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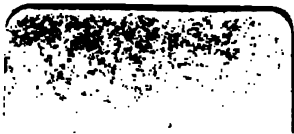
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A SKETCH

OF

THE TRADES' HOUSE OF GLASGOW.

13

A SKETCH
OF
THE RISE AND PROGRESS
OF
THE TRADES' HOUSE
OF GLASGOW,
ITS CONSTITUTION, FUNDS, AND BYE-LAWS.

BY
GEORGE CRAWFURD.



GLASGOW:
PRINTED BY BELL & BAIN, ST. ENOCH SQUARE.
1858.

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THE
TRADES' HOUSE OF GLASGOW, 1856-57.

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TO

THE DEACON CONVENER

AND

MEMBERS OF THE TRADES' HOUSE OF GLASGOW.

GLASGOW, 18th September, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,

Many members of your ancient Corporation, have often expressed a desire, to get information of its origin and progress ; and more particularly, to have a collection of its Bye-laws for their guidance. I was unable to put any book into their hand, from which this very natural desire might be satisfied ; and, perceiving that the old members, who were the oracles of the House during the early part of this century, have been removed, I thought that I might usefully employ my leisure, in endeavouring to gather and put into a collected form, some information on the subject.

I soon perceived that the Fourteen Incorporations, of whose federal union the Trades' House is the result, existed while the inhabitants of Glasgow were the serfs of the Roman Catholic Archbishop, who ruled supreme, and as the lord of the barony, and latterly of the regality, appointed the magistrates ; and as I found that some recent writers had represented that the Letter of Guildry of 1605, proceeded from a mere squabble for precedence, between the merchants and tradesmen of Glasgow, I thought it necessary to glance at the history of the city itself, in

the view of testing the accuracy of this statement. This convinced me that what is treated as a mere squabble for precedence, was the struggle of the craftsmen, who had early imbibed the principles of the Reformation, for the maintenance of those principles, against the supporters of Popery, and latterly of Episcopacy in Glasgow, although it suited the interest of those supporters, to represent it as a local squabble for precedence.

I have now the pleasure of presenting to you, the result of my investigation, in the hope, that, while it may supply some of the information you desire, it may likewise aid in disclosing the long course of prosperity and usefulness your Corporation has run, and the important social position it has maintained during two centuries and a-half.

I am, GENTLEMEN,

Yours faithfully,

GEO. CRAWFURD.

CONTENTS.

	Page
CHAPTER I.—The Cathedral,	1
II.—Charters by William the Lion,	3
III.—Glasgow a Burgh of Barony,	5
IV.—Glasgow a Burgh of Regality,	7
V.—The University,	8
VI.—The Reformation,	16
VII.—Flight of the Archbishop,	20
VIII.—Episcopacy,	22
IX.—Craftsmen Associated,	23
X.—Saving and Renovating the Cathedral,	29
XI.—The Unincorporated Inhabitants,	34
XII.—Struggle of the Episcopalians and Presbyterians,	40
XIII.—The Letter of Guildry,	44
XIV.—The Burgess Roll,	49
XV.—Two Classes of Burgesses,	60
XVI.—Charter by Charles I.,	68
XVII.—Episcopacy, Solemn League and Covenant, and Civil War,	69
XVIII.—Glasgow a Royal Burgh,	72
XIX.—Struggle of the Covenanters,	74
XX.—Charles the Second and Cromwell,	76
XXI.—The Restoration, Episcopacy, and Persecutions,	78
XXII.—Second Ratification of the Charter of 1636,	81
XXIII.—Ratification of the Letter of Guildry,	82
XXIV.—The Revolution and Charter by William and Mary,	87

	PAGE
CHAP. XXV.—Two Pennies on the Pint of Ale to Pay Debts of the Town,	90
XXVI.—No Debts to be Contracted without the Consent of the Merchant House and Trades' House,	92
XXVII.—The Sett of the Burgh,	94
XXVIII.—Retrospect of the Struggle,	97
XXIX.—The Union,	99
XXX.—The Rebellions,	100
XXXI.—Rapid Growth of Glasgow,	104
XXXII.—Rights conferred by the Letter of Guildry, .	107
XXXIII.—The Decree of Declarator,	109
XXXIV.—The Burgh Reform Act of 1833,	111
XXXV.—Hutchesons' Hospital,	118
XXXVI.—The Constitution of the House,	122
XXXVII.—The Deacon Convener,	125
XXXVIII.—The Collector,	132
XXXIX.—The Clerk,	134
XL.—The Officer,	135
XLI.—Meetings of the House,	137
XLII.—Entry-Money and Qualification of Members,	140
XLIII.—Regulating Powers of the House,	148
XLIV.—The Funds,	156
XLV.—The Almshouse,	164
XLVI.—The Halls,	167
XLVII.—One-fourth Share of the Lands of Gorbals and Bridge-End,	179
XLVIII.—The Lands of Kelvinbank and Sandyford, .	204
XLIX.—The Poor of the House,	219
L.—The School,	231
LI.—Good and Pious Uses,	243
LII.—Bequests and Bursaries,	253
LIII.—Mortifications,	258
LIV.—The Exclusive Privileges and their Extinc- tion,	271
LV.—The Dinner,	275
LVI.—Public Proceedings,	276

APPENDIX.

	PAGE
No. I.—Bull by Pope Alexander III., 16th February, 1175,	281
II.—Charter by William the Lion, 1174,	282
III.—Charter by William the Lion, 27th June, 1176,	283
IV.—Charter by William the Lion, 1190,	284
V.—Charter by James the Second, 20th April, 1450,	285
VI.—Notarial Instrument taken upon the last Nomi- nation of Bailies of Glasgow, by a Roman Catholic Archbishop, 3d October, 1553,	288
VII.—The Barony of Glasgow,	290
VIII.—The Lordship and Regality of Glasgow,	290
IX.—Letter of Guildry,	296
X.—Ratification of the Letter of Guildry, statute 1672, chap. 129,	315
XI.—Act William and Mary, 1690, chap. 18,	316
XII.—Statute Queen Anne, 1705, chap. 54,	318

ERRATA.

- Page 17, Instead of "who was a pupil of Lambert, the friend of Luther and Melancthon, and had become abbot of Ferme," read "who was the pupil of Lambert (the friend of Luther and Melancthon), and had become abbot of Ferme."
- Page 102, For "£600,000," read "£450,000," in addition to the price obtained for Sunderland, and some privileges over the Island of Jura, previously sold by Mr. Campbell's grandfather.
- Page 160, Revenue and Expenditure—Deduct £144 0s. 9d. of payments for the school, from £369 19s. 6d. as its gross cost, to show £225 18s. 9d. as its net cost paid by the House, in addition to the payments by the incorporations.
- Page 163, Total Expenditure of Trades' House, read £2,123 7s. 1d., instead of £2,242 7s. 1d.

THE TRADES' HOUSE OF GLASGOW.

CHAPTER I.

THE CATHEDRAL.

THE origin of this Corporation cannot be satisfactorily traced, without taking a glance at the progress of the city itself, from its erection as a Bishop's Burgh of Barony, to the higher rank of a Burgh Royal. A rapid glance, however, will suffice to disclose the causes which led to the establishment of the Merchants' House and Trades' House.

A Christian settlement and church were founded by St. Kentigern or St. Mungo, in the sixth century, in the midst of a forest of wood and bush, upon the site of the present cathedral of Glasgow.

Nothing is known of the circumstances under which this church and its community existed, beyond the disclosures of the Inquisition, made by David Prince of Cumberland, in 1116.

This Prince was superior of all the country called Cumbria, comprehending what is now Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire, Ayrshire, Dumfriesshire, and other districts situated southward, partly in Scotland, and partly in England; and in that Inquisition he alludes to the "church having continued long inviolate in the faith:"—but he laments that "a fraudulent destroyer, employ-

ing his common wiles, brought, after a long series of time, unaccountable scandals into the Cumbrian church; and, after St. Kentigern, and many of his successors, by their adherence to the holy religion, were removed to heaven, various disturbances everywhere arising, not only destroyed the church and her possessions, but wasting the whole country, drove the inhabitants into exile. These good men being destroyed, various tribes of different nations, flocking in from several quarters, possessed the deserted country; but being of different origin, and varying from each other in language and customs, and not easily agreeing among themselves, they followed the manners of the Gentiles, rather than those of the true faith," and "lived like brutes."*

It thus appears that the original inhabitants of Glasgow were of mixed race; and were in a barbarous and most unhappy state, at the close of the five hundred years which intervened between the foundation of the Christian settlement by St. Kentigern, and the time of Alexander King of Scotland, who was brother to this Prince of Cumberland.

The Inquisition proceeds to recite, that "God sent unto them David, brother-german to the foresaid King of Scotland, as their prince and leader, to correct their scandalous and wicked practices, and to check their abominable obstinacy, by his greatness of mind, and by an inflexible severity." He "made choice of John, a pious man, to be their bishop; and he diffused the Gospel throughout the Cumbrian diocese, the Holy Ghost powerfully assisting him:" and the prince "having caused make inquiry concerning the lands pertaining to the church of Glasgow, throughout all the provinces of Cumbria, which were under his dominion and subjection," "found out" the numerous lands therein enumerated as having "formerly belonged to the church of Glasgow."†

This Inquisition is dated 1116, and is the earliest record of the state of the inhabitants of Glasgow.

The large tracts of land thus found out as church property

* *Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, p. 5.

† *Ibid*, p. 5.

were re-united to the church, and, under the influence of religious enthusiasm, and the exertions of the clergy, enabled Bishop John to erect a church at Glasgow; and his successor Herbert to found, and proceed with the erection of, the present cathedral in its stead.

The church built by Bishop John was consecrated in 1136; the existing cathedral, built in its stead, was consecrated by Jocelyn in 1197; and this holy act was followed by the foundation of numerous altars and chapels within the cathedral, and several churches and chapels in the districts around, accompanied by grants for their support.*

CHAPTER II.

CHARTERS BY WILLIAM THE LION.

ABOUT 1174, when the cathedral was being erected, King William, styled the Lion, granted "to God and St. Kentigern, and to Jocelin Bishop of Glasgow, and all his successors, for ever, that they shall have a burgh at Glasgow, with a weekly market upon Thursday, fully and freely with all freedoms, liberties, and customs which any of my burghs throughout the whole of my kingdom enjoy."†

By another charter, dated 27th June, 1176, he gave and granted his absolute protection to all those who shall come to the markets at Glasgow, which he had granted to God and St. Kentigern and the burgh of Glasgow, in coming there, standing there, and returning thence, provided they behave themselves according to the laws and customs of my burghs and kingdom.‡

And by a third charter, dated 1190, King William gave and granted and confirmed to God and Saint Kentigern, to the

* *Origines Parochialis Scotiæ*, vol. i., p. 2.

† Appendix, No. 2.

‡ *Ibid.*, No. 2.

church of Glasgow, and Jocelin the bishop of that place, and to all his successors for ever, a fair to be kept at Glasgow, and to be held every year for ever, from the octave of the Apostles Peter and Paul (July 6), for the space of eight days complete.

M'Ure gives a translation of the first of these charters, by which he represents that the king thereby "gives and grants, and by this writing of mine perpetually confirms to and in favor of the pious and holy Saint Kentigernus and Jocelinus, Bishop of Glasgow, and to each of their successors, to have a royal burgh for ever at the city of Glasgow."*

The inaccuracy of this translation is apparent. There is not a word in the Latin charter, as given by M'Ure himself, to warrant the use of the adjective "royal," as descriptive of the right granted. The original words, as given by M'Ure, are the following: "Concesse et hac carta mea confirmasse Deo et Sancto Kentigerno et Jocelino Episcopo Glasguensi et singulis suis successoribus in perpetuum ut burgum habeant apud Glasgu cum foro," &c. There is not one word in this charter to justify the introduction of the words "royal burgh." The grant is to "God and Saint Kentigern and to Jocelin Bishop of Glasgow, and all his successors in perpetuity, to have a burgh at Glasgow." There is no grant of land to be held burgage of the crown, no erection of a corporation, and no words conferring right on the inhabitants to have and to elect magistrates. It is a grant to the bishop "to have a burgh at Glasgow;" consequently a burgh of barony, the bishop, as superior, having the right to appoint the magistrates, for the exercise of the very limited powers of bailies of a burgh of barony.

M'Ure's translation is inaccurate in many other respects. His inaccuracies were adopted by Ewing, Cleland, and all other writers or compilers upon the subject, without inquiry. The editor of the last edition of M'Ure's History, however, adds a note to the translation of the charter by William, in the following terms:—"This charter has been printed by the

* M'Ure, p. 82.

Maitland Club with considerable variations, and without the date."

I may also refer to the Report by the Royal Commissioners on the Municipal Corporations of Scotland, 1835, who reported as follows:—

"In virtue of these charters of William the Lion, Glasgow became what has been termed a free burgh; but it is entirely a mistake to suppose, as has been usually done, that it was thereby erected into a burgh royal—a mistake which must have arisen from inattention to what, at least in that age, constituted the main criterion of a burgh royal, the tenure of burgal property, by its possessors immediately under the crown,—Glasgow, on the contrary, was then what at a later period was denominated a burgh of barony."*

CHAPTER III.

GLASGOW A BURGH OF BARONY.

THE village which surrounded the original church built by Bishop John, was very limited, and was occupied by the "bishop's men," who were styled "natives," or "serfs," or "burgesses, free tenants, and vassals."

After the present cathedral was consecrated, Alexander the Second, in 1235, granted to "the bishop's men, natives, and serfs, freedom from toll, as well in burgh as without, for their ain chattels, and what they bought for their proper use."†

Rutherglen had been created a royal burgh by King David, in 1126, and its territory was described as "within the hail bounds and marches from Netham to Polmadie, and from

* Report Municipal Corporations, 1835.—Local Reports, part ii., p. 8.

† Origines Parochiales Scotiæ, i., p. 12.

Garion to Kelvin, and from Loudoun to Prenteith, and from Carniburgh to Carron."

These were very extensive boundaries. From the river Netham, above Hamilton, to Polmadie in the parish of Govan, on the left bank of the Clyde; from Garion, above Hamilton, to Kelvin below Glasgow, on the right bank of that river, are well known boundaries at the present day. Loudoun, in Ayrshire, is also well known; but Prenteith and Carniburgh are not known, while Carron is the well known river of that name in Stirlingshire. In so far as known, those boundaries indicate a very extensive territory for Rutherglen, and include Glasgow.

The free burgesses of Rutherglen levied toll from the "bishop's men" of Glasgow; and Alexander the Second, by his charter 1235, prohibited the royal burgh of Rutherglen from levying toll or custom "within the town of Glasgow, but only at the cross of Schedenistun as they formerly used to be levied;"*—that is, Shettleston, three miles eastward of Glasgow.

In 1241, Alexander the Second granted a charter to the bishop to hold his lands around Glasgow called Conclud, Schedenistun, Ballayn Badermouse, Possile and Kenmor, Garroch Newtun Leys, Ramnishoren, the lands of the burgh, and other lands pertaining to the manor of Glasgow, in free forest, fenced with the usual penalty of ten pounds, for offences against the venison.†

And, in 1242, Alexander the Second erected Dumbarton into a royal burgh; and by the royal charter of erection, specially preserved to "the bishop's burgesses, and men of Glasgow, the rights of trade and merchandise, through Argyll and Lennox."‡

* Registrum Glasguensis, p. 114, No. 135.

† Origines Par. Scotiæ, i., 17.

‡ *Ibid*, i., 13.

CHAPTER IV.

GLASGOW A BURGH OF REGALITY.

THE influence and power of the bishop and hierarchy of the Church of Rome, appear to have been inadequate to protect the bishop's burgesses of Glasgow, from the raids of the freemen of Rutherglen and Renfrew, and the bishop sought the aid of the secular power.

In 1449, King James the Second issued a charter, declaring "that nane of our said burrows, na nane eitheris, cum wythin the barony of Glasgow, na wythin ony landis perteenand to Saint Mungoe's freedom, to tak toll or custom be watter or land."*

And by another royal charter, dated 20th April, 1450, James the Second gave and granted to William Bishop of Glasgow and his successors, the city of Glasgow and lands called Bishop-forest in pure regality, to be holden in free, pure, and mere regality or royalty, in fee and heritage.†

Were anything awanting to prove that the charter by William the Lion did not erect Glasgow into a royal burgh, this charter by James the Second would supply the deficiency.

By this charter the city of Glasgow, barony of Glasgow, and lands called Bishop-forest, are granted to the bishop and his successors, to be held in "pure regaltie."‡ This could not have been done if Glasgow had been previously created a royal burgh. Degrading a royal burgh into a burgh of regality, would have been an act of oppression, and quite illegal. Glasgow was a burgh of barony only until this date; and this charter, by creating it a burgh of regality, elevated the city one step in rank and dignity.

This charter did not grant the lands to the community of

* Origines Parochiales Scotiae, vol. i., p. 13.

† Appendix, No. 5.

‡ *Ibid.*, No. 5.

Glasgow to be held of the crown, with power to elect their magistrates, as is done in erecting a territory into a royal burgh. It granted the city of Glasgow; barony of Glasgow, and the lands of Bishop-forest, to William Archbishop of Glasgow, and his successors, to be holden in free, pure, and mere regality or royalty, in fee and heritage. The archbishop thus continued the vassal of the crown. The men of Glasgow continued to be the archbishop's "burgesses," "natives," and "serfs;" and his reverence continued to appoint the magistrates, to keep them in order.

CHAPTER V.

THE UNIVERSITY.

IN 1451, William Turnbull, bishop of the diocese, obtained from Pope Nicholas Fifth a bull, issued at the suit of James the Second, erecting a *studium generale* in the city of Glasgow, "as well in theology and in the canon and civil laws, as in arts and all other lawful faculties." This bull recites "the great fitness of the city for producing the seeds and growth of learning, not only for the advantage of the kingdom of Scotland, but the neighbouring nations, on account of the healthiness of its climate, the abundance of victuals, and of everything necessary for the use of man: that there the Catholic faith may abound, the simple be instructed, justice taught, reason flourish, and the minds and understandings of men be enlightened and enlarged." This bull is dated 7th January, 1451.*

James the Second, by his letter under the Great Seal, dated 20th April, 1453, "took under his firm peace, protection, and safeguard, all and every the rector, deans of faculty, pro-

* *Munimenta Univ. Glasguensis*, vol. i., p. 8.

curators of nations, regents, masters and scholars, of his well-beloved daughter the University of Glasgow, and exempted the rectors, deans, procurators, regents, masters, beadels, scribes, stationers, parchment-sellers and resident scholars, from all manner of taxes, duties, watch and ward exigible within the king's realm."*

In the same year William Turnbull, then bishop, with consent of his chapter, granted certain privileges to the rector, doctors, masters, and others of the University. †

The establishment of this University, for the promotion of those laudable objects, proves that an amount of enlightened liberality prevailed among the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church in the fifteenth century, which Protestants are unwilling to concede.

Neither the pope, the bishop, nor the king, however, conferred lands, or gave money, for the support of the institution thus established; and the University languished in poverty, while the clergy of the diocese revelled in wealth.

The more ancient city consisted of a cluster of houses collected round the Cathedral and Bishop's Castle, extending westward along Rotten Row, eastward along Drygate, and down the steep part of High Street. ‡ There was no population adequate to support the institution.

In 1460, James Lord Hamilton, a predecessor of the Duke of Hamilton, granted "to the principal regent in the faculty of arts, and his successors, a tenement lying on the east side of High Street, between the convent of the Friars Preachers, on the south, and the land of Sir Thomas Arthurle, chaplain, on the north; together with four acres of land on the Dovehill, beside the Molyndonore burn, under the condition that twice in every day, at the close of their noontide and evening meals, the regents and students shall rise and pray for the souls of the Lord of Hamilton, the founder of the College, and of the Lady Euphemie, Countess of Douglas and Lady

* *Munimenta Univ. Glasguensis*, vol. i., p. 6.

† *Ibid.*, p. 7.

‡ *Ibid.*, p. 7.

of Bothwell, his wife, and their ancestors, heirs, and successors."*

In 1467, Sir Thomas of Arthurle gifted to the faculty of arts "a tenement or mansion on the east side of High Street, lying between the College of the faculty of arts, on the south, and the lands of John Carnys, Smith, on the north side, extending with a tail of land stretching to the Molyndenor burn."†

These were the chief properties enjoyed by the University during the century which intervened from its institution to the Reformation, although several comparatively unimportant gifts were made, and several confirmations were obtained of the exemption from taxes during that period.

On 24th January, 1558, James Archbishop of Glasgow annexed the perpetual vicarage of Colmonel to the "Pedagogy of his city of Glasgow."

On 13th July, 1563, Mary Queen of Scots endowed "five bursars, to be presented by the queen's grace, and gave to the college, for their support, the manss and kirke rowme of the Friars Preachers, within the said citie, threttene akeris of land, liand besyde the samynd citie, 10 merks a-year which had been payable to the friars, 20 merks from the Nether town of Hamilton, 10 bolls of meal from lands in Lennox, and 10 merks from the lands of Avendaill."‡

By royal charter granted by Queen Mary, dated 16th March, 1566, Her Majesty granted to the provost, bailies, and community of Glasgow, for the support of their ministers, and the erection and endowment of hospitals, the lands, houses, churches, rents, dues, and other property of the chantries, altarages, and prebends of any church, chapel, or college in Glasgow, with the houses and lands of the Dominican or Preaching Friars, Minor or Franciscan, within the city of Glasgow.§

On 26th January, 1572, the provost, bailies, and council of

* *Munimenta Univ. Glasguensis*, vol. i., p. 9.

‡ *Ibid.*, p. 68.

† *Ibid.*, p. 18.

§ *Ibid.*, p. 71.

Glasgow conveyed all those lands to the Pedagogy or College, for the maintenance of a professor of theology, of two regents and teachers of philosophy, and twelve poor students.*

Thus the College acquired the whole properties of which their neighbours the Dominican and Franciscan Friars were stripped at the Reformation.

In July, 1577, James the Sixth granted a charter of erection and foundation, giving a new and improved constitution to the University, suited to the altered circumstances of the time, and gifted the rectory and vicarage of the parish of Govan to the College, for the maintenance of a provost or principal, three regents, a steward, four poor students, a servant, cook, and janitor, and otherwise more amply endowed it.†

And in 1630, Charles the First, by royal charter, confirmed all previous grants, and regulated the stipends to be paid to the principal, regents, ministers of parishes, &c.‡

In 1649, Charles the Second gifted to Janet and John Cleland, a tenement on the south side of the Drygate of Glasgow, for payment of £10 Scots yearly to the rector, principal, and regents of the Academy and College of Glasgow, reserving to himself and his successors the right to one chamber and a stable, on the back part of the said tenement, and liberty of walking in the gardens attached thereto, whenever he or they might visit the burgh of Glasgow.§

Cromwell gifted to the College the superiorities of the lands belonging to the bishopric of Galloway, the abbeys of Tunland and Glenluce, and the priory of Whithorn, and 200 merks yearly, from the customs of Glasgow, for the education of students of theology and philosophy in the University;|| and in 1657 he confirmed this gift, and gave much more valuable and extensive gifts, comprehending the deanery and subdeanery of Glasgow, the churches of Hamilton, Monkland, Campsie,

* *Munimenta Univ. Glasguensis*, vol. i., p. 82.

† *Ibid.*, p. 228.

|| *Ibid.*, pp. 319, 321.

† *Ibid.*, p. 103.

§ *Ibid.*, p. 294.

Killearn, &c., &c., with the liberty of printing Bibles, in any language, and all sorts of books whatever.*

Previous to the erection of the present buildings, known by the name of "The College," the site occupied by the University was in Rotten Row: the tenement occupied there having been styled "The Pedagogium."

In 1501, the Archbishop of Glasgow presented Master Cuthbert Symson to the chaplainry of St. Nicholas Hospital, "so that the said Master Cuthbert should make personal and daily residence, in the Pedagogy of Glasgow, for the purpose of instructing the youth there in grammar, and daily lecturing on that subject."

In 1524, it is described as "a tenement and place in the Ratoun Raw, called 'The Auld Pedagogue.'"

The building in High Street must have been commenced between that date and 1563, for the above mentioned letter by Queen Mary, under the Privy Seal, which is dated 13th July that year, has the following recital:—"Of the quhilk Colledge ane parte of the scolis and chalmeris being biggit, the rest thairof, alsweill dwellingis, as provisioun for the poore bursars, and maisteris to teache, ceassit, sua that the samyn apperit rather to be the decay of ane Universitie, nor ony wayis to be reknit ane establischet foundation."† From this recital there can be no doubt that the buildings upon the present site of the College were commenced, but left unfinished in the reign of that unfortunate Princess. Many grants and bequests were made for completing the buildings, which remained in an unfinished state for nearly one hundred years.

Between 1631 and 1636, a subscription was made throughout Scotland for building a library in the College and other buildings. Charles the First subscribed £200 sterling. This sum remaining unpaid at his death, was paid by Cromwell.

The subscription list contained—twenty-two Scots nobles,

* *Munimenta Univ. Glasguensis*, vol. i., p. 336.

† *Ibid.*, p. 67.

the Marquis of Hamilton heading the list with 1,000 merks; three archbishops and three bishops; a numerous list of Scottish gentry; the magistrates and council of Glasgow subscribed 2,000 merks, and the towns of Stirling and Ayr, 300 merks each, Irvin, £100 Scots; one hundred and seventy-one ministers of parishes; and twenty gentlemen in England.

