Banking Group office and apartments block built in 2002 (see pp 68-9) fills the north side of Fountainbridge from the telephone exchange building along to Grove Street, stretching back to Rosemount Buildings.

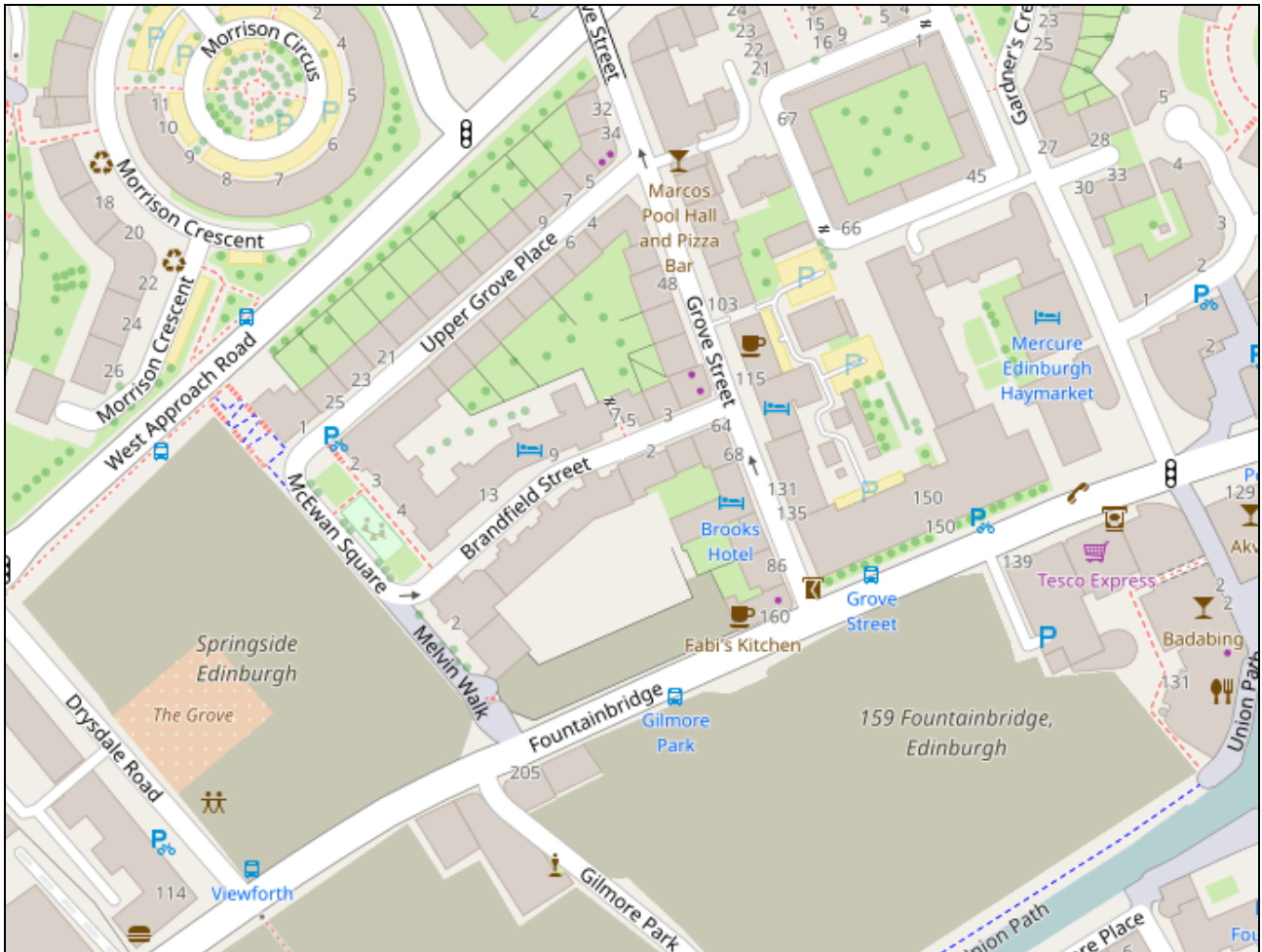


Figure 90: Extract from OpenStreetMap of Edinburgh, showing current (2017) layout of redeveloped north-east Fountainbridge area (©OpenStreetMap contributors <http://www.openstreetmap.org/copyright>)

3.2.2 Street Gazetteer

Fountainbridge (East of Gilmore Park)

Fountainbridge is, historically, the principal land route west from Edinburgh to Glasgow. By the beginning of the 19th century there was a straggle of residential development as far as Gilmore Park, with open ground behind as far north as Morrison Street. The construction of the Union Canal in 1822 had a dramatic impact on the thoroughfare. By the time of the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:1056 map in 1852 the section from Grove Street to the canal was largely industrial. By the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1:1056 map of 1877 virtually the whole of the north side of Fountainbridge was occupied by industrial buildings, with a line of tenements fronting Fountainbridge.

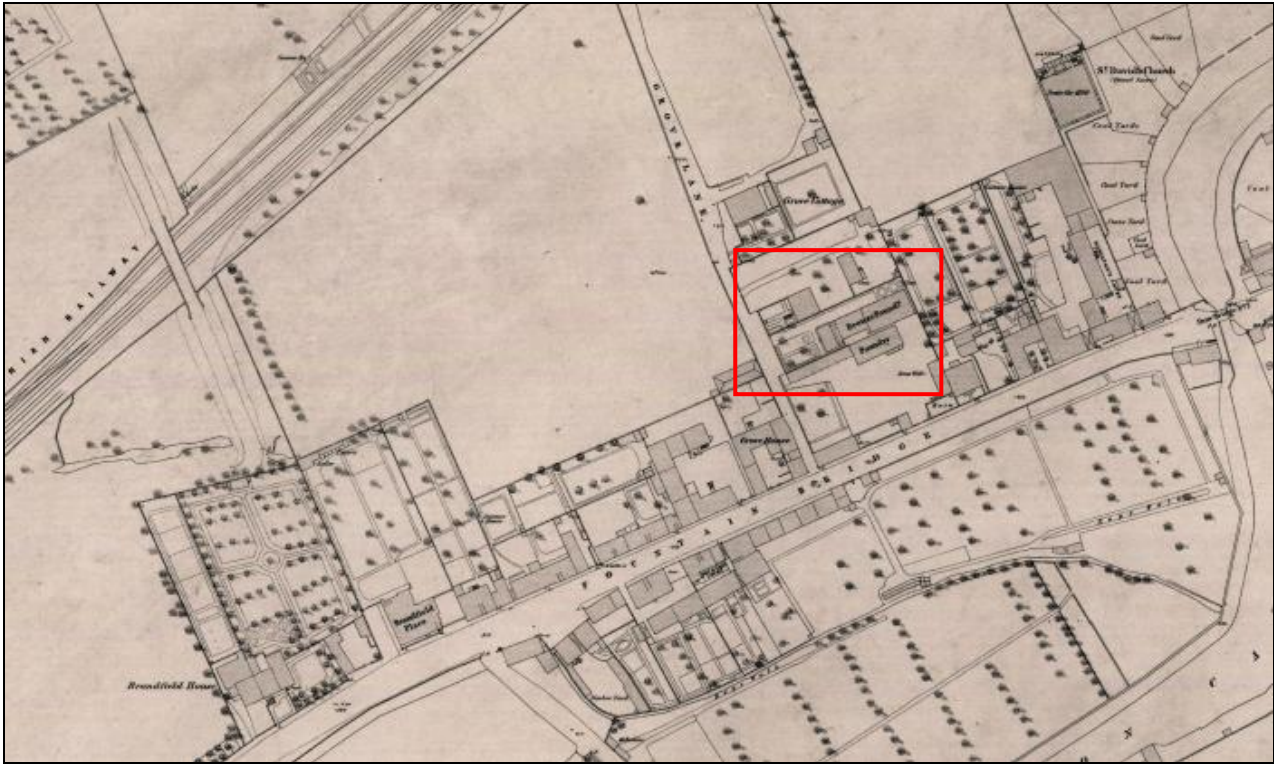


Figure 91: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:1056 map, 1852, showing site of two foundries (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

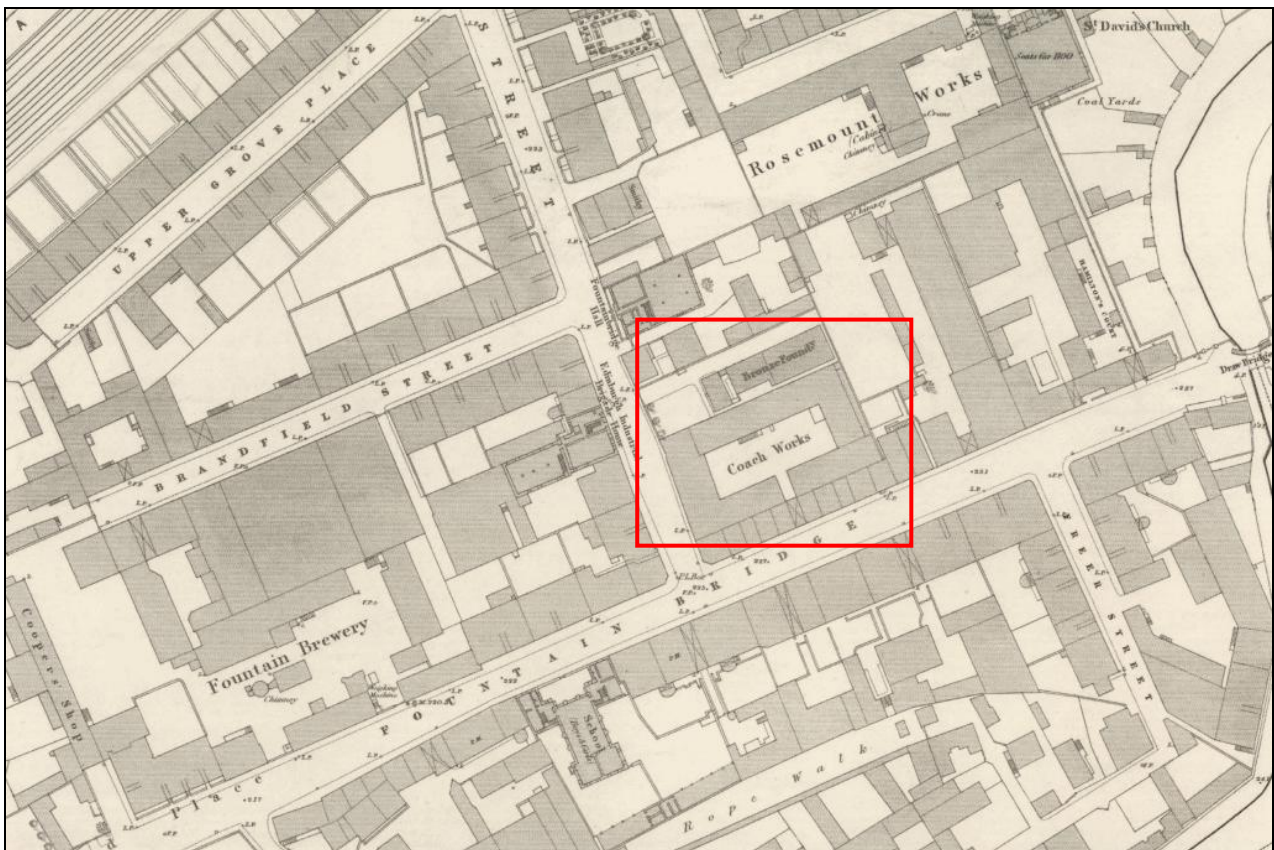


Figure 92: Extract from Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1:1056 map, 1877, showing foundries replaced by 'Coach Works' (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

The site on the corner of Fountainbridge and Grove Street was originally occupied by two foundries, as seen on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:1056 map of 1852 in **Figure 91**. The site was taken over c.1871

by Drew & Burnett's coachworks, shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1:1056 map of 1877 (see **Figure 92**). The coachworks continued to operate until c.1887,⁶⁶ and the firm went into sequestration in 1891.⁶⁷ The site was subsequently taken over and redeveloped by confectioners W & M Marwick c.1893⁶⁸ and was noted as 'Confectionery & Chocolate Works' on the Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition 1:1056 map of 1894 (**1** on map in **Figure 95**). There appear to be tenements built onto the Fountainbridge elevation of the site, with access to the works behind via a pend in the centre of the row of tenements. Confectionery was made on this site by Marwicks until 1928-9, and subsequently by McKay Brothers from c.1930,⁶⁹ following alterations to the building by architects Dick Peddie & MacKay in 1929 (see **Figure 93**). McKays remained in Fountainbridge until being dissolved in 1991.⁷⁰ During the late 1990s/early 2000s, the site was cleared and redeveloped once more to provide offices and flats, known as Citymark, from 2002 (see **Figure 94**).

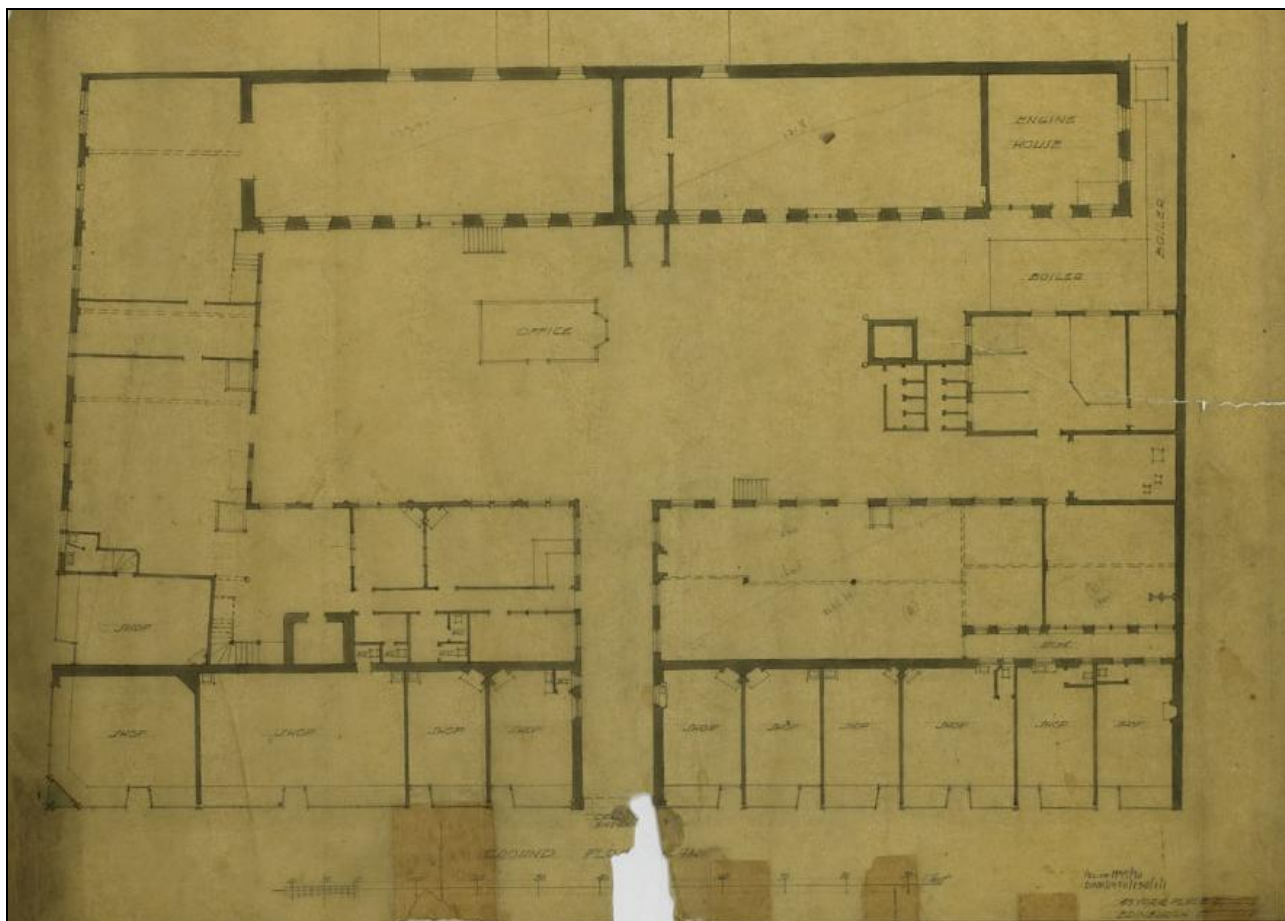


Figure 93: Ground floor plan of Confectionery Works at [146 Fountainbridge](#) by Dick Peddie & MacKay, 1929 (copied 2008) (DP003038 ©Crown copyright HES)

⁶⁶ *The Post Office Annual Directory, 1871-2*, Edinburgh, p 59; *ibid*, 1886-7, p 73

⁶⁷ <https://www.thegazette.co.uk/Edinburgh/issue/10224/page/140/data.pdf> [Accessed 23/08/2017]

⁶⁸ *ibid*, 1893-4, p 206

⁶⁹ *ibid*, 1928-9, p 366; *ibid*, 1930-1, p 344

⁷⁰ <https://www.thegazette.co.uk/Edinburgh/issue/22897/page/107/data.pdf> [Accessed 23/08/2017] and <https://www.thegazette.co.uk/Edinburgh/issue/22897/page/108/data.pdf> [Accessed 23/08/2017]



Figure 94: Aerial view showing Citymark offices and flats on Fountainbridge, 2014 (DP193076 ©Crown copyright HES)

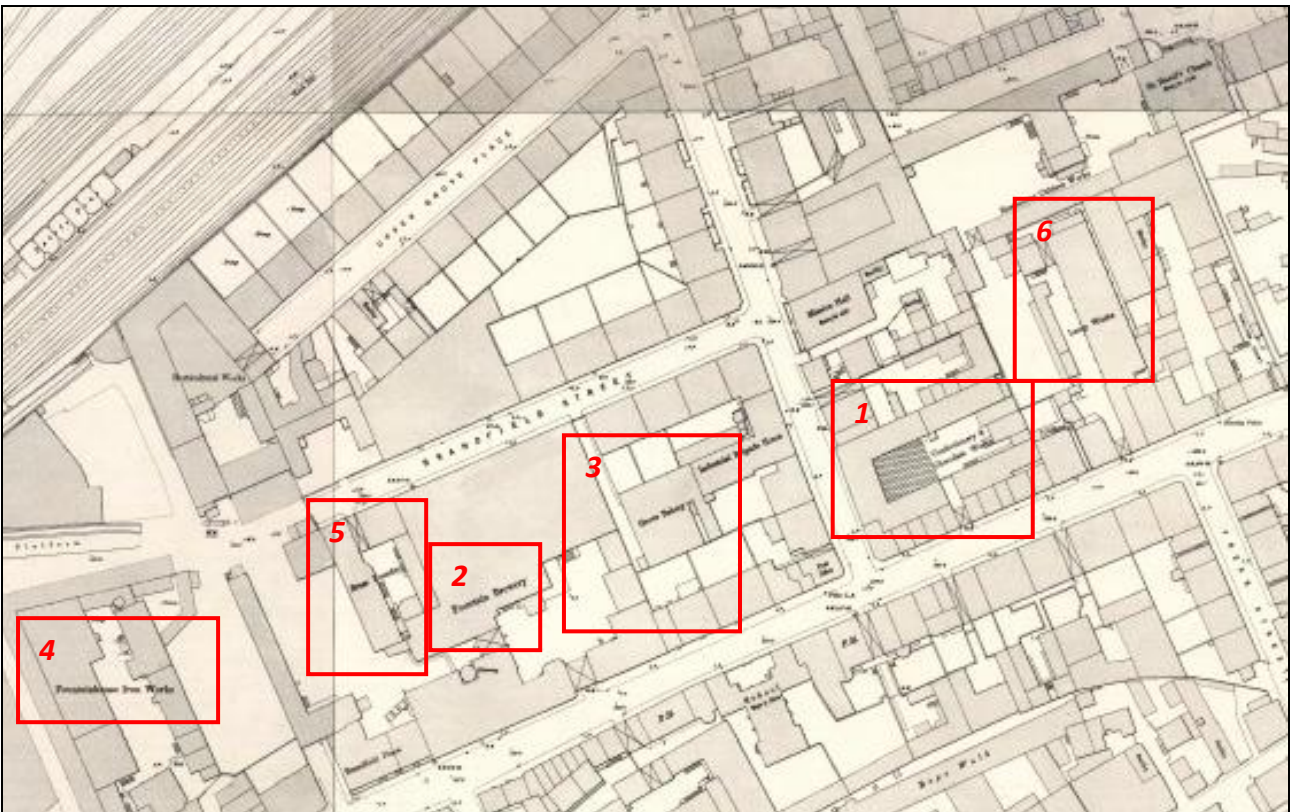


Figure 95: Extract from Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition 1:1056 map, 1894, showing range of industrial concerns in the area (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

The Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition 1:1056 map of 1894 seen in **Figure 95** shows that the industrial face of the north side of Fountainbridge continued to develop in the last quarter of the 19th century. The Fountain Brewery (2) was a long-standing fixture, while other, smaller-scale businesses came and went. Indeed the brewery had expanded greatly to the west along the north side of Fountainbridge. Grove Bakery (3) was tucked in between the eastern boundary of Fountain Brewery and the Industrial Brigade Home on Grove Street. A range of small and medium sized industrial concerns filled the area east of Grove Street between Fountainbridge and Rosemount Works. Other industrial concerns shown on the map included: Fountainhouse Iron Works (4) operated by D & J Greig (later John Greig & Sons) here from 1862 until the 1940s;⁷¹ a brass foundry (5) established in Brandfield Street in 1864 by Wilkie & Paul, and continuing on this site until 1921;⁷² and a paraffin lamp factory at 126 Fountainbridge run by Thomas Rowatt & Sons between 1874 and 1928 (6).⁷³

The oldest building in this sector of the north side of Fountainbridge is at Nos 158-164 Fountainbridge. This category A-listed building was built in 1864 to designs by the architect Frederick Thomas Pilkington (1832-98).⁷⁴ This engaging take on the traditional tenement form is enlivened by an unusually ornate façade. The ground floor was originally used as a shop, then operated as Fountainbridge Post Office between 1881-2 and 1921-2,⁷⁵ as shown on the Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition 1:1056 map of 1894 (see **Figure 96**).