Among the bequests during this period, the most remarkable was the bequest by Zacharius Boyd, minister of the Barony Kirk of Glasgow, in 1652. He conveyed his whole property to the College, under the burden of a provision for his widow, for the purpose of printing his works, in one volume folio, and applying the residue in erecting the new buildings. He died in 1653; but the claims of his widow and next of kin, and the bankruptcy of some of the debtors to the reverend testator, greatly diminished his property. His works were not printed; and the residue of his property, which amounted to about £550 sterling, was applied towards the expense of the buildings then in progress. The buildings fronting High Street, the two courts in their rear, and the library, progressed from 1631 to 1662. By an audit in 1658,

The buildings cost	£35,857	11	4	Scots.
The sums received amounted to	35,862	1	4	„
Showing a balance on hand of	£4	9	8*	

In 1659, there were considerable sums remaining due to the workmen, and four of the masters advanced 6,500 merks in loan to the University, at interest, to pay those debts.

The Moderators of the College, in return for the Town Council of Glasgow having given £1,000 Scots towards putting on the roof of the new fore building, agreed not to appoint any person to be librarian, who is not the son of a burgher of Glasgow, and certified as such, by an act of the magistrates, subscribed by their clerk.

In 1663, an Act of the Scottish Parliament passed, granting

* Munimenta Univ. Glasguensis, vol. iii., p. 516.

£600 sterling out of the vacant stipends of the diocese of Glasgow, for liquidating the debts, and completing the fabric of the College.

The faculty, in 1722, resolved to build eight lodgings for professors; but four only appear to have been built. In 1726, the faculty resolved to build two other such houses; and in 1728, declared a debt of £37,580 Scots to be outstanding for building those houses.*

The great wealth of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge contrasts most favourably for them with the poverty of the University of Glasgow; while the enlightened policy of the Scottish universities, in admitting students of every religious denomination, without regard to creed, and wholly free from religious test, contrasted most favourably for them with the narrow and exclusive policy of the English Universities, which prevailed till 1855. Till that year, all students who would not sign the Thirty-nine Articles, and would not take the sacrament, according to the ritual of the Episcopal Church, were excluded from the English universities. Notwithstanding the recent reforms of these institutions, students, however eminent, cannot, even at this hour, take a degree at them without subscribing those articles, and taking the sacrament according to that form.

The grants and bequests made to the English universities were generally of lands, which were retained, and which increased in value; while those made to Glasgow University were generally the lands and surplus tithes which had belonged to the Roman Catholic Church. The University had much difficulty in vindicating her right to those lands, for which there were competing claimants, and generally granted leases of them, at low rents, and were frequently glad to sell them for small sums to avoid litigation, and secure something out of them. The stipend payable to the ministers of the Reformed Church out of the tithe, reduced the surplus available for the University: and the feeling of the landowners was, that they were entitled to withhold for themselves every payment formerly

* *Munimenta Univ. Glasguensis*, vol. iii., p. 516.

exacted from their lands by the Roman Catholic clergy. When the bequests, as often happened, were annuities or money payments out of lands, they were always in Scots money, which is one-twelfth part only of sterling money; and those payments being fixed in amount, while money is greatly depreciated, those bequests are now of insignificant value.

Hence the very different result of bequests and grants for the English universities, and for those of Scotland.

In more recent times, the overflowing benevolence of wealthy persons, at the close of their life, is unfortunately directed to other objects than promotion of the usefulness of the Scottish universities.

The foundation of scholarships and fellowships, and the establishment of tutors and lecturers, would encourage the cultivation of the higher branches of learning and science, and at the same time promote the usefulness, and extend the beneficial influences of the Scottish universities, which are yet destined to be the centre of a great and truly national system of education, open to all classes of the people. Were the privilege to be represented in the Commons House of Parliament conferred on them, to be exercised through election by the alumni who have graduated as masters of art, the education of Scotchmen would be improved, the position of the universities elevated, and access to parliament provided for a few additional men of matured intellect, accustomed to cool dispassionate study, whose learning and character would command respect, and moderate the over zeal of the ardent representatives, which a more extended franchise and enlarged constituency might introduce.

The erection and consecration of the Cathedral, and the foundation and endowment of the University, thus attempted to be described, are the origin of Glasgow.

CHAPTER VI.

THE REFORMATION.

THE doctrine of salvation by good works, which was taught by the Church of Rome, produced enormous wealth to its clergy. The aged and dying were induced to dispoise their lands, or make large bequests to the church, as good works which would undoubtedly lead to salvation; and the sale of indulgences swelled its wealth. Under the influence of this accumulating wealth, the clergy increased in arrogance and licentiousness, and usurped extensive powers. These usurpations brought them into collision with the sovereigns of Europe, many of whom were enabled to perceive that the pope was only a man, and sometimes a bad one; and the people in various parts of Europe, more especially in Germany, were not slow in discovering that their ecclesiastical superiors were men also, and occasionally very bad men.

Wickliff in England, and Huss in Bohemia, denounced the papal encroachments and popish corruptions; and the former prepared the first English translation of the Bible in the fourteenth century.

Several clergymen of the Church of Rome secretly imbibed the principle of salvation by faith during the fifteenth century; and from teaching this doctrine, subversive of that of their church, those men were condemned as heretics, and some of them burned at the stake.

John Huss of Bohemia was degraded from his priestly office, and burned at Constance in 1414. This atrocity led to civil war in Bohemia, which was closed by important concessions to the people of that country, and produced remarkable results about the beginning of the sixteenth century.

The long opposition by the people and magistrates of several of the electorates of Germany, to the yoke of their ecclesiastical superiors, produced the combination of the peasantry in

1502, called the Shoe Alliance. At this time Luther and Melancthon were youths, being reared for the priesthood of the Church of Rome—the former born in 1483, the latter in 1497—and they became at an early age impressed with feelings of hostility to ecclesiastical authority, and destined to lead the great movement.

In Scotland, the great majority of converts to the principles of the Reformation, were found among the orders of the inferior clergy.

Patrick Hamilton, (brother of the Earl of Arran,) who was a pupil of Lambert, the friend of Luther and Melancthon, and had become Abbot of Ferme, came to Scotland, in 1528, to preach the doctrines of the Reformation in his native country; and, having preached at St. Andrews, was seized, condemned, and burned as a heretic. One of the doctrines he preached, specially pronounced heretical, was, that “No man is justified by works, but by faith only.”

Friar Keillor, for satirizing the prelates in a dramatic “Mystery,” and Thomas Fovret, Vicar of Dollar, for teaching his parishioners the Lord’s Prayer, the Ten Commandments, and the Creed in the English language, were burnt on the Castlehill of Edinburgh in 1539; and Kennedy, a youth of eighteen, and Russell, a Grey Friar, were burnt at Glasgow in the same year.

Henry VIII. of England became an ardent defender of the Church of Rome, and wrote a book against the principles of Luther, which he presented to the pope. This procured him the title of “Defender of the Faith.” The capture of Rome by the Emperor Charles of Germany, was speedily followed by the capture of the pope himself, and his holiness having, while in captivity, refused to gratify Henry’s desire to divorce his wife, Catharine of Arragon, that he might marry Anne Boleyn, that profligate king became greatly incensed; and the Commons of England, in 1529, under his influence, passed several statutes to restrain the impositions of the clergy. In 1534, Henry separated himself from all intercourse with the pope; and in the

following year was excommunicated. He had committed himself, however, in his book against Luther, and feeling indignant at the rough manner this sturdy reformer had handled the royal author in reply, Henry did not join the Reformers. Although he "disincorporated some idle monks, who lived like drones in a beehive, abolished the idolatrous worship of images, and published the Bible in English for the instruction of all his subjects, yet was he determined to maintain the purity of the catholic faith;"* and in 1538, he condemned Lambert, a schoolmaster in London, to the flames as a heretic. This able and unfortunate man was burned at a slow fire. His legs and thighs were consumed to the stumps; and some of the guards, more merciful than the rest, lifted him on their halberds, and threw him into the flames.†

In the Scotch Parliament, held at Edinburgh, the Lords of the Articles, on 15th March, 1542, upon the motion of Lord Maxwell, "statute and ordanit that it sal be leifull to all our Sovereign Ladyes leiges, to have the holy writ, baith the New Testament and the Auld, in the vulgar tounge in Inglis or Scottis, of ane gude and trew translatioun, and that they sall incur nae crimes, for the having or reding of the same, providit always that nae man dispute or hold opinions, under the pains contained in the Act of Parliament." "Ane maist Reverend Fader in God, Gawyne Archiebischepe of Glasgow, chancellor, for himself, and the remanit of the Platis being present, as ane of the three estates of the said Parliament, disassentit thereto simpliciter."‡

The country became distracted by intrigues for the influence of England and France over the national councils of Scotland; the youthful maiden queen of the Scots being the prize for which these powerful nations contended. War with England followed, and the people of Scotland, among whom the principles of the Reformation had spread, supported the views of England, and were cruelly persecuted by Cardinal Beaton

* Hume, vol. iii., p. 166.

† *Ibid.*, p. 167.

‡ Minutes of the Scottish Parliament, 1542.

and those Scottish nobles who were favourable to the alliance with France.

George Wishart returned to Scotland from England in July, 1543. He had there preached against offering prayers to the Virgin, was convicted and condemned; but he saved himself by recanting. Upon his return to Scotland, however, he renewed his preaching against the errors of popery, under the protection of the nobles, who were friendly to the alliance with England. "When he preached he was surrounded by mail-clad barons, and their armed retainers: a two-handed sword was carried before him by some tried follower." He was captured, notwithstanding, by Earl Bothwell, at the instigation of Cardinal Beaton. At his trial he stigmatized the doctrine of his opponents as "pestilential, blasphemous, and abominable, not proceeding from the inspiration of God, but the suggestions of the devil." He was convicted of heresy, and, on 28th March, 1546, he was led from prison, with a rope about his neck, to the place of execution, in front of the castle of St. Andrews, which was the palace of Cardinal Beaton. The hooks were fixed in the iron chain which was girt round his loins, and being raised on the gibbet, and the faggots kindled, he was strangled by the rope, and consumed to ashes.*

This cruel execution roused the people, among whom whispers of revenge began to circulate, and hints were thrown out, that God would not long suffer such cruelty to go unpunished. Norman Lesley, William Kirkaldy of Grange, and a trusty band, took the castle of St. Andrews by surprise, on 28th May, 1546, captured Cardinal Beaton, and slew him "as the just vengeance which hath fallen on an obstinate and cruel enemy of Christ and the holy gospel." "This was no sudden event, arising simply out of indignation for the fate of Wishart," "but an act of long projected murder, encouraged, if not originated, by the English monarch."†

John Knox, for the first time, appeared on the scene here.

* Tytler, vol. v., p. 348.

† *Ibid.*, p. 354, 356.

He declared his approval of the principles on which the conspirators acted; joined them in the castle of St. Andrews; and in the forty-first year of his age, at the entreaty of the small congregation within the besieged fortress, he, without ceremony or ordination, assumed the public office of a preacher, and there preached his first sermon.

Henry VIII. of England, and Francis, I. of France, died in 1546.

War followed. An English army invaded, and a French army landed in Scotland in 1548. Queen Mary was married to the Dauphine of France in 1558.

Knox preached at Perth against idolatry, and denounced the mass in May, 1559. The people became infuriated, despoiled the magnificent edifices of the Grey and Black Friars of their wealth, and tore down and defaced the altars and confessionals, and every hallowed relic which adorned them; and of the Carthusian Monastery—a building of extraordinary strength and magnificence—nothing was to be seen in two days but the bare and melancholy walls. Similar excesses followed in Cupar.

CHAPTER VII.

FLIGHT OF THE ARCHBISHOP.

THE celebrated James Bethune was Roman Catholic Archbishop of Glasgow, during this rough progress of the Reformation; and under the influence of the alarm which seized all the Scotch clergymen of that persuasion, he prepared to fly. In the view of preserving written evidence of the manner in which he had exercised his right to appoint the magistrates, he called in the aid of a notary public, on 3d October, 1553, to record the form.

This notarial instrument narrates “how an honorable man,

Andrew Hamilton of Cochnay, provost, and all the rest of the council, came into the inner flower garden, near the Archbishop's Palace in Glasgow, where the said most reverend was conversing with some of the canons of the chapter, having in their possession a certain schedule of paper, in which the names of some of the most respectable and substantial men of the said city were inserted; which they reached out, desiring the most reverend that he would admit two of them, to be consuls or bailies for the ensuing year. Out of which the most reverend elected two."

Seven years after the date of this notarial instrument, namely, in 1560, James Bethune, the last Roman Catholic Archbishop of Glasgow, sought refuge in France, carrying with him the ancient registers of his diocese, and the plate and jewels of his church, thereby saving them from destruction, and preserving those registers, to become the source of much of the light which has been recently thrown upon the history of Scotland at this early period.

Immediately after the flight of this able man, the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Scotland, which had controlled the religion, depraved the morals, and paralyzed the intellect of the people, fell under the overwhelming torrent of the Reformation. The clergy fled, abandoning their cathedrals, universities, and honours; and their wealth became a prey to the nobles and powerful landowners.

No district in Scotland gained more by this great change than Glasgow.

The flight of the archbishop left the people of Glasgow without any constituted authority, or any regulation for the appointment of their magistrates. Not being a royal burgh, they had no power of themselves. Being a burgh of regality, having the archbishop as superior, he alone could lawfully appoint magistrates. The contrivance, however, was resorted to in 1561 by the persons last appointed by his reverence, of searching for the archbishop, to beseech the most reverend to appoint magistrates as formerly. Not having found him

those persons protested that they had searched for him in vain: and they immediately proceeded, of their own authority, to appoint their successors.

In doing this they followed the example of the nobles and gentry, in seizing and appropriating the rights of the absent clergy; and having found this a convenient and useful method of continuing a magistracy for the city, and at the same time of securing influence and power for themselves and their friends, they continued the practice.

CHAPTER VIII.

EPISCOPACY.

In 1592, the Presbyterian system of church government was established in Scotland, but it was in great measure suppressed, about five years later, by the appointment of fifty-one bishops, abbots, and priors in Scotland, under the recognition of the church's right to be represented in the Scottish Parliament as the third estate.

The lands of the Roman Catholic Church having been annexed to the crown, James the Sixth granted a charter on 7th April, 1603, by which His Majesty disposed to Ludovick Duke of Lennox, and his heirs, the lands and barony, castle, city, burgh, and regality of Glasgow, and constituted the duke and his heirs heritable bailies of the regality of Glasgow, to be held of the king.

The Episcopal Archbishop of Glasgow claimed the right to appoint the magistrates, as the successor of the Roman Catholic archbishop, in the superiority; and the Duke of Lennox also claimed the right as "heritable bailie of the regality of Glasgow, in the right and title of nomination and election of the provost, bailies, and other magistrates."

The self-appointed magistrates, however, sturdily maintained their right.

Out of this struggle the Merchants' House and Trades' House sprang.

CHAPTER IX.

CRAFTSMEN ASSOCIATED.

KING JAMES the First found it necessary, in 1431, to import craftsmen into Scotland from France and Flanders, in consequence of the great slaughter of Scotch craftsmen during the preceding wars with England. "King James to agment the common weil, and to cause his liegis increas in mair virtew, brocht mony nobill craftsmen out of France, Flanderis, and other partis; for the Scottis were exercit in continewall wars, frae the time of King Alexander the Third, to thay dayis. Thus were all craftsmen slane be the wars."*

There appears to have speedily sprung up, among the craftsmen within the royal burghs, a desire to be associated, under rules enacted by the magistrates and town council, who were in those days supposed to have power to regulate trades and incorporate tradesmen and guilds. The regulations issued by the magistrates were styled letters of deaconry—latterly seals of cause—and regulated the manner of conducting trades within the burgh, and of providing funds for the support of the decayed brethren of the crafts, and their widows and children.

Before the Reformation, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Glasgow, as the superior of the burgh of regality, had enacted, or had confirmed, regulations made by the magistrates and town council, associating several classes of the craftsmen of Glasgow, with right to elect deacons, collectors, and masters; and, after the Reformation, charters were granted by the crown, and

* Croniklis of Scotland, b. 17, ch. v., vol. ii., p. 565.

seals of cause by the magistrates and councillors of Glasgow, incorporating other classes of craftsmen, the object of all those charters being to secure skilled workmen, and to raise funds for the maintenance of their poor.

The following trades were thus incorporated in Glasgow:—

THE HAMMERMEN.

This incorporation comprehends the goldsmiths, silversmiths, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, and saddlers, and was incorporated by a seal of cause granted by the town council of Glasgow, with concurrence of Gavin Archbishop of Glasgow, under the seal of the city, and the round seal of the archbishop, dated 11th October, 1536. Confirmed on 6th October, 1570; 22d January, 1676; and 30th September, 1693.

THE TAILORS

Were incorporated by seal of cause granted by the town council in 1546, with concurrence of the Archbishop of Glasgow, and confirmed by Queen Mary in 1556. Further regulations were made by the magistrates and town council on 11th May, 1596.

THE CORDINERS.

Regulations for the cordiners and barkers in Glasgow existed before 1460, and were confirmed by the town council on 27th June of that year. They were again confirmed by charter dated 27th February, 1558, granted by the magistrates and councillors, "with the consent, assent, approbation, and ratification of ane most reverend father, James, by the mercy of God, Archbishop of Glasgow." This charter is in excellent preservation, and has the round seal of the archbishopric and the city seal attached to it. The deacon convener, deacons, and members of the Trades' House, on 30th June, 1693, prohibited the cordiners of Gorbals from bringing shoes and other work into Glasgow, and this prohibition was ratified by the magistrates and councillors on 30th September, that year, under reservation of the right of the inhabitants to go to

Gorbals, have their measure taken there, and to bring into Glasgow any shoemaker work for themselves, on any day of the week except Sunday.

THE MALTMEN.

This incorporation arose out of the letter of guildry. "It is concluded that there shall be a visitor of maltmen and mealmen, who shall be chosen yearly in time coming." * He was enjoined "to take especial notice of those of his calling who profane the Sabbath day," with "power to try all meal and bear either in kilns, houses, or shops:" and the crafts' assistants are declared to be maltmen, mealmen, fishers, and all such mariners, "who please to officiate with the crafts, for contribution to their hospital and decayed brethren." † This was ratified by deed executed by Arthur Archbishop of Glasgow, on 3d January, 1684.

THE WEAVERS.

This incorporation dates its social existence from a gift by the magistrates and town council, with concurrence of the archbishop, dated 4th June, 1528. A seal of cause was granted to them on 16th February, 1605. And Arthur Archbishop of Glasgow, by his charter dated 19th July, 1681, further confirmed the privileges, increased the entry-money to the trade, and appointed the proceeds to be applied for the poor. The whole were ratified by parliament on 17th September, 1681—Charles II., Parliament 3, Session 1.

THE BAKERS.

There is no doubt that this society existed as an associated body before the Reformation; but its charter and documents were destroyed by the great fire which consumed a considerable part of the city in 1652. An act of council was passed by the magistrates and town council in 1556, in favour of the baxters; and the incorporation was separately assessed for a share

* Letter of Guildry, s. 44.

† *Ibid*, s. 45, 54.

of the tax imposed on the towns of Scotland in that year, and levied from the members by stenters appointed by themselves. After the defeat of Queen Mary's troops, at Langside, in 1568, by those of the Regent Murray, he gifted to this incorporation the ground at Partick, on which their first mill was erected, in reward of the aid which its members had afforded him. By charter of novodamus, dated 16th May, 1665, Walter, commendator of Blantyre, confirmed the previous title, and of new granted, and in feu demitted to the members of this incorporation, then eighteen in number, the wheat mill on the water of Kelvin, with the miller's house,* &c.

THE SKINNERS.

Regulations for the skinnners and furriers were confirmed by seal of cause granted by the provost, bailies, and councillors of Glasgow, on 28th May, 1516; whereby persons entering the society were bound to pay five shillings, if a freeman's son, and ten shillings Scots, if an unfreeman's son, "to be applied to the reparation and upholding of Divine service at the altar of Saint Mary, within the metropolitan kirk of Glasgow." This charter proceeds with "the consent, approbation, and ratification of ane most reverend father in God, James Archbishop of Glasgow, Chancellor of Scotland, and Commendator of the Abbey of Kilwinning," under the round seal. Certain additional privileges were conferred on the incorporation by acts of the town council, on 1st February, 1605, and 21st August, 1613.

THE WRIGHTS.

This trade was originally united with the masons and coopers. The latter sought separation, and were disjoined in 1567, and the wrights sought disjunction, and obtained from the magistrates and town council a separate letter of deaconry, or seal of cause, which is dated 3d May, 1600. From this it appears that this incorporation comprehends wrights, glazing-wrights,

* Walter, Commendator of Blantyre, had obtained a grant from James the Sixth, dated 3d November, 1587, of the whole lands of the barony of Glasgow, to be held of the crown.

boat-wrights, painters, bowyers, and sawyers; and that when disjoined from the masons, there were forty members of the trade associated.

THE COOPERS.

This trade was united with the masons and wrights, but was disjoined, and obtained a separate letter of deaconry, or seal of cause, which is dated 27th April, 1569. Further regulations were enacted by the town council, on 15th May, 1691. By the statute William and Mary, 1695, chap. 138, parliament "ratified and confirmed the hail ancient rights, liberties, and privileges of the incorporation and trade of the coupars of Glasgow," and specially an act of the lords of the treasury and exchequer, dated 15th July, 1687, with an act of the magistrates and council, dated 15th May, 1691. It appears that "the town of Glasgow protested against this ratification."

THE FLESHERS

Were incorporated by seal of cause granted by the town council, on 26th September, 1580.

THE MASONS

Were incorporated by King Malcolm the Third, under royal charter "given at our court at Fordie, 5th October, 1057," by which His Majesty, upon the recital of a petition by "the operative masons of the city of Glasgow," setting forth that "the inhabitants of the city have been imposed upon by a number of unskilled and insufficient workmen, that have come to work at our cathedral," "ordained and granted to our petitioners to corporate themselves together in one incorporation." The entry-money is regulated at "twenty pounds Scots to the common fund, and three pounds to the altar, and clerk's and officer's dues;" "that the free incorporated masons of Glasgow shall have a lodge for ever at the city of Glasgow; none in my dominions shall erect a lodge until they make application to St. John's Lodge, Glasgow," &c. The original charter—"an old musty paper"—was, it is said, discovered about

the commencement of the nineteenth century, in the charter-chest of the Glasgow Freemen Operative Saint John's Lodge, and translated; and, under it, this lodge claims precedence of all the lodges of Scotland except the Grand Lodge. The coopers were disjoined in 1569, and the wrights in 1600; and the magistrates and council confirmed certain regulations of the masons, on 14th October, 1551, and 1st July, 1657.

THE GARDENERS.

The deacon of this incorporation died, in 1649, of the plague, then prevalent in Glasgow, and the original charter incorporating this trade, being in the house at the time of his death, was burned along with all his furniture and papers. The magistrates and town council, on 22d November, 1690, granted a seal of cause to the incorporation, referring to the original one, and on 22d January, 1745, authorized them to elect their deacon without a leet of two.

THE BARBERS.

The surgeons and barbers were united under a charter granted by King James, dated 30th November, 1559: a gift to them, under the privy seal, in 1599, was ratified by parliament 1672, chap. 127, Charles II. The profession and the trade, however, having quarrelled, referred their differences to the magistrates. The surgeons were dissatisfied with the decision given by the magistrates; would have nothing more to do with the barbers; and renounced their privileges under the letter of deaconry. The barbers petitioned the magistrates, expressing a hope that the latter "would not punish them for any deed of the surgeons;" and on 2d September, 1722, the magistrates and council granted authority to the barbers to meet and elect a deacon for themselves; and, on 10th October, that year, the House received the deacon elected, and appointed him and his successors to be in the same place and station which had been occupied by the deacon of the surgeons and barbers, with this difference, that they shall have only two members in the

House, viz., the deacon himself, and another whom he shall name.*

THE DYERS AND BONNET-MAKERS.

These trades were incorporated under seal of cause, granted by the magistrates and councillors, dated 29th October, 1597, by whom further regulations were made on 29th September, 1760.

All the other classes of the inhabitants of Glasgow remained unincorporated; and as the whole population of the town did not exceed 7,000 at the Reformation, and as Glasgow had very little, if any, foreign trade at that time, there was no merchant class. If there was a merchant class it must have been unimportant.

CHAPTER X.

SAVING AND RENOVATING THE CATHEDRAL.

SEVERAL acts were passed by the estates of parliament before 1580, during the progress of the Reformation in Scotland, for the demolition of the strongholds, and the cathedrals, abbeys, and monasteries of the Roman Catholics. "Thereupon ensued a pitiful devastation of churches and church buildings throughout all parts of the realm, for every man made bold to put to their hands." "The holy vessels, and whatever men could make gain of, as timber, lead, and bells, were put to sale: the very sepulchres of the dead were not spared. The registers of the church and bibliothecs were cast into the fire."†

The execution of these acts, in the west of Scotland, had been committed to the Earls of Arran, Argyll, and Glencairn; and these noblemen had the good taste to spare the cathedral

* 10th October, 1722.

† Spottiswood.

church of Glasgow. In 1579, however, Mr. Melville, the principal of the college, assembled the people by tuck of drum, to pull it down. "The crafts ran immediately to arms, and informed Mr. Melville, that if any person presumed to pull down a single stone of the church, he should, that moment, be buried under it; and so much were they incensed at this attempt to destroy this ancient building, that if the magistrates had not come and appeased them, they would have put to death Melville and all his adherents." "The leaders of this insurrection were summoned to appear before the council at Edinburgh, where the king (James the Sixth) not thirteen years of age, approved of what the crafts had done, and commanded the ministers to proceed no farther in that affair, saying that too many churches had been already destroyed; and that he would not tolerate any more abuses of that kind."*

This beautiful small cathedral was thus saved by the craftsmen of Glasgow from the over-zeal of the Reformers, roused to phrenzy by their declamatory preachers, who denounced the churches, where idols had been worshipped, as things execrable and devoted to destruction by the Word of God.

The superior intelligence and good taste of the craftsmen of Glasgow permitted every image and vestige of what appeared to them idolatrous in the Catholic form of worship to be removed from the cathedral; but they saved the building from injury. It now exists an ornament to the city, and a monument of the intelligence of the craftsmen, a beautiful—unfortunately solitary—example in Scotland of the skill and taste of the Italian architects in cathedral architecture, who, about the period of its erection, and for some centuries later, gave designs for the churches and religious houses of the clergy, and the castles and mansions of the nobles and gentry of Scotland, the beauties of which, sparkle among ruins, and arrest the attention of the stranger.

Having long assembled for public worship on the heath, or

* Gibson, p. 86.

in the morass, begirt with the sword and armed with the arquebus, to defend in that solemn act their wives, children, and all that was dear to them, from the dragoons of Claverhouse, Scotchmen looked upon a barn as a luxurious place of worship; and encouraged by the promise—"Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them"—they regarded with contempt the beauty of the structure, and elegant decorations, of the Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches.

Accustomed to pour forth their praises of the Almighty, under the canopy of heaven—praises swollen and deepened by enthusiasm in harmony with their beautiful hundredth psalm, and echoing in the hills around them—they did not need the peal of the organ to rouse their devotional feeling, and treated the "box of whistles" as the contrivance of the devil, to allure them from the path to heaven.

The poverty and niggard spirit of the Scottish landowner of the time, found this feeling conducive to his worldly interest. It was a very convenient protection from assessments, which would have become necessary, to build churches, improved by taste, or elegance, or desire for comfort. The unroofed walls of the religious houses of the Roman Catholics, which survived the fury of the Reformers, were good enough to be patched up for the parish church; and, as Andrew Fairservice remarked, "I ha'e been sae lang in England, that naething will drive't out o' my head that the dog kennel at Osbaldiston Hall is better than mony a house o' God in Scotland."

The cathedral of Glasgow sank for a while into the condition which generally prevailed of the churches in Scotland.

It became the property of the crown under the act of annexation; but government having seized the revenues, neglected the fabric of the cathedral. Having been left without superintendence, the magistrates of Glasgow laid hold of the nave and the choir, and converted them into churches. A screen of the coarsest rubble masonry partitioned the nave, in the west end of which a Presbyterian church was fitted up, the barbarism having

been committed of cutting the beautiful pillars for the support of galleries along its three sides, the west entrance being built up, a pulpit erected across it, and pews fitted on the floor. The east end, from the organ loft, which was closed by a similar rubble wall across it, was treated in a similar manner; while the beautiful crypt underneath was seized by the landowners of the parish, and converted into a parish church, in which Sir Walter Scott represents Francis Osbaldiston as having met Rob Roy, when he visited Glasgow in search of Mr. Owen, "to be heard of at Messrs. Macvittie, Macfie, and Company, merchants in the Gallowgate."

The landowners of the parish having, at a later period, found it necessary to erect a more commodious church, for the wants of the increasing population of the parish, threw out the pulpit and pews from the crypt, but appropriated the crypt itself, and divided it into lots, which they apportioned among themselves as places of burial for their families; and having built up the lancets, and removed the pavement, the soil gradually rose upon the columns, and the place became as dark, damp, and dismal, as the most ardent hater of cathedrals could desire.

To complete the dismal character of the cathedral, thus treated, the magistrates of Glasgow, to avoid the expense of building a shed for the gallows, converted the beautiful stair and gallery, which connected the transept with the crypt underneath, into a cellar, where were duly deposited the beam and drop, and other timber used at executions, and whence those instruments of the extreme penalty of the law were removed for every execution, which, under the severe character of the laws of the time, were as periodical as the visits to Glasgow of the Lord Justice-General; and into which hallowed place of security they were carried, and again duly deposited, with all the solemnity which the presiding spirit of barbarism sanctioned.

A few years ago, the attention of government was directed to this disgraceful state of the cathedral. The town council got the necessary hint, and removed the implements of execution, having expended a small sum in erecting a shed near to

the Court House at the west end of the public park to receive them, and having further expended £12,000 in erecting a church in John Street, for the congregation which had occupied the nave. The pulpit, pews, galleries, and ruble screen of the nave were removed; and the unseemly erection of a bell-tower at the west end having been pulled down, the beautiful west door was opened up. Government have turned out the landowners from occupying the crypt, and have restored this part of the cathedral, and the stair and gallery connecting it with the nave, to something approaching what imagination may depict as their original state. The galleries, pews, and pulpit, which disfigured the choir, are also removed, along with the ruble wall which screened it from the transept, and a pulpit and pews of oak are fitted up on the floor, without galleries, for the accommodation of the first congregation of the parish, under the ministration of the first of the two parish ministers, whose stipends are paid from the teinds; the congregation of the other minister having been transferred to the Barony Church, situated outside the burial-ground surrounding the cathedral, where he officiates.

Those alterations, and the necessary repairs on the structure, have cost government £16,000, which has been defrayed out of the crown revenues, derived from the surplus teinds of Scotland, and the feu-duties which were payable to the Roman Catholic clergy, all of which fell to the crown under the Act of Annexation.

Those improvements are now completed, and a subscription has been opened to raise £10,000, to fill the forty-three windows of the nave, transept, choir, Lady Chapel, and Chapter House with painted glass. The subjects of those decorations are proposed to be, a series of illustrations of selected historical facts from the Old Testament, for the windows of the nave; of the parables, for the windows of the choir; of passages from the history of the Jews, the giving of the law, the entrance into the promised land, the dedication of the temple by Solomon, and the captivity in Babylon, for the great west window; the four evangelists, for the great east window; the apostles, for the

great north window; the teaching of the gospel to the nations, for the Lady Chapel; and passages from the history of the cathedral, such as its foundation, its preservation by the trades, and the visit of the Queen, for the Chapter House.

The Trades' House and the Incorporated Trades are in their proper place in this subscription list for defraying the cost of this work of art—the large north window of the transept being set aside for the Duke of Hamilton, the south one for the House and Incorporated Trades; and when these shall have been completed, the members of those corporations and their successors will, no doubt, regard with satisfaction their contribution of one-tenth of the entire cost of decorating with painted glass, executed in the highest style of art, this beautiful cathedral, to which they now point as existing evidence of the discriminating intelligence of the trades of Glasgow during the progress of the great events of the Reformation,—decorations which shall exclude everything which can associate it with either the Roman Catholic or Episcopal form of worship, and will make it the most elegant Presbyterian church in the world.

CHAPTER XI.

THE UNINCORPORATED INHABITANTS.

THE inhabitants not included by the incorporated crafts, were not numerous at the Reformation. No doubt a separate class of dealers had gradually arisen in the city; but there is no record of any foreign trade having existed before 1546.

In this year, "there being peace between Queen Mary and her dearest uncle" (Henry VIII.), who had written "to her Grace, that certain Scotch ships, in the east seas, daily take, robs, and spulzies his shippes," and desiring a remedy, an

order was issued to the Queen's sheriffs, "to pass to the mercat cross of Edinburgh and Kinghorn, Dysart and Pittenween, Kirkaldy, Inverkeithing and Queensferry, pier and shore of Leith, Dundee, Aberdeen, Montrose, Ayr, Irvine, Dumbarton, and Glasgow," and by open proclamation, command and charge Her Majesty's lieges, "that nane of them tak upoun hand to pass furt in warfare, and that nane of them tak upoun hand to invaid, tak trouble or molest ony Inglis schippes."*

The introduction of Glasgow into this list, may lead to the supposition, that the inhabitants were suspected of having "spulzied" some English ships, and that they had ships or boats to enable them to do so; but neither the Forth and Clyde Canal, nor the Caledonian Canal, existed in those days; and there is little probability in the supposition, that the inhabitants of Glasgow sent their ships or boats round by Cape Wrath, or the Land's-End, to get into the east seas, and there become pirates.

There is a tradition, that during the war between Britain and Holland, in the reign of Charles II. (1664), a privateer was fitted out in the Clyde to cruise against the Dutch. This vessel was called the *George of Glasgow*, is supposed to have been of 60 tons, armed with five cannons, thirty-two muskets, twelve half pikes, eighteen poll-axes, thirty swords, and three barrels of gunpowder, manned by sixty hands, and provisioned for six months. It is difficult to imagine how this crew could be stowed away in a craft of 60 tons, excepting as packed in the manner the first trader packed his herrings, and the story seems incredible.

In 1662, certain "merchant venturers in Glasgow represented to parliament, that several strangers and others, and specially Dutchmen, have imported several commodities and goods in Dutch vessels, on the river Clyde, and have broken bulk, sold and made use of the said commodities, in contravention of the Act, chap. 44, of the first session of this present parliament: and the petitioners being about to put to execution against them the tenor of the said Act, have been opposed by

* Order of Council at Edinburgh, 21st August, 1646.

those who bought the said goods, and others concurring with the Dutchmen; so that the petitioners are lyke to be ruined in their fortunes—there being ten or twelve new vessels, already built and building, belonging to the city of Glasgow—except remeid be provided by some effectual course whereby the foresaid Act may be put in execution.” “Parliament ordained His Majesty’s admirals, and all magistrates of burrowes, and justices of the peace, to be assisting to any who shall apprehend and seize, any goods, or vessels importing goods, that are of foreign growth or manufacture, in foreign ships, excepting from the place of their growth or manufacture.”* Thus the merchants of Glasgow very early showed their anxiety to enforce exclusion of foreign ships, and to restrict the foreign import trade to ships “that truly belong to the kingdom of Scotland, and whereof the master or three-fourth parts of the mariners are natives and inhabitants of the same.”

In 1651, there appears to have been twelve vessels belonging to merchants in Glasgow, the largest of which was 150 tons, and the tonnage of the whole of them amounted to 957 tons. Not one of these vessels could come up the river to Glasgow, all of them having loaded and discharged their cargoes fourteen miles lower down.

Mr. Tucker’s report states, that in this year (1651), “there were traders to Ireland with small smiddy coals, in open boats, from four to ten tons, from whence they brought hoops, rungs, barrel staves, meal, oats, and butter. Some to France with plaidings, coals, and herrings, from which the return is salt, pepper, raisins, and prunes. Some to Norway for timber.” †

The state of trade and the knowledge of the principles of commerce in Glasgow, in 1651 and 1663, are thus with some certainty ascertained. The population was then 14,678, and its commerce and commercial knowledge were evidently very limited. The presumption seems reasonable, that the trade

* Act 1633, chap. 8.

† Tucker’s Report on the Excise in Glasgow, 1651.

was considerably less important, fifty years before that time, namely in 1604, when the population was only 7,644.

It is very obvious that, from the time of the Reformation to 1604, the magistrates generally appointed their successors. There were occasional interruptions, however, to the even course of this system of self-election; those interruptions having been caused sometimes by the crown, at other times by the Duke of Lennox.

In 1604, Glasgow remained a burgh of regality; and the fourteen crafts above mentioned existed as incorporated bodies, each having its lawfully appointed deacon, collector, and masters.

The dealers, and all the other classes of the inhabitants, were unincorporated. As the city was not a royal burgh, there could not exist, and there did not exist, a body of king's freemen, or freemen burgesses, and there could not be a guildry or conveyery, these being the two incorporated classes into which the burgesses of royal burghs only are divided.

The rank and quality of a royal burgh being wanting, and the burgh being one of regality only, held by the archbishop or the Duke of Lennox of the crown, "in pure regality," the inhabitants were "bishop's men," "serfs," "burgesses," "free tenants," and "vassals." They were so styled in the charter by Alexander II., in 1242.

In enumerating the different classes of burgesses in Scotland, the burrow laws, published in 1609, state that there are burgesses "of an earl, of an abbot, of ane prior, of ane baron," and there are "the king's burges."*

"Ilke burges sould pay to the king, in name of burgage quhilk he defends, and holds of him, for ilk rude of land, five pennies.†

"Quha is made of new the burges, first he shall swear to be faithful and trew to the king, and to the bailie communitie of that burgh, in the quhilk he is made burges."

It is well known to the origin of

* The

the royal burghs, that they were established for the purpose of strengthening the crown against the nobles and their bondmen. Hence the name king's freeman, or freeman burgess of a royal burgh, to distinguish him from the burgess of "ane earle," of "ane abbot," of "ane prior," of "ane baron," &c. ; and hence the two following laws, quoted from the burrow laws :—

"Gif ane burgess be persued for ony complaint, he sall not be compelled to pley without his awin burgh, except the pleys quhilk pertains to the king's crowne ; and he being accused of these and of others, he sould be judged be his peires, conform to the laws and constitutions of burghs."*

These were important privileges for freemen of the royal burghs, as protection against the barons and their bondmen.

"Gif ane bondman of ane earle, or baron, or of ony other man, comes to ane burgh, and buyes to himself ane burgage, and dwells in that burgh ane year and ane day, without any challenge of his master or his bailie, he sall be ever free, and sall enjoy the libertie of the burgh, except he be the king's bondman."†

Under this law, the "bishop's men," the "natives," or "serfs" of Glasgow, might, by running away to Dumbarton, or Renfrew, or Rutherglen, for instance, and concealing themselves there for a year and a day, under the purchase of a small piece of burgh land, have acquired their freedom, as the negro slave of the Southern States of North America at present flies to Canada for liberty.

This is further illustrated by the following additional quotations :—

"Gif ony man in the fair finds his bondman fugitive fra him, sa lang as the peace of the fair indures, he may not tak or apprehend him, or attach him."‡

Fairs were placed under the guarantee of the king's peace, and constituted under the royal promise of protection to all persons who should resort to them. Hence the prohibition against capturing a runaway bondman in a fair.

* Burrow Lawes, chap. 7.

† *Ibid*, chap. 17.

‡ *Ibid*, chap. 93.

“ Ilke ane of the king’s burgesses may have his awin oven, within his awin land, and na other man bot the king’s burgess.”*

Hence the “ bishop’s man,” or “ serf ” of Glasgow, could not have his own oven.

Many other quotations of a similar description might be made to illustrate the great distinction between a “ king’s freeman ” or “ freeman burgess ” of a royal burgh, and the “ bishop’s man ” or “ serf,” or the “ baron’s bondman,” of a burgh of barony or regality.

“ Regalitie is ane certain privilege and prerogative libertie, given be ane king, with consent of the estates of parliament, to ane spiritual or temporal man. And because the sameyn is derogative and hurtful to the king’s crowne and jurisdiction, no regalitie should be granted bot be deliverance of the parliament.”†

The following may fairly be deduced from the preceding authorities :—

1. That in 1604 Glasgow was a burgh of regality.
2. That until 1560 the Roman Catholic bishop or archbishop of the diocese was the superior of the city, holding it of the crown; and that the prelate, as superior, nominated the magistrates, the inhabitants being “ bishop’s men ” or “ serfs,” or “ bishop’s burgesses,” not freemen burgesses.
3. That after the Reformation, the last magistrates appointed by the archbishop, assumed, in 1561, the power of appointing their successors, under a close system of nomination.
4. That after the Reformation, the Episcopal archbishop of Glasgow and the Duke of Lennox severally claimed right to appoint the magistrates, as in right of the Roman Catholic archbishop.
5. That the craftsmen of Glasgow had been associated under fourteen separate trades or incorporations.
6. That there was no guildry as in royal burghs, and the inhabitants, who were not included by the incorporated trades,

* Burrow Lawes, chap. 20.

† Act James II., Parl. 11, chap. 42. Regium Magistratum, Title 15, Lords of Regalitie.

were not incorporated, and comprehended not only the dealers, but the students of the university, journeymen, workmen, and labourers of every description.

CHAPTER XII.

STRUGGLE OF THE EPISCOPALIANS AND PRESBYTERIANS.

It is evident from the stream of local history of the period, that the landowners of the neighbourhood, who had acted with the Roman Catholic archbishop in working the magistracy and political influence of the city, seized the mantle of his reverence at his flight in 1560; and, being papists in heart, endeavoured to save Glasgow for the Roman Catholic Church, when, as they believed, its ecclesiastics would return and claim their own.

Those families, therefore, having got possession of the town council, under the device of searching for the archbishop, and protesting that he could not be found, and having consequently seized the power to elect the representative in parliament for Glasgow, appointed their successors. Their right, however, was often challenged and set aside.

The following landowners in the neighbourhood were provosts of Glasgow under this system, for the periods subjoined:—

Robert Lindsay of Dunrod,	from 1560 to 1569
Sir John Stewart of Minto,	— 1569 — 1574
Lord Boyd,	— 1574 — 1577
Thomas Crawford of Jordanhill,	— 1577 — 1578
The Earl of Lennox,	— 1578 — 1580
Sir Matthew Stewart of Minto,	— 1580 — 1583
The Earl of Montrose,	— 1583 — 1584
Lord Kilsyth,	— 1584 — 1586
Sir Matthew Stewart,	— 1586 — 1600
Sir George Elphinston of Blythswood,	— 1600 — 1607
Sir John Houstoun of Houstoun,	— 1607

There is little probability that those men of rank accepted the provostship, without having had the temptation of being thereby enabled to wield the political influence of Glasgow; and their names help to disclose the varying success of the Episcopal party and the Presbyterians between 1560 and 1607.

By an Act of the secret council, dated 15th October, 1580, it appears that "George Elphinston, William Conyngham, and Robert Rowatt, had demitted their office of baillerie for this year at the king's request;" and that Robert Stewarde, Hector Stewarde, and John Graham, were "placit in their rooms as baillies for the zeir to come."

Robert Montgomerie having been appointed Episcopal Archbishop of Glasgow, in 1581, through the influence of the Duke of Lennox, was, contrary to his agreement with the General Assembly, pressing on his admission. He was offensive to the presbytery of Glasgow, as being erroneous in doctrine, and "loose in morals;" and in obedience to an ordinance of the General Assembly, the presbytery of Glasgow assembled to expel his reverence from the church.

Mr. John Howison, minister of Cambuslang, was moderator of the presbytery. The Laird of Minto, provost of Glasgow, accompanied by the bailies and some citizens, armed by a warrant from the king, entered the presbytery, and discharged that reverend body from proceeding. Mr. Howison charged the provost, "in the name of God, to give no disturbance;" and the provost commanded the moderator to obey the king's warrant, and not obstruct the archbishop. A scuffle ensued; the intruders "put violent hands on the moderator—smote him on the face, rent his beard, struck out one of his teeth, and thereafter committed him to ward in the tolbooth. The students in the college were so commoved, that they entered in conflict with those who had done the injury to the moderator, and some were hurt. Notwithstanding all this stirre, the decret was given out against Mr. Robert."*

The General Assembly, in their representation of grievances,

* Calderwood's True History, p. 126.

included the following : “ Contempt of ministers, and denying of many doing their office; and especially the violent drawing of Mr. John Howison, out of the judgment-seat, when he was placed moderator of the presbytery, his cruel and outrageous handling, carrying to prison like a thief, by the provost and bailies of Glasgow, and their complices, and after complaint made, no order taken with the doers thereof, but contrary-wise maintaining of them as if the same had been good service.”*

In 1584, Mr. John Howison preached in the Black Friars Church, Edinburgh, on the subject of Episcopacy, and the principle of that church, which recognizes the king as its head. He denounced Prelacy in round terms; and, as to the headship, proceeded thus: “ There is ane heid of the kirke made! there being nae heid but Jesus Christ! Stinking and baggage heid! An excommunicate sanger! An excommunicate villane! wha sall never be obeyed here! We will acknowledge nae prince, nae magistrate, in teaching the Word, nor be bounden to nae instructions, nor obey nae Acts of parliament, nor nae other thing, that is repugnant to the Word of God.” “ I ken I will be noted. I regard not; what can the king get aff me, but my heid and my bluid. I sall never obey their injunctions; like as I request all faithful folk to do the like.”†

Mr. Howison did not lose his head, however. Although apprehended and detained in prison, he never was brought to trial; and he survived to be enabled to mark his sense of the devotion and faithfulness of the crafts of Glasgow to the cause of the Reformation, and the support of the Presbyterian Church in her struggle against Episcopacy, by bequeathing a sum equal to £100 sterling, to the crafts, to endow a bursary at the University of Glasgow, for the son of a member of any of the incorporated trades; under which bequest £9 a-year is now paid by the Trades' House to the bursar, who is appointed for four years.‡

* Booke of the Universal Kirke, pp. 583, 604.

† Tytler's History, vol. viii., p. 208.

‡ Deeds Instituting Bursaries, p. 8.

In 1596, the Duke of Lennox, "having power from the king," nominated Sir Matthew Stewart, of Minto, to be provost of Glasgow, notwithstanding his assault upon Mr. Howison, and his excommunication by the presbytery.

In 1599, the magistrates were nominated by Ludovick Duke of Lennox.

It is thus evident, that during the period from 1561 to 1604, there was much disquietude and uncertainty regarding the appointment of the magistrates and town council of Glasgow, and the management of the city, caused, no doubt, partly by a lurking spirit of Popery, partly by the attempt of the king and the court party to force Episcopacy upon the people of Scotland, and partly by the struggle of the Reformed Presbyterian Church to secure independence of the crown.

The spoliation of the Roman Catholic Church, by the nobles and gentry of Scotland, whose cupidity was excited by the vast extent of the church lands, was the subject of much lamentation by the Presbyterian clergy. Their aspirations after this property, were called by the Reforming nobles and landowners, "a devout imagination;" and when a royal commission was issued, requiring those nobles and landowners to exhibit their title to the church lands they had seized, the haughty answer was returned, "we got them by the sword, and by the sword we shall keep them."

In our own day, St. George's Church has resounded with the lamentations of Dr. Chalmers, that this property was not preserved for the Presbyterian Church, as the means of educating the people; and with the invectives and diatribes of that eloquent preacher, at the robbery practised by the nobles and gentry of the period, in appropriating it to themselves.

It may be asked in what manner this wealth would be applied now, had it been preserved for the church?

It is fortunate for the people that the Presbyterian Church did not get possession of those lands. The poverty of this church has kept it pure. It holds out no wealth, and little

ease, to attract the sons of the nobles and gentry to its livings. Its clergy have no power, and are kept in subjection to the common law. The people have escaped the oppression of a powerful priesthood, and are provided with ministers moving in their own sphere, and sharing their sympathies;—who are not tempted by high prizes in the church to swerve from the duties of the ministry;—and who are generally selected from the best educated of the students at the Scotch universities, where many of them have carried off the highest academical honours.

The Reformation was injurious to the pecuniary interests of the people of Glasgow at the time. In a petition to parliament, in 1587, the inhabitants represented, that before the Reformation of religion, their city was “intertynit and uphalden by the resort of the parsons, vicars, and other clergy; but is now become ruinous, and for the maist part altogether decayit.”

The flight of the rich Roman Catholic clergymen from the city, and the dispersion of the teachers and students of the university, who adhered to that persuasion, deprived the citizens of their best customers; while the severe, austere manners of the original Presbyterians, further diminished the demand for the luxuries which the clergy of the Popish Church had consumed.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE LETTER OF GUILDRY.

M'URE,* and Gibson,† and Mr. Ewing,‡ following them, treat the struggle which took place between the crafts on the one hand, and the inhabitants who supported the neighbouring landowners, in managing the magistracy and commanding the

* M'Ure, 138.

† Gibson, 118.

‡ Ewing, 11.

political influence of the town, on the other, as a mere local squabble; representing it as a dispute for precedence between the trades rank and the merchant rank. The dispute, however, proceeded from causes more deeply seated: from hostility to Popery and Prelacy, involving, as it did, support of the great principles of the Reformation.

The crafts led the Reformers in Glasgow, and devotedly supported the cause of the Reformation, and afterwards the Presbyterian Church, in her struggle against Episcopacy in the city. The magistrates were named by the friends of the archbishop. Those friends had searched for, and protested they had not found his reverence, and in his stead they assumed and exercised his right to appoint the magistrates.

After this the appointment alternated between the Popish party, on the one hand, and the Duke of Lennox, who espoused Episcopacy as the proper religion for Scotchmen, on the other. In resisting the magistrates, the crafts of Glasgow opposed Popery at one time, Episcopacy at another. The phrase, merchant rank, was used to conceal the true nature of the struggle. There was no merchant rank at the time.

It is not improbable that the incorporated tradesmen of Glasgow, having a trade by the hand, rather looked down upon the "traders to Ireland with small smiddy coals, in open boats, of from four to ten tons, who brought back hoops, rungs, barrel staves, meal, oats, and butter," and even on those who traded "to France with plaidings, coals, and herrings, and brought back salt, pepper, raisins, and prunes."