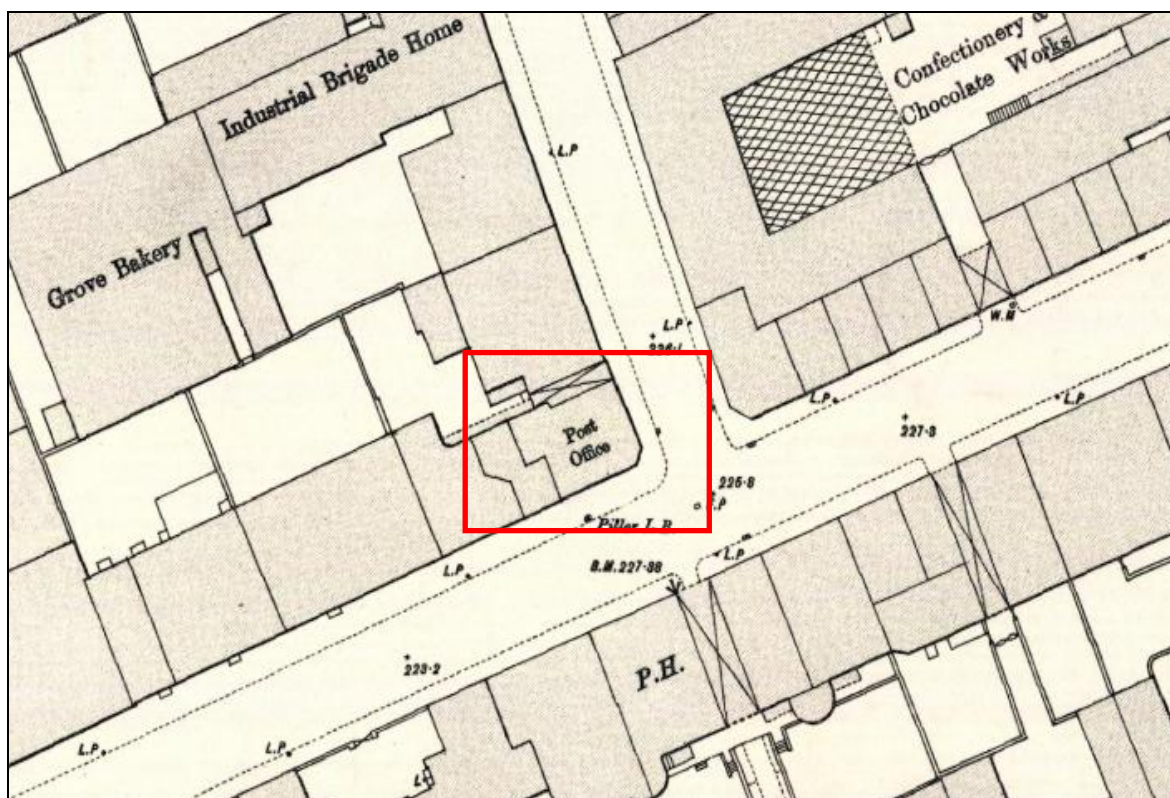


Figure 96: Extract from Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition 1:1056 map, 1894, showing Post Office on corner of Fountainbridge and Grove Street (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

Pilkington was chosen as architect for a number of tenements on Grove Street over the period 1864-7. It is not clear why he was chosen as architect for these plots, nor why he was working in this area on tenements

⁷¹ *The Post Office Annual Directory, 1862-3*, Edinburgh, p 173; *Ibid, 1878-9*, p 89 (D & J Greig); *Ibid, 1879-80*, p 91; *Ibid, 1941-2*, p 194 (John Greig & Sons)

⁷² *Ibid, 1864-5*, p 199; *Ibid, 1920-1*, p 448

⁷³ *Ibid, 1874-5*, p 174; *Ibid, 1927-8*, p 461

⁷⁴ http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/architect_full.php?id=200795 [Accessed 23/08/2017]

⁷⁵ *The Post Office Annual Directory, 1881-2*, Edinburgh., p 328; *Ibid, 1921-2*, p 605

when he was more well-known for churches and large houses. The Dictionary of Scottish Architects lists Pilkington as architect for a series of tenements along the west side of Grove Street, from Fountainbridge to Upper Grove Place:⁷⁶

- 1864 – 36-46 Grove Street and 2-4 Upper Grove Street [Place]
- 1864 – Block of houses and shops (158-164 Fountainbridge/90-92 Grove Street, see pp 70-3)
- 1864 – Office and tenement for James Gowans (36-46 Grove Street/2-4 Upper Grove Street [Place])
- 1864 – Office and tenement, Grove Street (70-76 Grove Street; 72 Grove Street was an office for James Gowans, though the building was mostly the Industrial Brigade Home for Helping Destitute Lads –see p 84-5)
- c.1866 or c.1867 – Tenements, Grove Street (48-58 and 64-68 Grove Street)

The architecture of these tenements becomes less ornate as you move from Fountainbridge to Upper Grove Place. The original tenements at Nos 40-46 Grove Street, on the corner with Upper Grove Place were replaced c.2000 by a large four-storeyed block of flats built for Dunedin Housing Association.⁷⁷ The ochre and orange rendered block is now run by FourSquare as stopover accommodation for young homeless people.⁷⁸



Figure 97: View of [158-164 Fountainbridge](#), from south-east, 2014 (DP203640 ©Crown copyright HES)

⁷⁶ http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/architect_full.php?id=200795 [Accessed 23/08/2017]

⁷⁷ <https://citydev-portal.edinburgh.gov.uk/idxpa-web/applicationDetails.do?activeTab=summary&keyVal=9902848FUL> [Accessed 23/08/2017]

⁷⁸ <http://www.foursquare.org.uk/our-services/accommodation-and-support/> [Accessed 23/08/2017]



Figure 98: Detail of carved shop windows at 158-164 Fountainbridge, 2014 (DP203634 ©Crown copyright HES)



Figure 99: Detail of carved stonework at 158-164 Fountainbridge, 2014 (DP203634 ©Crown copyright HES)



Figure 100: Detail of carved mullions and corbels at attic level of 158-164 Fountainbridge, 2014 (DP203634 ©Crown copyright HES)

Surprisingly, the second oldest building on this part of the street is the Telephone Exchange at No 116 Fountainbridge. Following the truncation and infilling of the Union Canal to Lochrin Basin in c.1906, this site on the corner of the extended Gardner's Crescent remained empty. After World War II it was used for the construction of the Telephone Exchange, built 1948-52 and designed by architect Stewart Sim (1898-1988).⁷⁹ Though clearly modernist in nature, it mimics the flat-faced regularity and four-storeyed height of the nearby tenements.



Figure 101: View of [Telephone Exchange, 116 Fountainbridge](#), from south-east, 2014 (DP203620 ©Crown copyright HES)

⁷⁹ <http://portal.historic-scotland.gov.uk/designation/LB44933> [Accessed 23/08/2017]



Figure 102: View of Telephone Exchange, 116 Fountainbridge, from south, 2014 (DP203623 ©Crown copyright HES)

Morrison Street and Gardner's Crescent

In 1722 the newly-formed Society and Fraternity of Gardeners in the Shire of Midlothian took possession of the land which was to become Nos 85-115 Morrison Street and Nos 1-25A Gardner's Crescent. They built a large building called Gardeners' Hall, which was sold on in 1731 at around the time when the Society seems to have been dissolved.⁸⁰

⁸⁰ Easton, Drew (ed), 1988, *By the Three Great Roads: History of Tollcross, Fountainbridge and West Port Aberdeen*, p 5; <http://triple-point.xooit.com/t2245-The-Free-Gardeners-of-Scotland.htm> [Accessed 23/08/2017]



Figure 103: Extract from James Kirkwood & Sons' 'New Plan of the City of Edinburgh, 1821, showing Gardeners Hall (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

Having passed through a number of owners, the land and the Hall came into the hands of Edinburgh solicitor William Gardner in 1821. He bought it with the intention of demolishing the Hall and constructing new high-value housing to form a circus. In 1822 he commissioned architects and brothers, Richard (1792-1857) and Robert (c.1796-1851) Dickson to create the crescent, and the eastern half of the development was completed by 1826.⁸¹ The Morrison Street section, named Romilly Place, formed the south side of a short road, while Gardner's Crescent was a new thoroughfare. The buildings were first mapped by John Wood in 1823 (see **Figure 104**). However, Wood, like many mapmakers at the time, made efforts to futureproof his map by showing streets which were still at the planning stage, including the west side of the proposed circus at Gardner's Crescent, and the putative grand Grove Square. Ultimately the western half of the circus was not built as planned or shown on the map.

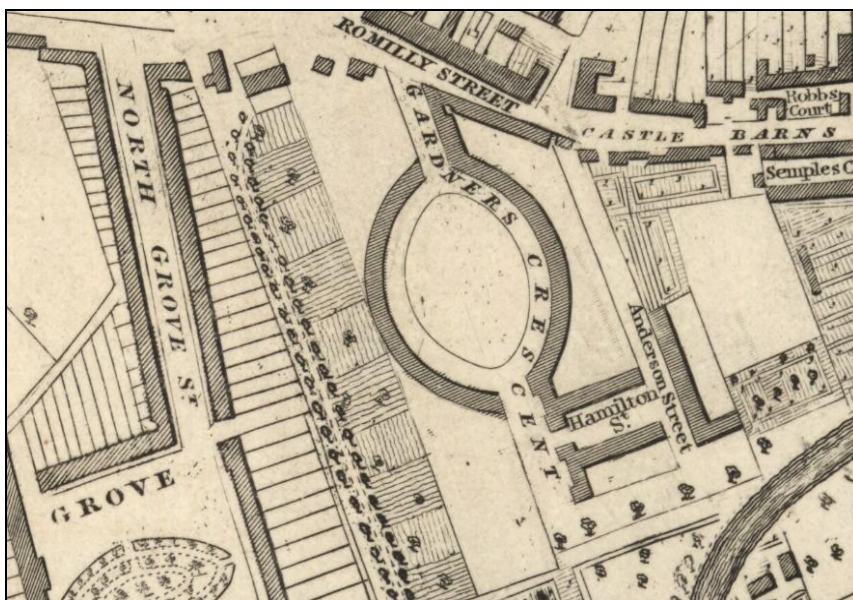


Figure 104: Extract from John Wood's 'Plan of the City of Edinburgh', 1823, showing proposed layout for Gardeners Crescent (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

Like many developments of the time across Edinburgh and other towns and cities, the scheme owes much to the aesthetics of the New Town, which were fashionable at the time, with a precise, repeated design in a

⁸¹ <http://portal.historic-scotland.gov.uk/designation/LB28797> [Accessed 23/08/2017]

plain yet polished and imposing style. The Morrison Street – Gardner’s Crescent scheme was the first major project for the Dickson brothers. The following year, in conjunction with the housing scheme, they built the now-demolished St David’s Church at the south end of Gardner’s Crescent⁸² with ‘Seats for 1100’.⁸³ Until 1922 the Crescent terminated at this point, with no through road to Fountainbridge.



Figure 105: Extract from W H Hunter & C Smith’s ‘Plan of Edinburgh & Leith’, 1828, showing ‘Chapel’ at south end of Gardners Crescent – the first representation of St David’s Church on maps (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

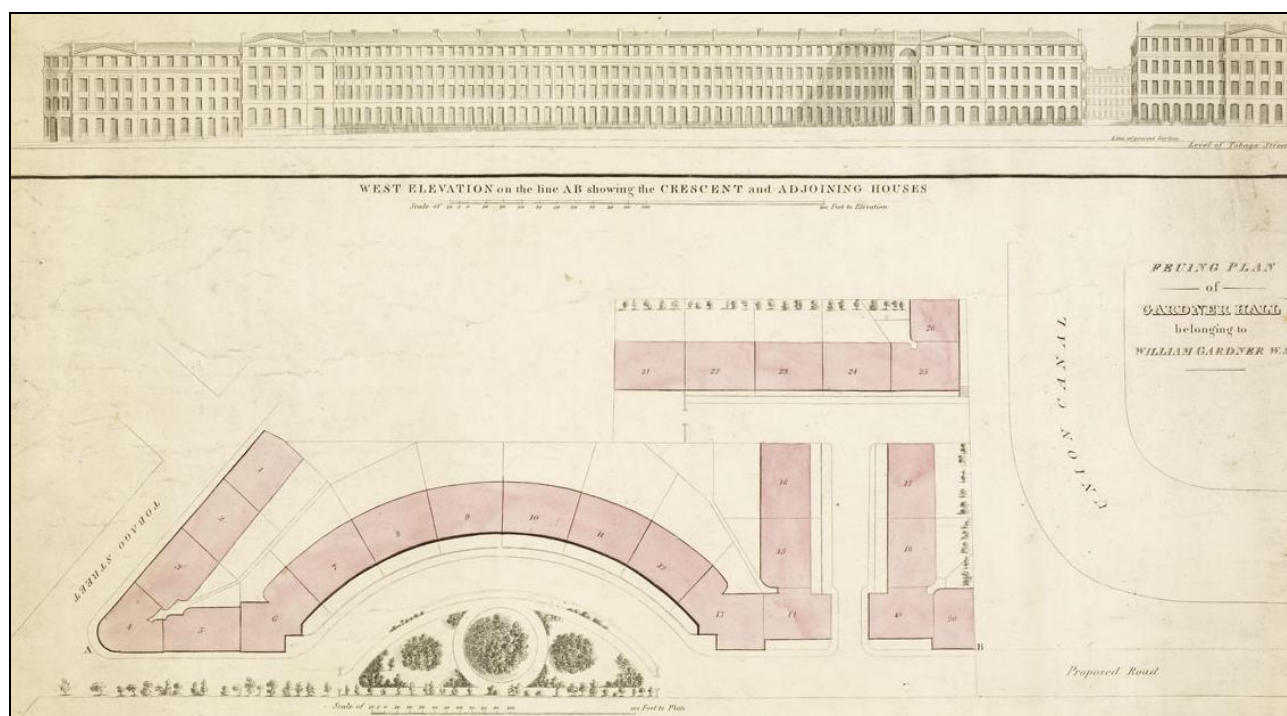


Figure 106: Hand finished engraving of feu plan of crescent and west elevation, c.1822 (copied 2008). Titled: ‘FEUING PLAN of GARDNER HALL belonging to WILLIAM GARDNER W.S.’. Printed: ‘R & R Dickson Artc’ ‘W.H.Lizars sculpt’. (DP050219 ©Crown copyright HES)

⁸² http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/building_full.php?id=421562 [Accessed 23/08/2017]

⁸³ Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:1056 map, 1852 <http://maps.nls.uk/view/74415495> [Accessed 23/08/2017]



Figure 107: Aerial view of [Gardner's Crescent](#), looking east-north-east, with Rosebank Cottages (left) and Rosemount Buildings (right), 2015 (DP221064 ©Crown copyright HES)



Figure 108: View of Gardner's Crescent, from north, 2014 (DP203800 ©Crown copyright HES)

On the opposite side of the street stand two Victorian housing developments. Edinburgh experienced rapid expansion during the first half of the 19th century. While wealthier classes were able to escape to the New Town, working class families found themselves squeezed ever more closely into the tenements of the Old Town. With poor sanitation and overcrowding it was inevitable that public health would deteriorate. Edinburgh suffered cholera epidemics in the early 1830s and then again in 1849 and 1854.⁸⁴ As medical science came to a better understanding of the causes of disease, pressure grew to address the need to

⁸⁴ <http://www.edinburghnews.scotsman.com/news/henry-littlejohn-helped-win-cholera-fight-1-3572041> [Accessed 23/08/2017]

provide good quality housing with proper sanitation for working class families. The ambition was to give each family its own front door to the street, their own garden, and their own (external) toilet.

As discussed earlier (see p 63), in 1852, the Pilrig Model Dwelling Company built the first 'Colonies' in the east of the city.⁸⁵ In 1857 City Architect Sir James Gowans (1821-90)⁸⁶ decided to extend the experiment in Gardner's Crescent. As a result, Alexander MacGregor (c.1803-68)⁸⁷ was appointed to design Rosebank Cottages, 18 two-storeyed buildings in three rows, providing 36 dwellings. The scheme made an instant impression and was a major exemplar for the Colonies schemes developed by the Edinburgh Co-operative Building Company Ltd from 1861 onwards.⁸⁸



Figure 109: View of [1-8 Rosebank Cottages](#), from north-east, 2014 (DP203792 ©Crown copyright HES)



Figure 110: View of [17-24 Rosebank Cottages](#), from north-west, 2014 (DP203788 ©Crown copyright HES)



Figure 111: View of [25-30 Rosebank Cottages](#), from south-west, 2014 (DP203777 ©Crown copyright HES)



Figure 112: View of [35-6 Rosebank Cottages](#), from north-east, 2014 (DP203784 ©Crown copyright HES)

A year later the site to the south was the scene of a second experiment. Rosemount Buildings was built in 1858 by architect William Lambie Moffatt (1807-82).⁸⁹ Moffatt, a former pupil of William Burn (1789-1870), made his name building poorhouses in Scotland and the north of England.⁹⁰ Rosemount Buildings were built to provide model industrial housing, comprising 96 flats in a square around a private quadrangle. The

⁸⁵ City of Edinburgh Council, 2014, *Edinburgh Colonies Conservation Area Character Appraisal*, Edinburgh, p 3

⁸⁶ http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/architect_full.php?id=200540 [Accessed 23/08/2017]

⁸⁷ http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/building_full.php?id=101660 [Accessed 23/08/2017]

⁸⁸ *Ibid*, pp 12-14

⁸⁹ http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/building_full.php?id=212244 [Accessed 23/08/2017]

⁹⁰ http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/architect_full.php?id=200048 [Accessed 23/08/2017]

site was adjacent to the Rosemount Cabinet Works (opened 1857). They shared an industrial aesthetic with the use of polychrome bricks highlighting certain features on buildings such as window surrounds. The use of brick in construction of residential developments is unusual for Edinburgh, which historically relied on sandstone for housing, though brick was frequently used for industrial buildings. Rosemount Buildings were extensively modernised in 1980 by Roland Wedgewood Associates. As part of the modernisation, a paint scheme comprising blue, green, yellow and red was implemented for painting of doors and window cills, as well as the walls at entrances and stairwells. Though the industries that employed the residents of Rosebank Cottages and Rosemount Buildings are long gone, these experiments continue to thrive.



Figure 113: View of [Rosemount Buildings](#), from south-west, 2014 (DP203760 ©Crown copyright HES)



Figure 114: View of internal courtyard of Rosemount Buildings, from south-east, showing the palette of paint colours used throughout the scheme, 2014 (DP203762 ©Crown copyright HES)



Figure 115: Detail of internal entrance at Rosemount Buildings, 2014 (DP203770 ©Crown copyright HES)



Figure 116: Detail of internal entrance at Rosemount Buildings, 2014 (DP203771 ©Crown copyright HES)

Grove Street, Upper Grove Place and Brandfield Street

Grove Street was built on the former Grove estate, shown on Robert Kirkwood's map of 1817 (see **Figure 117**) as being owned by 'John Bonar Esqr'. By the time of James Kirkwood & Sons' map of 1821 (**Figure 118**), plans had been made for a major street, 'North Grove Street', running from Jamaica Street (now part of Morrison Street) to Fountainbridge, with a grand square, 'Grove Square', at its heart. Like the planned circus at Gardner's Crescent (see pp 74-6), these plans were not fulfilled in their original form. The impressive Grove Square shown on early 19th century maps was never built, and instead Grove Street continued south to Fountainbridge with Upper Grove Place and Brandfield Street eventually being built, leading west from this thoroughfare.



Figure 117: Extract from Robert Kirkwood's *Plan of the City of Edinburgh and its environs*, 1817, showing 'Grove The Property of John Bonar Esq' (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

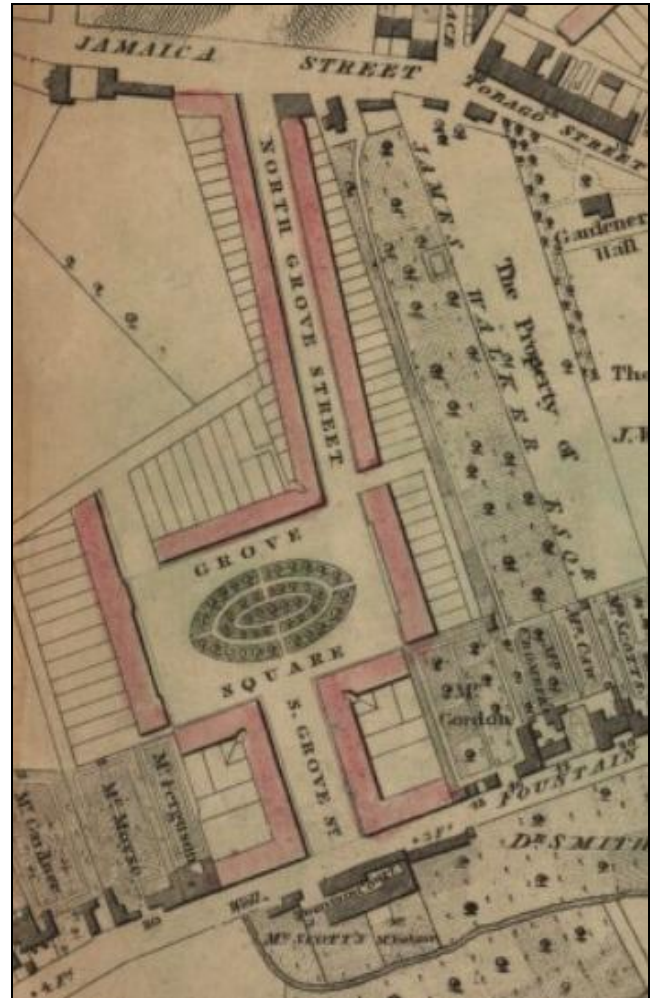


Figure 118: Extract from James Kirkwood & Sons' *'New Plan of the City of Edinburgh'*, 1821, showing planned street layout (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

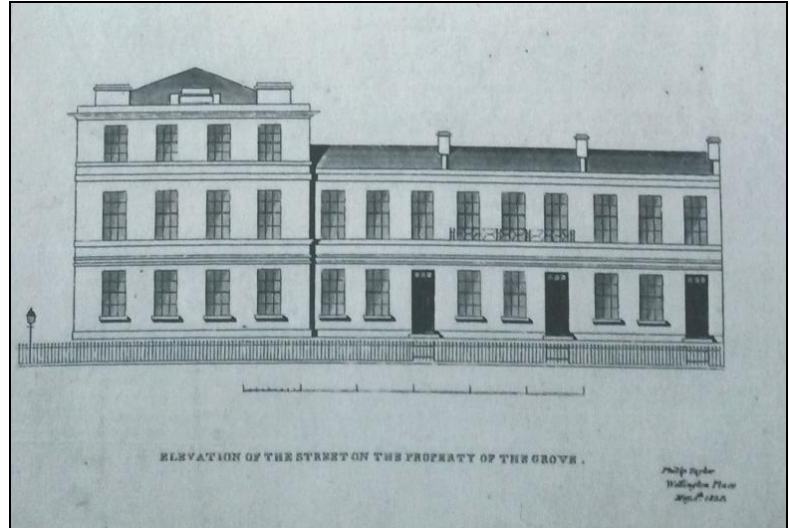
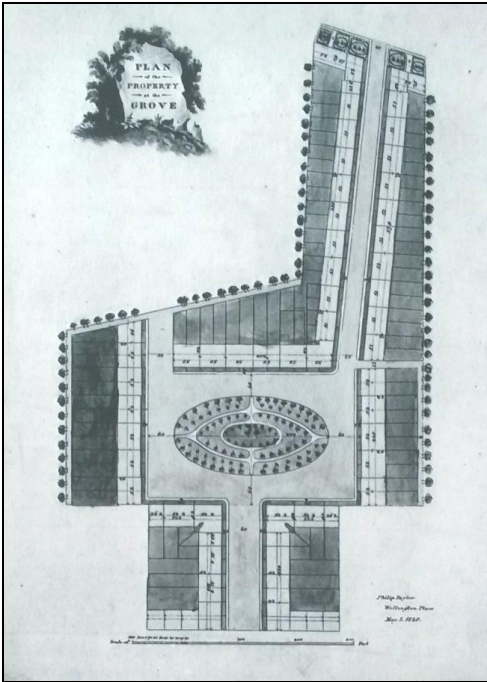


Figure 119: Copy of plan and elevation by Robert J Naismith for [Grove Street and Grove Square](#), 1820 (copied 1993) (B78033P ©Crown copyright HES)

Grove Street, Upper Grove Place and Brandfield Street were largely built up during the third quarter of the 19th century. The following two maps, John Bartholomew's map 'Hislop's new plan of Edinburgh & Leith with suburbs' of 1865 (**Figure 120**) and the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1:1056 map of 1877 (**Figure 121**), illustrate their rapid construction which resulted in a commonality of materials and style.



Figure 120: Extract from John Bartholomew's 'Hislop's New Plan of Edinburgh & Leith with suburbs', 1865, showing the beginnings of Upper Grove Place and Brandfield Street (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)



Figure 121: Extract from Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1:1056 map, 1877, showing Upper Grove Place and Brandfield Street complete (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

Upper Grove Place and the west side of Grove Street have survived largely intact, with nearly all of the buildings depicted on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1:1056 map of 1877 still standing today. Most of the remaining buildings are four-storeyed sandstone tenements. Brandfield Street was largely developed for industrial use, with the western half being occupied by part of the Fountain Brewery on the south side, and various workshops on the north side. Only the original tenements at Nos 1 to 5 Brandfield Street survive today. The modern (2015) brick-built residential buildings to be found on the east side of Grove Street, in Brandfield Street and at the west end of Upper Grove Place have generally respected the proportions of their traditional neighbours, though often finding room for five floors while retaining the same roof level as the tenements.