The struggle, however, between the Episcopal archbishop of Glasgow, and the Presbyterian clergy in the city, and the struggle between the Duke of Lennox and his supporters, on the one hand, and the other classes of the inhabitants, on the other, for the appointment of the magistrates and the nomination of the member of parliament for the city, were constant and ever-recurring; and the dissatisfaction of the crafts, at the usurpation of the Popish and Prelatic party, who nominated and commanded the town council, became excessive.

This decret arbitral was, and still is, denominated "The Letter of Guildry."*

It is of great length, consisting of sixty-four sections, many of which are now of no interest, having been superseded by the statutes for regulating the election of magistrates and councillors, and for abolishing the exclusive privileges of trading in burghs.

It left the nomination of the magistrates and the political influence of the city untouched—a sufficient reason for the refusal of Mr. John Scott, the Presbyterian minister of the Tron Church, to concur in it; and it let off the popular excitement, by creating—(1.) A merchant rank and a dean of guild to be its head or chairman; (2.) A deacon convener to be the head or chairman of the already existing trades rank; and (3.) By declaring that those two corporate officers should *ex-officio* be constituent members of the town council of Glasgow in all time coming.

The magistrates and council met on 9th February, 1605, and approved the Letter of Guildry, and appointed it to be recorded.

And on 16th February, 1605, they again assembled, and ordained that—"in all musters and wapinschawing, and all other lawful assemblies, there shall be no question, strife, or debate, betwixt merchant or craftsman, for prerogative or priority;" and "that whatever burgess of this burgh that hereafter commits disturbance, and falls out with his neighbour, and makes convocation of his friends, without the town, to take part with him, and to make furdur tumult without the town, and in judgment without the town, his freedom shall be taken away, and never to be esteemed worthy to enjoy the liberty of a freeman thereafter."

This indicates that the Reformers, and the Popish or Episcopal parties in the town, had occasional musters or wapinschawing, and came to conclusions with each other in rather a turbulent and lawless fashion.

The presence of Matthew Trumble, dean of guild, at, and the absence of Duncan Sempill, the deacon convener, from

* Appendix, No. 9.

those meetings of the magistrates, are indicative of the satisfaction of the court party, and the soreness of the Reformers, at the result of the submission which the two parties had entered into, under the auspices of the supple, time-serving knight, George Elphinston of Blythswood.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE BURGESS ROLL.

ON 14th February, 1605, the dean of guild and his council assembled to elect their clerk, and begin the business of the newly constituted society of the merchant rank. The following is the minute of the meeting, in which is entered the name of every member of the merchant rank, and of the trades rank, in Glasgow, in existence on that day; the latter arranged under their respective incorporations:—

Apud Glasgu, decimo quarto die mensis Februarii, Anno Domini 1605, et pretorio ejusdem;

The quhilk day Mathow Trumbill, deane of gild, togider wt. Rot. Rowat, Wm. Stirling, Maister Peter Low, James Bell, Jhone Muir, James Braidwood, Archibald ffaulis, Georg Muir, his counsall of merchandis and craftismen, being conveint for electioun of yair clerk, hes nominat ye lytis undirwritten, for cheising of ane of yame in clerk to yame, for ye yeir to cum.

Lytis.

Archibald Heygait.
Georg Hutchissoune.*
Hew Blair.
Jhone Craig.

* This is the founder of Hutcheson's Hospital, and he was thus, in early life, unsuccessful in his application to be elected clerk to the guildry.

The quhilk day of ye lytis aboue vrittin, the deane of gild and his counsall hes alectit and chosin Archibald Heygait, court clerk of ye said bruct., ane ordinar clerk to yame for yis yeir to cum, quha hes givin his aithe for deu and lawfull administratioune in ye said office. The quhilk day ye foirsaidis personnis of ye deine of gildis counsall hes givin yair aithis for deu and lawfull exerceising of ye office of counsallors for yis yeir to cum. The samin day, Andro Bowie, merchant, is electit and chosin to be officer to ye deane of gild and his counsall for yis yeir to cum, quha hes givin his aithe of fidelitie, for deu and lawfull administratioune in his office.

Lytis to be Collector.

Archibald ffaulis.

James Braidwood.

Off ye qlk twa lytis foirsaid, ye deane of gild and his counsall has electit and chosin Archibald ffaulis to be collector for ye yeir to cum, quha hes givin his aithe of fidelitie.

Gildbrither ye deane of gild, his counsall, and clerk—

Mathow Trumble, *Deane.*

Rot. Rowat.

William Stirling.

James Bell.

Mr. Peter Low.

Archibald Faulis.

James Braidwood.

Jhone Muir.

Georg Muir.

Archibald Heygait, *Clerk.*

Followis proveist, baillies, and grit counsall of ye towne, except thes quha ar of ye deine of gildis counsall.

PROVOST.

Sr. George Elphinstoune of Blythswood, Knicht.

James Elphinstoune of Woodsyd.

BAILIES.

Williame Andersonne.

Thomas Muir.

Jhone Andersonne.

COUNSALL.

William Fleming.

Vmphra Cunynghame.

Jhone Rowat.

Jhone Galbraith.

Jhone Weddrop.	Robert Adame.
James Lyoune.	Williame Robesonne.
Duncane Sempill.	Jon. Dick.
James Fischer.	Jhone Scot.
Jhone Ritchie.	Williame Wallace.
Mr. Jon. Rose.	Thomas Pettingrew, <i>Mr. of</i>
Wm. Wilsoune, <i>Ther.</i>	<i>Works.</i>

Ffollowis ye merchandis, and craftismen, and yair assisteris.

MERCHANDIS.

James Stewart.	Mathow Marchell.
James Hamiltoune.	Andro Bell.
James Fleming.	Jon. Lawsoune.
Georg Lyoune.	Marcus Knox.
Michael Browne.	Rot. Fergus.
Rot. Hamiltoune.	Williame Adame.
Jon. Boyes.	Adame Ritchie.
Abrahame Rose.	Wm. Lennox.
Mathow Sempell.	Rot. Arthor.
Alexr. Muir.	Mr. Jon. Horner.
Georg Maldsonne.	Wm. Bowie.
Patrick Montgomerie.	Ard. Russell.
Williame Hunter.	Jhone Young.
Robert Lindsay.	Jhone Brysonne.
James Bar, eld.	Thomas Tennent.
Robert Smyt.	Andro Dyks.
James Sempill.	Jhone Michell.
Arthor Gilmour.	James Gilmor.
Niniane Houstoune.	Jhone Or.
Patrick Bell.	Robert Calmeroune.
Walter Miller.	Andro Ffaulis.
Jhone Muntethe.	Alex. Rid.
Andro Wallace.	Williame Crawford.
Williame Andersonne.	Robert Dazell.
Jhone Watsonne.	Georg Glasgow.
Georg Wilsoune.	Andro Steelie.
Jon. Alexr.	Gawane Rase.
Mathow Flemyng.	James Connell.
	Andro Bowie.

Patrick Gibsonne.	Gawan Hebbronne.
Patrick Lennox.	Neillis Hommill.
Niniane Gilhazie.	Gilbert Auldcorne.
Gawane Bar.	Andro Stark.
Jhone Rose.	Archibald Hall.
Georg Louk.	Robert Park.
Dauid Paul.	Thomas Fultoune.
James Patoune.	James Wallace.
William Boik.	Williame Lennox.
Dauid Adame.	Jon. Jamiesonne.
Alexr. Adame.	Andro Watsonne.
William Brysonne.	Alexr. Harper.
John Gillaspie.	Patrick Robesonne.
Jhone Gibsonne.	Margaret Miller, wido.
Archibald Fleming.	Thomas Broune.
Mr. Wm. Bell.	Georg Pollok.
Lymont Masonne.	James Clerk.
Georg Andersonne.	John Boyll.
Jhone M'Kewne.	Ninian Andersonne.
Jon. Pacock.	Williame Bochlay.
Gabriell Logane.	Niniane Hill.
Archibald Seller.	Jhone Wright.
Jhone Bornis.	Rot. Maxwell.
Marcus Bogill.	Dauid Hall.
Williame Luggie.	Michael Mayne.
Mr. Patrick Sharp.	Ard. Andersonne.
Mr. Dauid Wemis.	James Gib.
Alexr. Blair.	Jhone Hamiltouc.
William Hendrie.	Hew Montgomerie.
Johne Gilhazie.	Jhone Fergusonne.
Niniane Andersonne, youngr.	Williame Petingrew.
Adame Blair.	Johne Rid.
Jhone Morisonne.	Mr. Rot. Landellis.
Andro Scharp.	Adame Spang.
James Ingillis.	Jon. Muir.
Jon. Drew.	Andro Park.
Gawane Allane.	Symount Jamiesonne.
Mathow Carslaw.	Jhone Strang.
Robert Parkhill.	Abrahame Muir.

Alexr. Findlay.	Jhone Luggie.
Mathow Symphonne.	Williame Wat.
Jhone Smyt.	James Deins.
Wm. Rodger.	Mr. Jon. Allanesonne.
Patrick Holmes.	Rot. Cocherane.
James Ffaulis.	Jon. Donald, elder.
Donald M'ilew.	Jhone Weir.
Williame Wilsonne.	Josephe Fischer.
Williame Hamiltoune.	James Orr.
Williame Stobo.	James Kyle.
Patrick Wyllie.	Williame Sinmes.
Georg Morisonne.	Patrick Adame.
Mathow Stark.	Gilbert Hunter.
Thomas Wichet.	Rot. Hunter.
Peter Gotray.	Wm. Symphonne.
Archibald Scheillis.	Walter Bowie.
Jhone Glen.	Jhone Findlay.
Mr. James Glen.	Wm. Smyt.
Andro Angus.	Jhone Moderall.
Alexr. Muir.	Gilbert Houstoune.
Georg Wischet.	Hew Blair.
Colin Campbell.	Mr. Daud Heuy.
James Thomsonne.	Thomas Cloggis.
Mr. Ard. Glen.	Rt. Sawier.
	Mr. Jon. Blackburne.
Alexr. Symphonne.	Andro Muir.
Mr. Jon. Wilsonne.	Williame Gibsonne.
Mr. Rt. Herbisonne.	Jon. Cocherane.
Constanteine Miller.	Jon. Craig, nott.
	Rt. Wilsonne.
Mr. Jon. Bell.	Mr. Alexr. Rowat.
Johne Scheillis.	Johne Craig.
Williame Gray.	James Baillie.
Archibald Muir.	Georg Wilsonne.
Jhone Dunning, youngr.	Jon. Gib.
Jhone Steine.	Robert Miller.
Thomas Scherer.	Thomas Con.
Rot. Donnaldsonne.	James Stewart.

Thomas Hill.	Jon. Morisonne, younger.
Mr. Jon. Broune.	Jon. Andirsonne.

HAMIRMEN.

Jhone Scot, <i>deikin</i> .	Dauid Pollok.
Archibald Wilsonne.	Rot. Burrell.
James Burrell.	Williame Bornis.
Allane Clark.	William Luise.
Jon. Naper, youngr.	Patrick Weir.
Alexr. Nicoll.	Jon. Aisdail.
Alexr. Logane.	Jon. Baillie.
Williame Louk.	Symount Baird.
Jon. Duneane.	Jon. Miller.
Jon. Duneane, youngr.	Patrick Robesonne.
Jhone Hamiltoune.	Jon. Scot, youngr.
Archibald Muir.	Gabriell Smyt.
James Leischman.	Jon. Naper, eld.
Alexr. Scot.	

BAXTERIS.

Georg Young, <i>deikin</i> .	Jhone Scot.
Thomas Fawsyd.	Wm. Glen.
James Auldcorne.	Jhone Young.
Jhone Landellia.	Mathow Young.
Jhone Auldcorne.	Jhone Robesonne.
Archibald Seller.	Archibald Buchannane.
James Hutchisonne.	Robert Glen.
Robert Heriot.	James Scot.
Williame Glen, eld.	Walter Locheid.
Gilbert Auldcorne.	William Fawsyd.
Andro Herbisonne.	Thomas Glen.
Archibald Glen.	Alexr. Scot.
Williame Heriot, young.	Georg Robesonne.
Williame Heriot.	

TAILZEOURIS.

Rot. M'Cuir, <i>deikin</i> .	Williame Neisbit.
James Briscat.	Thomas Wyllie.
Thomas Bar.	Jhone Muir, eld.
Jhone Witherspoone.	Stenie Selkrig.

Mathow Falconner.	Williame Houstone.
Thomas Neisbit.	Allane Watsonne.
James Aiking.	Georg Kirkland.
Jhone Grahame.	Jhone Muir.
Jhone Currie.	James Or.
James Murdoch.	Alexr. Park.
Robert Horner.	Thomas Baillie.
Jhone Muire.	Williame Pettingrew.
George Provane.	James Cors.
Jhone Wilsonne.	Rot. Muncriefe.
William Briscat.	Wm. Witherspoone.
Adame Sod.	Dauid Andersonne.
Patrick Kirkland.	Rot. Quentance.
James Lachland.	Rot. Fischer.
Gawan Neisbit.	James Findlay.
Williame Drew.	Thomas Mador.
Michall Dagleische.	Thomas Gray.
Robert Speir.	Jhone Jamiesonne.
Georg Gawner.	Wm. Nicoll.
Jhone Galbraithe.	Jhone Clerk.
Jhone Mitchell.	Jhone M'Kay.
James Craig.	James Miller.
Rot. Young.	Jhone Miller.
Jhone Park.	Jhone Dripis.
Archibald Clemy.	Archibald Barrie.
Charlis Wilsonne.	Jhone Smyt.
Jhone Miller, eld.	James Weir.
Patrick Cokie.	Stevn. Hamiltoun.
Patrick Maxwell.	

CORDUNERIS.

Niniane Andirsonne.	Mungo Hamiltoun.
Jhone Baba.	Robert Luggie.
Murdoche Ligget.	Jon. Kirkwood.
Adame Neill.	Gabriell Listoun.
Mathow Car.	Alexr. Pollock.
Constanteine Wilsonne.	Jhone Towers.
Mathow Bannatyne.	Andro Gray.
Dauid Miller.	Jhone Greinleyis.
Williame Findlay.	Jhone Walkinschaw.

Robert Hodsyeard.	Dauid Neill.
James Blair.	Jhone Stewart.
James Scheillis.	Thomas Ritchie.
Williame Weir.	Jhone Weir.
Gilbert Weddrop.	Andro Parker.
James Muir.	Jhone Clerk.
Mathow Thomesonne.	Andro Car.
Archibald Young.	Jhone Arsking.
Jhone Listoune.	Hew Watt.
Alexr. Cocherane.	James Clerk.
Jhone Ligget.	Patrick Wilsonne.
Patrick Leinzeis.	Bartie Locheid.
James Greinleyis.	Jhone Hendrie.
James Caldwell.	Williame Hodgseyard.
Archibald Weddrop.	Ritchert Moir.
Jhone Gilhagie.	Jon. Aiking.

VOBSTARIS.

Ritchert Kirkland, <i>dekin</i> .	Williame Clerk.
Archibald Patersonne.	Williame Kirkland.
Allane Winzet.	Georg Herbisonne.
Findlay Schakschaw.	Rot. Stewart.
Jhone Clerk.	Alexr. Gemmill.
Jhone Kirlie.	Georg Clidsdail.
Williame Pedder.	Jhone Falconner.
Williame Wood.	Thomas Brys.
Findlaw Allanesonne.	Archibald Thomesonne.
Jhone Porter.	Jhone Patersonne.
Waltir Andersonne.	Thomas Duncane.
Hendrie Ralstoune.	James Grahame.
Georg Schirelaw.	Andro Gray Wobster.
Jhone Brysonne.	Rot. Lang.
Michall Wilsonne.	Bartie Muir.

MARINELLIS AND FISCHERIS.

Jhone Cudbert.	Jon. Leiche.
Jhone Wilsonne.	Jhone Cleroche.
Jhone Will.	Jon. Dunkisonne.
Jhone Montgomerie.	Jon. Hamiltoune.

Thomas Scot.	Jon. Smyt.
Donald M'Keller.	Walter Sym.
Patrick Lamount.	Robert Montgomerie.
Jhone Robesonne.	Niniane Glasgow.
Niniane Hutchisonne.	

BONNETMAKERIS.

Gawan Naismyt.	Mitchell Spens.
William Cowanc.	Jhone Brownsyd.
Jhone Smyt.	Williame Fultoun.
	Rot. Hutchissonne.

WALKERIS AND LITSTARIS.

James Bar.	Robt. Rob.
Thomas Aitchisonne.	Williame Howie.
Jon. Haislat.	

SKINNERIS.

Andro Luise, <i>deikin</i> .	Edward Pollok.
Williame Luise.	Patrick Gemmill.
Patrick Bar.	John Padie.
James Forgesonne.	James Rowand.
Jhone Gemmill.	Alexr. Jarp.
Hendrie Smyt.	Thomas Gilmour.
Patrick Gemmill, young.	Jhone Hamiltoun.
Edward Bowie.	Andro Innes.
Williame Lindsay.	Alexr. Caldwell.
Gawane Hamiltoun.	Dauid Andro.
Williame Gillers.	

MEDICENERIS.

Mr. Robert Hamiltoun.	Thomas Reid.
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COWPERIS.

Jhone Hall, <i>deikin</i> .	Dauid Scheirer.
Georg Pollok.	Thomas Morsonne.
Andro Allanesonne.	William Smyt.
Robert Howie.	James Young.
James Morsonne.	Rot. Mitchell.

Stennie Snyp.	Jhone Herbisonne.
Williame Neilsonne.	Jon. Murdoche.
Jhone Young, youngr.	Jon. Smyt.
Phillane Snyp.	James Pollok.
Andro Scheirer.	Jacob Andirsonne.
James Scheillis.	Allane Steinsonne.
	Georg Scot.

MASONNIS.

William Dunlop, <i>deikin</i> .	Andro Boyd.
Jhone Boyd.	Jon. Ranking.
Alexr. Stewart.	Dauid Sclaiter.
Jon. Davie.	Jhone Roger.
Jon. Otterburne.	Jon. Stewart.
Georg Aisdail.	

VRICHTIS.

James King, <i>deikin</i> .	James Elphinstoune.
Robert Cors.	Archibald Rid.
William Young.	James Allanesonne.
Georg Gray.	Hew Elphinstoune.
James Rid, eld.	James Rid, youngr.
Edwart Loche.	Williame Rid.
James Aiking.	Jhone Cors.
Jhone M'Ka.	Dauid Aiken.
James Baird.	James Mayne.
Walter Young.	Georg Lang.
Archibald Selkrig.	

MALTMEN AND MEILMEN.

Jhone Wallace, <i>visitor</i> .	James Scot.
Adame Scot.	Walter Dowglas.
Jhone Crawford.	Archibald Maxwell.
Rot. Dowglas.	Dauid Gray.
Rot. Salmount.	Patrick Maxwell.
James Gilmor.	Jon. Scheillis.
Andro Galloway.	Andro Allanesonne.
Johne Drew, eld.	Rot. Maxwell, eld.
Jhone Geddes.	Williame Forgesonne.
Jon. Muirheid, eld.	Thomas M'Culloche.

James Lichtbodie.	Rot. Maxwell.
Jon. Mudie.	David Wilsonne.
Jon. Gairner.	Michall Ranking.
Gilbert Gray.	Williame Laug.
Thomas Johnstone.	Williame Smyt.
Williame Neilsonne.	Patrick Urie.
James Watsonne.	Rot. Smyt.
James Park.	Andro Hutchissonne.
Andro Hawie.	Jon. Marschell.
Walter Donnaldsonne.	Rot. Patersonne.
Allane Marschell.	Jon. Tassie.
Thomas Blair.	Rot. Kincaird.
Duncane Leiche.	Georg Bogill.
Jonne Drew.	James Hall.
Catherine Mylne, wido.	Archibald Lorne.
Rot. Craufurd.	Jon. Patersonne.
David Hodsyeard.	Andro Farie.
Jon. Brown.	

Those are the names of all the burgesses of Glasgow who were alive in February, 1605. They are entered in the city records, divided into two classes, the unincorporated and the incorporated, under the designation of merchant rank and trades rank respectively. Their enrolment in those divisions was made in that year, immediately after the decret arbitral was issued, and under its authority.

There were 213 burgesses of the merchant rank, or unincorporated burgesses, and 363 burgesses of the trades rank, or incorporated burgesses; the latter subdivided into the following incorporations, viz. :—

Hammermen, .....29	Litstaris, 5
Bakers,.....27	Skinners, .....21
Tailors,.....65	Surgeons, 2
Cordiners, .....50	Coopers,.....23
Weavers,.....30	Masons,.....11
Marinellis and Fischeris, ...17	Wrights, .....21
Bonnetmakers, 7	Maltmen,.....55

This enrolment of the burgesses was the commencement of the burgess roll of Glasgow, which has continued without interruption from 1605 to the present time.

Every burgess has, since that year, been entered as of either the merchant rank or trades rank, according as he paid the entry-money due to the merchant rank, now the Merchant House, or trades rank, now the Trades' House, respectively, as was regulated by the letter of guildry.

The decret arbitral regulated the manner in which the dean of guild and deacon convener should be elected by the respective ranks, but carefully reserved to the magistrates and council considerable control in their election. It did not give to each rank power to elect their chairman by direct vote. It authorized each of them to elect a list or leet of three persons for their chairman, and vested in the magistrates and town council the right to select the dean of guild and the deacon convener from those lists. It also reserved to the town council right to veto and disallow any bye-law which the ranks respectively might enact; no such law having been valid without the concurrence and confirmation of the magistrates and councillors.

The corporate officers selected from those leets by the magistrates and council, to be dean of guild and deacon convener, took their seat at the council board, of which they became constituent members, and thus constituted the only members of the town council who had any appearance of being the representatives of the citizens.

CHAPTER XV.

TWO CLASSES OF BURGESSES.

THE letter of guildry made use of the word "guildry" as applicable to, and as comprehending both ranks. It did not use that word as applicable to the merchant rank alone. Thus,

“ Every man out of town, whether merchant or tradesman, who shall enter hereafter, shall pay for his gildry, after he is made burgess, thirty pounds Scots, and to the hospital of his calling, thirteen shillings and four pennies.”*

“ The hail sums of money that shall happen to be gotten in any time hereafter, for entries as gild brother, shall be divided in this form, viz. :—All that enters as gild brother, as a merchant, the money shall be applied for the weal of the Merchants’ Hospital, by the dean of guild, with advice of the merchant council: And all that is gotten and received from any craftsmen, and their assistants, who shall enter gild brother, shall be applied to their hospital, and decayed brethren of the craftsmen, by the deacon convener, with the advice of the rest of the deacons.”†

The distinction between the guildry and convener of a royal burgh was not introduced by name. The word guildry was made applicable to both classes; and the words merchant and craftsman, were used to distinguish the members of the two separate ranks constituting the guildry.

This use of the word merchant creates confusion, by inducing the notion that the merchant rank, formerly called the Merchant Hospital, now styled the Merchant House, is a society or corporation of merchants, which it is not. The words Merchant Rank, Merchant Hospital, Merchant House, designate the whole burgesses of Glasgow who are not comprehended by, or included in, the trades rank. Every description of profession, occupation, or employment, not connected with the fourteen incorporated trades; consequently, clergymen, writers, and merchants, ironmasters, coalmasters, spinners, warehousemen, grocers, spirit-dealers, brokers, and downwards, to huxters, labourers, and coal-porters, who enter burgesses under any designation, not of the craft rank, are members of the merchant rank.

There are two classes of burgesses, each of which has a separate and distinct entry-money or freedom fine. The entrant is

* Appendix, No. 9; Letter of Guildry, § 20.

† *Ibid*, § 22.

asked whether he enters as a merchant or as a tradesman. If he answers as a tradesman, he is desired to state which trade, and he names the particular incorporation he desires to be associated with. That trade is entered as his designation, in the burgess ticket, or certificate, which is delivered to him, and also in the burgess roll, whatever his profession, trade, or employment may be, and a portion of the entry-money or fine he pays, is carried to the credit of the Trades' House. He thereby becomes a burgess of the trades rank, and qualified to enter with any of the fourteen incorporated trades. Formerly he was not entitled to hold office in any incorporation, excepting in that particular trade or incorporation which is named in his ticket, as the one he selected to be associated with; but by a recent law he is entitled to hold the office of master in any of the fourteen incorporations he may enter with. He cannot, however, hold the office of either deacon or collector of any incorporation, excepting the one named in the burgess roll and ticket.*

If the entrant answers that he enters as a merchant, he pays a larger entry-money, and merchant is added to his name in the ticket, and also in the burgess roll, whatever his profession, trade, or occupation may be. There being no separate incorporated societies or classes of the merchant rank, as there are of the trades rank, the entrant is not desired to state what description of merchant he is, or what occupation he follows; and he is not under the necessity of entering with any separate incorporation. The general designation merchant is given to him, and a certain share of the entry-money which is paid by him is carried to the credit of the Merchant House, being his entry-money to that corporation.

Thus, under the class merchant rank, as made up in 1605, the names of "Mr. David Wemis" and "Mr. John Bell," two of the umpires, are found. The former was parson of Glasgow, the latter was one of the regents of the College, and minister of the Tron Church. They are, however, entered under the class

* See Chap. 42. Entry-money and Qualification of Members.

merchant. The name John Craig, notary public, is also in that class.

No part of the entry-money paid by a person entering as merchant is received by the Trades' House; and, in like manner, no part of the entry-money paid by a person entering as a tradesman, is received by the Merchant House.

Every man who enters burgess pays either to the Merchant House or to the Trades' House, and he thereby becomes a merchant burgess or a trades burgess, and a freeman of the merchant rank or of the trades rank.

In 1747, the Merchant House introduced a separate payment of five shillings of entry-money, in addition to the guildry fine paid at entering as burgess; and also enacted that a quarterly payment of one shilling, called quarter accounts, amounting to four shillings a-year, should thereafter be paid to the Merchant House by every member. In 1773, this quarterly payment was commuted into a payment to the Merchant House of four pounds, payable at entering, as purchase money for immunity from it. In process of time this payment of four pounds was regarded as the entry-money to the Merchant House; and this erroneous idea was confirmed by the fact of the House having, on 8th March, 1791, increased that payment to ten guineas, at which it at present remains. The names of those persons who pay the sum of ten guineas are entered in a separate roll, and no burgess of the merchant rank is entitled to vote in the Merchant House, until he pays this ten guineas, in addition to the guildry fine paid by him to the House at entering a burgess of that rank. The payment of ten guineas is not the entry-money, however. The entry-money is paid at becoming a burgess, and the ten guineas is paid in compliance with the bye-law, to entitle the member to vote and to hold office in the Merchant House.

A few years ago, so very little was known of the entry-money and admission of members by some of the directors of the Merchant House, who were misled by the word "merchant," that a motion was actually made and entertained, at a general meeting of the House, that writers should not thereafter be

admitted members of the Merchant House, as not being merchants. Some members of that profession were fond of hearing themselves speak in public, and having been rather long-winded in their speeches at meetings of the Merchant House, the idea occurred to some of the other members to get rid of the annoyance, by boldly attempting to exclude the whole class. The gentleman who made this motion, however, knew nothing of the constitution of the merchant rank, or of the corporation of which he was a director, and was not aware that writers were admitted and recognized as members of the merchant rank from the date of its institution, and that every one of them who enters as burgess of that rank pays his entry-money to the Merchant House, and consequently is a member of that corporation, and is entitled, as a matter of right, to qualify himself for voting as a member, by making the additional contribution of ten guineas to the funds, in compliance with the bye-laws. The gentleman was evidently not aware that his own employment classed him in the trades rank, and that if that employment had been entered in his burgess ticket, it disqualified him from being a member of the Merchant House. Under his motion a committee was appointed to inquire; and he abandoned his motion upon report by that committee.

The scheme of dividing the burgesses of Glasgow into classes or ranks, with a corporate officer at the head of each, having right to a seat in the town council, was adopted from the guildry of Edinburgh, which was a royal burgh, under a royal charter of erection, confirmed by parliament.

Glasgow, however, was not a royal burgh at the date of the letter of guildry. It was a burgh of regality only. "Till that time there was neither dean of guild nor deacon convener in the city, but only deacons of crafts, and the magistrates thereof."*

The decret arbitral, or letter of guildry, was not valid in itself. The commissioners and arbiters, or oversmen who signed it, had no power to constitute two ranks of the burgesses; but it was approved and adopted by the magistrates and town

* M'Ure, p. 133.

council.* The dean of guild and deacon convener elected under it were received and admitted members of the town council; and it was acted upon in all other respects.

The dissatisfaction of the inhabitants was not appeased, however, by this result of the submission.

The following minutes, from the records of the guildry, show one feature of this dissatisfaction :—

Apud Glasgu, decimo Aprilis, anno Domini 1605 ;

The samin day, the deine of gild and his counsall being informit that sindrie malicious and deboschit personnis of yis toune, sclanderis and blasphemis ye guid established ordour of ye lrë of gildrie, speally at yair tabillis, and vyerwayis, to ye greit disgrace of ye deine of gild and his counsall, in presence of strangeris, without correctionne or punishment vsit against yame yairfoir : ffor restraining of siclyk blasphemy is be, siclyk personnis, it is yairfoir concludit be ye deine of gild and his counsall, statut and ordainit, yat give ony personnis heireftir sall be tryit and fund to sclander and blaspHEME ye said ordor, deine of gild, or his counsall, the doeris and blasphemiris sall be punischat and vnlawit be ye deine of gild and his counsall, at yair discretione, according to ye nature of ye offence.

It appears from the following minute, that one of the blasphemers was caught, and brought up on the following day.

Apud Glasgu, undecimo Aprilis, anno 1605 ;

The quhilk day, in pres. of ye deine of gild and his counsall, personallie comperit Robert Broune, merchant, and hes willinglie, of his awin consent, condiscendet yat gif evir he sclander or blaspheme the dein of gild or his counsall, at tabill or vyervayis, he sal be bennishet ye toune, and his fredome and libertie in all tymis cuming, sal be dischargit, and he nevir to injoy na benefit wⁱⁿ. ye samin.

* 9th February, 1605.

Forfeiture of the freedom and banishment from the town, would have been severe punishment for disrespectful language regarding the dean of guild and his council; and Robert Broune must have shaken in his shoes when he recanted, to enable him to escape it.

In thirteen days, however, the extreme severity of the proposed punishment, appears to have alarmed the inhabitants, and the dean and his council were pleased to substitute a pretty smart fine.

Apud Glasgu, vigesimo quarto Aprilis, anno 1605;

The quhilk day ye deine of gild and his counsall being conveinit, haifand consideration of ye misbehavoir of sindrie personnis contendand befor him and his counsall in judgment, falling furt wt. vyeris in cumlie languag and wilfull terms, to ye greit sclander of him and his counsall, be ye regaird of yair dewtie and reverence, yai aucht to have at yat tyme, and not only amangst yamselvis, bot lykhayis be y misbehand and language toesaes ye deine of gild himself and his counsall. Hes yairfoir concludit and ordainit yat all sick personnis yat sall happin to offend ye deine of gild and his counsall, or ony of yame in y awin personnis, be word or deid, sall pay ane vnlaw of five punds money, and farder at ye deine of gild and his counsallis will, according to the qualite of y offence. And gif ony personnis offendis vyeris, in manir foirsaid, in pns. of ye deane of gild and his counsall judiciaillie, in manir foirsaid, sall pay ane vnlaw of fourtie schillings money, and farder, at ye will and discretioune of ye deine of gild and his counsall, according to ye quantitie and gravitie of ye fault.

From these minutes of the guildry, it appears that the newly constituted dean of guild was very unpopular; that he was slandered, and very much abused; and that he and his councillors retorted, and did not hesitate to denounce their opponents, as malicious debauched persons and blasphemers. Indeed the hostility to the dean appears to have been carried

so far by "sundry persons," as not merely to abuse him at their tables before strangers, but to show no reverence for him or his council while sitting on the judgment seat.

The "sundry persons" were evidently the Reformers of the period, who had evinced their hostility to the Popish and Prelatic party, and their disappointment at discovering that the submission had not resulted, as was expected, in excluding that party from the town council, and that the admission of the deacon convener into the council, was neutralized by the admission of the dean of guild. "Malicious debauched blasphemers," continued to be the mild terms which were applied by the Popish party to the Reformers, from the commencement of the seventeenth century, and by the supporters of Episcopacy and of the Stuart family, and by the party which succeeded them, to the close of the eighteenth century, with the addition of democrat and blacknebs, and even harder epithets.

The dissatisfaction of the inhabitants continued, notwithstanding the fulmination of pains and penalties by the dean and his council; and on 30th September, 1606, the election of magistrates and councillors was postponed, by order of the king, to 3d November. On that day, "My Lord Archbishop of Glasgow, did nominate Robert Howat, Thomas Mure, and Mathew Trumble, bailies; which the council took into consideration to 30th November," when, "present, My Lord of Glasgow, with the deacons of the crafts; when, for peace sake, it was agreed that in tyme coming, the list for the bailies be presented to the archbishop as of auld, that he may make choise of three for bailies; which was delayed till His Majesty's pleasure be known; when the archbishop named as follows," &c., &c.

CHAPTER XVI.

CHARTER BY CHARLES I.

MANY attempts were made after 1606, to get the city erected, by lawful authority, into a royal burgh; but the right to elect the magistrates, claimed by the Episcopal archbishop, and also by the Duke of Lennox, led practically to the defeat of all those attempts, during nearly forty years.

The death of King James, in 1625, and the accession of his son Charles to the throne, in his twenty-fifth year, inaugurated a long period of misery and civil war.

The Popish and Prelatic leanings of the magistrates of Glasgow, secured them the favour of Charles; and he, when at Newmarket, in 1636, granted a charter in their favour, in which he made the duties payable by Glasgow returnable direct to the crown,* as in the case of royal burghs.†

The statute, chap. 79, of that year, proceeds on the preamble, that "Our sovereign lord being informed of the great charges the provost, bailies, and community of Glasgow, have incurred in improving the river, and upholding the brig; and the sumptuous charge, in building ane tolbuith, in bigging and repairing churches and steeples answerable thereto," ratified and confirmed—(1.) A gift or donation granted by Alexander; (2.) A charter by King Robert; (3.) A charter by Queen Marie; (4.) A charter by King James, 1611; (5.) A decret of parliament, 1469; (6.) Ratification thereof, 1479; (7.) An Act of secret council, 1600; (8.) An interlocutor by the Lords of Session, 1607; (9.) A decree of the Lords of Session, 1575. There is, however, no recognition of the charter granted by Charles. It was unnoticed, and absolutely ignored by parliament; and a special reservation was made in this statute "of

* Origines Parochiales, v. i., p. 13.

† This charter is written on paper, superscribed by Charles, and is in excellent preservation in the safe of the city corporation.

the rights of James Duke of Lennox, anent the heritable right and infestment of the office of bailiary and justiciary of the barony and regality of Glasgow, and of the rights of the Right Reverend Father Patrick, Archbishop of Glasgow, and his successors, anent his and their right of election and nomination of the magistrates of Glasgow.*

The magistrates had hoped to obtain right to appoint their successors under this charter and statute, but they were disappointed. No new powers were in reality conferred by parliament.

The prerogatives claimed by King Charles, were denied by the Reformers of this period. It is evident that his right to grant a charter of erection was denied; and that the charter actually granted by him for Glasgow, having been unconfirmed by parliament, and ignored by this statute, remained ineffectual.

CHAPTER XVII.

EPISCOPACY, SOLEMN LEAGUE AND COVENANT, AND CIVIL WAR.

THE Presbyterian system of church government had been established in Scotland, in 1592; but, within the short period of six years, fifty-one bishops, abbots, and priors, were appointed by King James; and right was conferred on the Scotch Church to vote in parliament, through the bishops, as the third estate. The Scotch Church thus became Prelatic, although its courts, the General Assembly, synods, and presbyteries, were permitted to exist.

This was the state of the church in 1636, when Charles granted the unrecognized charter.

In 1637, the dislike, amounting to horror, of Episcopacy, produced the celebrated tumult at Edinburgh, where a Prelatic

* Statute 1636, chap. 79.

dean was denounced "a pope! a pope! antichrist!" and upon the bishop mounting the pulpit to appease the populace, Janet Geddes threw a stool at his reverence.

In 1638, the celebrated General Assembly of the Church of Scotland met at Glasgow. "The town expected, and provided for large multitudes of people, and put on their houses and beds excessive prices."* The Marquis of Hamilton was Lord High Commissioner; and, upon the seventh day of meeting, he, perceiving that the Presbyterians commanded a majority, fruitlessly attempted to dissolve the assembly, and ceased to attend it. "Not a gown was among them all, but many had swords and daggers about them."† The Assembly continued to sit till 26th December, having had twenty-six diets after the high commissioner departed.

The Presbyterians having the majority, and being led by the Earl of Argyll, abolished Episcopacy, and denounced the Prelatic bishops as "guilty of heresy, simony, bribery, perjury, cheating, incest, adultery, fornication, common swearing, drunkenness, gaming, and breach of Sabbath."‡

The solemn league and covenant was extensively entered into; and Prelacy fell before the general enthusiasm. Episcopacy, the high commission, the articles of Perth, the canons, and the liturgy, were abolished, and declared unlawful in Scotland; and "the whole fabric which James and Charles, in a long course of years, had been rearing with care and policy, fell at once to the ground."§

Civil war followed in 1639, and continued till early in 1641.

The inhabitants of Glasgow were enthusiastic supporters of the league and covenant. A copy was made upon parchment for, and was signed by, the members of each of the fourteen incorporations. The self-elected magistrates, however, and a minority of the inhabitants secretly supported Charles and Episcopacy.

On 13th October, 1641, the parliament granted power "to

* Robert Baillie.

† Hume, vol. iv., p. 509.

‡ Burnet.

§ Hume, vol. iv., p. 509.

the provost and bailies of Glasgow to hold courts, for actions and service of brieves."

The circumstance of this power having been thus conferred, appears singular. Charles granted a charter, in 1636, creating, as it was supposed, "the said burgh a free burgh royal, and giving to the said burgh a correction house." If this charter had been recognized as a lawful one, there would have been no need of the Act of 1641. Power "to hold courts for actions, and service of brieves," is inherent in the erection of a royal burgh. The magistrates of all those burghs enjoy these powers, without having them specially conferred. The magistrates are the king's bailies, and as such enjoy those powers, and several others, by virtue of that office. The magistrates of a burgh of regality, however, are in a very different position. They are the bailies, not of the king, but of a subject superior; and their judicial powers are limited to those of the superior himself, and vest in them, by special delegation alone, from him. His judicial powers are restricted in civil matters to actions of debt not exceeding forty shillings, and he has no power to entertain brieves or services of heirs. His delegation to his bailies cannot confer more power than he himself possesses.

The magistrates of Glasgow, however, had, among other assumptions, assumed those powers. They had held courts for actions exceeding £2, and had served heirs. Doubts evidently had occurred of their right to do this, or probably their right was challenged, and their decrees and services disputed or set aside. Hence the application to parliament in 1641, for an Act to confer those particular powers on them.

CHAPTER XVIII.

GLASGOW A ROYAL BURGH.

EPISCOPACY having been abolished, and the Episcopal archbishop having fled from Glasgow, as the Popish archbishop had done, sixty years previously, the disturbing element of the archbishop's right was removed; and at the distance of only one month, after the magistrates of Glasgow were successful in obtaining power to hold courts for actions and brieves, they on 16th November, 1641, made another effort to get right to appoint their successors.

There is a minute of parliament, dated 16th November, 1641, in the following terms:—"An Act in favor of the toune of Glasgow giving them libertie to choyse thair awn magistrates, red, voeted, and passed in parliament. Whairunto the Lord Duke of Lennox, personallie present, gave consent, and Patrick Bell, commissioner, and provost of Glasgow, asket instrumentis for the said toune."

The Act thus noticed in the minutes, is the statute 1641, chap. 174, and is in the following terms:—"Our sovereign lord, with advice and consent, &c., ratifies and approves the charter and infetment granted by His Majesty, &c., whereby His Majesty ratified and approved divers and sundry charters, &c., to the burgh and city of Glasgow, and provost, &c., and gave, granted, and disponed, cum clausula de Novodamus, to the provost, bailies, and community of the said burgh, and to their successors for ever, all and hail the said burgh and city of Glasgow, with all and sundry lands, houses, &c., and with libertie and privilege of the water of Clyde, in manner specified in the said charter, *creating* the said burgh a free burgh royal, and giving to the said burgh a correction-house, and with that house called the Leipers' House, and St. Ninian's Hospital, &c., and making the provost, bailies, council, and community of the said burgh, and their successors, heritable patrons of the Trongait

Kirk of Glasgow; as the said charter, dated at Newmarket, 16th October, 1636, at mair lenth is contenit : in all and sundry heads, clauses, &c., together with the precept and instrument of sasine following therupon, &c., *Attour* our sovereign lord, with consent foresaid, of the estates of this present parliament, decerns and ordains, that the present rights, securities, privileges, and others expressed in the said charter, now ratified and approved, are, and shall be, good and valid rights, &c., perpetually, in all time coming.”*

The charter by Charles in 1636, being thus ratified by parliament in 1641, is the first charter which created Glasgow a royal burgh. It specially disposed the burgh and city of Glasgow, with all lands, &c., the liberty of the Clyde, the patronage of the Trongate Kirk, the Leipers' House, and St. Ninian's Hospital, with a clause of Novodamus, to the provost, bailies, and community of Glasgow, and their successors for ever, to be held of the crown; and specially created Glasgow a free burgh royal, and contained precept for infestment; and being ratified by parliament, all doubt of its validity and sufficiency disappeared, so long as this Act remained unrepealed.

Thus Glasgow reaped valuable privileges from the abolition of Episcopacy, which form of church government its magistrates had actively supported.

Protests were entered by the burgh of Renfrew, and the University of Glasgow, against this Act of ratification; and a declaration was inserted in it, in favour of the burgh of Dumbarton, specially reserving to that burgh the liberties of the river and water of Clyde, fishings, customs, anchorages, &c.

This reservation in favour of Dumbarton, formed the ground of the claim by the burgesses of that burgh to exemption from payment of river dues, which was admitted into the River Act of 1825.† At this time, most unfortunately for the inhabitants of Glasgow, the vote of Dumbarton was necessary to secure the return of Mr. Campbell of Blythswood to parliament. The

* Act 1641, chap. 174.

† Local Act, 6 George IV., chap. 117, secs. 41 to 49.

vote of Dumbarton was obtained for him, and this exemption was the advantage reaped by the inhabitants of that burgh for that support—at once a bribe and a sacrifice.

CHAPTER XIX.

STRUGGLE OF THE COVENANTERS.

DURING the civil war which broke out in 1642 in England, and the struggles of the Covenanters in Scotland, the Marquis of Montrose commanded the royal army in this country, and defeated the army of the Covenanters successively at Aberdeen, Fyvie, Alford, &c., and, marching southwards, again defeated it at Kilsyth, where it was commanded by the Marquis of Argyll, on 15th August, 1645. Out of 7,000 men of the Covenanters' army, 6,000 were slain or wounded at this battle; and the Marquis of Montrose after his victory, encamped in the immediate neighbourhood of Glasgow, to the dismay of the inhabitants. He wrote to the magistrates, desiring the inhabitants to keep their houses, and demanding provisions for his army. A committee of the town council waited on his lordship, to negotiate for a modification of the demand. The marquis politely modified it, and invited the deputies to dine with him; or, according to another version of the story, accepted the invitation of the magistrates, to partake of the hospitality of the town. Some excuses for the backsliding of the inhabitants, appear to have been made to the marquis, and some of the councillors appear to have carried their loyalty so far as to kiss his hand.

The army of Montrose was defeated near Selkirk within a month, namely, on 15th September, and as a consequence of the hospitality shown to him, the apologies, and the after dinner kissing hands, it appears from the minute of council of 30th September, 1645, that "the Right Honorable the Earl of

Lanrick attended, and by virtue of the commission granted to his lordship, by the lords and others of the committee of the estates of parliament, discharged Gilbert Merechell, Daniel Wallace, and Thomas Pollock, who were joined in the commission to capitulate with James Graham, of any public charge within the said burgh; and thereafter did discharge James Bell, provost, of his office of provostrie." The covenanting earl required the town council "to proceed to the lyting of their magistrates, out of another lyte, than that of the present councillors;" and the council having refused to comply, the earl discharged them from electing magistrates, and they protested.

The Marquis of Montrose carried off £50,000 Scots from the inhabitants of Glasgow, and after he was defeated near Selkirk, Leslie, the victorious general, paid a visit to Glasgow, and carried off £20,000 Scots more.

Sir William Pollock, Sir Phillip Nisbet, and Alexander Ogilvy of Inverquharity, prisoners captured by Leslie's army, were executed in Glasgow, in October, 1645, the professor of divinity at Glasgow College rejoicing in these executions, and exclaiming, "The wark gangs merily on!"

It thus appears that the magistrates and town council continued to elect their successors, under the charter of 1636, and the Act of 1641, and that the party generally in possession of the town council, had secret leanings to the cause of Charles and Episcopacy; while the party of the parliament and the Covenanters, were desirous to dislodge them.

On 11th October, 1645, Sir William Bailie of Lamington, Sir James Lockhart of Lee, Sir William Carmichael, and others of the Clydesdale committee, produced to the magistrates a letter by the committee of the estates of parliament, and another directed to the burgesses of Glasgow, containing a list subscribed by the Earl of Crawford, of the persons to be provost, bailies, and councillors, having George Porterfield at the top as provost. Thus the Covenanters got the upper hand, and the estates of parliament got rid for a time of the Episcopal party in Glasgow.

Early in 1648, a royal army was organized in Scotland, each district of the country having been commanded to furnish a quota. Glasgow, which was at this time under the influence of the Covenanters, failed, or was tardy, in supplying the quota demanded from the city; and, on 1st June, that year, the covenanting provost, bailies, and councillors, were deprived of office and imprisoned; and four regiments of the royal army were sent to Glasgow, and quartered upon the covenanting inhabitants, each of whom had several soldiers to lodge and entertain. It is estimated that the inhabitants were thus further pillaged to the amount of £40,000 Scots.

Under this imprisonment of the covenanting magistrates, and pressure upon the inhabitants, it appears that in June, 1648, the Prelatic party got uppermost, and that James Bell, the former Provost, and all those persons who were bailies and councillors in 1645, assembled and nominated Colin Campbell to be provost, and persons to be bailies and councillors, in the interest of Charles and Episcopacy.

The royal army, which was raised, advanced into England. A division under the Marquis of Hamilton—the nobleman who had acted as high commissioner at the Assembly in 1638—was attacked by Cromwell at Preston, and routed, and the marquis taken prisoner. He was beheaded in Old Palace Yard, London, in March following,

The unfortunate Charles having been defeated and captured, was beheaded on 30th January, 1649.

CHAPTER XX.

CHARLES THE SECOND AND CROMWELL.

THE Scots, upon the death of Charles, proclaimed his son as Charles the Second, “ provided he should observe the Cov-

nant!" Cromwell entered Scotland with 16,000 men, in 1650, defeated the Scotch army at Dunbar on 3d September, took possession of Edinburgh, and afterwards marched to Glasgow. He there took up his abode in Silvercraigs House, situated on the east side of the Saltmarket, opposite Bridgegate.

He on one occasion invited Patrick Gillespie, minister of the Outer High Church, to visit him, and ended the entertainment by fervent prayer, which convinced the minister that Cromwell was "one of the elect." He shortly afterwards went in state to the High Church, where Zachary Boyd, the parodist of the Scriptures, officiated, and boldly denounced Cromwell. Thurloe proposed to "pistol the scoundrel." "No, no," said Cromwell; "I shall manage him in another way." He invited the minister to supper, and concluded the entertainment by a prayer of three hours' duration, which lasted till three in the morning.

Cromwell, upon a hint given by Patrick Gillespie, paid the £200 which Charles had agreed to pay towards building the college; but when a bailie in Perth, shortly afterwards, asked him for money, which Charles had promised to pay for a public building in that city, Cromwell answered that he was not Charles's executor. "Deil may care," quoth the bailie, "you are a vitious intromitter with his guidis and gear."*

The calamities of civil war were followed in Glasgow by fire, pestilence, and famine. The plague had raged in the city and neighbourhood, the crops had failed, and the fronts of the houses, formed for the most part of wood, became the easy prey of fire, which originated in a lane upon the east side of High Street, above the Cross, extended rapidly, and having burned eighteen hours, destroyed "the best of the buildings, with a third part of the town, and almost all the shops and warehouses, with the residences of the merchants."

The inhabitants transmitted to Cromwell a representation of their painful sufferings, "acknowledging the justice of the Lord in this terrible stroke," and entreating "charitable and timely supply."

* Clelland's Annals.

Upon this, Cromwell, and his general officers and principal supporters, signed and issued a proclamation, dated 7th April, 1653, "recommending the said poor inhabitants, upon their earnest request, as an high object of charity, to such pious and well disposed people, as shall be willing to contribute their charity towards the relief of the present and pressing necessities of the said inhabitants."

On 30th September, 1657, the election of magistrates of Glasgow was deferred at the desire of his highness the lord protector.

On 6th September, 1659, Mary Duchess of Lennox, then in Paris, as tutrix to her son Esme Duke of Lennox, granted a commission to Sir George Maxwell of Pollok, to attend at the castle of Glasgow, and there, in name of the duke, to nominate the provost of Glasgow. From this it appears that the validity of the charter by Charles, of 1636, confirmed by parliament in 1641, was again disputed under the Commonwealth, and that the rights of the Duke of Lennox were again acted upon.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE RESTORATION, EPISCOPACY, AND PERSECUTIONS.

THE Commonwealth expended itself in nine years; and Charles the Second was restored in 1660, when Episcopacy was re-established in England.

This monarch hated the Presbyterians. He remarked to Lord Lauderdale, that "Presbyterianism is not a religion for a gentleman;" and declared that he could not consent to its further continuance in Scotland.

The inhabitants of Glasgow were zealous Presbyterians, and suffered severely under the persecutions which followed.

In 1661, an Act was passed by the parliament of Scotland,

annulling every law which had passed since 1633; consequently the statute of 1641, confirming the charter by Charles, in 1636, fell, along with every statute in favour of Presbytery.

Episcopacy was thus re-established in Scotland; and the king appointed James Sharp, minister of Crail, to be Archbishop of St. Andrews; and Andrew Fairfowl, minister of Dunse, to be Archbishop of Glasgow; and several bishops were consecrated, all of whom were received in the Scottish parliament on 8th May, 1662, as the third estate.