Figure 122: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1:1250 Plans NT2472NW/NT2473SW, 1948 (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)



Figure 123: Aerial view showing redevelopment of Upper Grove Place and Brandfield Street (now McEwan Square), 2014 (DP193074 ©Crown copyright HES)

The building currently (2017) known as Brooks Hotel, at Nos 70-76 Grove Street,⁹¹ is the only listed building (category C) in Grove Street south of the former Caledonian Railway (now the West Approach Road). It was built in 1864 to designs by the architect Frederick Thomas Pilkington (1832-98) and can be seen as a sister building to the more ornamental Nos 158-164 Fountainbridge (see pp 70-3). Nos 70-76 Grove Street was built as the first Edinburgh Industrial Brigade Home for Helping Destitute Working Lads and functioned as such until 1899. From c.1900 until the 1970s it operated as under the name Grove House, advertising itself as a ‘superior lodging-house for working men’,⁹² before being converted into a hotel (the Herald House Hotel). More recently (2013), it was refurbished as the Brooks Hotel.⁹³ As mentioned earlier, this whole stretch of Grove Street was designed by Pilkington (see pp 68-9). Pilkington was a friend of fellow architect and planner, James Gowans (1821-90),⁹⁴ who designed the nearby Rosebank Cottages (see p 78). Gowans appears to have commissioned the work at No 72 Grove Street as his office, alongside the hostel, and other tenements in this stretch of Grove Street are listed against Pilkington’s work in the Dictionary of Scottish Architects website.⁹⁵



Figure 124: View of [70-76 Grove Street](#), from south-east, 2014 (DP204093 ©Crown copyright HES)

⁹¹ <http://portal.historic-scotland.gov.uk/designation/LB44939> [Accessed 23/08/2017]

⁹² Advertisement, *The Scotsman*, Mar 16, 1907, p 15: ‘MANAGER WANTED IMMEDIATELY for GROVE HOUSE, 72 GROVE STREET, EDINBURGH, a superior boarding-house for working men, with 164 beds; salary according to qualifications, with free house and coal. Apply in writing, with copy testimonials, on or before 30th March, to Mr H M D WATSON, C.A., 13 Rutland Square, Edinburgh.’

⁹³ <http://www.brooksedinburgh.com/why-choose-brooks/> [Accessed 23/08/2017]

⁹⁴ http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/architect_full.php?id=200540 [Accessed 23/08/2017]

⁹⁵ http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/architect_full.php?id=200795 [Accessed 23/08/2017]

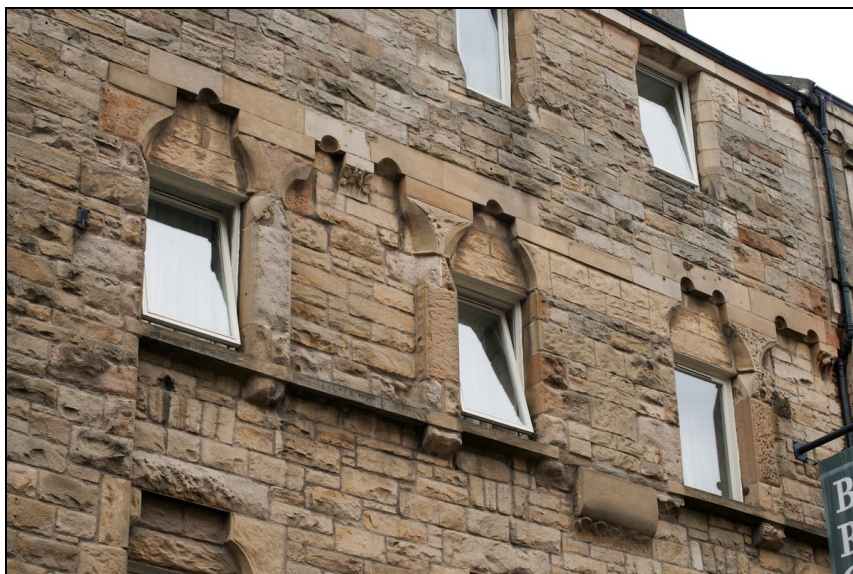


Figure 125: Detail of second floor windows at 70-76 Grove Street, 2014 (DP204098 ©Crown copyright HES)

The east side of Grove Street south from the bridge has seen substantial renewal. Originally a series of detached tenements and houses, it has seen repeated demolitions and rebuilding in various forms. In particular, the buildings at Nos 71-75 Grove Street have had an interesting history. The original tenement building was demolished to make way for a building known as the New Pavilion Theatre (from February 1897), the Prince of Wales Theatre (from March 1906), and then the Alhambra (late 1906). From October 1908 it was Pringle's Picture Palace, showing only films, before reverting to variety theatre as The Garrick by December 1917. It closed in 1921, following a major fire which led to the demolition of the auditorium. Only the façade was retained. During the late 1940s Martins' Bakery Ltd was built adjoining the frontage, at Nos 69-95 Grove Street.⁹⁶ The changes to the building's footprint and representation on maps can be seen in **Figures 126, 127, 128** and **129** below. The bakery was taken over as Marco's snooker, pool and leisure centre in the early 1980s, closing in 2009. The façade and leisure centre were demolished c.2012 to make way for a new student residence block, and the leisure centre has reopened in the adjacent building.⁹⁷



Figure 126: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:2500 map (Edinburghshire Sheet III.7), 1896, showing site of Nos 71-75 Grove Street (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

⁹⁶ Baird, George, 2000, *Places of Entertainment in Edinburgh Part 2: Tollcross, Fountainbridge and Lothian Road*, p 31 (Accessed online via: <http://www.scottishcinemas.org.uk/etcc/ETCC.2.Tollcross.pdf>) [Accessed 23/08/2017]

⁹⁷ <http://www.edinburghnews.scotsman.com/news/marco-s-pool-hall-cues-up-for-return-1-3569976> [Accessed 23/08/2017]



Figure 127: Extract from Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1:2500 map (Edinburghshire Sheet III.7), 1908, showing the New Pavilion Theatre (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)



Figure 128: Extract from Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition 1:2500 map (Edinburghshire Sheet III.7), 1914, showing Pringle's Picture Palace (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)



Figure 129: Extract from Ordnance Survey 4th Edition 1:2500 map (Edinburghshire Sheet III.7), 1948, showing Martins' Bakery (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)



Figure 130: View of [New Pavilion Theatre, 71-75 Grove Street](#), from north-west, 1973 (copied 1999) (SC411720 ©Crown copyright HES)



Figure 131: View of former theatre façade incorporated into former Marco's Leisure Centre, Grove Street, from west, 2007 (DP024309 ©Crown copyright HES)



Figure 132: View of [Grove Student Residences, 69 Grove Street](#), from north, 2014 (DP203702 ©Crown copyright HES)

3.2.3 SUMMARY

Over time, the overall Fountainbridge area has experienced great change. Amidst this, the North-Eastern Residential Area of Townscape Character has been relatively stable. Most of the buildings which stood there at the start of the 20th century still stand today. The area developed as largely residential in nature, with some industry along the west and south edges. As these industries ultimately closed or moved elsewhere, the sites have now been redeveloped for further residential units.

3.3 South-Western Residential Area of Townscape Character

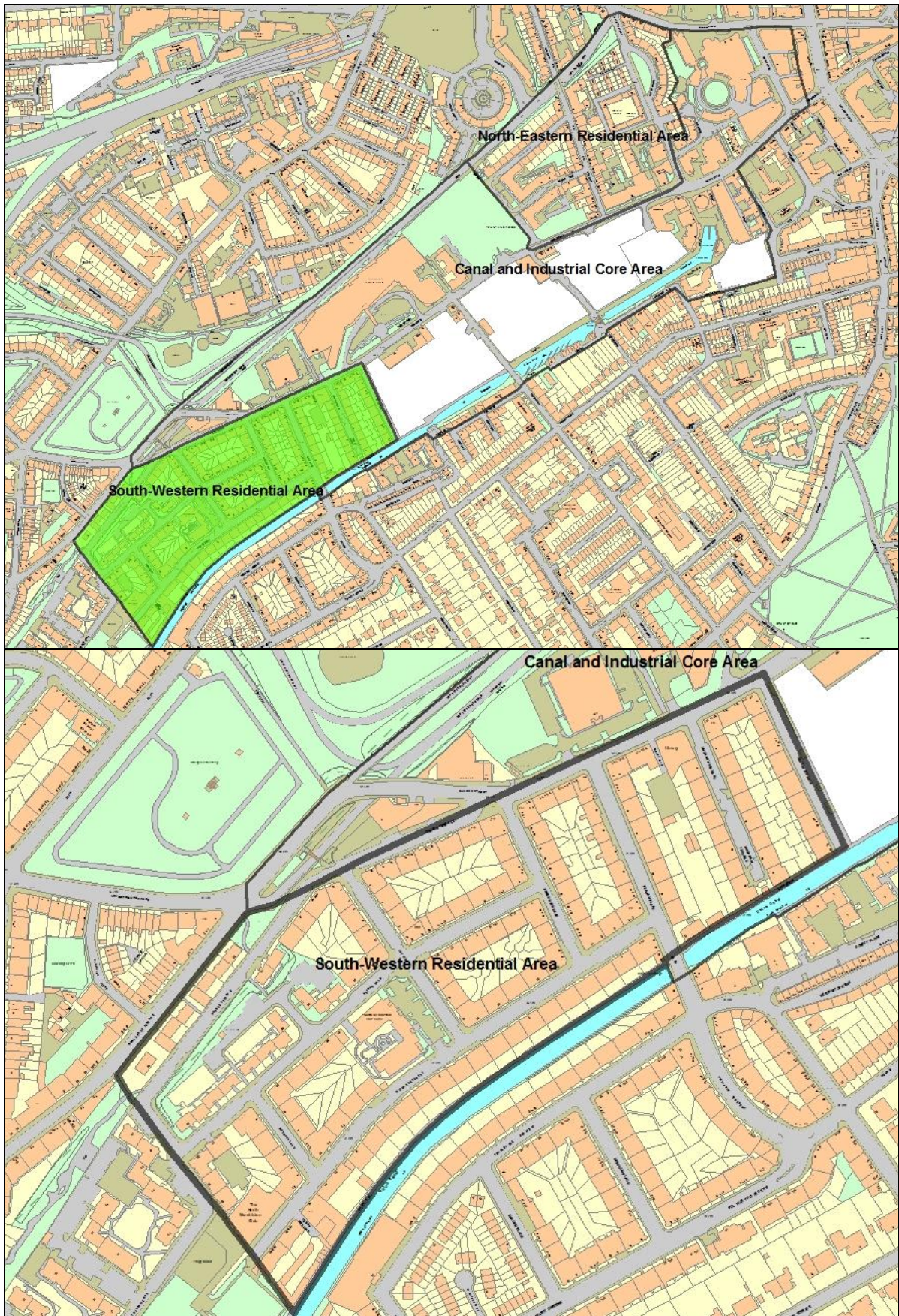


Figure 133: South-Western Residential Area of Townscape Character

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The area we have defined for this study as the South-Western Residential Area of Townscape Character developed fairly late in the area's history, as Edinburgh became more industrialised and spread increasingly westwards from its historic core. The area is bounded on the south by the Union Canal running behind the tenements of Watson Crescent. The eastern boundary runs down Gibson Terrace before following the line of Dundee Street and Terrace along the northern boundary. To the west, the eastern edge of Harrison Park and West Bryson Road form the boundary.

3.3.1 Development History

Map evidence shows this area remained open ground until the mid-19th century. Robert Kirkwood's map of 1817 (see **Figure 134**) shows the large estate of James Walker Esq [of Dalry] (1790-1856) occupying the open ground to the north and south of Fountainbridge. The proposed line of the canal is also shown as the southern boundary of the area.



Figure 134: Extract from Robert Kirkwood's 'Plan of the City of Edinburgh and its environs', 1817, showing lands owned by 'James Walker Esq' (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

The Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:1056 map of 1852 stops around where Yeaman Place subsequently develops (see **Figure 135**). The land to the western edge of this map is still open ground, based around the estates of Dalry House (**1** in **Figure 135**), Bainfield (**2**) and North Merchiston House (**3**). The Caledonian Railway line of 1848 now forms the northern boundary. John Bartholomew's map of 1865 (see **Figure 136**) covers the area further west, but still shows this part of the survey area as open estate lands.



Figure 135: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:1056 map, 1852; coverage stops around where Yeaman Place subsequently develops (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)



Figure 136: Extract from John Bartholomew's 'Hislop's New Plan of Edinburgh & Leith with suburbs', 1865 (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

It is not until the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1:1056 map of 1877 (see **Figure 137**) that we see development of plots stretching to the south-west of Fountainbridge. This shows Gibson Terrace and Murdoch Terrace as the eastern boundary of the area, with Bainfield House surviving on the western side of Gibson Terrace. In stark contrast, the eastern side of Gibson Terrace continues the spread of industry lining the canal, with an iron and wireworks, and Caledonian Engine Works. Murdoch Terrace has already begun to be developed as a line of tenements at this stage. Land to the west is still undeveloped. The establishment of various industries on the western edge of Edinburgh meant a growing demand for housing

for the working population coming to the city. Individuals and institutions or trusts with large estates across the city were selling off land for this housing. In Fountainbridge, the land which was developed for both industry and housing was previously owned by James Walker Esq and Trades Maiden Hospital (see **Figure 134**), with trustees for both estates selling the land for feuing during the second half of the 19th century.



Figure 137: Extract from Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1:1056 map, 1877 (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

As map evidence demonstrates, over the next 25 years or so the former North Merchiston estate becomes a focus for tenement building. John Bartholomew's 1882 map shows the streets of the area laid out, and the block bounded by Dundee Terrace, Fowler Terrace, Bryson Road and Tay Street shown as wholly complete (see **Figure 138**). Fowler Terrace is shown as complete apart from a block on the south-western corner with Watson Crescent.

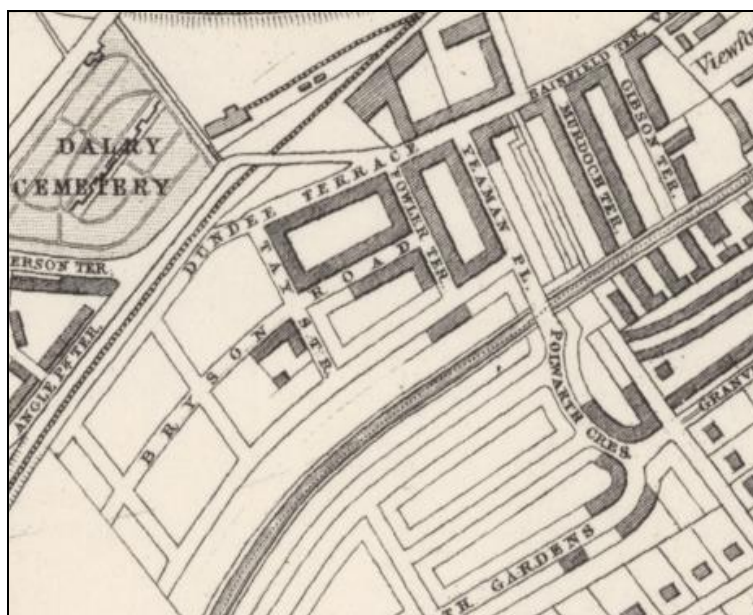


Figure 138: Extract from John Bartholomew's 'Plan of Edinburgh and Leith with Suburbs', 1882, showing the planned layout of streets to be developed during last quarter of 19th century (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

The block on the south-western corner of Bryson Road and Tay Street is occupied by the area's Board School on John Bartholomew's updated map of 1891 (see **Figure 139**). Though the developed plot is not noted as 'school' on the 1882 map (**Figure 138**), the school was in fact built in 1882 to designs by Edinburgh School Board Architect, Robert Wilson (1834-1901).⁹⁸ While this plot was in fact complete as shown, it appears that some of the plots shown on the 1882 map might only be 'proposed' development rather than actual, as the two blocks shown as complete on the earlier map have open plots marked on the more detailed 1891 version seen in **Figure 139**. This is another example of mapmakers trying to futureproof their maps by showing proposed developments.

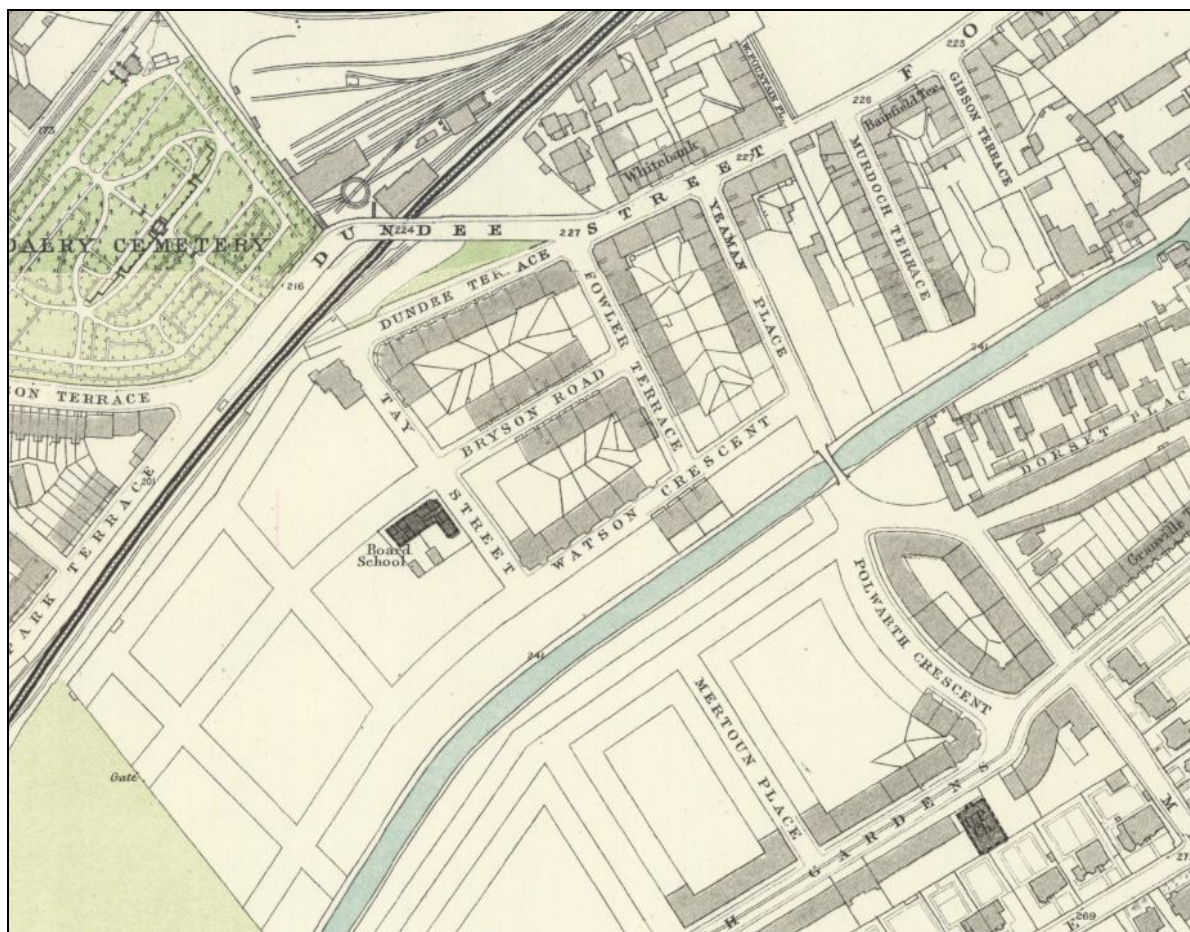


Figure 139: Extract from John Bartholomew's 'Plan of the City of Edinburgh with Leith and Suburbs', 1891 (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

The Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition 1:1056 map of 1894 shows a range of industrial premises occupying land adjacent to the railway between Dundee Terrace and Bryson Road (**1** on map in **Figure 140**). These include a range of builders' yards, railway and public works contractors, and stone yards. Watson Crescent ends at the junction with Tay Street on this map, while it is shown as continuing to its present day extent on the earlier Bartholomew 1891 map (**Figure 139**). On the western boundary of the survey area, at the south-western extent of what became Watson Crescent, is a laundry, another service for the expanding residential population (**2**). This laundry was operating as North Merchiston Steam Laundry from c.1886, though is listed under Bryson Road in Post Office Directories between 1886 until 1902, being run by Mrs McLeery (or McCleery), Cramond's and Dickson's over its lifetime. From the directory for 1902-3, the laundry is listed under Watson Crescent, but disappears from the directories after the 1905-6 volume.⁹⁹ There are also two curling ponds on the northern bank of the canal (**3**), which first appear on the Ordnance

⁹⁸ http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/architect_full.php?id=200308 [Accessed 23/08/2017]

⁹⁹ *The Post Office Annual Directory, 1886-7*, Edinburgh, p 205; *ibid*, 1901-2, p 91 (Bryson Road); *ibid*, 1902-3, p 95; *ibid*, 1905-6, p 96 (Watson Crescent)

Survey 2nd Edition 1:1056 map of 1877, having been developed from a natural pond marked on this site as early as Robert Kirkwood's map of 1817. This pond was used by Merchiston Curling Club, which was founded in 1809, and the club developed the two artificial ponds during the 1850s to cope with a huge increase in members.¹⁰⁰ The natural pond is still shown on John Bartholomew's map of 1865 however. Subsequent map evidence shows the ponds are filled in and built over by 1909.¹⁰¹ It is interesting to note that, on the Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition 1:1056 map of 1894, seen in **Figure 140**, Watson Crescent is shown ending to the east of the curling ponds, despite having been shown extending all the way to its present extent in several earlier maps, including John Bartholomew's maps of 1882 (**Figure 138**), 1888 and 1891 (**Figure 139**).