The induction of the bishops to their sees, did not induce submission to their ecclesiastical authority; and Earl Middleton, along with a committee of the privy council, visited the recusant sees, and among others Glasgow, where they arrived in September, 1662. They held their meetings in the Faculty Hall of the college, and thence, when half drunk, as was alleged, and in the midst of much dissipation, issued a violent proclamation, commanding the ministers of parishes to acknowledge the authority of their bishop by a certain day. Under this proclamation, about four hundred Presbyterian ministers, who disregarded it, were ejected from their parishes.

Those ministers, and their flocks, thereafter assembled for worship in fields and sequestered nooks; and those field preachings were attempted to be put down by the infliction of heavy penalties on all who should attend them. The magistrates of Glasgow were fined £100, for allowing a conventicle in the town. Mr. Dunlop of Househill was fined 1,000 merks, for neglect of duty, as depute-bailie of the regality, in allowing conventicles at Partick and Woodside. Five thousand half naked savage men, from the Highlands, were spread over Scotland, to plunder the inhabitants, and goad them to rebellion; and this Highland host returned to their native hills, in February, 1678, laden with plate, goods, webs of linen and cloth, and wearing apparel, as if returning from the sack of a captured city. Lauderdale, then minister for Scotland, evinced his hatred of the Covenanters, by expressing the opinion that it

“ were better that the west bore naething but windle straws, and sandy laverocks, than rebels.”

Archbishop Sharp was murdered on 3d May, 1679. Graham of Claverhouse was routed at Drumclog by the Covenanters. Lord Ross and Claverhouse afterwards entrenched themselves with a small force in Glasgow, and repulsed an attack of the latter. The bodies of the slain Covenanters were denied burial, and left on the streets, to be devoured by the dogs, and after some time were removed to the almshouse, until an order for their burial was obtained.

The Duke of Monmouth, an illegitimate son of Charles II., was sent to Scotland to command the augmented army of the king; and on 23d June, 1679, he defeated the Covenanters at Bothwell Brig, where 400 of the latter were killed, many wounded, and 1,200 taken prisoners.

James Duke of York, the king's brother, was afterwards sent to Scotland; and on 3d October, 1681, he received a “ hearty welcome at Glasgow by all the soldiers with volleys, by the town's people, who went out to meet him, along with Archbishop Ross, and by the town itself, with bonfires and bell-ringing. He lodged in Provost Bell's house, in Saltmarket, had complimentary speeches delivered to him in Latin and in English, by the rector, principal, and regent of the college! and received a gold box from the town, weighing a pound, wherein was put his burges ticket.”*

The sway of this heartless fanatic, thus welcomed and complimented in Glasgow, was merciless. Forfeitures, imprisonments, and tortures, were rife. The wives and children of the dismissed ministers, who had sought refuge in Glasgow, were turned out of the city, and set adrift. Many of the Covenanters were hanged, and their heads stuck to spikes upon the steeple at the Cross, and their bodies buried near the cathedral, where a tablet now marks their grave.

* Memorial by Law.

CHAPTER XXII.

SECOND RATIFICATION OF THE CHARTER OF 1636.

WHILE those atrocities were enacted, the following proceedings in parliament, as to Glasgow, took place:—

The Act 1641, confirming the charter by Charles I., was repealed by the Act of 1661; but the magistrates of Glasgow having made their peace with Charles II., applied to parliament, and obtained the statute, chap. 235 of that year. This statute confirmed that charter, and also the title to several lands which the town council had acquired. Among others, the disposition granted by Sir Robert Douglas, of the six pound land of Gorbals and Bridgend, to the magistrates and council, Hutchesons' Hospital, and the Crafts' Hospital, was ratified by it.*

The minutes of parliament show that protests were entered by the burgh of Renfrew, the Duke of Hamilton, and the Duke of Lennox, against this Act.

Another Act was passed in 1669, chapter 108 of that year, confirming the right of the magistrates to the twenty pound land of old extent of Provan, and to the lands of Divolsgean and Newark, "with a harbour and road for ryding and anchoring ships."†

It appears that James Riddell, commissioner for the burgh of Rutherglen, "protested in open parliament against this Act, and that it should not be prejudicial to their rights, liberties, and privileges."

In 1679 the magistrates and council were continued, by an order of the privy council, for another year.

In 1681 the election was postponed to 7th October, when Sir John Bell, &c., were appointed; but an order by James Duke of York and the privy council at Edinburgh was issued, ordaining a new election to take place on 16th November that year.

* Act 1661, chap. 235.

† Act 1669, chap. 108.

CHAPTER XXIII.

RATIFICATION OF THE LETTER OF GUILDRY.

FROM 1604 till 1672 the letter of guildry remained unconfirmed by parliament, and was not mentioned, or in any manner alluded to, in the several statutes which passed in regard to Glasgow, during that period of sixty-eight years.

Mr. Cleland states that "The decret was confirmed by the king and parliament in 1612."* No such Act, however, passed. The only Act or proceeding of any kind in parliament regarding Glasgow during that year, or during the period from 1605 till 1625, was "A ratification in favour of the burgh of Glasgow of their infeftment." This Act is in the following terms:—"Our sovereign lord and estates of parliament ratify, approve, and perpetually confirm, the infeftment granted by His Majesty under his great seal, which is of the date the 8th April, 1611, to the town of Glasgow, in all the clauses, articles, privileges, and circumstances of the same, as amply and effectually, in all respects, as if the full tenor and contents of the same were at length herein engrossed."

It is very evident that this Act is not a ratification of the letter of guildry. It is a ratification, in common form, of a charter of confirmation, issued by the crown, confirming the title to some lands which had been purchased by the magistrates of Glasgow.

The minutes of the Scottish parliament do not mention any Act confirming the letter of guildry; and the titles of "Acts passed of which no record is preserved," and the list of unprinted Acts, make no allusion to any confirmation of it before 1672.

The guildry of Edinburgh, and the election of the magistrates of that city, had been regulated under a submission, entered into by the magistrates, and commissioners of the merchant rank

* Cleland's Annals, v. i., p. 15.

and craft rank, dated 22d April, 1583; but those parties appointed King James "odsman and oversman," and the king subscribed the decret arbitral.

The letter of guildry for Glasgow was not sanctioned by royal authority, and was void in law, as not having proceeded from the crown or parliament. It was acted upon, however. The dean of guild and the deacon convener were yearly and continuously elected under its provisions, and took their seats at the council board; and as those persons were in some respects the representatives of the burgesses, their presence tended to remove the odium which attached to the town council, as a self-appointed body.

Some circumstance, however, had evidently occurred during the cruel persecution of the Covenanters, above alluded to, which induced a desire to have this document confirmed by parliament; and in 1672, after it had thus been acted upon for sixty-seven years, the Act Charles II., chap. 129, confirmed it in the following terms:—

" Our sovereign lord, taking into consideration the great and many debates, differences, and contests, which were betwixt those of the merchant rank and those of the crafts in the time of his royal predecessors, and particularly in the reign of His Majesty's grandfather, of ever blessed memory, until the year 1605, at which time, by the mediation, interposition, and endeavours of several persons of quality, and wise men burgesses of the said burgh, the said differences came to be settled and composed by a submission, dated 10th March, 1604, whereupon the settlement aftermentioned followed, and is entituled ' The letter of guildry, deacon convener, and visitor of the maltmen and mealmen,' dated 6th February, 1605: by virtue of which agreement and decret arbitral, the inhabitants of the burgh of Glasgow have lived in great peace, unity, and concord, amongst themselves, as also thereby good order has been observed in the respective crafts and callings, and orderly contributions made for maintenance of the poor. Therefore His Majesty, with the express advice of the estates of parliament, ratifies,

confirms, and approves of the said guildry decret and agreement, whereby the said merchants and crafts have lived peaceably and in good order, and the said merchants and crafts have met and made orderly contributions for the maintenance of their poor; declaring the said decret and agreement to have the force and strength of an Act of parliament.”*

The following minute is among the records of the House, of date 16th October, 1672:—

“The said day, the ratification of the gildrie in parliament was redd and put into the box, and report was made by Bailie Fairie and William Wallace . . . (*illegible*) . . . and that the hail charges and expenses of the same would cost near one thousand four hundred and four score five pounds seven shillings and eight pennies Scots, conform to the particular account thereof, which account . . . (*a few words illegible*) was allowed and approven, and . . . granted for their diligence and pains as to that affair, and ordains the several deacons to pay in their respective proportions, conform to . . . as the same was redd to them, to Patrick Bryce, maltman, with their first convenience.”†

From this it appears that this Act was obtained, upon the application and at the cost of the Trades’ House and incorporations.

Darnley, the husband of Queen Mary, and father of James VI., was son of the Duke of Lennox, sometime regent of Scotland; and Charles II. being the great great grandson of that duke, succeeded as heir male to Charles Duke of Lennox, whereby that dukedom merged in the crown. Charles II., however, revived the dukedom, by creating a natural son of his own, Duke of Lennox and Richmond.

The statute 1681, chap. 15, recites that the king, as Prince and Steward of Scotland, and also as heir male to Charles Duke of Lennox, had conferred, by royal charter, “on His Majesty’s dearest natural son Charles,” the dukedom, earldom, lordship, baronies, and regalities of Lennox; and parliament ratified this

* Act 1672, chap. 129.

16th October, 1672.

charter, and *inter alia*, "All and hail the offices of bailliary and justiciary of Glasgow," &c., "and nominated and presented the said Charles Duke of Lennox, to be vassal to the Arch-bishop of Glasgow, in the foresaid heritable office, to be holden of the said archbishop."*

The territory of the city and burgh of Glasgow, had been conveyed to the magistrates, council, and community, and their successors, by the charter of 1636, with right to appoint the magistrates. The final ratification of that charter by parliament, under the Act 1661, chap. 235, set the question as to the city being a royal burgh, with right to appoint the magistrates—at rest, and excluded the right of the Duke of Lennox as to that territory. This statute of 1661 does not therefore convey the city or burgh to the newly created Duke of Lennox. On the contrary, the heritable offices of bailliary and justiciary of Glasgow are alone conveyed to the duke, to be held under the archbishop. The territory of the burgh and city was left out, evidently because it had been erected into a separate and independent jurisdiction, to be held of the crown, and the district which fell under the duke's heritable office, was that part of the original parish of Glasgow, which is now known as the Barony parish, and which is situated beyond the territory of the burgh. Over this district the newly created Duke of Lennox and his heirs, for nine years after 1661, enjoyed a tenure of regality.

During the period from 1661 to 1671, the various offices of Lennox enjoyed the tenure of the regality of Glasgow, and the tenure of regality or appointment was regularly granted by parliament upon the rule of the commissioners of supply for the sum of £1000, and upon all the rules of general assessment in said in the territory of the regality. The various magistrates of Glasgow, however, or those appointed by the archbishop, were as regularly excluded from the regality.

The charter by Charles I. did not give the Duke of Lennox the right to appoint the magistrates of Glasgow, which the magistrates of Glasgow, however, or those appointed by the archbishop, were as regularly excluded from the regality.

The charter by Charles I. did not give the Duke of Lennox the right to appoint the magistrates of Glasgow, which the magistrates of Glasgow, however, or those appointed by the archbishop, were as regularly excluded from the regality.



should be elected, and neither the Act of 1641 nor 1661, confirming that charter, contained any regulation on the point, or any provision conferring on the burgesses or inhabitants right to elect them. A popular election in the burgh would not have suited the supporters of Episcopacy; and the magistrates and town council continued to nominate their successors, and thus maintained the town council as a stronghold for the supporters of that system of church government.

The persons of quality mentioned in the Act 1672 were evidently those landowners in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, Catholics in heart and Episcopalians by profession, whose predecessors stepped in, upon the flight of the Catholic archbishop, and caught his mantle; and the wise men, burgesses of the said burgh, who are referred to in it, were evidently the deacons of the crafts—these being the two classes of persons who were parties to the submission recited in it.

It may appear rather remarkable that the superior adroitness or duplicity of the Roman Catholic and Episcopal parties, should have hoodwinked and kept in subjection the deacons and craftsmen of Glasgow for 128 years, the period between 1553 and 1681. The latter succeeded, during that long period, in obtaining only one move in advance, by having their deacon convener admitted to the town council, while this gain might be regarded as neutralized by the admission of the dean of guild, as the representative of the persons called the merchant rank, who were evidently under the influence of the neighbouring gentry, forming the Catholic and Episcopal party of the district. When the influence of the crown, however, and the claim made by the Duke of Lennox to the right to appoint the magistrates, are kept in view, the position of the craftsmen must appear to have been nearly hopeless; and their perseverance and energy in attaining even the shadow of representation in the council, opposed to such powerful influences, are rather to be admired.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE REVOLUTION AND CHARTER BY WILLIAM AND MARY.

THE flight of the cruel and persecuting James II., in 1688, completed the revolution which placed the country under responsible government, and destroyed the influence of Catholicism. The genuine feelings of the inhabitants of Glasgow, untinged by the medium of a self-elected town council, then became apparent.

When the convention, after the flight of the king, met at Edinburgh, in 1688, to consider the settlement of the crown upon William and Mary, Glasgow raised and armed a regiment of 500 men, and sent them to Edinburgh as a body guard for the convention of the estates. The regiment was commanded by the Earl of Argyll and the Lord Newbottle; and by this spirited and very decided step, the citizens evinced their support of the cause of the Reformation and Revolution.

This feeling was further shown in 1689, by the inhabitants at large petitioning the estates of parliament, setting forth their grievances, and complaining of the fraudulent practices of the self-elected magistrates, in having wasted the burgh funds, and granted bonds to their friends without value: and the statute 1689, chap. 95, enacted, "that all precepts and bonds granted by the present magistrates and town council of Glasgow, in favour of any of themselves, or any other person, except for payment of the public debts, since the date of the Act of the estates ordaining new elections of magistrates in burghs, by poll of the habile burgesses, shall be void and null."*

On 2d July, 1689, the magistrates and councillors were elected by a poll of all the burgesses.

On 4th January, 1690, William and Mary issued their royal charter, which recites, that "Glasgow is amongst the most considerable of the royal burghs, within the ancient

* 1689, chap. 95.

kingdom of Scotland, both for the number of inhabitants, and their singular fitness and application to trade, and the convenient situation of the place upon the river Clyde: and that the common good of the said city hath been greatly wasted and exhausted, by draining vast sums of money from magistrates, who were not freely elected and chosen, as is usual in other royal burghs; and likewise considering the firm adherence and constant zeal for the Protestant religion, of the community of the said city, their Majesties confirmed all former charters granted by any of their royal predecessors, in favour of the community of the said city, or guild brethren, tradesmen, or any society or deaconry within the same; and of new granted and disposed to the said city, and common council thereof, a full and ample power, right, and faculty, of electing their provost, bailies, and other magistrates, at the ordinary time of election, as freely as any other royal burgh might do within their said ancient kingdom."

The conduct of the magistrates and town council of former years was thus condemned; and the firm adherence and constant zeal for the Protestant religion, of the community of Glasgow, were extolled by this charter, which places beyond dispute the truth of the position, that the self-elected magistrates and councillors were opposed to the principles of the Reformation, and were supporters first of Popery, and latterly of Prelacy, while the majority of the inhabitants were Protestants, and zealous supporters of the Covenant, and the Presbyterian form of church government.

This charter was confirmed by the Act 1690, chap. 18, which specially "enacts and ordains, that the city of Glasgow, and town council thereof, shall have power and privilege to choose their own magistrates, provost, bailies, and other officers within burgh, as fully and freely, in all respects, as the city of Edinburgh, or any other royal burgh within the kingdom, enjoys the same."* And it confirms the foresaid charter of 4th January, 1690, "but without prejudice or derogation to their Majesties'

* Statute 1690, chap. 18.

right to the regality of Glasgow, or other rights, except as to the power and freedom of the burgh of Glasgow, in relation to the choosing of their own magistrates, and the several erections of incorporations and deaconries of that burgh.*

There is a marked exclusion of the merchant rank—"the whole body"—from this act of ratification. The word merchant is ignored, the merchant rank is passed over in silence, while the incorporations and deaconries are specially confirmed; an exclusion which is very significant of the Reformers' estimate of the conduct of the class which was styled "the whole body of the merchant rank." It seems also singular, that at this early period of the reign of William and Mary, the system of poll election by the burgesses was departed from, and that of nomination and self-election restored. The magistrates and councillors, who were elected by poll of the burgesses in the preceding year, had by this charter and statute the right conferred on them to nominate their successors.

Having introduced their friends into the town council by poll election, the Whig government appears to have thought it prudent to keep them in power, by enacting that the existing town council should choose their own magistrates, provosts, bailies, and other officers, within burgh. It may be supposed that the government had not confidence in the devotion of the people of Glasgow to the cause of the Revolution; and that they dreaded the influence of the old leaven of Catholicism, among the inhabitants of the cathedral city. It must be mentioned, however, that at this time Rutherglen was the only burgh in Scotland in which the system of self-election did not prevail. The magistrates and councillors of Edinburgh, and all the other burghs, appointed their successors; and the government may have been unwilling to make Glasgow another exception to the general practice, without having been influenced by any doubt of the loyalty of the inhabitants.

* Statute 1690, chap. 18.

CHAPTER XXV.

TWO PENNIES ON THE PINT OF ALE TO PAY DEBTS OF THE TOWN.

AFTER the magistrates and councillors had been elected by poll, they petitioned parliament, setting forth that "the vast debts lately contracted by the former magistrates and council of Glasgow, are now arisen so high, that the annual rents thereof do exceed the whole revenue and common good of the town:" and the estates of parliament authorized them "to sell any lands, teinds, and pertinents, belonging to the common good, and particularly the lands of Provan, lately acquired; in case the convention of burrows shall find a necessity for the sale."*

The statute 1693, chap. 66, proceeds on the recital "of the great debts and burthens of the town of Glasgow, occasioned by the malversation of the former magistrates, whereby that once flourishing place is like to be brought to ruin," &c. "Therefore their Majesties, with the advice and consent of the estates of parliament, do hereby give, grant, and dispone, to the said town of Glasgow, and community thereof, and the said magistrates and town council of the same, the imposition of two pennies Scots, upon the pynte of ale and beere to be either browen or inbrought and vended, topped or sold, within the said town, and suburbs and liberties thereof, during a space not exceeding thirteen years, as ane just space for payment and discharge of the town's debts;" the impost to be "strictly destinated, appointed, and applied for the payment of the said town's debts already contracted, and for no other uses or ends:" "and, in the first place, to William Anderson, son to the deceased William Anderson, late provost of Glasgow, of nine thousand merks Scots money." "This imposition is burthened with furnishing a tolbooth for the prisoners of the bailie of the regalitie of Glasgow, and for holding of his courts therein."†

* Statute 1690, chap. 45.

† *Ibid*, 1693, chap. 66.

This William Anderson, the deceased provost, was proprietor of the lands of Dovehill, and appears to have controlled the election of the magistrates and councillors under the system of self-election, and to have got himself, during a considerable period, elected commissioner for Glasgow to parliament.

On 11th January, 1701, a petition by George Lockhart, and other inhabitants, was presented to parliament, complaining that "John Anderson of Dowhill, with the council, proceeded to elect the council, contrary to the charter and Act of parliament, and did entirely exclude the Merchants' and Trades' Halls, who represent the whole merchants and trades of the city, both from leeting and electing the provost and bailies, and chusing the council." This petition was shelved, by being remitted to the Lords of Session.

Another petition was presented to parliament, during the same month, by the inhabitants of Glasgow, complaining of John Anderson of Dowhill, as not truly representing the inhabitants, in his capacity of commissioner in parliament for Glasgow; and representing that "there is nothing dearer to us than the free exercise of our religion, and next the support of our trade;" and praying "for laws for the securitie of the Protestant religion, and maintaining the Presbyterian Church government;" but, above all, to "assert our company's right to our colony of Caledonia, in which so great a part of our stock is employed," and to "discharge and discourage commerce with those nations that refuse our herrings and others, the product and manufacture of this nation."*

Dislike of John Anderson—affection for religion and trade—but, above all, for "our stock in the colony of Caledonia," are mixed up in a very curious manner in this petition, with a larger portion of dislike of "those nations that refuse our her-

* On 10th January, 1701, several resolutions were adopted by parliament as to Caledonia. One was proposed in the following terms, and adjourned:—"That our Indian and African Company's colony of Caledonia, in Darien, on the continent of America, is a useful and rightful settlement."

rings,"—evincing, even at this early period of the progress of Glasgow, as a commercial town, that its inhabitants could look sharply after their own interest, and that under great profession of regard for the free exercise of their religion, and the security of the Presbyterian Church, they did not hesitate to propose the pernicious policy of hostile tariffs to promote the sale of their "herrings." This petition was subscribed by four hundred and eighty-five inhabitants, whose names are carefully preserved; and there can be no doubt that it truly represented the feeling of the great majority of the citizens.

These two petitions prove that John Anderson was unpopular, that the town council was disliked, and that the Merchant House and Trades' House enjoyed the full confidence of the citizens.

CHAPTER XXVI.

NO DEBTS TO BE CONTRACTED WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE MERCHANT HOUSE AND TRADES' HOUSE.

THE statute 1705, chap. 54, proceeds upon the recital, that the grant under the statute 1693 had not been sufficient for payment of the debts of the town; and it disposes to the town of Glasgow the foresaid imposition of two pennies upon the pint of ale and beer, for sixteen years from the expiration of the former grant. Considerable suspicion, however, is evinced of the integrity of the magistrates and town councillors; for this statute provides, that they "shall make up a true list of the principal sums due by the town, and shall deliver ane subscribed double of the said list, to be recorded in the books of the Merchant House, and another subscribed double of the said list, to be recorded in the books of the Trades' House, in order to the said respective Houses taking tryal of the extent, verity, and

justness of the said debts;" and that the magistrates and councillors shall be obliged to pay the debts in these lists as follows, viz.: 10,000 merks yearly for the first five years; 12,000 merks yearly for the next five years; and 14,000 merks yearly for the remanent years of the grant, and to instruct the payment, and to retire and deliver the bonds, &c. "As also, it is hereby statute and ordained, that it shall not be lawful for the magistrates and council to contract any debt, or to grant any bonds for affecting the said burgh, without consent of the said two Houses, had and obtained thereto, by their Act to be recorded in their respective books." And it is declared that "this imposition is granted, with the burden of the payment to Mr. James Anderson, writer to the signet, of £3,600 Scots, in the first year of the imposition, for enabling him to print and carry on, an account of the ancient charters and seals of the kingdom, before King James the First."*

The late provost's son, William Anderson, got 9,000 merks out of the first grant, and this James Anderson, the writer to the signet, got £3,600 Scots out of the second grant.

Parliament showed great want of confidence in the town council of 1705, in placing it under the control of the Merchant House and Trades' House, by giving those corporations right to scrutinize the debts—practically to fix their amount—and right to prevent the council contracting further debt. By doing this the parliament gave an unmistakable mark of confidence in those two corporations; and made full and public recognition of their status and character.

The Act 1st George I. continued the impost till 1st November, 1738, under the burden of advancing "such sums as shall be judged necessary by the Merchant House and Trades' House of the said city, for building a quay from the Broomielaw to Ducat Green."†

Parliament thus placed the management of the first operations for improving the river Clyde, in the Merchant House and Trades' House, and compelled the town council to pay

* Act 1705, chap. 54.

† Act 1, George I.

from the proceeds of the impost, such sums as those two corporate bodies should judge necessary for executing the improvements.*

The statute 12 George I., chap. 26, upon the recital that Daniel Campbell sustained great losses in a late riot at Glasgow, enacted, that "from June, 1726, the duty of two pennies should no longer be payable to the magistrates and council of Glasgow, but should be vested in the king, and managed by the excise," until Daniel Campbell be paid £6,080 for the damage done to him in that riot.†

The statute 9 George II., chap. 31, continued the impost for twenty-five years from 1738, and extended it over Gorbals and Port-Glasgow; and the statute 28 George II., chap. 29, continued it for thirty-eight years further, that is, until 1801.‡

In 1787, the Trades' House attempted to enforce their right of control over the application of the duty, and the contraction of debt; but the magistrates and council resisted, maintaining that the right had lapsed; and the House did not enter into litigation on the subject, having made a notarial intimation of their dissent, and having protested that the debts contracted should be void, as against the city, and recoverable only from the town councillors personally.

CHAPTER XXVII.

THE SETT OF THE BURGH.

THE system of self-election, which was established under the Act 1690, evidently became unpopular within twenty years; and the convention of burghs required all the royal burghs to transmit a statement of the manner in which the provost, bailies, and councillors were elected under it.

* Act 1, George I. † Act 12, George I., chap. 26. ‡ Appendix, No. 12.

In October, 1711, the magistrates and council prepared and transmitted a statement of the practice which prevailed in Glasgow, and which they styled the sett of the burgh.

From this it appears that the town council consisted, in that year, of a provost, three bailies, thirteen merchant, and twelve trades councillors, along with the dean of guild, deacon convener, and treasurer, as extraordinary councillors; that the provost and two of the bailies were elected out of the merchant rank, the third bailie out of the trades rank; and that the councillors were elected under an incomprehensible juggle of leets, to secure a thoroughly close election.

This sett contained the following clause:—"At the election of the dean of guild, deacon convener, treasurer, and others, upon the foresaid Wednesday, after the election of the council, do convene the provost, bailies, and councillors, both of the merchant and trades ranks, together with the deacons of the respective incorporate crafts in the burgh; and because the said trades bailie, and councillors, and deacons foresaid, do exceed the number of the magistrates and council of the merchant rank, there are as many merchants added to them as make the merchants and trades ranks both alike in number, and then there is a leet produced from the Merchant House and Trades' House respectively, and the dean of guild and deacon convener were elected."