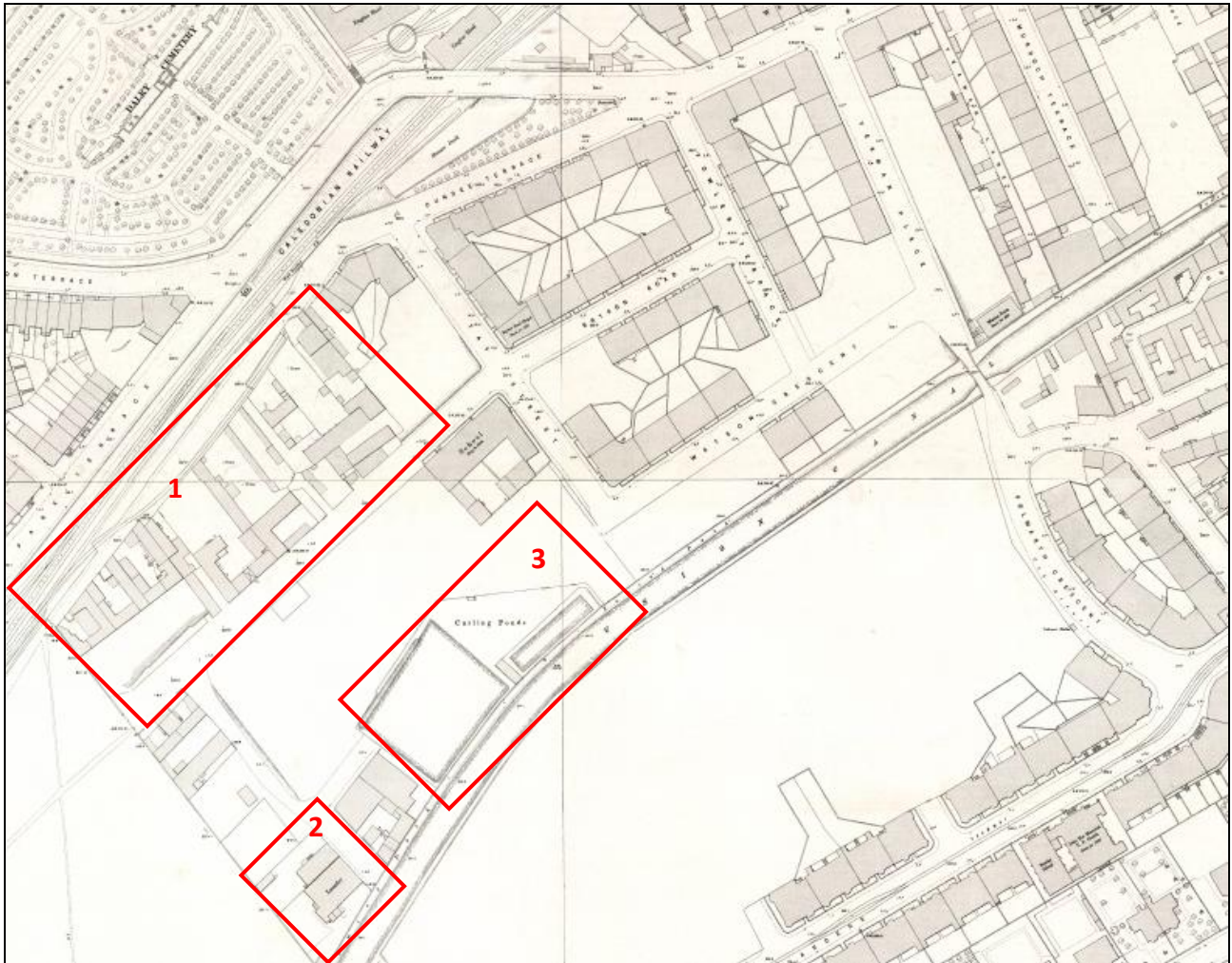


Figure 140: Extract from Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition 1:1056 map, 1894 (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

¹⁰⁰ <http://network.royalcaledoniancurlingclub.org/merchiston/> [Accessed 23/08/2017]

¹⁰¹ Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1:10 560 map (Edinburghshire Sheet III.SE), 1909 (Accessed online via: <http://maps.nls.uk/view/75512909>) [Accessed 23/08/2017]

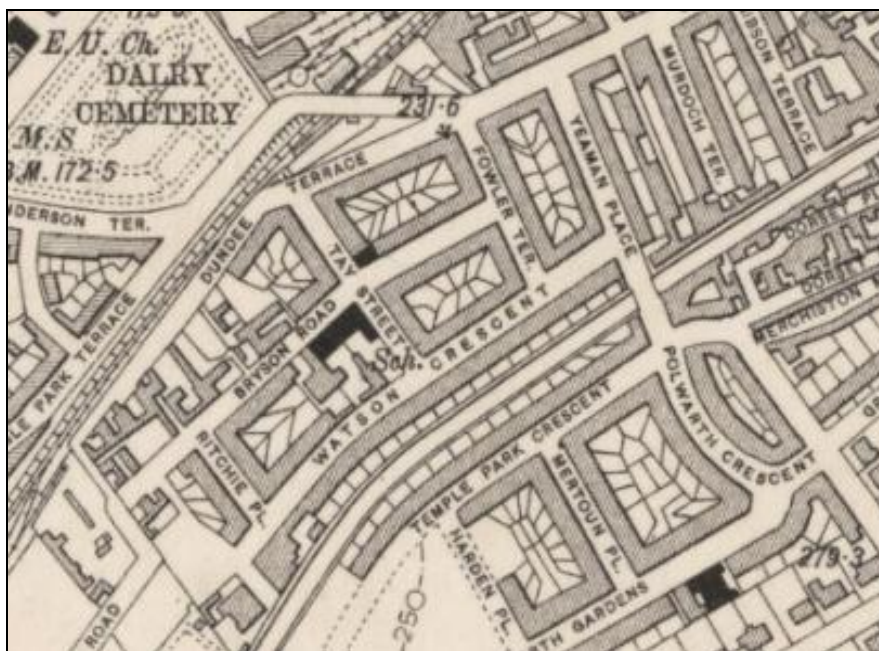


Figure 141: Extract from Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1:10 560 map (Edinburghshire Sheet III.SE), 1909
(Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

As the Ordnance Survey 1:10 560 map of 1909 (see **Figure 141**) shows, development of the former estate to the north of the canal was effectively complete by this date, with all streets now named, including Ritchie Place running between Bryson Road and Watson Crescent. Further building continued to infill the area to the south of the canal, forming Temple Park Crescent, Polwarth Gardens and Crescent.

From map evidence, it is clear that the area was effectively developed as primarily residential from the outset. Any industrial premises to the western edge were subsequently replaced with further residential development during the 20th century as the nature of industry changed and demand for housing increased. A range of amenities were also established, with commercial and retail premises on the ground floor of many tenements on the main thoroughfares and the corners of Dundee Terrace and Yeaman Place. A branch library built on the corner of Murdoch Terrace and Dundee Street, is marked on John Bartholomew's maps of 1907 and 1917, but noted as 'Nelson Hall' on W & AK Johnston's 1910 'Post Office Plan of Edinburgh, Leith and Portobello, with suburbs' (see discussion later, pp 97-9). Along with the Board School of 1882, a mission hall or church was built on Yeaman Place beside the canal, and a public wash house was erected at the southern end of Murdoch Terrace, also adjacent to the canal, in addition to the laundry at the west end of Watson Crescent noted earlier.



Figure 142: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map Plan NT2372SE, 1948 (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

As the map in **Figure 142** shows, by the mid-20th century, the western half of the area saw further residential development along Watson Crescent, as well as a small footwear factory and a printing works at the western end of the street. Opposite these, a range of halls were built as a place for the local community to meet and socialise. When the railway line was replaced by the West Approach Road in 1974, the industrial units at the west end of Dundee Terrace eventually fell out of use, and land on the north-western side of Dundee Terrace was filled by plain concrete block-built, two-storeyed sheltered housing built in 1982, and on the south-eastern side of Dundee Terrace and into Bryson Road by blocks of red brick-built flats dating from 1985 (see p 103).

3.3.2 Street Gazetteer

Gibson Terrace/Murdoch Terrace

As Edinburgh began to spread westwards, Gibson Terrace was developed c.1870 by, and named after, Thomas Gibson (n.d.), the last owner of Bainfield House,¹⁰² who established Gibson & Tait's Bainfield Iron and Wire Works in the south-eastern portion of the grounds c.1868 (see p 49).¹⁰³ The entrance to the street from Fountainbridge was flanked by Bainfield Terrace to the west and Bainfield Place to the east. Adjacent to the Iron and Wire Works is Walker & King's Caledonian Engine Works, established c.1874.¹⁰⁴ Murdoch

¹⁰² Harris, Stuart, 1996, *The Place Names of Edinburgh*, Edinburgh, p 73

¹⁰³ *The Post Office Annual Directory, 1868-9*, Edinburgh, p 72

¹⁰⁴ *Ibid*, 1874-5, p 211

Terrace was also developed in the 1870s on land to the west of Bainfield House (see **Figure 143**). By the time of the Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition 1:1056 map of 1893, Murdoch Terrace was complete. Bainfield House, isolated in the backlands of the surrounding tenements, was demolished by 1905, and the rest of Gibson Terrace subsequently developed on the estate lands.



Figure 143: Extract from Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1:1056 map, 1877, showing newly developed Gibson Terrace and Murdoch Terrace (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

Fountainbridge Public Library stands on the corner of Murdoch Terrace and Dundee Street. A library stood on this site since 1897, when a hall and working men's library, designed in 1893 by Henry Ramsay Taylor (1863/4-1922), opened as the West Branch Library.^{105 106} It was built using a bequest from the publisher Thomas Nelson (1822-92), who had left £50,000 to be used to provide four such halls/libraries across Edinburgh: Dundee Street; Hamilton Place (Stockbridge); McDonald Road (Bellevue); and Spittalfield Crescent (St Leonards).¹⁰⁷ These halls and libraries transferred from the trustees of the Nelson bequest to Edinburgh Town Council in 1935.¹⁰⁸

¹⁰⁵ <https://talesofonecity.wordpress.com/2015/03/05/the-story-of-fountainbridge-library/> [Accessed 23/08/2017]

¹⁰⁶ http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/building_full.php?id=214284 [Accessed 23/08/2017]

¹⁰⁷ <https://talesofonecity.wordpress.com/2015/06/01/the-story-of-edinburgh-libraries-part-1-of-3/> [Accessed 23/08/2017]

¹⁰⁸ <http://www.capitalcollections.org.uk/index.php?a=ViewItem&i=35070&WINID=146521223322> [Accessed 23/08/2017]

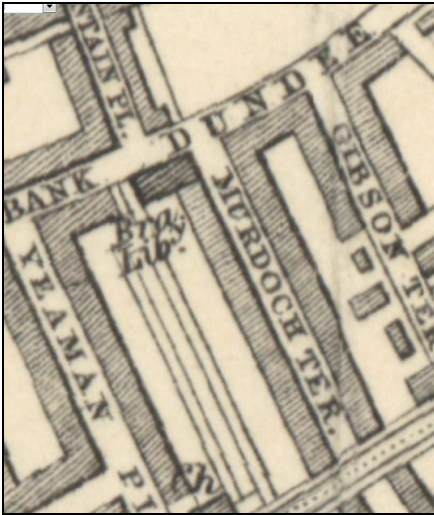


Figure 144: Extract from John Bartholomew's 'Plan of Edinburgh and Leith with Suburbs', 1907, showing Branch Library on corner of Murdoch Terrace (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)



Figure 145: Extract from W & AK Johnston's 'Post Office Plan of Edinburgh, Leith and Portobello', 1910, showing Nelson Hall on corner of Murdoch Terrace (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

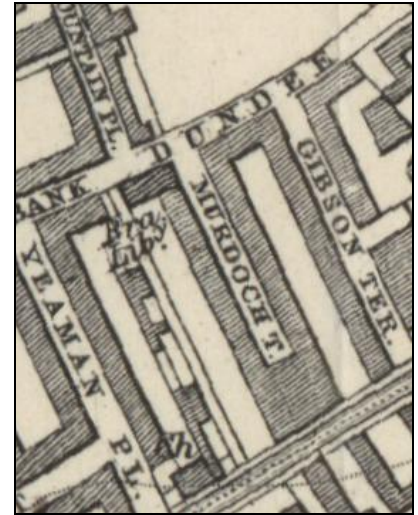


Figure 146: Extract from John Bartholomew's 'Post Office Plan of Edinburgh, Leith and Portobello', 1917, showing branch library on corner of Murdoch Terrace (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

The original library was replaced in 1937-40 with the current building, designed by John Alexander William Grant (1885-1959)¹⁰⁹. Built in an Art Deco style using yellow sandstone encasing a steel frame, it has a full-height three-bayed canted stair tower, incorporating the main entrance, on the corner of Murdoch Terrace and Dundee Street. A carved panel above the entrance doorway, designed by sculptor Charles d'Orville Pilkington Jackson (1887-1973),¹¹⁰ displays a fountain under a bridge. The elevations to both Murdoch Terrace and Dundee Street contain full-height, small-paned, bronze-plated, steel-framed windows, with decorative cast-iron panels at first floor level. These comprise Charles Rennie Mackintosh-style decoration in the outer panels with a central panel showing a scene representing a man, woman and child browsing in a library.¹¹¹ The panels were restored and painted in late 2016, just after the HES photographic survey was carried out to support this report.

¹⁰⁹ http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/architect_full.php?id=201392 [Accessed 23/08/2017]

¹¹⁰ National Library of Scotland, 2013, *Inventory Acc.7445: Papers of the late Charles D'Orville Pilkington Jackson Esq, ARSA, FRBS, FRSA*, Edinburgh, p 15 (Listed under Box 16, File No 431, 1938 'Dundee Street Library, Fountainbridge, Edinburgh'. Accessed online via: <http://www.nls.uk/catalogues/online/cnmi/inventories/acc7445.pdf>) [Accessed 23/08/2017]

¹¹¹ <http://portal.historic-scotland.gov.uk/designation/LB30322> [Accessed 23/08/2017]



Figure 147: View of [Fountainbridge Public Library](#) on corner of Murdoch Terrace (left) and Dundee Street (right), from north-east, 2014 (DP203021 ©Crown copyright HES)



Figure 148: Detail of painted bronze-plated cast-iron panels on Dundee Street elevation of Fountainbridge Public Library, 2017 (DP260083 ©Crown copyright HES)

Murdoch Terrace and the western side of Gibson Terrace still comprise the original four-storeyed tenements built in the 1870s and 1890s. These tenements are plain, with no decorative features. The earlier tenements were built from yellow sandstone, while the later ones used red sandstone.



Figure 149: View of western side of [Gibson Terrace](#), from north, showing 1870s tenements to the right, 2014 (DP203159 ©Crown copyright HES)



Figure 150: View of western side of Gibson Terrace, from south-east, showing 1890s tenements to the left, 2014 (DP203162 ©Crown copyright HES)

The eastern side of Gibson Terrace lies within the Canal and Industrial Core Area of Townscape Character – see **Section 3.1** (pp 34-59) for details of its historical development.

Dundee Terrace

Dundee Terrace developed from 1879, being named for the city of Dundee. Several of the trustees of a major property development company in Edinburgh, the General Property Investment Company, came from Dundee, and the GPIC was heavily involved in developing the former North Merchiston estate following its incorporation in 1876.¹¹² In 1885, the western portion of Fountainbridge was renamed Dundee Street, and Dalry Park Place (further east on the north side of Fountainbridge) was renamed Dundee Place.¹¹³

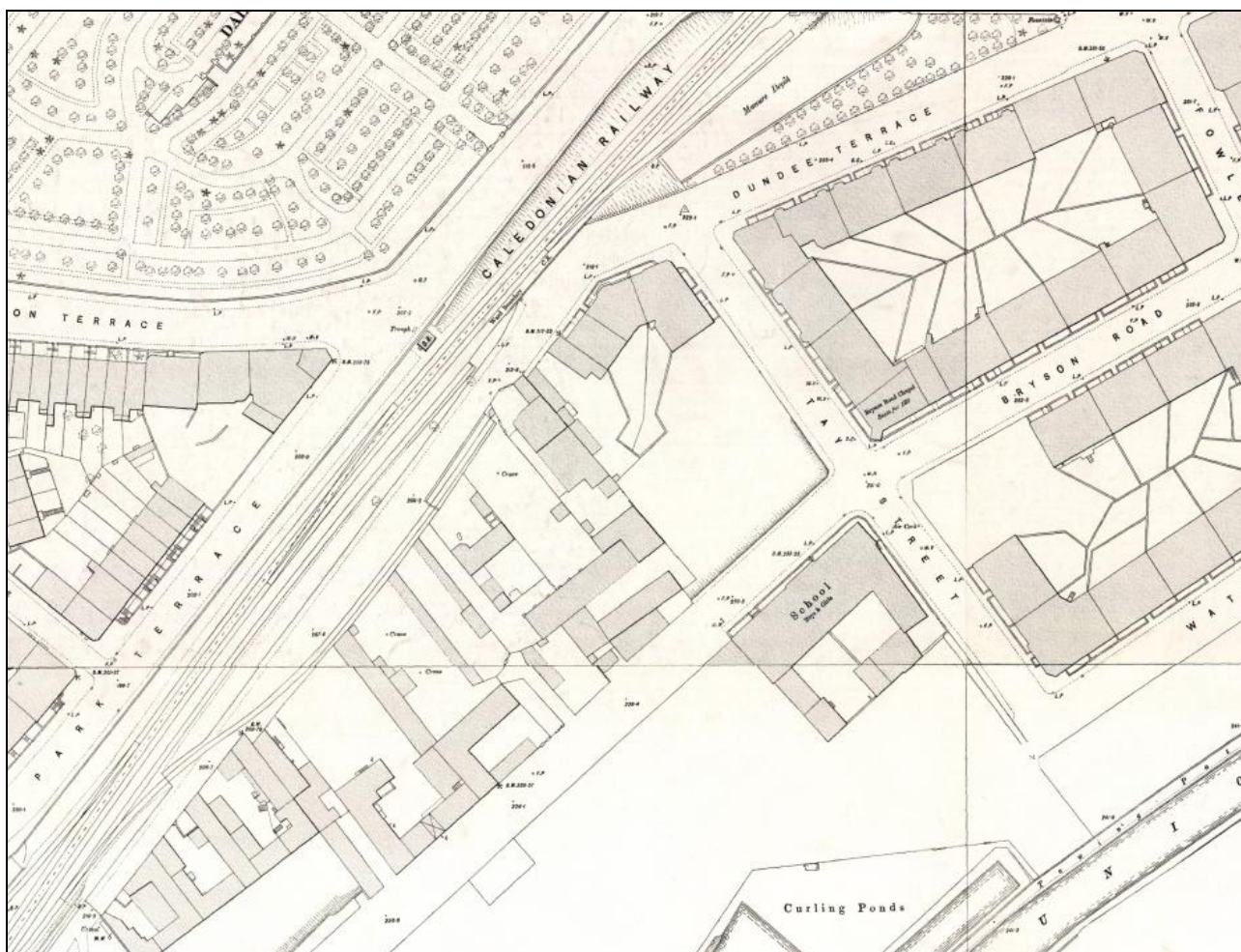


Figure 151: Extract from Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition 1:1056 map, 1894, showing layout of industrial premises on Dundee Terrace (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

Much of Dundee Terrace developed as a pocket of industry on the western edge of the area, because of its proximity to the railway line. From the mid-1880s, the Post Office Directories list a range of builders' yards/premises,¹¹⁴ multiple instances of dairies or dairymen (ultimately the large Edinburgh & Dumfriesshire Dairy was established in West Bryson Road (just outwith the western boundary of the survey area), appearing on the Ordnance Survey 4th Edition 1:2500 map of 1931), as well as premises for James

¹¹² Rodger, Richard, 2001, *The Transformation of Edinburgh: Land, property and trust in the nineteenth century*, Cambridge, p 221

¹¹³ Harris, Stuart, 1996, *The Place Names of Edinburgh*, p 249

¹¹⁴ *The Post Office Annual Directory, 1895-6*, Edinburgh, p 83; *Ibid, 1906-7*, p 99 (Donaldson & Skene); *Ibid, 1889-90*, p 229; *Ibid, 1898-9*, p 271 (John Petrie & Co); *Ibid, 1887-8*, p256; *Ibid, 1892-3*, p 277 (Peter Sinclair & Son); *Ibid, 1898-9*, p 381; *Ibid, 1905-6*, p 422 (Wright & Davie)

Young & Sons, railway and public works contractors, and Hutchison & Co, representatives for Craigpark whinstone quarries, Ratho.¹¹⁵ Most of these are in fact listed under Bryson Road, as the premises had their main entrances from the south, and Dundee Terrace is not named as far as this section until 1906.¹¹⁶

Tenements were built to the eastern end of the street from the 1880s, with the block from Fowler Terrace to Tay Street comprising larger flats, with full-height bay windows throughout the north-facing block. The section from Tay Street westwards returns to properties without any ornamentation. These properties are in keeping with the vast number of tenements which sprang up across Edinburgh at this time, in terms of their size, design, quality, layout and stone used, many of which were built by the same developers/builders.



Figure 152: View of bay-windowed section of tenements on [Dundee Terrace](#), from north-east, 2016 (DP232776 ©Copyright HES)

¹¹⁵ *The Post Office Annual Directory, 1891-2*, Edinburgh, p 331; *Ibid, 1899-1900*, p 340 ([James Young & Sons](#)); *Ibid, 1894-5*, p 148; *Ibid, 1899-1900*, p 165 ([Hutchison & Co](#))

¹¹⁶ Ordnance Survey 1:10 560 map of 1909, Edinburghshire Sheet III.SE <http://maps.nls.uk/view/75512909> [Accessed 23/08/2017]



Figure 153: View of some of plain-fronted tenements on Dundee Terrace, from west, 2016 (DP232777 ©Copyright HES)

The western edge of the area is composed of flatted residential developments dating from the 1980s. On the south side is a red brick four-storeyed block, built in 1985 by Barratt,¹¹⁷ which contrasts in scale, height and materials with the adjacent yellow sandstone tenements. This forms the northernmost block of a development occupying the western half of Bryson Road. On the north side of Dundee Terrace (sitting on the former Caledonian Railway line), the contrast is even greater, with a more suburban style of stark concrete block-clad, two-storeyed blocks of amenity housing for older people, built in 1982 for Castle Rock Housing Association.¹¹⁸



Figure 154: View of red brick development at west end of Dundee Terrace, from south-west, 2016 (DP232779 ©Copyright HES)

¹¹⁷ <https://beta.companieshouse.gov.uk/company/SC063254/charges> [Accessed 23/08/2017]

¹¹⁸ <http://www.housingcare.org/housing-care/facility-info-5501-dundee-terrace-fountainbridge-scotland.aspx> [Accessed 23/08/2017]



Figure 155: View of two-storeyed blocks at west end of Dundee Terrace, from south, 2016 (DP232778 ©Copyright HES)

Yeaman Place/Lane/Terrace

Yeaman Terrace was developed from 1879 as a main thoroughfare over the Union Canal linking Fountainbridge in the north and the emerging suburb of Polwarth to the south. Renamed Yeaman Place in 1881, with Yeaman Lane running parallel to the east opened up in 1887, it was either named after Alexander Yeaman, lawyer, who owned ground here,¹¹⁹ or for James Yeaman (1816-86), one of the trustees of the General Property Investment Company (GPIC), and MP for Dundee 1873-80.^{120 121}

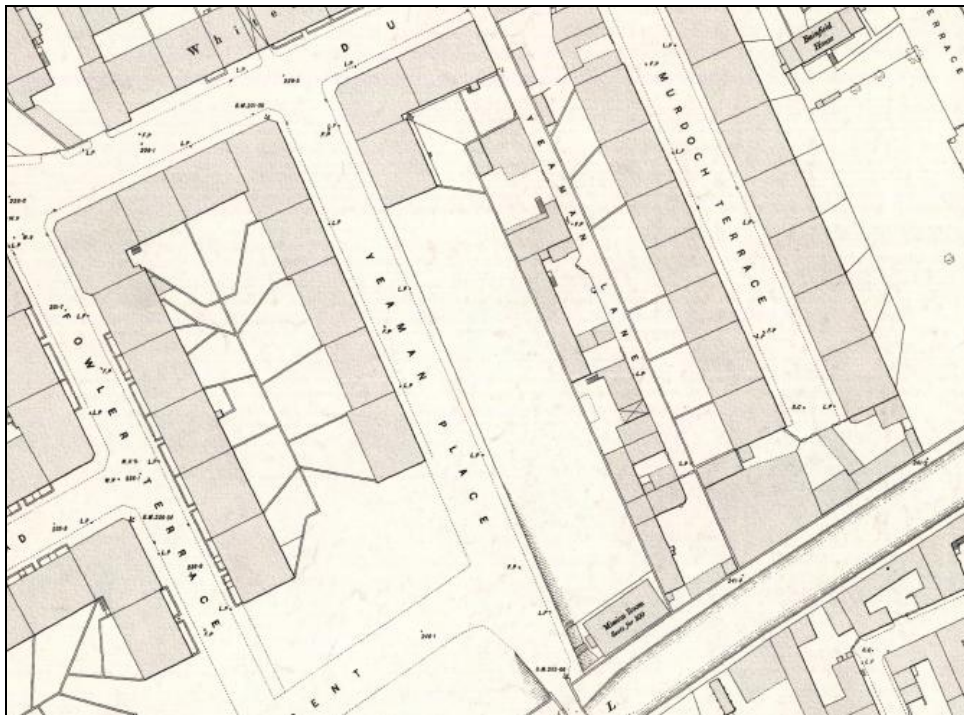


Figure 156: Extract from Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition 1:1056 map, 1894, showing Yeaman Place and Yeaman Lane partially developed (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

¹¹⁹ Harris, Stuart, 1996, *The Place Names of Edinburgh*, Edinburgh, p 647

¹²⁰ Rodger, Richard, 2001, *The Transformation of Edinburgh: Land, property and trust in the nineteenth century*, Cambridge, p 221

¹²¹ <http://hansard.millbanksystems.com/people/mr-james-yeaman/> [Accessed 23/08/2017]

Yeaman Place comprises plain, four-storeyed tenements, mostly with 16 or eight smaller flats in a block, in a similar style to those found along much of Watson Crescent, Fowler Terrace and Tay Street (see pp 108-16 and 120-25). Some of the tenements had commercial/retail units on the ground floor when they were built, especially those on corner plots. The original tenements at Nos 10-16 on the west side of Yeaman Place were demolished and replaced by a five-storeyed concrete block-clad flatted development dating from c.1985. It is not clear why these tenements were replaced, but the block was built by Taylor Woodrow Construction to designs by architects Reich and Hall for Fountainbridge Housing Association (later Dunedin Canmore Housing Association).¹²² ¹²³ Comprising 26 flats, the pseudo-tenement has a plain façade apart from iron balconettes at the top floors, and curved plain pilasters projecting at the entrances.