The jealousy of the influence of the deacons, continued to be evinced under this sett, and provision was thus made for neutralizing that influence.

The records of the Merchant House show that that corporation regularly elected a certain number of its members "to balance the deacons" at this election. The introduction to the election meeting of as many elected members of the Merchant House, as there were deacons in attendance, gave the merchant rank the preponderance. The deacons, therefore, found that they were always overbalanced, and generally did not attend this mockery of election. Sometimes, however, they unex-

pectedly attended, and then there was "a hurry scurry" to get hold of the merchants who were elected to balance them, and if any of those elected balancing gentlemen could not be found, there was no scruple in picking up a few persons off the street, to enter the council room and there "balance the deacons."

It is scarcely credible that this mockery of election continued from 1690 till 1833.

This practice illustrates the position, that the introduction under the letter of guildry of the deacon convener and dean of guild into the town council, was a mere device to let off the indignation of the Reformers—those two officials being for a century afterwards the representatives, the one of the Reformers, the other of the Popish and Episcopal party, and "balancing" each other in the council.

In 1748, some slight-of-hand alterations were made upon this sett of the burgh, the chief of these being, that the two senior merchant, and two senior trades councillors, not being in the magistracy, should be disqualified and retire annually, and that the like number of the same rank, should be chosen by leets, to fill up their places.

It thus appears that of the town council, composed of thirteen of the merchant rank, and twelve of the trades rank, besides the magistrates and the dean of guild, deacon convener, and treasurer, two of each rank retired annually by rotation, and that those who remained elected the successors of those who retired, under a slight-of-hand management of the "leets" by the provost, who was the great juggler.

Whether the existence of a right to control the council, on the subject of paying off their old, and contracting new debts, and to expend the necessary part of the impost of two pennies on the pint of ale, in building the quay at the Broomielaw, as parliament had vested in the Merchant House and Trades' House, led to this very close and intimate connection between the town council and those corporations, is not apparent; but the facts are undoubted, that this intimate connection followed,

shortly after those rights were conferred upon the two Houses, and that the system of self-election, as modified in 1711 and in 1748, prevailed in Glasgow for the long period of 143 years, namely, from 1690 till 1833.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

RETROSPECT OF THE STRUGGLE.

THE letter of guildry, of 1605, ratified and confirmed by the statute of 1672; the charter granted by Charles I., as confirmed by the statute of 1681; and the charter of William and Mary, as confirmed by the statute 1690, chap. 18, amount to a full and complete constitution and crection of Glasgow as a royal burgh, and of the Merchant House and Trades' House, as independent corporate bodies, constituting a guildry, in all respects similar to Edinburgh.

It is therefore to the Reformation and the Revolution, that the people of Glasgow are indebted, for emancipation from the thraldom of a burgh of regality, under a Roman Catholic, and afterwards Episcopal archbishop, and for being elevated to the higher rank of a burgh royal.

The changes from which they reaped those important advantages, proved fatal to many excellent men, who, under the fluctuations of success, suffered on the scaffold for the cause they had espoused.

The unfortunate Mary of Scotland was born in turbulent times, unsuitable for a woman to govern. After having dazzled the court of France with her beauty, captivated the nobles of that country by the elegance of her manners, and reigned queen consort of that great nation, she was, by the death of her youthful husband, thrown back upon the austere Reformers and the turbulent nobles of Scotland. Adhering with firmness

to the religion in which she was reared, and her husband died, she was cruelly murdered by her cousin Elizabeth, after an imprisonment, nearly unexampled, of nineteen years, evincing, at her execution, that heroism and greatness of mind, which marked the royal race from which she sprang.

Her unfortunate grandson Charles, from misapprehension of the rights transmitted to him through an ancient race of kings, opposed the improvements required by the growing intelligence of the people, and they, in courageously resisting his haughty attempt to regulate their religion, and levy taxes as he pleased, became roused to phrenzy, by the infusion of religious bigotry and fanaticism into the quarrel, and brought odium on the sound principles they espoused, by depriving him of life, and murdering many of his adherents who defended, what they regarded his rights, with truthful devotion, and admirable fidelity, worthy a better cause.

The persecutions which followed during the reigns of his sons, Charles II. and James II., and the cruel butchery and slaughter of the people, in England under Kirke and Jeffries, and in Scotland under Claverhouse, in the attempt to suppress the Presbyterian form of worship, and to impose the liturgy and hierarchy of the Church of England, goaded the people of both countries to resistance, which resulted in the exclusion of the male line of the Stuarts from the throne, and the re-establishment of Episcopacy in England, and the Presbyterian Church in Scotland.

The details of the struggle for the right of private judgment in reading the Scriptures, without note or comment, and for the suppression of the divine right of kings, and the establishment of control by the people, through parliament, which marked the commencement and close of this long period of one hundred and thirty-seven years of strife and civil war, cannot be perused without indignation, in reflecting that so much misery was endured, in establishing principles now universally recognized. They afford, however, the lesson, that the infusion of bigotry and fanaticism into the quarrels of Englishmen and

Scotchmen, rouses the people to madness, and is illustrated by horrors, for which we need not refer to France for examples.

Out of those struggles, and gradually as they progressed, during that long period, the Merchant House and Trades' House of Glasgow arose as corporate bodies.

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE UNION.

THE changes accomplished during that period of one hundred and thirty-seven years, were soon followed by the Union of Scotland and England.

This measure was very unpopular in Scotland, as destructive of the dignity and independence of this ancient kingdom. The people of Glasgow were indignant, and having been roused by the preaching of the Reverend James Clark, minister of the Tron Church, who told his hearers that addresses would not do, and that prayers would not do, and shouted, "Wherefore up and be valiant for the city of our God;"—the people broke out. The town drum beat to arms, and the heroes of Saltmarket and Bridgegate mustered, and seized all arms they could lay their hands upon. Their wrath was appeased for a time, by sending John Bowman, dean of guild, Robert Scott, deacon of the tailors, and John Stevenson, deacon of the cordiners, to present an address to the parliament at Edinburgh against the Union. Many acts of mobbing, however, followed. In one of these the provost was hunted on the streets, fled up a common stair, and concealed himself in a folding-up bedstead, which his pursuers, in their eager search of closets and hiding-places, overlooked. Having thus escaped their fury, the provost sought refuge in Edinburgh. The mob became

masters of the city, disarmed the town-guard, liberated the prisoners, seized all the arms to be found, and, in the plenitude of their power and wisdom, resolved to march to Edinburgh, and disperse the parliament.

A body of troops advanced upon Glasgow. The courage of the rioters oozed out at their finger ends, and they delivered up their arms to the deacons of the crafts, the only constituted authorities left in the city.

The minutes of parliament show, that on 17th November, 1706, addresses against the Union, by the merchants and trades of Glasgow, were presented and read; that on 29th that month, "the secret council had under their consideration several accounts of irregular and tumultuous meetings, by some people of the common and meanest degree, in arms, and of abuses committed by them at Glasgow:" and that a proclamation was ordered by parliament, the whole nobles, barons, and commissioners voting for it, excepting three nobles and one baron, the commissioner for Glasgow voting in the majority. This proclamation denounced these proceedings, and prohibited any assembling in arms under the pains of treason.

CHAPTER XXX.

THE REBELLIONS.

At the Rebellion in 1715, by the partizans of the Stuart family, the citizens of Glasgow raised and equipped a regiment of six hundred men, in support of the House of Hanover and the Reformed government, and fortified the city. This regiment marched to Stirling, where it took care of the castle and town, and guarded the bridge, while the king's troops engaged in the more perilous work of fighting the battle of Sheriffmuir, on 13th November, 1715.

Some hundreds of rebel prisoners, however, were left upon the hands of the people of Glasgow, to keep in safe custody and maintain. Of this they loudly complained; and they were not relieved until the rebellion was suppressed.

The imposition of sixpence a barrel of ale brewed in Scotland, modified to threepence, produced the Shawfield riots in 1727. Mr. Daniel Campbell of Shawfield, a merchant in Glasgow, and member of parliament for this district of burghs, having voted for this modified tax, mobs assembled in Glasgow in June. A party of 110 soldiers was sent from Edinburgh, but this did not frighten the mob; and on the night of the arrival of those troops, Mr. Campbell's house was plundered, and his furniture destroyed. The work of destruction proceeded during several days. The military having been attacked by the people with stones, fired upon the mob, killed five and wounded several persons. The provost requested the soldiers to be removed from the town; and they were followed and attacked upon their march to Dumbarton castle. They again fired upon the mob, killed nine and wounded seventeen persons—two soldiers being captured.

General Wade, with a body of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, afterwards entered the town; and an investigation having been made, the provost, three bailies, the dean of guild, and John Armour, deacon convener, were apprehended and sent prisoners to Edinburgh, accused of having encouraged the mob, and neglected their duty as magistrates. Bail for them was refused in Glasgow, but accepted at Edinburgh; and on their return to Glasgow, those dignitaries were received with great demonstrations of joy. They instituted a criminal prosecution against the commander of the military for murder, by having shot the persons slain; but they were foiled by the lord advocate, who refused to concur. The rioters, on the other hand, were brought to trial: two of them were transported for life, and others convicted, but more leniently dealt with.

This mob cost the town £6,080 sterling, which was levied upon the inhabitants under the duty of two pennies on the

pint of ale. Mr. Campbell received this sum for his demolished house and furniture; and with it he purchased the island of Islay, which the creditors of his grandson recently sold for £600,000. His dilapidated house was sold to Mr. M'Dowall of Castle-Sempill, who repaired it, and sold it to John Glassford of Dugaldston. In 1791, Henry Glassford, the son of this gentleman, sold it to William Horn, a builder, who pulled it down, and opened Glassford Street across its site, northward from Trongate, in continuation of the line of Stockwell Street; and upon the west side of this street, the Trades' House and incorporations built the Trades' Hall. A broken necklace of diamonds was found among the rubbish of the sacked mansion in 1746, and sold in London for £32 10s. by the magistrates, which is all they got for the £6,080 levied upon the people.

The Rebellion of 1745, was another source of misery and loss to Glasgow. When the Highland army descended to the low country, the inhabitants of Glasgow were in sore tribulation, and besought the magistrates and town council to appoint trusty persons to meet the rebel leaders, "and make the best terms possible for saving the city." A few of the principal inhabitants were appointed to negotiate; and the Trades' House and Merchant House concurred with the magistrates and council in agreeing to indemnify those persons. On 26th September, 1745, John Hay, writer to the signet, came with a party of horse, and presented a written commission, by the Pretender's son; and it appears from the minutes of the House, that the magistrates and the persons appointed as trustees for the inhabitants, "had a long conversation with him, and at last, with much difficulty, got him to restrict his demand to £5,000 sterling in money, and £500 in goods."

This money was raised by borrowing £3,500 sterling from "such of the inhabitants as had money to lend;" and the Earl of Glencairn advanced in loan the balance of £1,500. The Glasgow Ropework Company, the Glasgow Tanwork Company, Richard Allan, merchant, and James Smith, weaver, furnished

the goods, to the amount of £500, "in full of the said oppressive demand, conform to the said John Hay's receipt."

Upon the advance of the rebels into England, the inhabitants of Glasgow raised a regiment of 500 volunteers, which was sent to Edinburgh to protect the capital.

On their retreat from England the rebels, on 25th December, 1745, again entered Glasgow, with the Pretender's son, and demanded 6,000 cloth coats, 12,000 linen shirts, 6,000 pairs of shoes, and the like number of tartan hose and blue bonnets. Those articles were purchased and delivered at the cost of £5,000.

The prince resided in Mr. Campbell's house, which had been repaired, and was then a handsome mansion. He wore the ribbon and star of the garter, and gave audiences, dressed in a tartan habit of silk, and crimson velvet small clothes; but he made few friends. The inhabitants had not forgotten the fines imposed, and persecutions sanctioned, by his grandfather and granduncle, and still smarted under his own more recent exactions. He evacuated Glasgow on 3d January, 1746, carrying with him a good deal of plunder, and also a Glasgow bailie and a merchant, as hostages for further contributions—the city itself having been saved from being sacked by Cameron of Lochiel.

On 17th January, the royal army was defeated by the rebels at Falkirk, where the Glasgow volunteers were severely handled by the Highlanders. Francis Crawford, afterwards deacon convener, carried the colours of the volunteers in this engagement.

"In the confused intermingling of the parties, it was impossible to discover who were or who were not victorious, but Hawley (the commander of the royal army), stupified and distracted, ordered his tents to be set on fire, towards evening, and retreated to Linlithgow."* The Highlanders were unable to improve the advantage thus gained; and, after having entered Falkirk, retreated upon Stirling, and made an unskilful attempt to take that fortress.

* Aikman's History, v. 6, p. 496.

On 31st January, the royal army, now commanded by the Duke of Cumberland, advanced upon Falkirk, and the rebels, diminished by desertion, commenced, on the following day, to retreat from Stirling upon Inverness; and the rebellion was extinguished by their defeat at Culloden.

The Trades' House, by minute of 16th September, 1746, "approved the whole transactions of the magistrates," and promised to concur and agree in all measures for applying to the king and parliament for relief and reimbursement "of the fore-said two iniquitous fines."

In 1749 parliament voted £10,000 sterling, towards indemnifying the inhabitants of Glasgow for their losses.

At the revolt of the American colonies, in 1775, the inhabitants raised a regiment of 1,000 men. The recruiting was conducted by respectable citizens, acting as drummers, fifers, &c., in recruiting parties; and, as indicating the state of information at this period, it may be mentioned that as one of those parties passed along Trongate, in front of the building afterwards occupied as the Black Bull Inn, a slater, who was engaged repairing the roof, hurried down his ladder and offered to enlist, provided he should be made slater-general to the regiment—an appointment which the late Mr. Gray of Carntyne, one of the recruiting party, did not hesitate to promise should be conferred upon him, if such an officer should be appointed in the regiment.

In 1789 the "No Popery" cry was raised in Glasgow; and the fanatical mob, in imitation of the Gordon rioters, mustered, got possession of the city, and destroyed the shop and manufactory of a Roman Catholic potter—the men who were the instruments of this destruction having been dressed in women's clothes. For this damage the inhabitants, as usual, were assessed.

Those proceedings indicate the very unsettled state of society in Glasgow during the eighteenth century.

CHAPTER XXXI.

RAPID GROWTH OF GLASGOW.

THE Union became most advantageous to Scotland. The colonies of England were thereby opened to the enterprise of Scotchmen, and Glasgow shared the advantages which invariably flow to a poor country, from its union with a rich one. Scope and freedom were given to the commercial aptitude of the inhabitants, and a truly merchant class arose. The development of the mineral wealth of the district followed; and manufactures, attracted by the rich mines of coal, expanded, and, under Watt's improvement of the steam engine, and its more recent application to navigation and railways, gave a remarkable impetus to the growth of the city. The taste and architectural knowledge of the citizens improved with their wealth, and Glasgow is now the first city in Scotland, the third in Great Britain, and one of the finest in Europe.

This growth and development are strongly marked in the following tables:—

In 1556 a tax was levied upon the towns in Scotland; and the account of its produce till 14th April, 1557, shows that the following towns paid as follows:—

Edinburgh,.....	£2,650	Scots money.
Dundee,	1,265	—
Aberdeen,	945	—
Perth,	742	—
St. Andrews,	300	—
Cupar,	270	—
Montrose,	270	—
Stirling,	252	—
Ayr,	236	—
Glasgow,	202	—
Dumfries,	174	—

Glasgow was at this time the tenth in the list of the towns of Scotland in point of wealth.

For collecting this tax, stenters were appointed for each of the incorporations of hammermen, barbers, cordiners, tailors, skimmers, weavers, masons, maltmen, coopers, and fleshers; and those stenters collected it from the freemen of those incorporations. Separate stenters were appointed to levy the tax from all the other inhabitants, under the general name of "merchants."

In 1678, the parliament of Scotland voted a supply of £1,800,000 Scots to Charles II., upon the recital that "it is not fit that this kingdom should only, of all others, remain without defence, in a tyme when those dangerous field conventicles, declared by law rendezvouses of rebellion, do still grow in great numbers and insolences, against all which the present forces cannot in reason be thought a suitable security."* Of this sum the above mentioned burghs contributed as follows:—

Scots money.		Scots money.	
Edinburgh,.....	£4,000	Inverness,	£216
Glasgow,.....	1,440	Stirling,.....	216
Aberdeen,.....	840	Haddington,	216
Dundee,.....	732	Ayr,	208
Perth,.....	462	Linlithgow,.....	204
St. Andrews,...	278	Dumfries,.....	200
Montrose,.....	228		

In 1695, a monthly cess was imposed by parliament, and the following extracts from the accounts of its produce show the relative position of those towns in that year:—

Scots money.		Scots money.	
Edinburgh,	£3,800	Dumfries,	£230
Glasgow,	1,800	Haddington,.....	192
Aberdeen,.....	726	Inverness,	180
Dundee,.....	560	Linlithgow,.....	176
Perth,.....	360	Cupar,	108
Kirkaldy,.....	288	Jedburgh,	102
Montrose,.....	240	St. Andrews,.....	72

* Act 10th July, 1678.

Glasgow had thus become, in 1678, the second city, in place of the tenth, as in 1556; while St. Andrews had dwindled from its position of fifth to that of sixteenth.

The details of the population of Glasgow show, in a more remarkable manner, the rapidity of her growth. The population was—

In 1610,	7,644	In 1801,	83,769
1660,	14,678	1811,	110,460
1688,	11,948	1821,	147,043
1708,	12,766	1831,	202,426
1712,	13,832	1841,	280,682
1740,	17,043	1851,	347,001
1791,	66,578		

The rapidity of the growth of the city, and the expansion of the trade of Glasgow, might be further illustrated by referring to the customs duties paid in Glasgow, which in 1812 amounted to £3,124, and in 1847, to £634,305; and to the tolls collected upon the river Clyde for improving its navigation, which in 1771 amounted to £1,021 5s.; in 1815, to £5,680 4s.; and in 1856 had increased to £74,995.

The Trades' House and incorporations expanded with the growth, and increased in wealth and usefulness with the prosperity of the city.

CHAPTER XXXII.

RIGHTS CONFERRED BY THE LETTER OF GUILDRY.

THE decret arbitral of 1605 confirmed, and declared to have "all the force and strength of an Act of parliament," in 1672—made available for substantial good at the revolution, by the charter and statute of 1690, and matured and consoli-

dated by the Burgh Reform Act of 1833—regulated the division of the burghesses of Glasgow into two classes, the payment of the burgh fine or entry-money to the city corporation, the payment of the entry-mones to the guildry, and erected those two classes into separate, independent societies, or bodies corporate and politic, with right to elect their chairman and all other corporate officers. It enacts—

I. “That there shall be, in all time coming, a dean of guild and a deacon convener, with one visitor of the maltmen.”*

II. “That the dean of guild shall be always a merchant and a merchant sailor, and a merchant venturer, and of the rank of a merchant, and shall be chosen yearly.”†

III. “That the dean of guild’s council shall be composed yearly of eight persons, viz., four merchants, whereof the dean of guild, bearing office the year preceding, shall be one, and four craftsmen and guild brether.” “The dean of guild, his council of the merchant rank, shall be chosen yearly by the dean of guild and twenty-four persons of the merchant rank, whom he shall choose to that effect; and his council of the craft rank shall be chosen by the deacon convener and the deacons of crafts and their assistants.‡

This was the constitution of the board of management or directors of the Merchant House, which was composed of an equal number of merchants and craftsmen, and had very extensive powers. At a later period, however, a separate body of directors was appointed for the management of the funds of the merchant rank; but the dean of guild’s council continues, and exists at the present time, as it was regulated by this section of the letter of guildry. It is now styled “the dean of guild and his council of the dean of guild court.”

This court had very extensive powers conferred on it, viz.: To decide in all actions betwixt merchant and merchant and other guild brothers, in matters of merchandisc; to decide all questions of neighbourhood and lyming within the burgh; to

* Letter of Guildry, § 1, Appendix No. 9.

† *Ibid.*

‡ Letter of Guildry, § 3, Appendix No. 9.

punish all unfreemen using the liberty of freemen; to oversee and reform the metts and measures, great and small, pint and quart, peck and firloft; and lastly, to raise taxation on the guild brethren, for the welfare and maintenance of their estate, and help of their decayed guild brethren, their wives, children, and servants.*

IV. "That yearly in time coming there shall be a deacon convener, who shall ever be of the rank of craftsmen and their assistants, who shall yearly be chosen that same day eight days after the bailies of this burgh are chosen. All the deacons of the crafts and their assistants shall choose two with the deacon convener, to be given in leets before the provost, baillies, council, and all the deacons of crafts and their assistants, who shall make choice of any of them to be deacon convener for the year thereafter."†

"The deacon convener shall not bear office above two years together, and shall always be an ordinary councillor of the town's great council, and have a principal key of the town's charter chest to keep."‡ "He shall convene all the deacons of crafts and their assistants, at such times as occasion shall require, and shall judge betwixt them, and any of them, in matters pertaining to the crafts and callings, and shall make acts and statutes for good order among them, with the advice of the rest of the deacons and their assistants."§

CHAPTER XXXIII.

THE DECREE OF DECLARATOR.

BEFORE 1771 the deacons and visitor of the fourteen incorporated trades, nominated the following number respectively, as

* Letter of Guildry, § 9, 10, 11, and 12, Appendix No. 9.

† Letter of Guildry, § 40, Appendix No. 9. ‡ *Ibid.* § *Ibid.*

their assistants, the whole, with the deacon convener as their chairman, being styled the Trades' House, namely :—The hammermen, tailors, cordiners, maltmen, five assistants each ; the weavers, three ; the bakers, skinnners, wrights, coopers, fleshers, masons, gardeners, and barbers, two ; and the dyers one.

In that year, however, an effort was made by the ten incorporations, which had right to nominate the smaller number of representatives, to obtain an equal representation in the House, with the four trades which had right to nominate the larger number. This question resulted in an action of declarator in the Court of Session, in which the court, on 28th February, 1777, decided as follows :—

“ The Lords of Council and Session found, and hereby find, that the constitution of the society of the Trades' House, as established either by the decret arbitral, commonly called the letter of guildry, anno 1605, or by immemorial usage, cannot now be altered or encroached upon ; and particularly that the rank or precedency of the several trades or incorporations, and the number of members which each incorporation has a title to send to the Trades' House, as in use prior to the late encroachments, which gave rise to the present dispute, being previously established by immemorial custom, must continue, and cannot be altered or varied either by the trades or convener, by themselves or with the concurrence of the magistrates and council of Glasgow :” “ Found, and hereby find, that the regulations in the Act 1729, concerning the poor of the Trades' House, are proper and subsisting regulations, until they shall be altered in a rational manner and by proper authority—reserving to all concerned to object to any such alteration, if they shall see cause : Found, decerned, and declared, and hereby find, decern, and declare, that the rank and precedency of the several trades and incorporations in the Trades' House is, and ought to be as follows, and in the order here set down :—Hammermen, tailors, cordiners, maltmen, weavers, baxters, skinnners, wrights, coopers, fleshers, masons, gardeners, barbers, bonnetmakers ; that the number of members which each trade

or incorporation has a title to send to the Trades' House are as follows, viz. :—The hammermen, tailors, and cordiners, each their deacon, with five assistants; the maltmen their visitor, with five assistants; the weavers their deacon, with three assistants; the bonnetmakers and dysters their deacon, with one assistant; the baxters, skinners, wrights, coopers, fleshers, masons, gardeners, and barbers, each their deacon, with two assistants—being in all fifty-four in number: That the office-bearers of the society are a deacon convener and collector:”

“That when the deacon convener and collector are chosen out of the first five trades, viz., the hammermen, tailors, cordiners, maltmen, or weavers, then these office-bearers are to be accounted part of the ordinary representatives of the first five trades, so that the ordinary number of members of the House shall not thereby be increased; but if it shall happen these office-bearers are chosen out of any of the remaining nine incorporations, then they shall be additional extraordinary members of the Trades' House; and the trade or trades out of which they are chosen shall be entitled to have their ordinary number of representatives in the Trades' House, over and above the said office-bearers.”*

This decision was acquiesced in, and became final; and it regulated the filling up of the House until 1833.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

THE BURGH REFORM ACT OF 1833.

THE bill as originally introduced for this statute,† would have had a very injurious effect upon the Merchant House and Trades' House. It would have excluded the dean of guild, and

* Decree of Declarator, 28th February, 1777.

† 3 & 4 William IV., chap. 76.

deacon convener, from the town council, while it would have continued to the councillors, elected by the ten pound constituency, the right to select the dean of guild and the deacon convener from the list of three persons, which those corporations would have continued bound to present to the town council. It would have placed the Merchant House and the Trades' House under the control of the town councillors so elected, in regard to enacting bye-laws, making it impossible for either House, or for any of the incorporated trades, to alter a regulation, or enact a bye-law, without the consent of the magistrates and town council; and it would have extinguished or impaired the right of the Merchant House and Trades' House to elect the dean of guild lymers, and the directors and office-bearers in various institutions, to which those corporations had right to elect directors.

Indeed, the very names "dean of guild" and "deacon convener" appeared obnoxious to the framers of the bill; there having been a special clause in the bill declaring those offices to be extinguished in the council; and the bill would have handed over to the councillors, elected by the ten pound constituency, the management of the extensive and valuable properties of the burgh corporation, without regard to burghship, or entry-money of any kind.