Figure 157: View of corner block at 2 Watson Crescent (left) and [30 Yeaman Place](#) (right), from south-east, 2014 (DP199635 ©Crown copyright HES)

¹²² http://www.heraldscotland.com/news/11971614.Nothing_to_choose_between_excellence_of_housing_design/ [Accessed 23/08/2017]

¹²³ <https://www.barbourproductsearch.info/yeaman-place-edinburgh-news012202.html> [Accessed 23/08/2017]



Figure 158: View of 10-16 Yeaman Place, from south-east, 2017 (DP260086 © HES)

As part of the construction of Walker Bridge over the Union Canal in 1896 by engineer and City Surveyor David Crawford Proudfoot (1838-1909),¹²⁴ ¹²⁵ single-storeyed crenellated commercial units were built at the north-western and south-western corners of the bridge. Both are still in use as commercial premises, although the south-western unit has been altered to add a second floor, with a mansard slated roof (see **Figure 160**).



Figure 159: View of crenellated single-storeyed block at [36-38 Yeaman Place](#) on north-western corner of Walker Bridge over Union Canal, from south-east, 2014 (DP202867 ©Crown copyright HES)

¹²⁴ <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=jkfh101&id=172> [Accessed 23/08/2017]

¹²⁵ <http://www.rootschat.com/forum/index.php?topic=430141.0> [Accessed 23/08/2017]



Figure 160: View of altered block at 43-45 Polwarth Crescent on south-western corner of [Walker Bridge](#) over Union Canal, from north-east, 2014 (DP202997 ©Crown copyright HES)

The site to the north-east of Walker Bridge was first occupied (prior to Walker Bridge being constructed) by a United Presbyterian Church established in the early 1880s. The church was recorded in Post Office Directories from 1884-5 to 1888-9,¹²⁶ but is not referred to in Directories between 1889-90 and 1901-2. From the 1902-3 to the 1907-8 editions, the Merchiston Branch of the Railway Mission was listed on Yeaman Place.¹²⁷ Map evidence supports the documentary sources, with W & AK Johnston’s map of 1888 showing ‘UP Ch[urch]’ on Yeaman Place (see **Figure 161**), while John Bartholomew’s map of 1891-2 simply has ‘Ch[urch]’ marked (**Figure 162**). The Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition 1:1056 map of 1893 shows a ‘Mission Room’ on the site (**Figure 163**), which suggests it was a Mission of some form earlier than was noted in Post Office Directories. The Railway Mission moved premises c.1908, being listed in the Post Office Directory of 1908-9 at West Bryson Road,¹²⁸ and shown on the new site on John Bartholomew’s map of 1907, when the original site is still noted as a church (**Figure 164**).

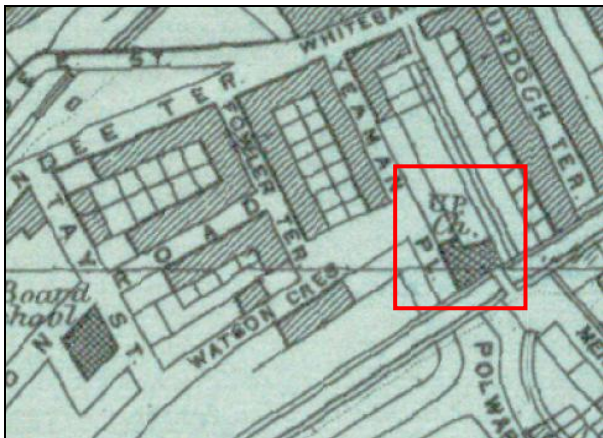


Figure 161: Extract from W & AK Johnston’s ‘Plan of Edinburgh, Leith, Portobello and environs’, 1888, showing ‘UP Ch[urch]’ on Yeaman Place (Reproduced with permission of National Library of Scotland)

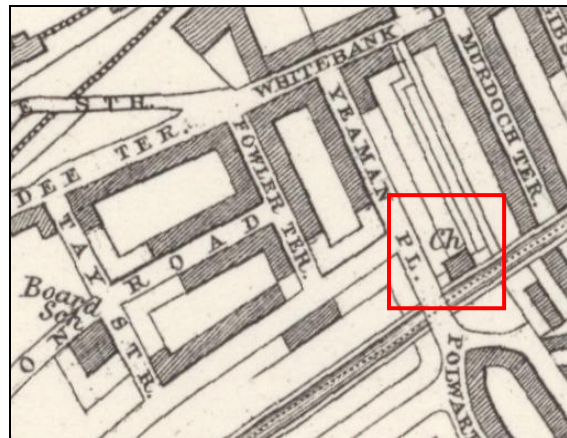


Figure 162: Extract from John Bartholomew’s ‘Plan of Edinburgh and Leith with Suburbs’, 1891-2, showing ‘Ch[urch]’ on Yeaman Place (Reproduced with permission of National Library of Scotland)

¹²⁶ *The Post Office Annual Directory, 1884-5*, Edinburgh, p 557; *Ibid*, 1888-9, p 618

¹²⁷ *Ibid*, 1902-3, p 825; *Ibid*, 1907-8, p 869

¹²⁸ *Ibid*, 1908-9, p 879



Figure 163: Extract from OS 3rd Edition 1:1056 map, 1893, showing detail of 'Mission Room' on Yeaman Place (Reproduced with permission of the National Library of Scotland)

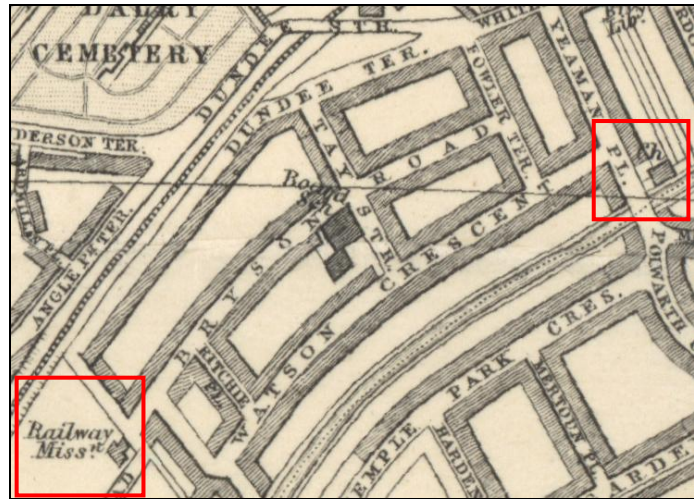


Figure 164: Extract from John Bartholomew's 'Plan of Edinburgh and Leith with Suburbs', 1907, showing 'Railway Miss[i]o[n]' on West Bryson Road and 'Ch[urch]' on Yeaman Place (Reproduced with permission of National Library of Scotland)

The church/mission building is not shown on the Ordnance Survey 25 inch map 1914, but a 'Hall' is shown again on later maps. The hall was apparently used as a cinema during the middle period of the 20th century, having the original projection equipment and screen in situ when the building and surrounding parcel of land was bought by a scrap merchant in 1950.¹²⁹ Based on photographic imagery on Google Maps StreetView, the corrugated iron-clad building was truncated around 2011/12 with only the front third of the gable-fronted building surviving.¹³⁰



Figure 165: View of scrap merchants yard on Yeaman Place, from south, 2017 (DP260090 © HES)

¹²⁹ Information from staff at Stephen Dalton Scrap Merchants, Yeaman Place, Edinburgh, 30th August 2017

¹³⁰ <https://www.google.co.uk/maps/@55.9389951,-3.2185296,3a,75y,87.56h,96.45t/data=!3m7!1e1!3m5!1sQJFnh5zd53LGzpXIC6PQIQ!2e0!5s20110901T000000!7i13312!8i6656>



Figure 166: View of scrap merchants yard on Yeaman Place, from south-east, 2017 (DP260093 © HES)



Figure 167: View of scrap merchants yard on Yeaman Place, from south-east, 2017 (DP260093 © HES)

Watson Crescent

Watson Crescent was planned c.1880 along with the parallel Bryson Road to the north. It is unnamed on John Bartholomew's map of 1882, although the eastern end is marked on the map. By 1887, it is assumed

to have been named after Bailie James Watson (n.d.),¹³¹ who may have started the development on the street. It is first named on John Bartholomew's 1891 map (see **Figure 168**).

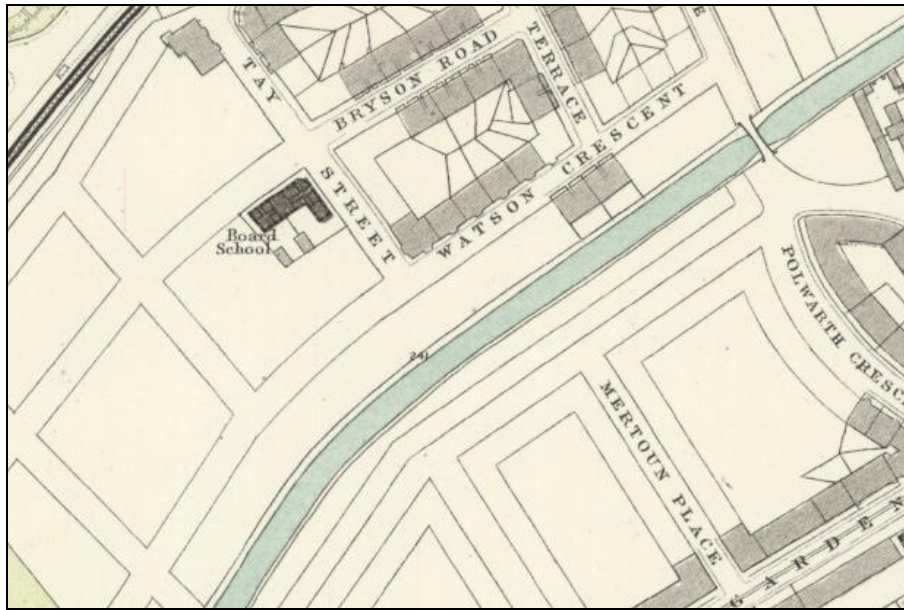


Figure 168: Extract from John Bartholomew's 'Plan of the City of Edinburgh with Leith & Suburbs', 1891 (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

There is still very little development shown on the street on the Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition 1:1056 map of 1894 (see **Figure 169**), though by the time of the Ordnance Survey 1:10 560 map of 1906, the street is shown as fully developed (**Figure 170**).



Figure 169: Extract from Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition 1:1056 map, 1894, showing Watson Crescent (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

¹³¹ Harris, Stuart, 1996, *The Place Names of Edinburgh*, Edinburgh, p 623

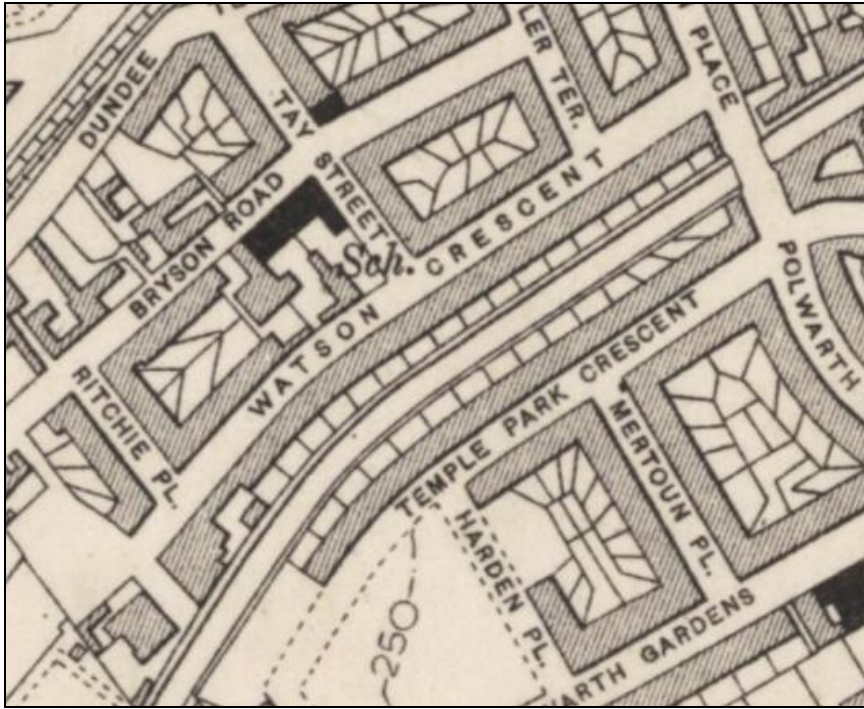


Figure 170: Extract from Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1:10 560 map, 1909, showing Watson Crescent as complete (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

The street has a mixture of tenement styles along its length, with the majority of the street being fairly plain yellow sandstone four-storeyed tenements, continuous along the southern side, but broken up by Fowler Terrace, Tay Street and Ritchie Place on the north side. The block at Nos 11-13, facing down Fowler Terrace, stands out from its plainer neighbours, as it has more decorative features such as crowstepped gables to third floor windows, along with some decoration to the central gable chimneystack (see **Figure 172**). This may be because the tenement can be seen when looking up Fowler Terrace from Dundee Terrace, giving the impression that the street is grander than it actually is. Towards the western end of the crescent, the later tenements are four-storeyed yellow sandstone but with red sandstone dressings giving some character and detail to the facades (**Figure 173**). The stair entrances also have decorative bracketed projecting architraves over them.



Figure 171: View of [1-21 Watson Crescent](#), from north-west, 2014 (DP202911 ©Crown copyright HES)



Figure 172: View of 11-13 Watson Crescent, from north-west, 2014 (DP203097 ©Crown copyright HES)



Figure 173: View of 36-44 Watson Crescent, from south-east, 2014 (DP203089 ©Crown copyright HES)

The majority of Watson Crescent is residential, but the corner plots with Yeaman Place contained commercial units on the ground floor. No 2 Watson Crescent/30 Yeaman Place operated as a wine and spirit merchants' premises when it first appeared in the Post Office Directory of 1899-1900 under James Wilson Carnegie.¹³² It became a public house in the early 20th century, as, in 1931, the interior was altered by the architects James Smith Richardson (1883-1970) and John Ross McKay (1884-1962),¹³³ ¹³⁴ prior to McKay becoming partner in the architectural practice Dick Peddie and McKay in 1942.¹³⁵ It still operates as a public house today (2017).

¹³² *The Post Office Annual Directory, 1899-1900*, Edinburgh, p 55

¹³³ <https://canmore.org.uk/event/801779> [Accessed 23/08/2017]

¹³⁴ http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/architect_full.php?id=202924 [Accessed 23/08/2017]

¹³⁵ http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/architect_full.php?id=202350 [Accessed 23/08/2017]

Allan Brothers boot manufacturers, who had occupied premises at No 1 Watson Crescent since 1895, established a factory at Nos 39-41 in 1900-1.¹³⁶ The factory, built to designs by architect Thomas Tolmie Paterson (1864-1933),¹³⁷ continued to operate as a footwear factory until around 1954 when the premises were taken over by A Sandison & Son, woollen merchants and manufacturers. It subsequently continued to operate as a factory under a variety of guises: R D Waddell Ltd, sausage and 'preserved provision' manufacturer (1955-6 to 1957-8); and H A West Ltd, ray and electro medical engineers (1958-9 until at least 1973-4).¹³⁸



Figure 174: View of [39-43 Watson Crescent](#), from east, 2014 (DP203081 ©Crown copyright HES)

Adjacent to this, at No 43 Watson Crescent, William R Annan's Merchiston Printing Works was built c.1898,¹³⁹ though architect Charles Henry Greig (1871-1929) is noted as designing a printing works in Watson Crescent between 1902 and 1911.¹⁴⁰ R D Waddell Ltd, originally operating from Bryson Road, moved into No 43 Watson Crescent alongside Annan c.1899.¹⁴¹ It appears that Waddell subsequently expanded into the adjoining property at Nos 39-41 in the late 1950s. Annan continued to operate from here until 1942-3,¹⁴² but another printing firm, Lorimer & Chalmers, took over the printing works in the mid-20th century, before going into liquidation in 1978.^{143 144}

¹³⁶ *The Post Office Annual Directory, 1895-6*, p 6; *Ibid, 1900-1*, p 7

¹³⁷ http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/architect_full.php?id=201467 [Accessed 23/08/2017]

¹³⁸ *Ibid, 1954-5*, p 396 (A Sandison & Son); *Ibid, 1955-6*, p 470 (R D Waddell Ltd); *Ibid, 1958-9*, p 472; *Ibid, 1973-4*, p 386 (H A West Ltd)

¹³⁹ *The Post Office Annual Directory, 1898-9*, Edinburgh, p 13

¹⁴⁰ http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/building_full.php?id=205538 [Accessed 23/08/2017]

¹⁴¹ *Ibid, 1899-1900*, p 364

¹⁴² *Ibid, 1942-3*, p 17

¹⁴³ Listed as a member of Edinburgh Master Printers' Association, The Society of Master Printers of Scotland 1964 (Accessed online via Scottish Printing Archival Trust website, under People, Employers' Organisations, Society of Master Printers of Scotland 1964. Link not available via this document, www.scottishprintarchive.org)

¹⁴⁴ Advertisement, *The Glasgow Herald*, 27th September 1978, p 12 (Accessed online via: <https://news.google.com/newspapers?nid=2507&dat=19780927&id=kLZAAAAAIBAJ&sjid=raUMAAAAAIBAJ&pg=3881,5887425&hl=en>) [Accessed 23/08/2017]



Figure 175: View of 39-43 Watson Crescent, from west, 2014 (DP203082 ©Crown copyright HES)

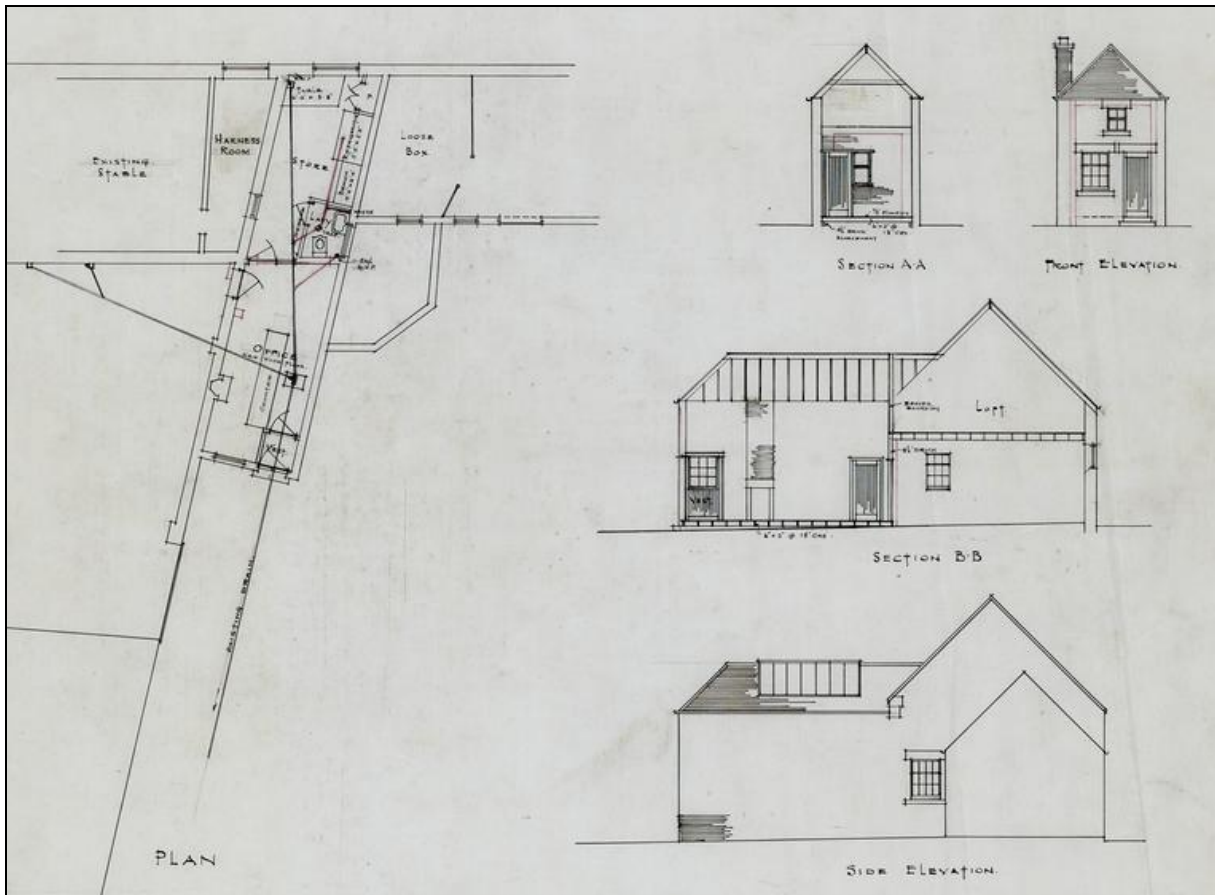


Figure 176: Extract from plans by architects Dick Peddie & McKay, 1927 (copied 2014), showing alterations to [43 Watson Crescent](#) for R D Waddell (DP194798 ©Crown copyright HES)



Figure 177: View of corner of 43 Watson Crescent/Watson Crescent Lane, from west, 2014 (DP203028 ©Crown copyright HES)

Across the street from these factories are the North Merchiston Club halls. The Club was founded in 1921, when it met in a hut gifted by the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA).¹⁴⁵ The North Merchiston YMCA, with 'C J Tait, Secretary, Watson Crescent', is listed under the Associations, Clubs and Societies section of Post Office Directories from 1927-8, suggesting it had premises on the street from that time until at least 1942.¹⁴⁶ According to the online Dictionary of Scottish Architects entry, the building is noted as a YMCA in 1939, when it was extended to the east to provide games rooms, kitchen, canteen and a caretaker's house, to designs by Thomas Forbes Maclennan (1873-1957).¹⁴⁷ The western portion comprises a set of three linked, single-storeyed halls, with gables facing onto Harrison Park, while the eastern extension displays some typically 1930s features such as the full-height steel-framed tripartite windows lighting the interior, surmounted by a shallow pitched pediment. This design is reminiscent of the façades of many of the cinemas built during the 1930s. The halls still continue to serve the local community, acting as a venue for a range of local groups, clubs and activities.

¹⁴⁵ <http://www.northmerchiston.co.uk/history/> [Accessed 23/08/2017]

¹⁴⁶ *The Post Office Directory, 1927-8*, Edinburgh, p 1324; *ibid*, 1941-2, Edinburgh, p 371

¹⁴⁷ http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/building_full.php?id=232869 [Accessed 23/08/2017]



Figure 178: View of North Merchiston Club hall at west end of Watson Crescent, from south-west, 2014 (DP203087 ©Crown copyright HES)

A laundry was also established at the west end of Watson Crescent c.1891, first being marked as 'Laundry' on the Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition 1:1056 map of 1894 (see **Figure 179**), although there is an unnamed building marked on earlier maps from 1891-2.¹⁴⁸ Known throughout several editions of the Post Office Directory as North Merchiston Steam Laundry, it was run by a firm called Dickson's, and continued to offer laundering services to the local community until 1905-6.¹⁴⁹ The building had been replaced by a row of tenements by the time of the Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition 1:10 560 map of 1913. These were built in 1906 using yellow sandstone and red sandstone dressings (see **Figure 180**), a design feature used in the early 20th century for tenements across Edinburgh.



Figure 179: Extract from Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition 1:1056 map, 1894, showing laundry at west end of Watson Crescent (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

¹⁴⁸ John Bartholomew's 'Plan of Edinburgh & Leith with Suburbs' of 1891-2 (Accessed online via: <http://maps.nls.uk/view/90719479>) [Accessed 23/08/2017]

¹⁴⁹ *The Post Office Annual Directory, 1905-6, Edinburgh*, p 96



Figure 180: View of Nos 49-63 Watson Crescent, from west, showing red sandstone dressings and datestone '1906', 2014 (DP203088 ©Crown copyright HES)

Bryson Road

As one of the routes running east-west in the planned development on the former North Merchiston estate, Bryson Road began to be laid out in 1880, and seems to have been named after Robert Bryson, Jnr (1819-86),¹⁵⁰ a renowned clock and watchmaker in Edinburgh, and, from 1874 to 1876, a Master of the Merchant Company, who owned the land the street was built upon.¹⁵¹

A Board school was built on Bryson Road in 1882, to designs by Edinburgh School Board architect Robert Wilson (1834-1901),¹⁵² and this is shown, though not named, on the junction with Tay Street on John Bartholomew's map of 1882 (see **Figure 181**). The school is named on Bartholomew's 1891 map (**Figure 182**), and was extended in 1897, again by Wilson, and the arrival of a school in the area signalled the imminent building of yet more tenements to attract more working families to the expanding area.

¹⁵⁰ <http://www.genealogy.com/ftm/f/r/e/Susan-Fregeau-IL/WEBSITE-0001/UHP-0037.html> [Accessed 23/08/2017]

¹⁵¹ Harris, Stuart, 1996, *The Place Names of Edinburgh*, Edinburgh, p 128

¹⁵² http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/architect_full.php?id=200308 [Accessed 23/08/2017]

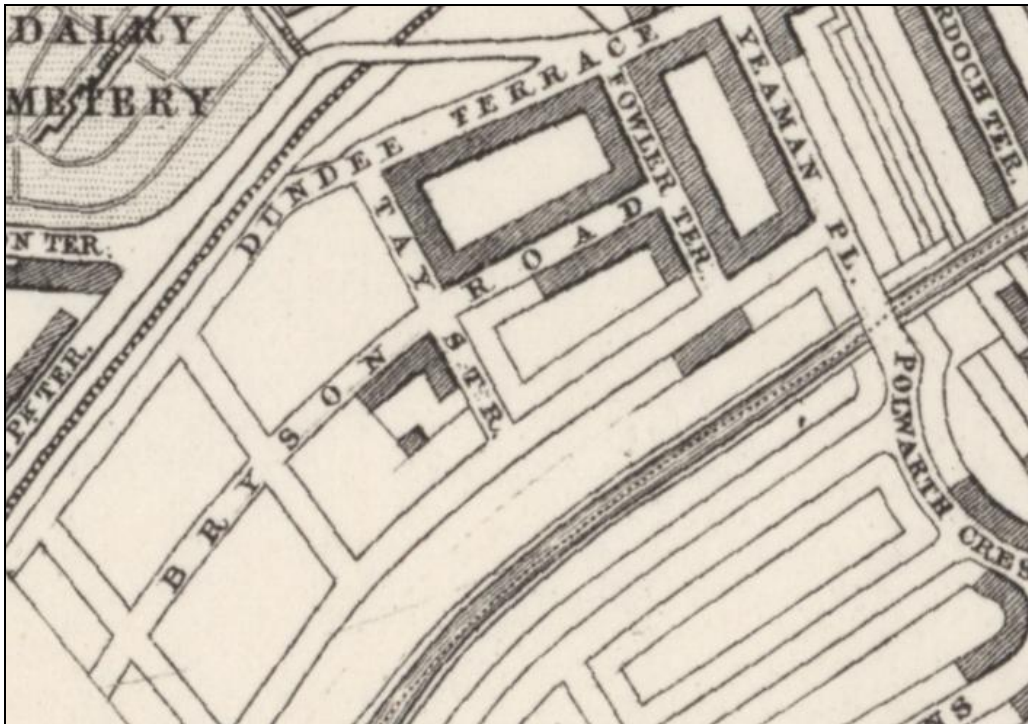


Figure 181: Extract from John Bartholomew's 'Plan of Edinburgh & Leith with Suburbs', 1882, showing Bryson Road laid out (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)



Figure 182: Extract from John Bartholomew's 'Plan of Edinburgh & Leith with Suburbs', 1891, with Board School marked (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

The school, formerly North Merchiston Primary and latterly an annexe for St Thomas of Aquin's, was demolished in 2002 following a serious fire.¹⁵³ It was replaced c.2007 by a residential care home, comprising red brick and artificial stone sections separated by zinc-clad projections. The home fills the space between Bryson Road and Watson Crescent, with its entrance via Tay Street.

¹⁵³ <http://www.scotsman.com/news/capital-school-destroyed-in-massive-blaze-1-860476> [Accessed 23/08/2017]



Figure 183: Aerial view of Board School on corner of Bryson Road and Tay Street, 1941 (RAF World War II AP Collection, SC1394664 ©Crown copyright HES)



Figure 184: View of Watson Crescent elevation of North Merchiston Care Home, from east, 2014 (DP203093 ©Crown copyright HES)

During the early 20th century, the south side of Bryson Road continued to be developed with tenements in a style consistent with surrounding streets. However, only the eastern half of the north side was developed in the same style, the western half being constrained by the industrial premises occupying the land

between Bryson Road and Dundee Terrace and the railway. This has led to a contrasting modern development of four-storeyed, red and brown brick-built flatted blocks built in 1985 by Barratt at this western end, which contrasts in scale with the original tenements alongside (see p 103).



Figure 185: View of tenements on [Bryson Road](#), from west, 2016 (DP232771 ©Copyright HES)



Figure 186: View of modern development at west end of Bryson Road, from west, 2016 (DP232781 ©Copyright HES)

Fowler Terrace/Tay Street/Ritchie Place

Named by 1878, Fowler Terrace was the first street to be built in the redevelopment of the policies of North Merchiston House, which had stood on the north side of the junction with Bryson Road. The source of the street's name is obscure, but it was probably connected to the builder or landowner at the time.¹⁵⁴

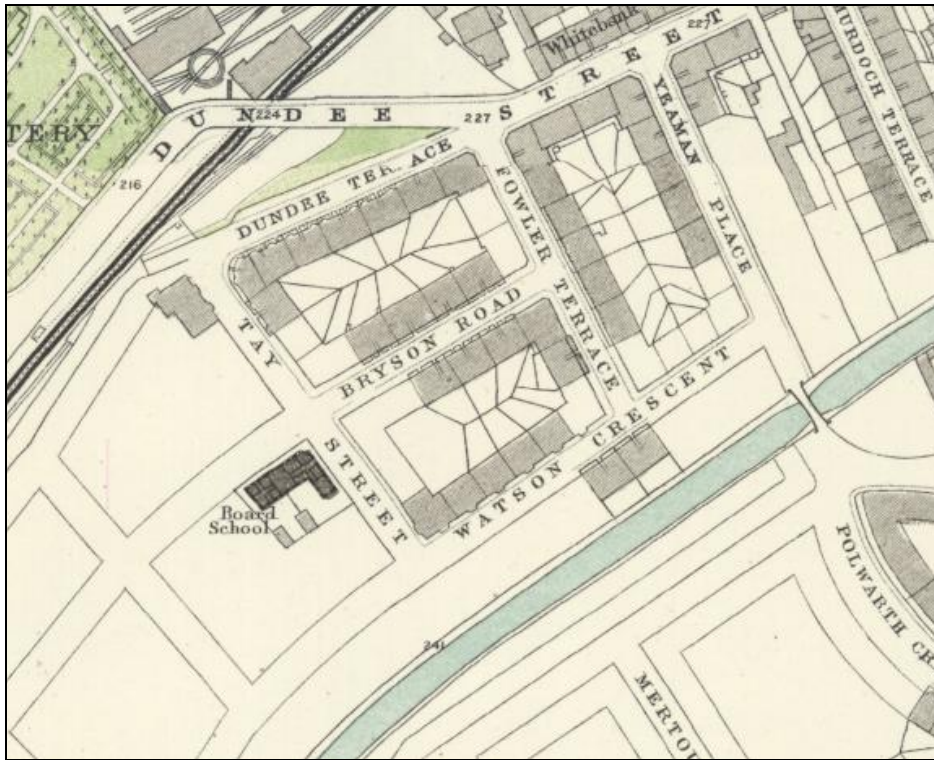


Figure 187: Extract from John Bartholomew's 'Plan of the City of Edinburgh with Leith & Suburbs', 1891 (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)



Figure 188: View of tenements in [Fowler Terrace](#), from south, 2016 (DP232793 ©Copyright HES)

¹⁵⁴ Harris, Stuart, 1996, *The Place Names of Edinburgh*, Edinburgh, p 279



Figure 189: View of tenements in Fowler Terrace, from north, 2016 (DP232796 ©Copyright HES)

Given the connections in the General Property Investment Company (GPIC) to the city of Dundee, Tay Street was clearly named after the river estuary which Dundee sits on.¹⁵⁵ Development of the street began in 1882, when it is named on John Bartholomew's map of this date. Only the east side of the northern half of the street has been developed by the time of Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition 1:1056 map of 1894 (see **Figure 190**), but it is shown as practically complete by Bartholomew's map of 1902 (**Figure 191**).

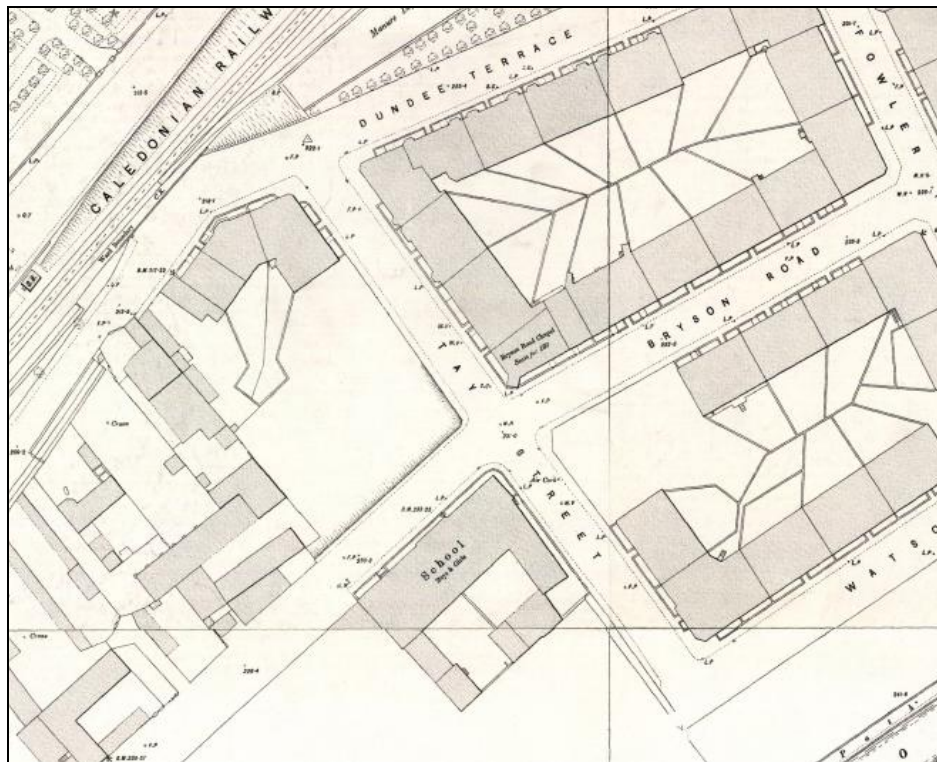


Figure 190: Extract from Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition 1:1056 map, 1894 (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

¹⁵⁵ Harris, Stuart, 1996, *The Place Names of Edinburgh*, Edinburgh, p 596

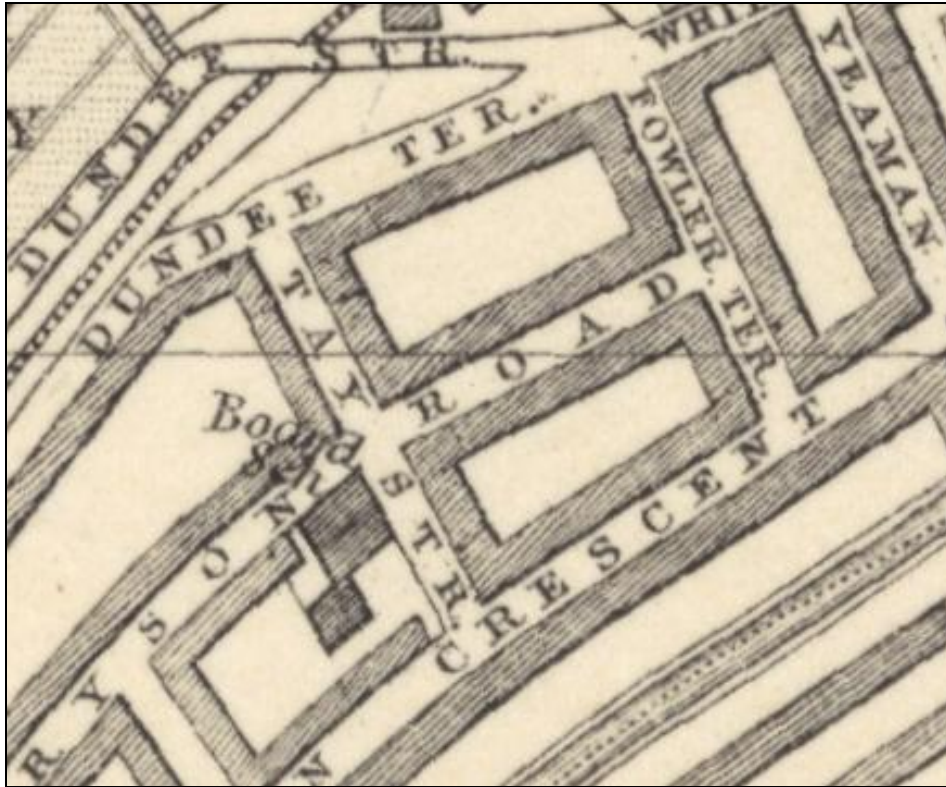


Figure 191: Extract from John Bartholomew's 'Plan of Edinburgh and Leith with Suburbs', 1902 (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

The style of tenements in Tay Street is similar to those in Fowler Terrace and Yeaman Place, being relatively plain, with occasional bay windows in the northern half of the east side of the street.



Figure 192: View of [Tay Street](#), from north-east, 2016 (DP234218 ©Copyright HES)



Figure 193: View of Tay Street, from north-west, 2016 (DP234223 ©Copyright HES)

The property on the north-eastern corner with Bryson Road stands out due to its oversized porticoed corner entrance and arched tripartite windows on the ground floor to both elevations. This property was originally 'Bryson Road Chapel', as noted on the Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition 1:1056 map of 1894 (See **Figure 194**), and marked as 'Hall' on later maps.

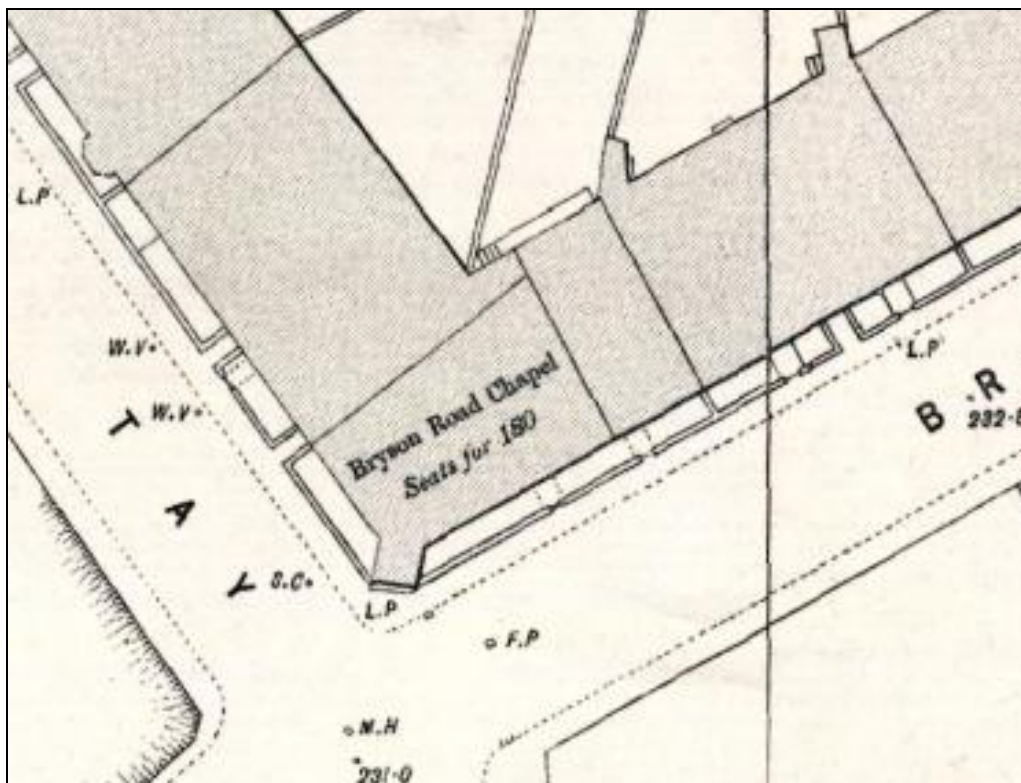


Figure 194: Extract from Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition 1:1056 map, 1894, showing Bryson Road Chapel on corner of Tay Street and Bryson Road (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

It is unclear exactly what denomination the chapel was first built for, but the Post Office Directories from 1900-1 through to 1910-11 list Bryson Road under the venues for meetings of the Edinburgh Band of Hope Union.¹⁵⁶ The Band of Hope Union was a UK-wide temperance movement founded in 1855, with the first Edinburgh branch established in 1875, quickly growing to 35 Bands of Hope in the city by 1878.^{157 158} The chapel subsequently became known as the Keir Hardie Memorial Hall,¹⁵⁹ probably following the death of the renowned politician and trade unionist James Keir Hardie (1856-1915).¹⁶⁰ Following in the tradition of social equality and the trade union movement which Keir Hardie fought for, the hall was available for use by several different clubs and societies including Bainfield Bowling Club in the 1920s,¹⁶¹ and the West branch of the Edinburgh Electrical Trades Union have the hall listed for meetings in a Trades Union Council booklet in 1959.¹⁶² The hall was converted to flats c.1987.¹⁶³



Figure 195: View of Tay Street, from north-west, 2016 (DP234220 ©Copyright HES)

Running north-south between Bryson Road and Watson Crescent, Ritchie Place began to be developed during the mid-1890s, but it was not named until 1897. The origin of the street name has not been traced,¹⁶⁴ but, like other streets in the area, it is probably related to a landowner or builder/developer. The

¹⁵⁶ *The Post Office Directory, 1900-1*, Edinburgh, p 906; *Ibid, 1910-11*, Edinburgh, p 1169

¹⁵⁷ <http://www.hopeuk.org/about-us/history/> [Accessed 23/08/2017]

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¹⁵⁹ http://media.rightmove.co.uk/68k/67270/55451153/67270_5980929_DOC_03_0000.pdf [Accessed 23/08/2017]

¹⁶⁰ <http://www.open.ac.uk/researchprojects/makingbritain/content/keir-hardie> [Accessed 23/08/2017]

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¹⁶³ <https://beta.companieshouse.gov.uk/company/SC067298/charges/rYZIzXv8MrnQLB-E9N2Ty-vLEDc> [Accessed 23/08/2017]

¹⁶⁴ Harris, Stuart, 1996, *The Place Names of Edinburgh*, Edinburgh, p 529

street is not named on maps until the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1:10 560 map of 1906 (see **Figure 196**), when it appears as complete.

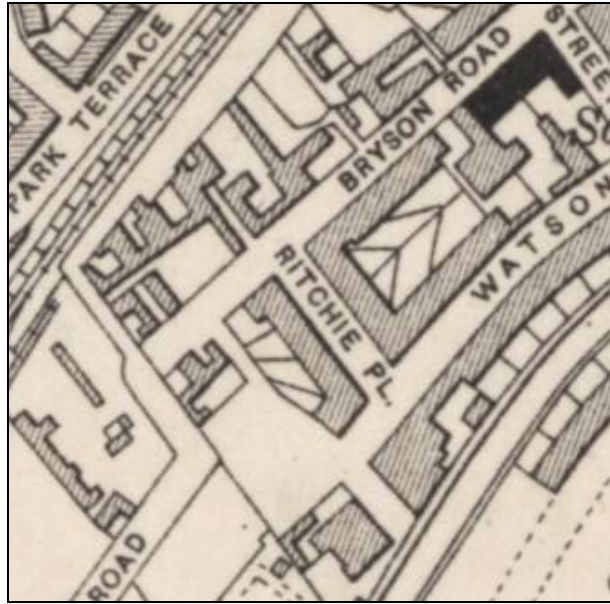


Figure 196: Extract from Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1:10 560 map (Edinburghshire Sheet III.SE), 1906 (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

The style of tenements here continues from the western portion of Watson Crescent being composed of yellow sandstone with red sandstone dressings to windows and doors.



Figure 197: View of corner Bryson Road (left) and [Ritchie Place](#) (right), from west, 2016 (DP232769 ©Copyright HES)



Figure 198: Aerial view of South-Western Residential Area of Townscape Character, 2014 (DP193064 ©Crown copyright HES)

3.3.3 SUMMARY

The South-Western Residential Area of Townscape Character developed as a wholly residential area from the outset, and continues to fulfil this function. Any small-scale industry in the area was confined to the edges and this has disappeared to be replaced by further residential development with associated service facilities. Historically, the area was constrained by the physical barriers of the Union Canal to the south, and the Caledonian Railway (later the West Approach Road) to the north. This had a great effect on how the streets in the area were planned, and how little the street layout has changed across the area's history.

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APPENDIX A:

Maps Showing Distribution of Industry Types

Introduction to maps showing distribution of industry types

As part of the analysis of industrial activity within the Fountainbridge study area, we took six timeslices across the area's history based on contemporary mapping and corresponding Post Office and other Directories. From the Directories, we noted the number of instances of various industry types within the Fountainbridge boundary, grouping these under generic types of industrial activity.

The result of this analysis follows in this appendix, with extracts of the historic maps, the distribution maps and a table summarising the activities for each timeslice.

The timeslices and maps chosen were:

- A.1:** Williamson's Directory 1784-5 and Alexander Kincaid's 'Plan of the City and Suburbs of Edinburgh', 1784
- A.2:** Post Office Directory 1817-18 and Robert Kirkwood's 'Plan of the City of Edinburgh and its environs', 1817
- A.3:** Post Office Directory 1851-2 and Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:1056 map, 1852
- A.4:** Post Office Directory 1861-2 and John Bartholomew's 'Hislop's New Plan of Edinburgh & Leith with suburbs', 1865
- A.5:** Post Office Directory 1876-7 and Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1:1056 map, 1877
- A.6:** Post Office Directory 1911-12 and Ordnance Survey Six-inch Edinburghshire Sheet III NE and SE, 1913

A.1:

Williamson's Directory 1784-5

and

Alexander Kincaid's 'Plan of the City and Suburbs of Edinburgh', 1784

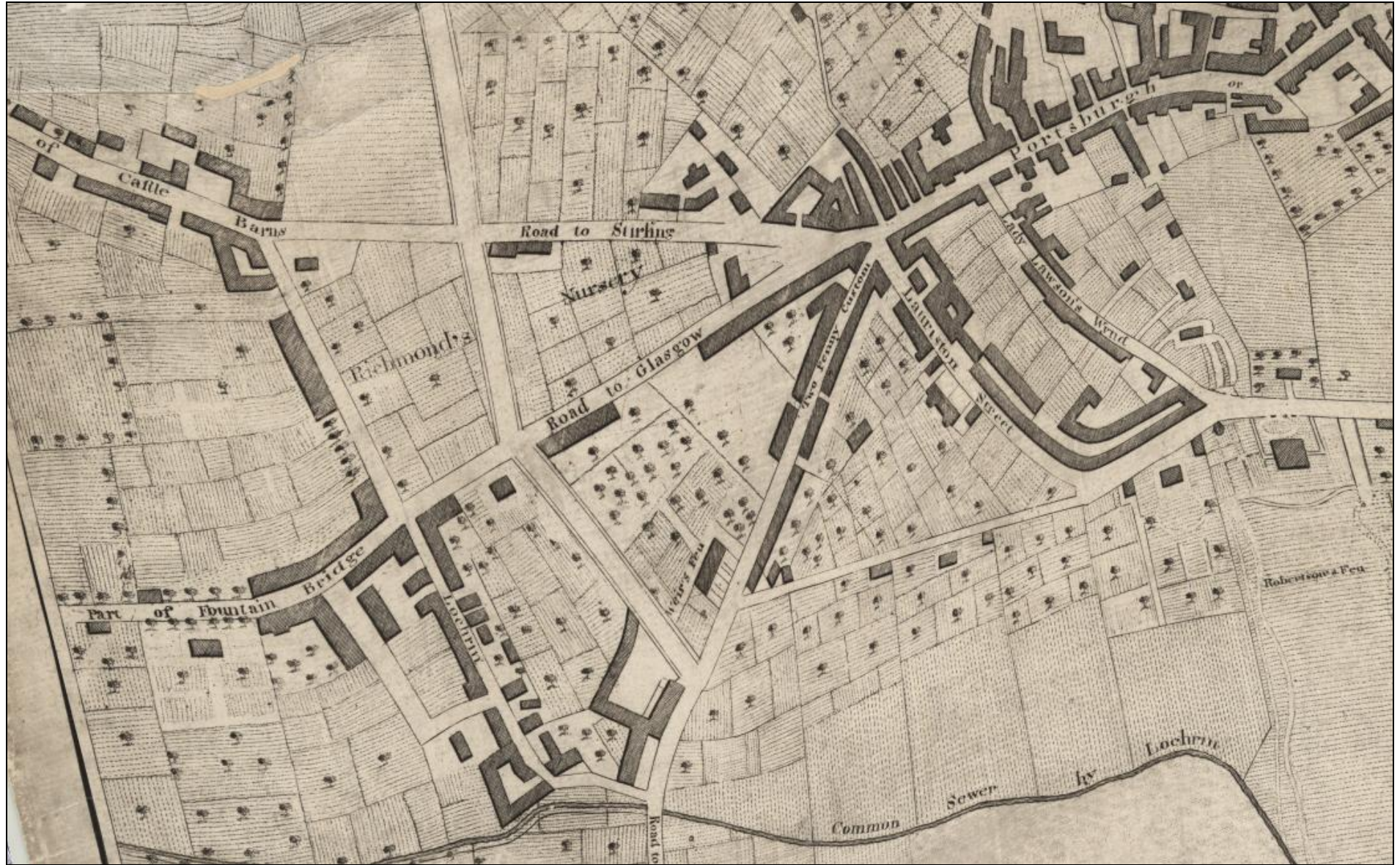


Figure 199: Alexander Kincaid's 'Plan of the city and suburbs of Edinburgh', 1784 (Reproduced by the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

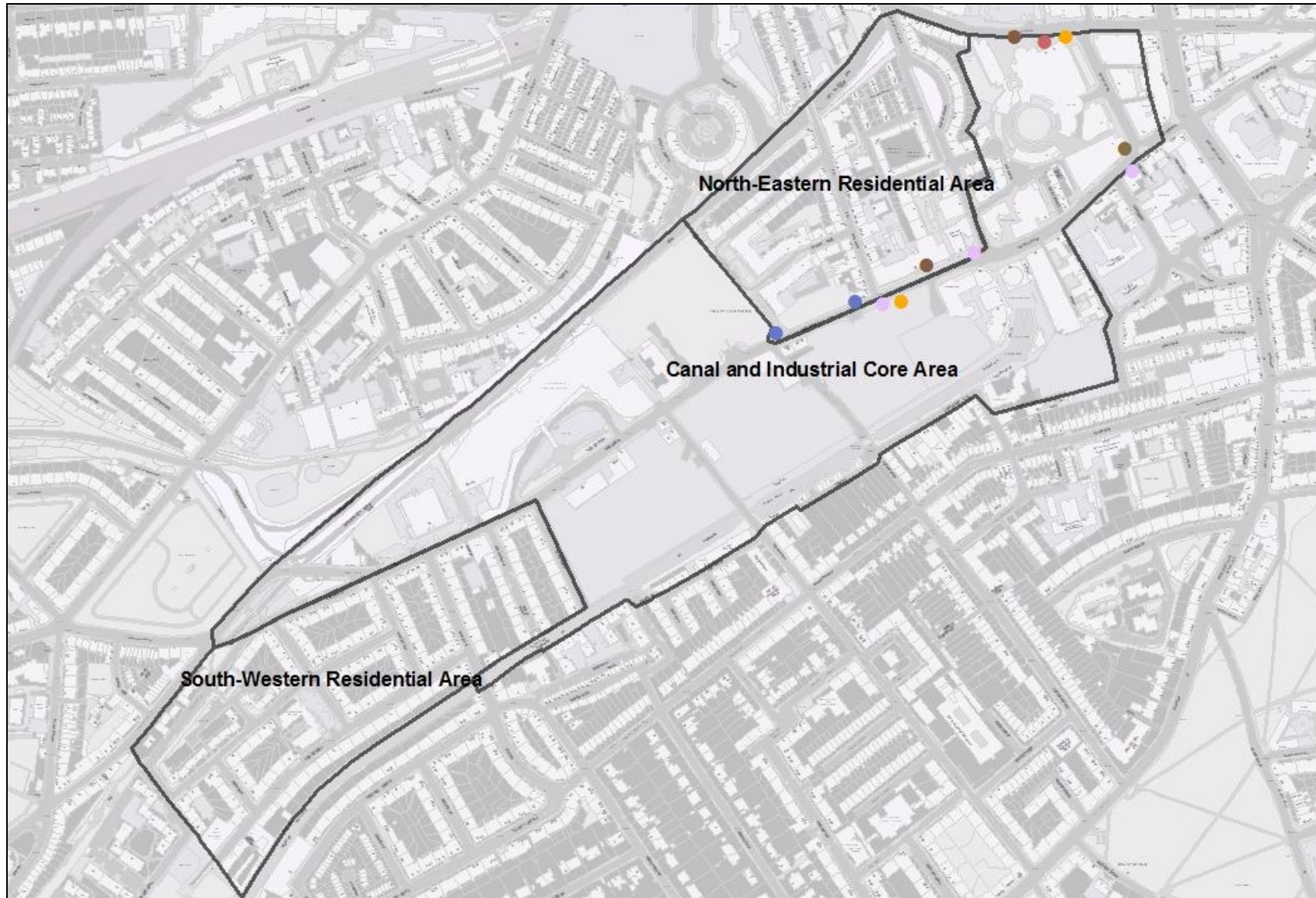


Figure 200: Distribution of activities in Fountainbridge based on listings in Williamson's Directory 1784-5

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Generic Type	No. Of Instances	Activities Included
● Building Construction	2	Wright
● Financial: General	2	Accountant of Excise; Deputy Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer of Exchaquer
● Food and Drink: Brewing	2	Brewer
● Leatherworking: Processing	1	Tanner
● Retail: Food and Drink	3	Wine merchant; Spirit dealer; Grocer
● Retail: Pharmaceuticals	1	Chemist
	11	

A.2:

Post Office Directory 1817-18

and

Robert Kirkwood's 'Plan of the City of Edinburgh and its environs', 1817



Figure 201: Robert Kirkwood's 'Plan of the City of Edinburgh and its environs', 1817 (Reproduced by the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

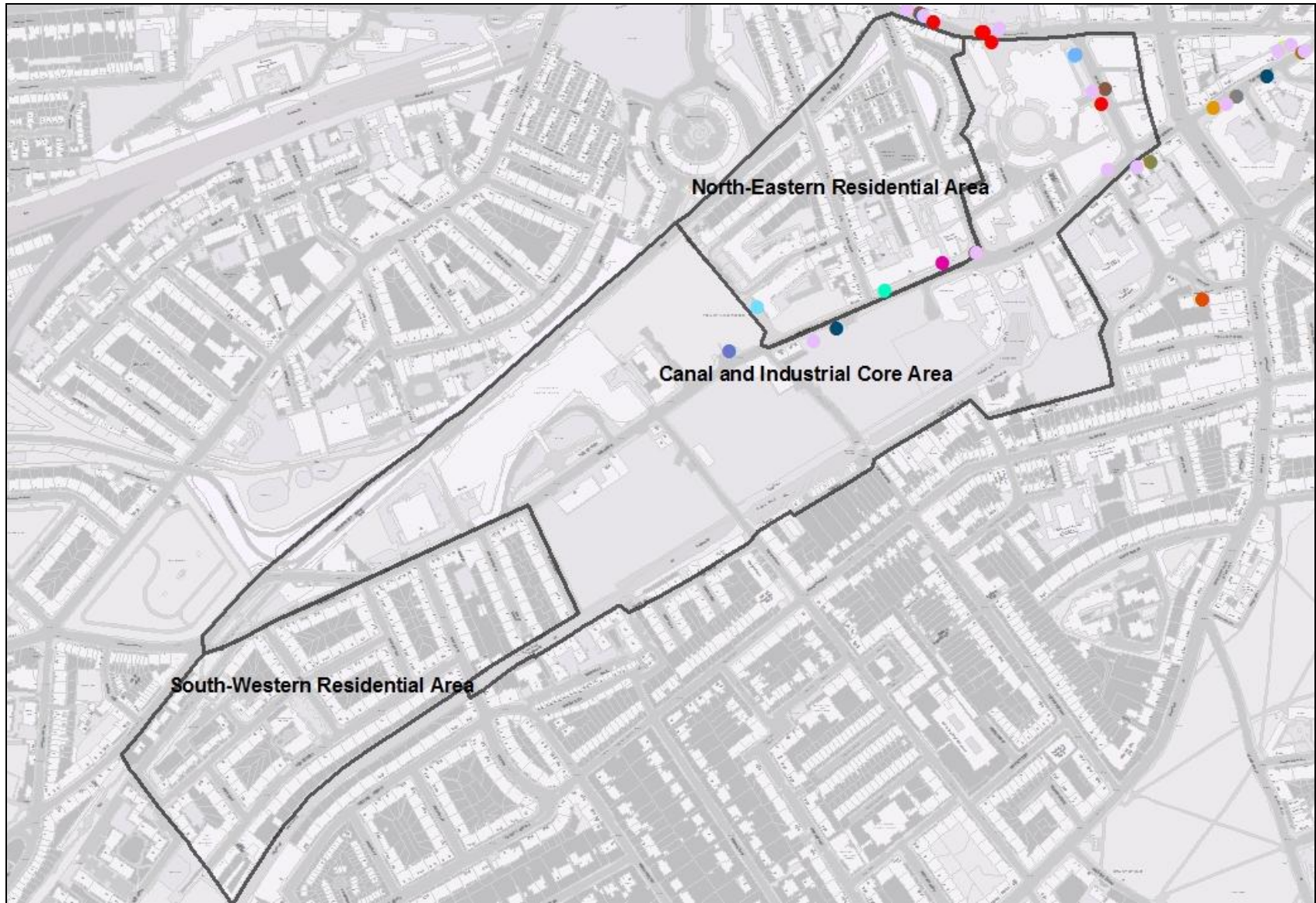


Figure 202: Distribution of activities in Fountainbridge based on listings in Post Office Directory 1817-18

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Generic Type	No. Of Instances	Activities Included
● Building Construction	5	Slater; Wright; Builder; Slater and glazier
● Chemicals: Candlemaking	1	Candlemaker
● Clothing Manufacture	1	Clothiers, woollen drapers
● Engineering: Machine Making	1	Pump maker
● Financial: General	2	Accountant; Government administrator
● Food and Drink: Baking	3	Baker
● Food and Drink: Distilling	2	Distiller
● Food and Drink: Meat Processing	1	Flesher
● Leatherworking: Shoemaking	1	Shoemaker
● Metalworking	2	Engraver; Nail manufacturer
● Metalworking: Non Ferrous	1	Tin and copper smith
● Printing and Publishing	1	Printer
● Professional	1	Architect
● Retail: Food and Drink	12	Grocer; Vintner; Spirit merchant; Spirit dealer; Tea dealer; Victualler; Victualler-dealer
● Woodworking: Cabinetmaking	1	Cabinetmaker
	35	

A.3:

Post Office Directory 1851-2

and

Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:1056 map, 1852



Figure 203: Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:1056 map, 1852 (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

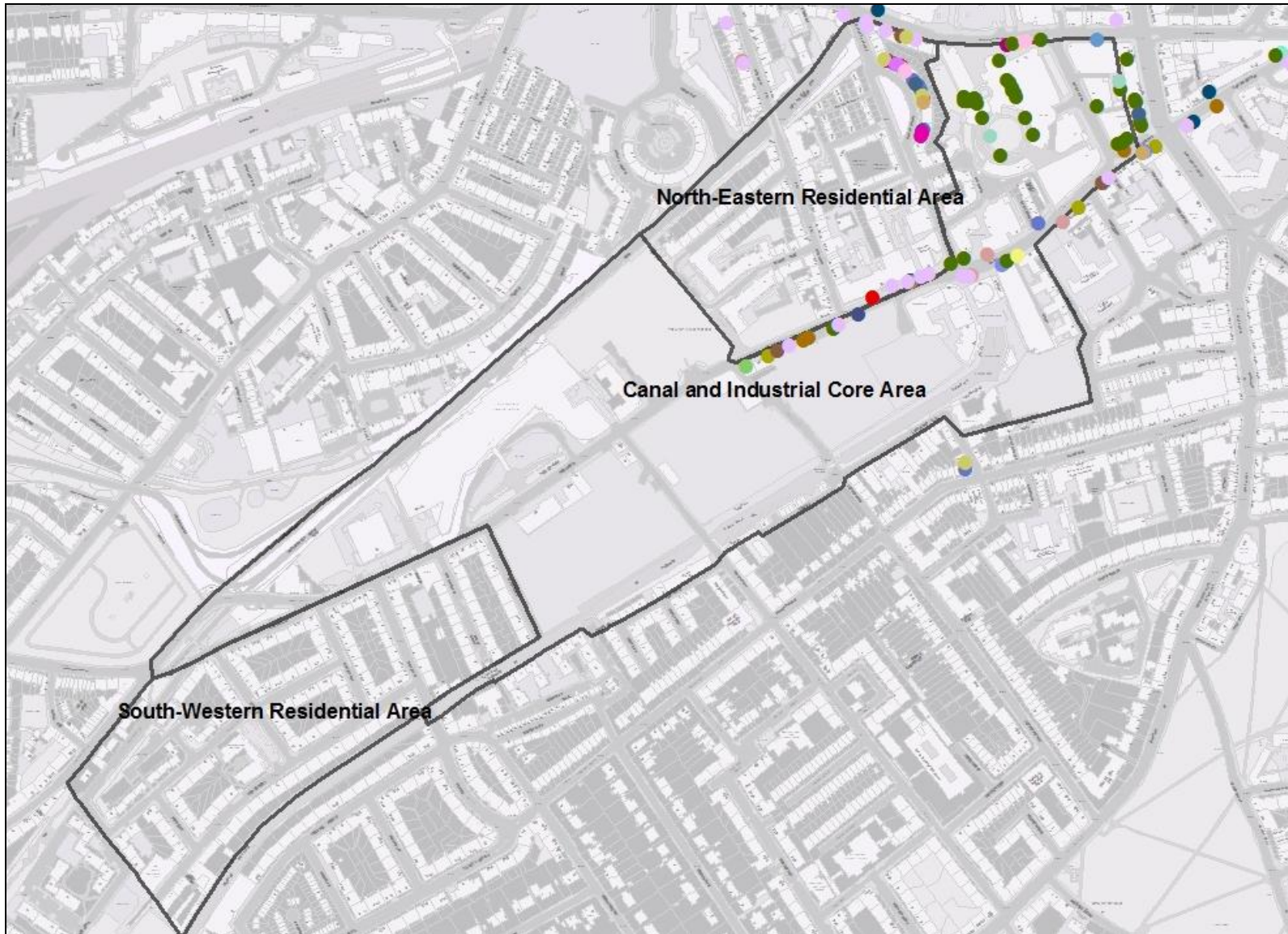


Figure 204: Distribution of activities in Fountainbridge based on listings in Post Office Directory 1851-2

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Generic Type	No. Of Instances	Activities Included
● Accommodation	3	Lodgings; House agent; Boarding and lodging house
● Agricultural: Cattle	3	Cowfeeder
● Building Construction	5	Builder; Wright
● Chemicals: Pharmaceuticals	1	Preparer of scurvy ointment
● Clothing Manufacture	1	Dressmaker
● Education	1	Day and boarding school
● Engineering: General	1	Engineers
● Financial: General	6	Banker; Stamp Office; City accountant; Clerk; Inland Revenue Officer; Northern Lights Office
● Food and Drink: Baking	3	Baker
● Food and Drink: Grain Milling	5	Miller; Millwright; Mill-master
● Food and Drink: Meat Processing	4	Flesher
● Law and Order	1	Police station
● Medical	1	Doctor
● Metalworking: Blacksmithing	2	Smith
● Metalworking: Iron	2	Founders; Ironfounder
● Printing and Publishing	5	Engraver; Engraver and printer; Bookseller, stationer and account book manufacturer; Printers; Painter and engraver
● Retail: Coal	37	Coal merchant; Coal depot; Coal agent; Coal merchants and general agents; Coal office; Coal master; Coal yard; Coal merchant and agent
● Retail: Food and Drink	21	Victualler; Tea dealer; Victual dealer; Wine merchant; Spirit dealer; Grocer; Seedsman and florist; Grocer and spirit dealer
● Retail: General	3	Merchant
● Retail: Livestock	5	Cattle dealers; Livestock agent; Cattle salesman
● Retail: Stone	2	Stone yard; Stone merchant and builder
● Retail: Textiles	1	Draper
● Retail: Wood	2	Saw mills; Wood merchant
● Services	2	Posture master; Portrait painter
● Textiles: Rope	1	Ropemaker
● Trade: Painting and Decorating	2	Plasterer; Painter
● Transport and Communications: Canals	1	Canal office
	121	

A.4:

Post Office Directory 1861-2

and

John Bartholomew's 'Hislop's New Plan of Edinburgh & Leith with suburbs', 1865



Figure 205: John Bartholomew's 'Hislop's New Plan of Edinburgh & Leith with Suburbs', 1865 (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

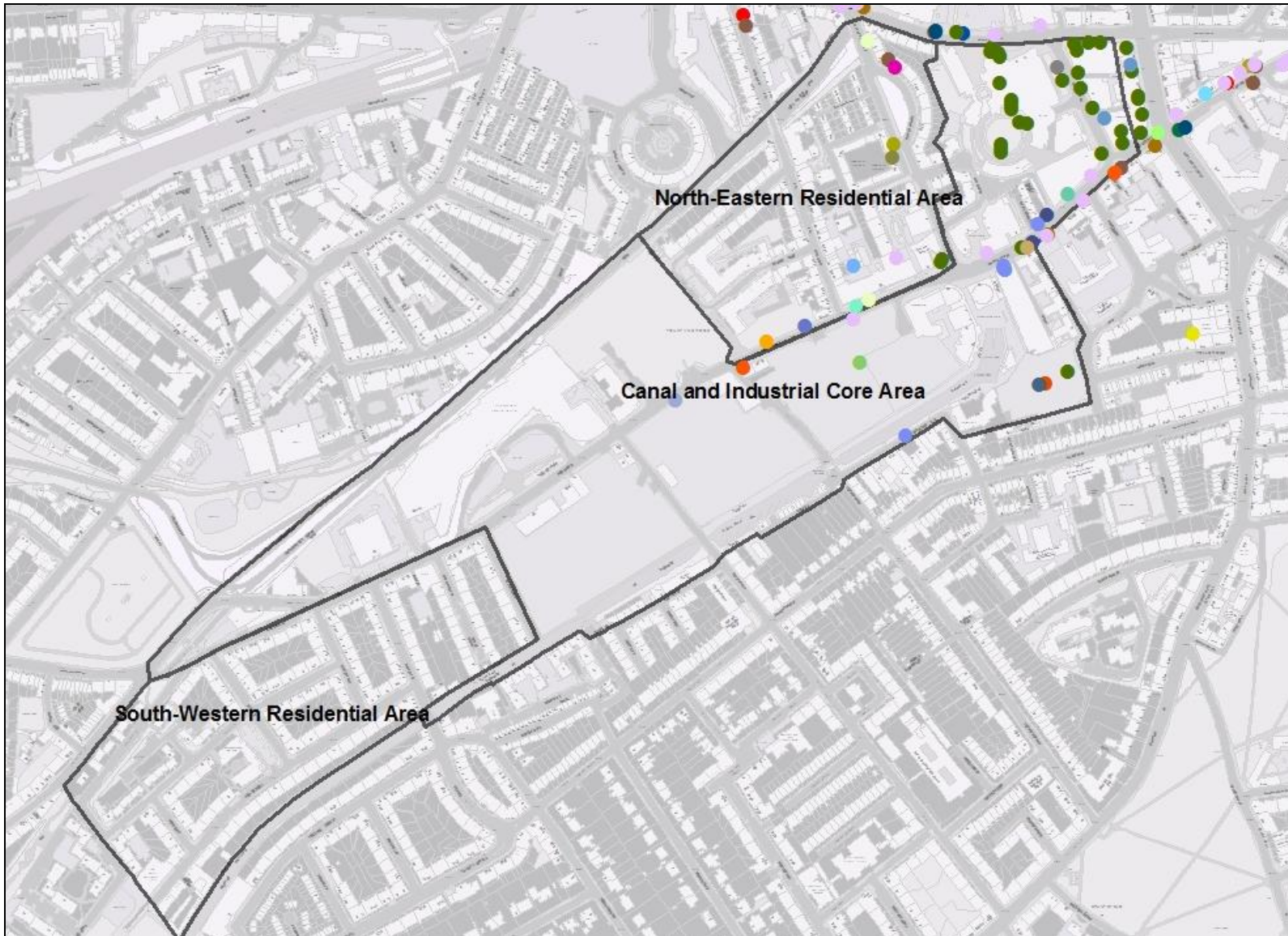


Figure 206: Distribution of activities in Fountainbridge based on listings in Post Office Directory 1861-2

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Generic Type	No. Of Instances	Activities Included
● Agricultural: Cattle	2	Cowfeeder
● Building Construction	8	Clerk of works; Builder; Wrights; Wright and house factor
● Chemicals: Candlemaking	1	Candlemaker
● Chemicals: Production	1	Paraffin works
● Clothing Manufacture	2	Dressmakers; Milliners
● Education	2	Teacher; Teacher of writing
● Engineering: Clock Making	1	Watchmaker
● Engineering: General	3	Engineer; Millwright
● Financial: General	1	Customs collector
● Food and Drink: Baking	3	Baker
● Food and Drink: Brewing	1	Brewer
● Food and Drink: Dairy	2	Dairy; Dairyman
● Food and Drink: Distilling	1	Commercial agent for distillery
● Food and Drink: Meat Processing	3	Flesher; Abattoir
● Leatherworking: Shoemaking	1	Shoemaker
● Medical	1	M.D. Surgeon
● Metalworking	1	Plane manufacturer
● Metalworking: Blacksmithing	3	Smiths
● Metalworking: Iron	7	Iron and wire fencing manufacturer; Iron founding
● Metalworking: Non Ferrous	1	Bronze foundry
● Printing and Publishing	1	Printer
● Retail: Coal	40	Coal merchant(s); Coal and firewood merchants; Coal master; Colliery manager
● Retail: Food and Drink	19	Flour merchant; Victualler dealer; Wine and spirit merchant; Victualler and spirit dealer; Spirit dealer and grocer; Spirit dealer; Grocer
● Retail: General	1	Merchant
● Retail: Wood	1	Wood merchant
● Services	2	Writer
● Textiles: Rope	1	Rope and twine makers
● Textiles: Rubber	1	Rubber works
● Transport and Communications: Canals	2	Canal
● Woodworking	2	Cabinet/packing box makers; Undertakers
● Woodworking: Coachbuilding	1	Manufacturers
	116	

A.5:

Post Office Directory 1876-7

and

Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1:1056 map, 1877



Figure 207: Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1:1056 map, 1877 (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

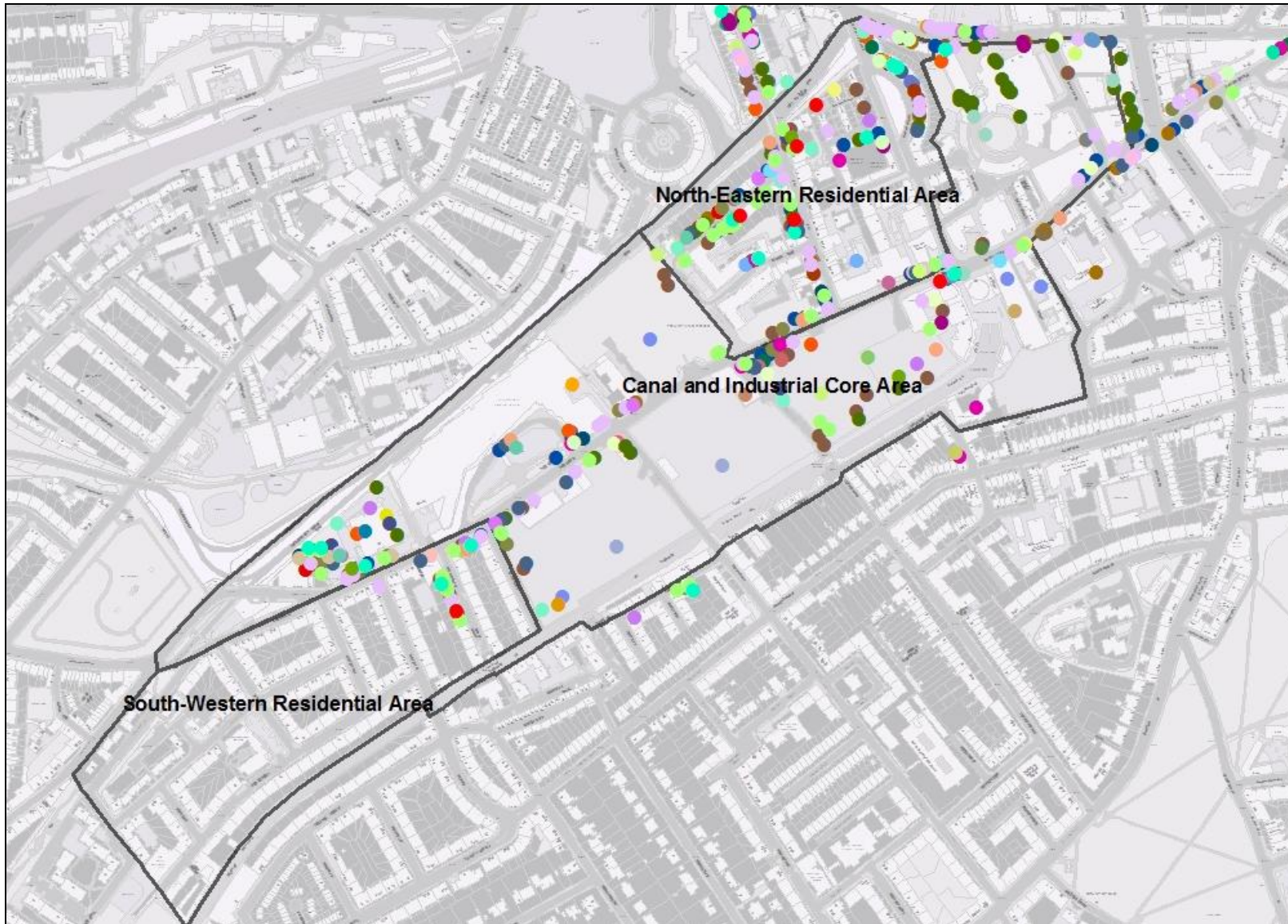


Figure 208: Distribution of activities in Fountainbridge based on Post Office Directory 1876-7
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Generic Type	No. Of Instances	Activities Included
● Accommodation	3	Lodgings
● Building Construction	44	Builder; Wright; Well-sinker and pavior; Contractor; Slater; Plasterer; Joiner; Tile and cement work; Mason; House carpenter; House agent and valuator; Clerk of works; Hothouse builders and hot water engineers; Bricklayer and furnace builder
● Chemicals: Candlemaking	1	Oil, tallow and candle manufacturer
● Chemicals: Production	1	Paraffin lamp and mineral oil manufacturers
● Clothing Manufacture	26	Dressmaker; Milliner; Straw hat maker; Clothier and draper; Tailor and clothier; (General) Draper; Hatter; Hosier and draper; Staymaker
● Craft: Musical Instrument Making	1	Photographer and bagpipe and reed maker
● Craft: Sculpting	3	Sculptor
● Education	7	Industrial school; Public school; Music teacher; Teacher; Headmaster
● Engineering: Clock Making	5	Clock manufacturer; Watchmaker and furniture dealer; Wholesale jeweller, importer of clocks and dealer in watches; Clockmaker
● Engineering: General	12	Heating installation engineers; Wet and dry gas meter manufacturers; Plumber; Engineers; Millwright
● Engineering: Machine Making	3	Horticultural builders and hot water engineers; Engineers, machine makers and smiths
● Financial: General	6	Accountant clerk; Inland Revenue Office; Banker; Register House accountant
● Food and Drink	3	Refreshment rooms
● Food and Drink: Baking	9	Baker; Baker and confectioner
● Food and Drink: Brewing	1	Brewer
● Food and Drink: Confectionery	5	Confectioner
● Food and Drink: Dairy	8	Dairy; Dairyman
● Food and Drink: Meat Processing	14	Butcher; Flesher; Salesman, Collector, Inspector of Slaughterhouses; Abattoir works; Slaughterhouses
● Food and Drink: Preserves	1	Manufacturers of Indian Spiced Malt Vinegar etc
● Institutions	2	Institute for servants; Industrial Brigade home
● Law and Order	3	Police Office' Sheriff officer; Solicitor (SSC)
● Leatherworking	3	Saddler; Hide and skin merchant; Hide,

		skin and tallow brokers
● Leatherworking: Processing	1	Tanners
● Leatherworking: Shoemaking	15	Bootmaker; Boot and shoemaker
● Medical	9	Midwife; Ladies' nurse; Doctor; Dentist; Nurse
● Metalworking	3	Bellhanger; Bellhangers and locksmiths; Cutter
● Metalworking: Blacksmithing	5	Blacksmith; Smith
● Metalworking: Iron	4	Founders; Millwrights, engineers and iron founders; Iron and wire fence/gate and netting manufacturer, wire workers and agricultural implement makers
● Metalworking: Non Ferrous	2	Bronze foundry; Brass founders and tinplate workers
● Miscellaneous Products	7	Fishing rod/tackle manufacturers; Seed crushers, oil-cake manufacturers and oil merchants; Portmanteau and trunk maker; Bakers' utensil manufacturer; Smallwares
● Printing and Publishing	12	Export paper stock merchants; Writer; Stationers; Tobacconist and stationers; Newsagent; Paper stainers; Engraver; Printer; Bookbinder
● Professional	4	House agent; House and property agent; Architect; Architect and civil engineer
● Retail: Coal	43	Collector of coal muck; Coal depot; Coal merchant(s); Coal agent; Coal office (manager); Weigher; Coalmaster; Coal merchant and shipowner; Colliery agent; Cement and coal merchants
● Retail: Food and Drink	64	Bakers and grocers; (Family) Grocer; Fishmonger; Fruiterer, confectioner and dairy; Greengrocer; Spirit dealer; Spirit merchant; Provision merchant; Wine merchant; Potato merchant; Tea dealer; Victual dealer; Wine and spirit merchant; Victuallers
● Retail: General	21	China and stoneware merchants; Corn and hay dealer; Corn merchant; Hay and straw merchant; Hay and victual dealer; Hay, corn and seed merchant; General merchant; Ironmongery and fancy goods; Furniture broker/dealer; Hardware merchant; Livestock food supplier; Stoneware, rag and china merchants; Wholesale merchants and agents; Provision merchant; Stoneware dealer
● Retail: Livestock	2	Cattle agent; Livestock agent
● Retail: Metal	1	Metal merchants

● Retail: Pharmaceuticals	2	Chemist; Wholesale and retail druggists
● Retail: Stone	4	Quarry, brick and fireclay agent (depot); Quarry lessee; Contractors and stone merchants
● Retail: Textiles	2	Woollen rag merchant; Working man's hat and cap bazaar
● Retail: Tobacco	5	Tobacconist
● Retail: Wood	2	Firewood merchants; Sawmills
● Services	5	Hairdresser; Laundress
● Stoneworking	4	Slater; Slaters and chimneysweeps
● Textiles: Rope	1	Rope manufacturer
● Textiles: Rubber	2	Rubber manufacturer
● Trade: Painting and Decorating	2	Painter
● Transport and Communications: Canals	3	Canal company office; Canal inspector; Superintendent of canal
● Transport and Communications: Railways	1	General carriers, contractors and agents for Caledonian Railway Co
● Transport and Communications: Telecommunications	7	Delivery company; GPO; Post Office
● Woodworking	45	Carpenter; Sawing and moulding mills; Undertaker; Joiner; House carpenter and joiner; Joiner and contractor; Joiner and house agent; Horticultural builder; Joiner, trunk and packing box, tin/zinc case maker; Lathsplitter; Wood carver; Turner; Picture frame maker; Upholsterer and undertaker; Wright and undertaker
● Woodworking: Cabinetmaking	16	Furniture designers, cabinetmakers and manufacturers; Cabinetmaker; Dressing case maker; Upholsterers; Joiner and cabinetmaker
● Woodworking: Cartwheel Making	3	Cartwrights; Smith and wheelwright; Wheelwright
● Woodworking: Coachbuilding	4	Coach and harness maker; Coach painter; Coachbuilders; Coach-hirer
● Woodworking: Coopering	2	Cooper
	464	

A.6:

Post Office Directory 1911-12

and

Ordnance Survey Six-inch Edinburghshire Sheet III NE and SE, 1913

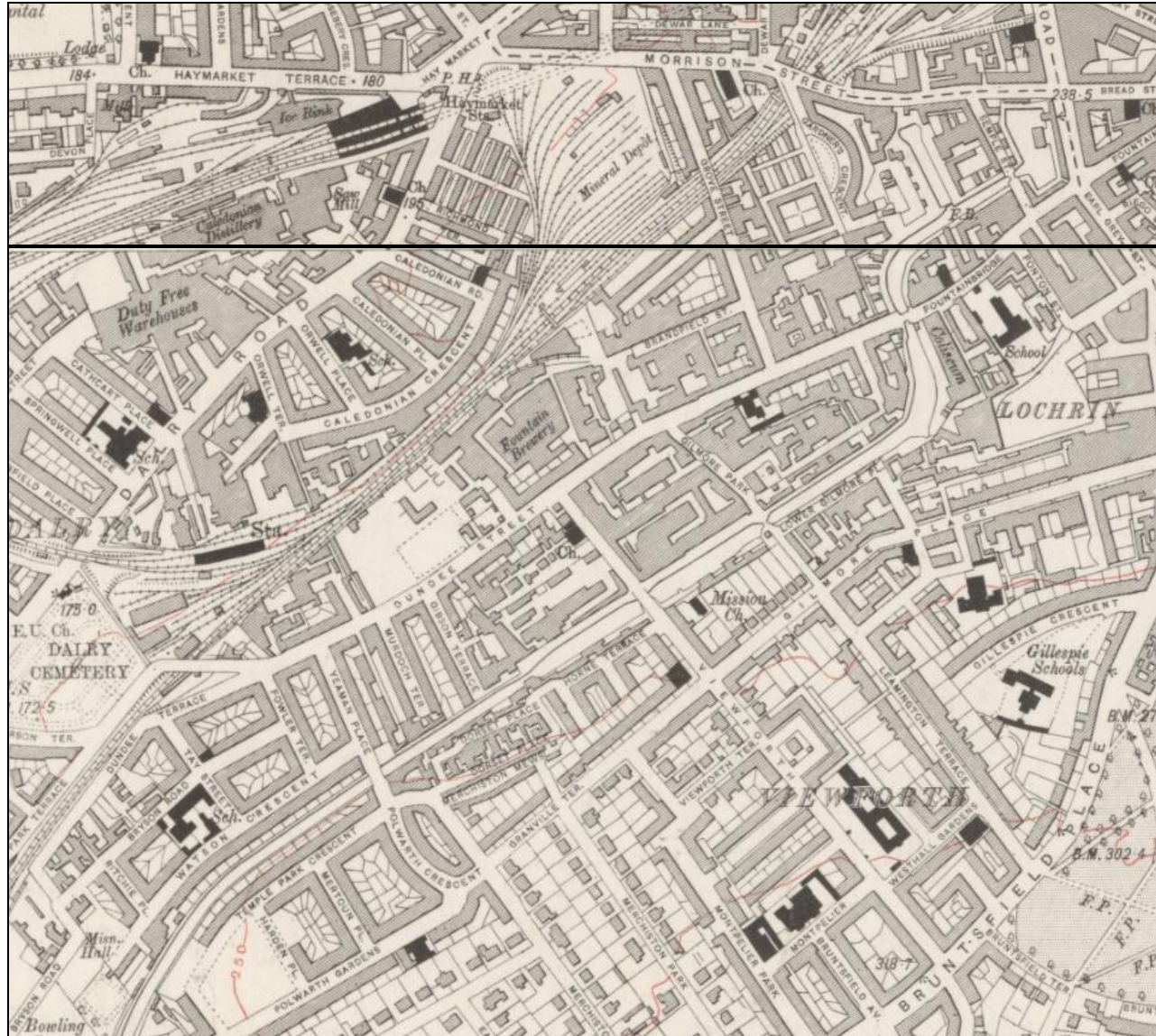


Figure 209: Ordnance Survey Six-inch Edinburghshire Sheet III NE and SE, 1913 (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

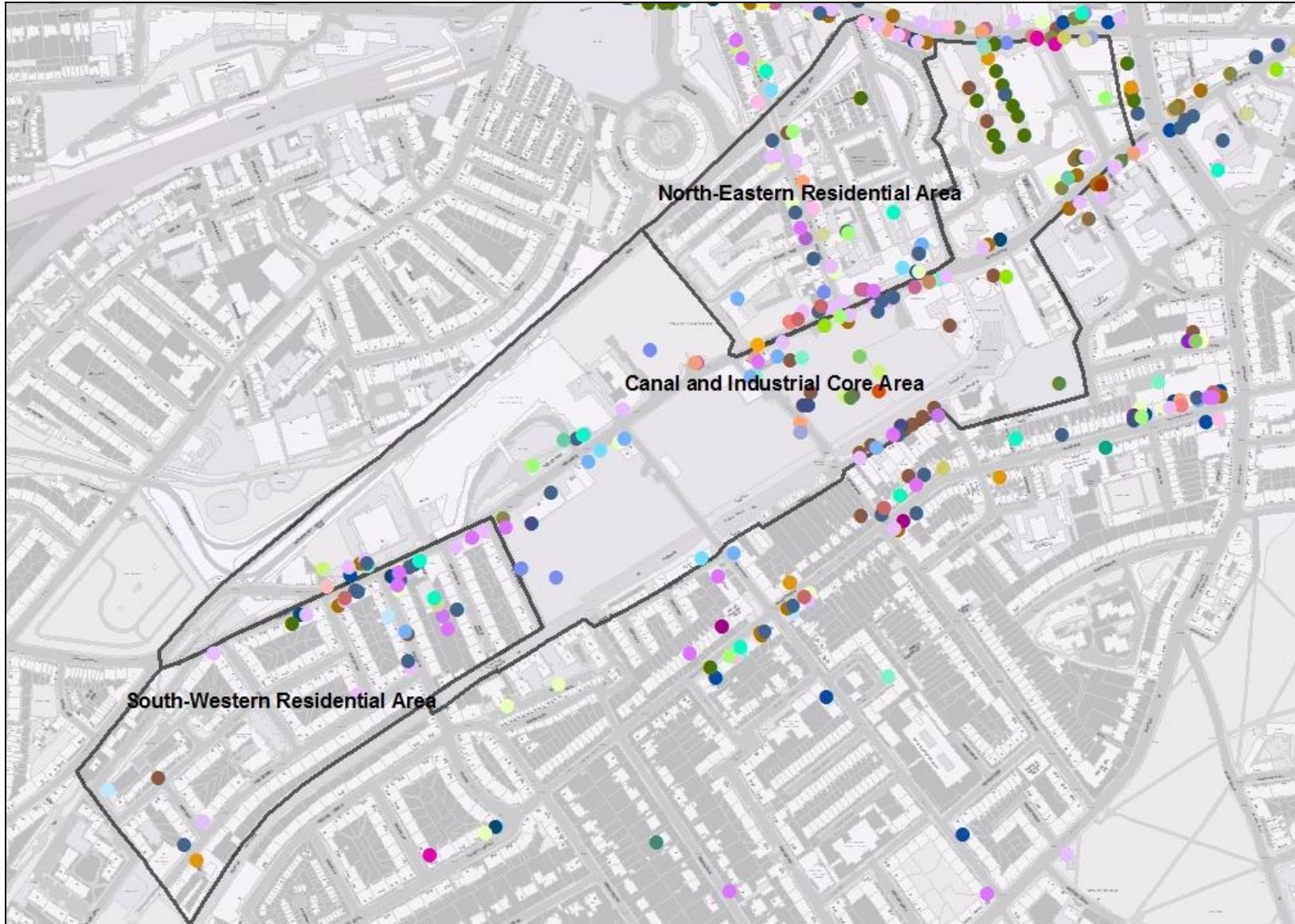


Figure 210: Distribution of activities in Fountainbridge based on Post Office Directory 1911-12

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Generic Type	No. Of Instances	Activities Included
● Accommodation	1	Hostel
● Building Construction	35	Asphalters; Builders; Brick, fireclay and tile depot; Building trade merchants; Contractors; Mason; Furnace builder; Glass merchant and glaziers; Plasterer; Slater
● Chemicals: Production	1	Paint and varnish manufacturers
● Clothing Manufacture	23	Dressmakers; Shirt maker; Hosiers and gloves; Hatter; Milliner; Clothier and tailor
● Craft: Musical Instrument Making	1	Musical instrument maker
● Craft: Sculpting	1	Sculptor
● Engineering: Automotive	9	Motor carriage builders; Motor maker and repairer; Builders of railway carriages, omnibuses, etc; Motor wing maker; Motor engineers; Motor petrol
● Engineering: Clock Making	5	Clock and watch maker
● Engineering: General	12	Bellhangers; Cycle maker and dealer; Civil engineer and surveyor; Engineers; Heating engineers; Hoist maker; Oven builders; Tool maker; Sewing machine maker/agent
● Engineering: Machine Making	6	Millwrights; Engineers and machine makers; Plumber and sanitary engineer
● Food and Drink	3	Refreshment rooms; Ice manufacturers and merchants; Ketchup manufacturer
● Food and Drink: Aerated Water	2	Aerated water manufacturers
● Food and Drink: Baking	7	Bakers; Bakers and confectioners
● Food and Drink: Brewing	1	Brewer
● Food and Drink: Confectionery	10	Wedding cake ornaments, chocolate manufacturer, wholesale confectioner; Confectioners
● Food and Drink: Dairy	17	Dairy; Dairykeeper
● Food and Drink: Distilling	1	Vinegar maker
● Food and Drink: Fish Processing	5	Fishcurer/monger
● Food and Drink: Meat Processing	23	Butcher; Butcher and poulterer
● Food and Drink: Preserves	7	Drysalters
● Institutions	2	Industrial Brigade Home; Registry for Servants
● Leatherworking	3	Saddler and harness maker
● Leatherworking: Processing	3	Hide, skin and tallow brokers
● Leatherworking: Shoemaking	9	Bootmaker; Boot and shoemaker; Footwear
● Leisure	3	Billiard room keeper; Skating rink; Theatre
● Medical	8	Midwife; Surgical instrument maker; Optician and philosophical instrument maker; Nurse

● Metalworking	8	Silverplater; Metal merchants; Cutler; Lamp manufacturer; Enamelled copper letter makers; Saw maker
● Metalworking: Blacksmithing	9	Smith; Smith and farrier
● Metalworking: Iron	8	Ironfounders; Ironmonger and smiths
● Metalworking: Jewellery making	3	Jeweller
● Metalworking: Non Ferrous	11	Brass founder; Tinplate worker; Gasfitter and brass founder
● Miscellaneous Products	5	Bakers' utensils manufacturer; Dairy utensil manufacturer; Horse clothing manufacturer; Sun blind manufacturer, Venetian, window and wire gauze blind makers
● Printing and Publishing	5	Printer; Printers and ticket writers; Stamp makers (India Rubber)
● Professional	7	Agent; Architect; Commercial agent; House agent; Photographer
● Retail: Coal	29	Coal and coke merchants; Coalmaster; Coal merchant/agent
● Retail: Food and Drink	54	Egg merchant; Greengrocer; Grocer; Fruiterer; Provisions merchant; Spirit dealer; Wine and spirits merchant; Tea and coffee merchant; Mustard and potted meats manufacturer/retailer
● Retail: General	47	Cement (and tile) merchant; Cotton and woollen waste merchants; Hay and straw merchant; Draper/silk mercer; China/glass dealer; Furniture dealer; Hay dealer; Ladies' outfitter; Leather merchants; Newsagent (and stationer); Nurserymen, seedmen and florist; Oil merchants; Pawnbroker; Piano dealer; Rag dealer; Storekeeper; Trimming, small ware and fancy warehouse; Wholesalers
● Retail: Livestock	3	Bird dealer (and stuffer); Cattle dealer
● Retail: Pharmaceuticals	7	Chemist/druggist
● Retail: Stone	2	Quarry masters; Slate importer/quarry owner
● Retail: Textiles	2	Trimming, small ware and fancy warehouse
● Retail: Tobacco	4	Tobacconist
● Services	23	Chimney sweep; Laundry; Medical gymnastics (Swedish) and massage; Modellers; Hairdresser; Dry cleaners; Humorist
● Textiles	4	Tent and marquee maker; Waterproof cover maker, woollen sponge cloth maker, canvas and sailcloth maker; Sheep net maker
● Textiles: Processing	1	Felt maker (hair and wool)
● Textiles: Rope	2	Rope, twine and sail maker

● Textiles: Rubber	4	Comb makers; Indiarubber, airproof and waterproof goods warehouses; Vulcanite
● Trade: Painting and Decorating	7	Painter, paper hanger and glazier
● Transport and Communications	5	Carrier; Coach hirer; Motor bus hirers
● Woodworking	8	Carver and gilder; Lathsplitter; Packing box maker; Picture frame maker; Wood letter cutter; Turner; Undertaker
● Woodworking: Cabinetmaking	11	French polisher; Joiner, carpenter and undertaker; Cabinetmaker, upholsterer and undertaker
● Woodworking: Coachbuilding	2	Coachbuilder
	469	