The long continued mismanagement of the burghs of Scotland, and the plunder of their corporate properties, practised by the councillors under the close system of nomination and self-election, had excited universal indignation. A remedy was hopeless during the wars of the Georges, more especially during the exciting wars of the American and French Revolutions; and when the Reformers had, in 1832, tasted the sweets of success for the first time during nearly a century of misrule, in having carried the bill for the reform of the representation of the people in parliament, they were loud and importunate in their demand for having the burghs purged of their supposed iniquities. The Reformers sailed with a flowing tide, and opposition to them seemed hopeless.

The magistrates and town council of Glasgow, for the time, however, and the Merchants House and Trades' House, petitioned parliament against the bill, and sent the following deputations to London to oppose it in the House of Commons : *—

Mr. Robert Dalglisch, <i>Provost.</i>	}	From the magistrates and council.
Mr. James Brown.		
Mr. John Smith.		
Mr. Angus Turner, <i>Town Clerk.</i>	}	From the Merchant House.
Mr. James Hutchison, <i>Dean of Guild.</i>		
Mr. John Douglas, <i>Clerk to the House.</i>		
Mr. Archibald M'Lellan, <i>Deacon Convener.</i>	}	From the Trades' House.
Mr. George Crawford, <i>Clerk to the House.</i>		

There were petitions, but very little active opposition, from other parts of Scotland. Mr. Cuninghame, town clerk of Edinburgh, watched the progress of the bill for the town council of that city.

There was little harmony in the action of the deputations from Glasgow. The object of the magistrates and councillors of Glasgow seemed to be, to oppose the principle of the bill and throw it out; while the opposition of the two Houses was directed to procuring clauses only.

The government was all powerful in the Commons, where Mr. Francis Jeffrey, then Lord Advocate, had charge of the bill, as a government measure, and carried it with some modifications; and the several deputations returned to Glasgow much disappointed.

The Trades' House, however, resolved to carry their opposition into the House of Lords; and Mr. M'Lellan, the deacon convener, and Mr. Crawford, the clerk, were instructed to return to London and conduct that opposition.†

They there found that they were the only deputation from Glasgow. There was no deputation from either the magistrates and council, or the Merchant House. Mr. Cuninghame, town clerk of Edinburgh, was the only gentleman in attendance for

* 13th April, 1833.

† 22d July, 1833.

the town council of that city; and there was not a deputation from any other part of Scotland.

A very different tone prevailed in the Lords, from what had been experienced in the Commons. Indeed, so much was the change of atmosphere, that it became the duty of the deputation from the Trades' House to endeavour to modify the distaste, with which the conservative peers regarded the bill. When the bill was read a second time in the Lords, a meeting of the opposition Scottish peers was summoned by the Earl of Haddington. Shortly after this, the only deputy from the Trades' House then in London, was admitted to an audience of the Earls of Rosslyn and Haddington, at which the latter nobleman stated his opinion that the true course was to throw out the bill. Lord Rosslyn, however, declared himself in favour of passing it, with a clause giving the whole burgesses of Scotland right to elect their magistrates and councillors by poll election, after the precedent of 1690, to the exclusion of the ten pound constituency. A conference after this took place between those noblemen and other opposition peers on the one hand, and a number of the Scottish members of parliament, who supported the government, on the other; and after this second conference, the deputy from the Trades' House had the honour to be admitted to another interview with Lord Rosslyn and Lord Haddington, when the opportunity occurred of pressing the acceptance of the dean of guild and deacon convener, as adequate representation for the burgesses, and the necessity of the councillors elected being burgesses.

Lord Rosslyn was generally supposed to represent the Duke of Wellington, and the more moderate members of the opposition, who were reluctant to take the extreme step of throwing out the bill; while Lord Haddington acted with the more extreme members of the opposition. Those noblemen communicated with Lord Brougham, then lord chancellor, who had charge of the bill in the Lords; and his lordship adopted the principle of representation of the burgesses, through the dean of guild and deacon convener, as chairman or head of the two

classes of burgesses respectively, in all burghs which had such corporate officers, and avoided the charge of spoliation, by continuing the management of the burgh property to actual burgesses.

Under this compromise the bill passed the Lords, without a division, Lord Rosslyn having moved the clauses, which Lord Brougham accepted, with some alterations on them, and which he made on the woolsack.

No gentleman could have taken a more lively interest in the bill, with the view of passing it in the Lords, in a matured and improved state, than the late Earl of Rosslyn. He read the Acts of parliament, and Wight's *Treatise on the Election Law*, and consulted all the preceding reports under royal commissions on the Scotch burghs. He gave one of the deputies from the Trades' House access to him at ten o'clock every morning, and desired his attendance at the bar of the Lords every evening at five, during the time the bill was in progress through the Lords. He laboured assiduously to make himself master of the subject; and his mild persuasive manners succeeded in disarming opposition, and in securing the bill as it ultimately passed.

The Merchant House and Trades' House are thus indebted to Lord Rosslyn for right to elect their own chairman, by direct vote, without the control of the town council, and to make bye-laws; to have the dean of guild and deacon convener constituent members of the town council; to elect the members of the dean of guild court, and the directors and office-bearers of the several institutions they had right to elect, free from its control; and for the provision that no person shall be allowed to qualify or act as a town councillor until he shall be a burgess.

An effort was made by the Trades' House deputation to secure the dean of guild and the deacon convener, a seat in the council for three years, in the same manner as the councillors, who are elected by the ten pound constituency, have right to remain in the council for that period; and also to secure for the Merchant House and the Trades' House, the representation in Hutchesons' Hospital, which the two ranks of the mer-

chant and trades councillors enjoyed, under the old system of self-election. Lord Brougham, however, refused to accede to the former proposition, remarking that those corporations had got enough. He acceded to the latter proposal; but it miscarried, amidst the confusion created in attempting to make one clause regulate that point, for the hospitals of Edinburgh, as well as for Hutchesons' Hospital in Glasgow, and by the unfortunate displacement of the clause framed to secure the representation in the latter, and its consequent disjunction from its context in the Act.

The deputation reported progress; and the thanks of the House were carried by acclamation to the Earl of Rosslyn, the Earl of Haddington, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and the Marquis of Bute, for their able defence of the rights of the House and the burgesses.*

The statute contains the following important clauses:—"And be it enacted, that nothing herein contained shall be held, or construed, to impair the right of any craft, trade, convenery of trades, or guildry, or Merchant House, or Trades' House, or other such corporation, severally to elect their own deacons or deacon convener, or dean of guild, or directors, or other lawful officers, for the management of the affairs of such crafts, trades, conveners of trades, or guildries, Merchant or Trades' Houses, or other such corporation; but that, on the contrary, the said several bodies shall, from and after the passing of this Act, be in all cases entitled to the free election, in such form as shall be regulated by them, of the said several office-bearers, and other necessary officers, for the management of their affairs, without any interference or control whatsoever, on the part of the town council or any member thereof."†

"And be it enacted, that, from and after the time when this Act comes into operation, the persons elected or to be elected, as hereinbefore provided, to the offices of dean of guild and deacon convener or convener of trades, by the convenery and guild brethren respectively, in the city of Edinburgh, and

* 2d September, 1833.

† 3 & 4 William IV., chap. 76, sec. 21.

to the offices of dean of guild and deacon convener by the Merchant House and Trades' House respectively, in the city of Glasgow, shall, in virtue of their said elections, by the said guild brethren, convenery, Merchant House, and Trades' House, respectively, be constituent members of the town councils respectively, of the said cities, and shall enjoy all the powers, and perform all the functions, now enjoyed and performed by such office-bearers in those cities: And in like manner, the persons elected or to be elected to the offices of deans of guild, by the several guildries of the city of Aberdeen, and towns of Dundee and Perth, shall, in virtue of such their elections, be constituent members of the town councils of the said city and burghs respectively: And the registered electors, qualified as hereinbefore provided, in the said cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee, and Perth, shall, in November, in the present year, and in all future years, elect only such a number of councillors as, with the addition of the said deans of guild and conveners to be so elected as aforesaid, make up the number of councillors now existing in the said cities and burghs: And the councillors so elected in the said cities and burghs of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee, and Perth, shall not, at the subsequent election of magistrates and other office-bearers, elect any other persons to fill the offices or perform the functions of deans of guild or conveners; but those offices shall be held and exercised in the said councils, and otherwise, by the persons so elected as aforesaid, in the said cities and burghs of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee, and Perth, respectively, and by no other persons."*

* 3 & 4 William IV., chap. 76, sec. 22.

CHAPTER XXXV.

HUTCHESONS' HOSPITAL.

THE deeds of mortification by George Hutcheson, writer, dated December 16, 1639, and by his brother, Thomas Hutcheson, preacher, dated March 16, and July 3 and 14, 1641, appointed the provost, bailies, dean of guild, deacon convener, and the ordinary ministers of Glasgow, and their successors, patrons of this hospital. By a contract between the provost, bailies, and councillors, and Thomas Hutcheson, dated June 27, 1640, and by other deeds, the town councillors were added; and as to the pensioners, it was provided, (1.) That the male pensioners must be above fifty years of age, and must have been burgesses five years previous to their admission as pensioners, and must have carried on business as merchants or craftsmen, to some extent, on their own account. (2.) That the female pensioners must be above fifty; if widows with two children, above forty years of age; and must be either the daughters or widows of burgesses. (3.) That the children admitted to the school must be the children of burgesses.

The town council, before the Burgh Reform Act passed, consisted of thirteen councillors of the merchant rank, twelve councillors of the trades rank, a provost and two bailies of the merchant rank, and one bailie of the trades rank. Those two ranks of burgesses thus virtually possessed the patronage of Hutchesons' Hospital, in conjunction with the ministers of the city: and the deputation from the Trades' House resolved to endeavour to preserve the administration of this wealthy charity, to the two ranks of burgesses, for whose exclusive benefit it was founded, along with the ministers.

The benevolent founders bequeathed their fortunes for the exclusive benefit of the burgesses of those two ranks, and vested the management in the town council as composed of members of those ranks respectively, and it appeared to the deputation

to be unreasonable to deprive those classes of the administration of the charity specially founded for their use, and to hand it over to the councillors to be elected by the ten pound constituency, nine-tenths of which constituency are not burgesses, have no interest in the charity, and are not entitled to participate in its benefits.

The Earl of Rosslyn adopted this view, and communicated with Lord Brougham on the subject. Petitions were sent up from Edinburgh regarding Heriot's Hospital and the right of the deacons of the incorporated trades there, to be directors of some of the other extensive charities of that city, which had been founded for the benefit of the burgesses.

While the Burgh Reform Bill was in committee in the House of Lords, Lord Brougham, as chancellor, conceded the principle that all charities founded for the burgesses, should be preserved for them, and that, when the management was vested in the burgess class, through the town council, that class should continue to have the management.

Under these circumstances, the following clause was hastily prepared, partly from a clause produced by Lord Brougham, and partly from a proviso drafted by the Trades' House deputation at the bar of the Lords, which proviso was handed to the chancellor by Lord Rosslyn.

The Lord Chancellor made some alterations upon the drafts so handed to him, and the following clause appeared in the print of the bill, as it was issued by the printer early next morning:—

“ And be it enacted, that where any trust, management, or direction of any charitable or other institution, is vested in any number of deacons, or in a deacon convener, or convener of trades, or in any dean of guild, or other office-bearers, elected, or hereafter to be elected, by the several crafts, trades, guildries, or Merchant or Trades' Houses, then, and in all such cases, the persons so elected as such deacons convener, deans of guild, or other office-bearers, shall always be, and continue trustees and managers of such charities or institutions, whether such persons

shall hereafter be members of council or not: And the town councils shall in no such case have power to elect, from their own body, any other trustees or managers in place of such deacons, conveners, deans of guild, or other officers. Provided always, that in any burgh in which trades councillors or merchant councillors are, or may be, *ex officio*, trustees or directors of any such institutions or charities, the convenery or Trades' House, and the guildry or Merchant House, in such burghs, shall elect an equal number from their own bodies respectively, to be such trustees or directors, anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding."*

The first part of this clause was framed with a view to the hospitals of Edinburgh; and the proviso at its close was framed by the Trades' House deputation, with a view to Hutchesons' Hospital in Glasgow. The proviso was moved by Lord Rosslyn, and handed to and adopted by Lord Brougham, who added it to the clause.

The proviso beginning with the words, "provided always," was intended to be placed before the words, "and the town councils." The effect of this relative position would have been to prohibit the town council appointing trustees from their own body, instead of the trustees or managers to be elected by the Trades' House and Merchant House. The proviso was misplaced by the reference mark made by Lord Brougham, and the clause does not hang well together. According to the ordinary rules of construction, however, it is sufficient for its object, or it is wholly unintelligible.

The thirteen merchant councillors, and the twelve trades councillors were, *ex officio*, trustees of the charity, along with the magistrates, dean of guild, and deacon convener, all of whom were members of the merchant rank and trades rank of burgesses, and the ministers. The proviso evidently confers upon the Merchant House and Trades' House right to elect an equal number from their own bodies, instead of the councillors, to act along with the ministers; and the prohibition that

* 8 & 4 William IV., chap. 76, sec. 28.;

the councillors should in no such case have power to elect any other trustees, would, if it had followed the proviso as intended, have made the clause complete.

If the clause, as it exists in the Act, does not admit of this interpretation, it is useless and unmeaning.

The rule for construing statutes, requires that their language shall not be construed so as to be unmeaning, while it is possible to give practical effect to it. The obvious meaning is, that as the founders of the charity had specially set apart their private fortunes for the benefit of the burgesses of Glasgow, and the widows and children of burgesses, and had vested the management in the town council, at the time that this council was composed of thirteen merchant burgesses and twelve trades burgesses, the Merchant House, as the board of directors of the one class, and the Trades' House, as the board of directors of the other, should elect an equal number of their respective ranks to be trustees and patrons of the charity, to carry out the obvious intentions of the founders; and that the council should not elect such trustees.

It cannot be doubted that those two Houses would send as respectable and faithful patrons to manage the hospital, as the town council now send; and that the charity under them, in conjunction with the ministers of Glasgow, would have a better chance of being conducted, undisturbed by the party heats and bickerings of local politics, which occur in the town council, and the hostile feelings engendered by disappointments in the race for civic honours.

Under those views the Trades' House elected twelve of their number to be trustees of the hospital, on behalf of the trades rank; but the town council having got possession of the charity, intimated their determination to keep possession.

The members of the Trades' House of the time, were satisfied with what had been accomplished in other respects; became unwilling to enter upon litigation with the council, to have their right vindicated; and satisfied themselves with entering a protest.

The directors of the Merchant House, on the other hand, were then generally of the same party, which had got possession of the town council, and kept it for several years after the Reform Act passed. The question, therefore, although raised, was not brought to issue, and the clause has been allowed to remain ineffective and useless.

Having secured the right to elect their deacon convener; his right to sit in the town council as a constituent member, with all his former privileges; and their right to elect directors and representatives to all institutions formerly enjoyed by them; having secured the enactment that no person shall be a councillor who is not a burgess of Glasgow, and in that capacity a contributor to the funds of either the Merchant House or Trades' House; and having secured an absolute right to enact bye-laws, without interference by the town council, the Trades' House immediately enacted bye-laws suitable to those altered, and greatly improved circumstances.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE HOUSE.

1. THE right of the deacons and visitor to nominate assistants in the House, shall cease, and the qualified freeman of each incorporation, shall annually, and at the same meeting at which they shall elect their deacon or visitor, or within eight days thereafter, elect, by direct vote, their representatives to the House; and shall report their election to the clerk of the House.*

2. It shall be competent to any incorporation to re-elect all or any of their representatives.†

3. The deacon and visitor, and the last deacon and last visitor,

* 17th September, 1833.

† *Ibid.*

shall be of the number of representatives from the respective incorporations.*

4. Upon the second Wednesday of October annually, the House, consisting of the whole persons who shall have been members during the year preceding, and until that day, along with the newly elected deacons and visitor, shall meet, and by direct vote of the whole persons then assembled, elect from among the persons who had been members of the House during the preceding year, one to be deacon convener of the trades, and another to be collector to the House for the ensuing year; and it shall be competent to re-elect to either of these offices.†

5. Upon the completion of this election, those persons who had been members of the House during the preceding year, shall become disqualified, and shall cease to be members, unless they shall have been re-elected, or otherwise qualified under these regulations.‡

6. Upon the day after the election of the deacon convener, the House shall meet, and by direct vote, without the intervention of leets, elect the four dean of guild councilmen, of the craft rank, or guild lymers, the directors or managers of all institutions to which the House is entitled to send directors or managers, and the other office-bearers of the House.§

7. No person shall be eligible as a representative in the House, unless he is a duly admitted freeman of, and entitled to hold office in, the incorporation to be represented by him, duly enrolled upon the last qualified roll of that incorporation, and in the occupancy of a dwelling-house or place of business within the parliamentary district of Glasgow, specified in the Act 2d and 3d William IV., "to amend the representation of the people of Scotland," or within any part of the royalty of Glasgow, not comprehended by that district.||

8. Members of the incorporations of maltmen and gardeners shall continue to be eligible as representatives of their respective incorporations, although not resident in, or in the occupancy of a place of business within that district.¶

* 17th September, 1883. † *Ibid.* ‡ *Ibid.* § *Ibid.* || *Ibid.* ¶ *Ibid.*

9. Freemen of the incorporation of dyers and bonnet-makers, duly enrolled upon the last qualified roll of that incorporation, not subject to any disqualification, shall be qualified to be elected to hold office in that incorporation, and to represent the same in the House, although not resident, or in possession of a place of business within the royalty, or parliamentary district of Glasgow.*

10. A freeman who is duly enrolled upon the last qualified roll of the incorporation, to be represented by him, and is entered as a burgess of that particular craft, and is in the occupancy of a dwelling-house, or a place of business, within the parliamentary district of Glasgow, specified in the Act 2d and 3d William IV., chap. 65, "to amend the representation of the people in Scotland," or within any part of the ancient royalty of Glasgow, not comprehended by that district, shall be qualified to hold office in his incorporation, and to be elected and to sit as a representative of his incorporation in this House, while he continues to possess those qualifications; and in so far varies and alters the seventh bye-law, enacted upon 17th September, 1833, and the ancient law of the House—members of the incorporations of maltmen and gardeners, under the ancient law, and dyers and bonnet-makers, under the bye-law of 7th October, 1833, being qualified to be elected, and to sit as representatives in the House, although not resident, or in possession of a place of business within the royalty or parliamentary district of Glasgow.†

11. All vacancies which shall occur in the representation of the House, by the death or resignation of the representative, or otherwise, shall be filled up, by election, by the incorporation represented; the election to proceed at a general meeting of the trade called for the purpose.‡

12. Each incorporation shall, in reporting the election of a representative to the House, certify in the minute of election, whether the person elected is a trades burgess of

* 7th October, 1833.

† 9th October, 1835.

‡ 21st May, 1838.

Glasgow, or has paid to the House the entry-money of two guineas.*

13. The several deacons, and the visitor and representatives of the several incorporations, shall, before being received or qualified as members of the House, exhibit to the House, or to the deacon convener and clerk of the House, their burgess ticket of the craft rank, or, if a merchant burgess, the receipt for payment of two guineas to the House.†

CHAPTER XXXVII.

THE DEACON CONVENER.

1. It is agreed and contracted that yearly, in time coming, there shall be a deacon convener, who shall ever be of the rank of craftsmen and their assistants, who shall yearly be chosen by the deacons of the crafts and their assistants, and is to be one of the most wise and worthy amongst the said craftsmen and their assistants; and the deacon convener shall not bear office above two years together, and shall always be an ordinary councillor of the town's great council, and have a principal key of the town's charter chest to keep, and shall be sworn faithful in his office. He shall convene all the deacons of crafts and their assistants, at such times as occasion shall require, and shall judge betwixt them, and any of them, in matters pertaining to the crafts and callings; and shall make Acts and statutes for good order among them, with the advice of the rest of the deacons and their assistants.‡

2. Each member of the House, shall direct his discourse to the deacon convener only; and members of the House at meetings shall not direct their discourse to one another, or

* 28th September, 1849.

† 21st April, 1857.

‡ Letter of Guildry, sec. 40, Appendix, No. 9.

interrupt one another in speaking to the deacon convener; and each member transgressing the premises, shall be turned out of the House, and shall have no vote therein until he shall pay one shilling to the collector for the use of the poor of the House.*

3. The person who shall this day be elected deacon convener, and all ensuing conveners, shall wear and use a black velvet upper coat, at all public meetings and appearances, and as oft as such deacon convener shall think proper; and for encouraging the deacon convener for wearing such habit, and towards the expense thereof, the House ordains their collector, present and to come, to pay out of the House funds, the sum of fifteen pounds sterling to the deacon convener after his election, and to every ensuing convener the like sum; and declare the deacon convener is to have no further demand off the House, although he be continued two years in office, on account of the said velvet coat: and in case he do not wear the said velvet coat, he is to have no claim to the foresaid sum.†

N.B.—This bye-law seems obsolete. No deacon convener has worn a velvet coat for sixty years at least, and the £15 has not been paid, under the very prudent enactment, that he should not get the money unless he wore the coat. The city corporation of Glasgow has a similar bye-law, for a velvet coat to the provost, but it was not guarded by a similar condition, and at one time it was not unusual for the provost to claim and get the money, without figuring in the velvet.

4. The deacon convener, and his successors in office, shall wear a gold chain and medal, as the badge of his office, and the same shall be handed down from convener to convener, and the expense of the same shall be paid out of the funds of the House. The arms of the several incorporations shall be engraved on one side of the medal, and some other device shall be put on the other side.‡

5. In case of the death of a deacon convener in office, the immediate preceding convener in life shall, within forty-eight

* 15th November, 1742.

† 9th October, 1751.

‡ 31st December, 1766.

hours of the death, convene his House, who are to appoint a new meeting of their members, to be convened and properly warned, not under four or above eight days' distance from the former diet, whereof the provost is to be acquainted.*

N.B.—A leet of three was elected at this meeting to be submitted to the council; but now a deacon convener would be elected instead of this leet.

6. The deacon convener shall have a deliberative, as well as the casting vote, in case of equality, at all meetings of the House.† By a bye-law, enacted on 7th May, 1728, the deacon convener had a casting vote only.

The deacon convener is, *ex officio*,—

1. A Member of the Town Council of Glasgow.
2. A Member of the Trust for Improving the Navigation of the River Clyde.
3. A Member of the Police Board of the City.
4. A Patron of Hutchesons' Hospital.
5. A Director of the Royal Infirmary.
6. A Director of the Lunatic Asylum.
7. A Director of the Asylum for the Blind.
8. A Justice of the Peace for Lanarkshire.
9. A Trustee upon several of the Turnpike Roads leading into the city.
10. A Trustee on the Statute Labour of the County of Lanark.
11. A Commissioner for the Houses of Refuge.
12. A Director of the Old Man's Friend Society.

* Minute of Town Council, 14th April, 1748. Death of Francis Crawford, Convener, 28th November, 1765.

† 28th September, 1849.

ROLL OF PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN DEACON CONVENER OF THE
TRADES OF GLASGOW FROM 1604 TO 1857.

	Elected in
Duncan Sempill, .....Skipper,.....	1604.
John Braidwood, .....Cordiner,	1605-1606.
Ninian Anderson,.....Cordiner,	1607-1608.
Thomas Morrison,.....Cooper,	1609-1610.
Ninian Anderson, .....Cordiner,	1611.
Thomas Morrison,.....Cooper,	1612.
Patrick Maxwell, .....Tailor,	1613-1614.
James Fisher, .....Maltman,	1615-1616.
Patrick Maxwell, .....Tailor,	1617-1618.
John Braidwood, .....Cordiner,	1619.
Thomas Morrison,.....Cooper,	1620.
John Peadie .....Skinner,.....	1621.
Walter Douglas, .....Maltman,.....	1622.
John Peadie, .....Skinner,.....	1623.
David Shearer, .....Cooper,	1624.
William Neilson, .....Maltman,	1625.
Ninian Anderson, ... ..Cordiner,	1626-1627.
William Neilson, .....Maltman,	1628-1629.
J Anderson, .....Cordiner,	1630-1631.
Ninian Anderson,.....Cordiner,	1632-1633.
Gavin Nisbet, .....Tailor,	1634.
Ninian Gilhazie, .....Maltman,	1635-1636.
Richard Allan, .....Tanner,.....	1637-1638.
Ninian Gilhazie, .....Maltman,	1639-1640.
William Neilson, .....Maltman,	1641-1642.
Menasses Lyle, .....Skinner,	1643-1644.
Ninian Gilhazie, .....Maltman,	1645.
Menasses Lyle, .....Skinner,	1646.
<i>N.B.</i> —From 1646 to 1648 there was much confusion in the elections, in consequence of the civil war, and the intervening displace- ment of the magistrates and town council- lors.	
Thomas Scott, .....Baker,	1647.

	Elected in
Menasses Lyle,	Skinner, .....1647.
W Lightbody,.....	Maltman, .....1648-1649.
Peter Johnston,.....	Tailor, .....1650.
W Lightbody,.....	Maltman, .....1651.
Menasses Lyle,	Skinner, .....1652.
Menasses Lyle,	Skinner, .....1653-1654.
Walter Neilson,.....	Maltman, .....1655-1656.
Menasses Lyle,	Skinner, .....1657.
N.B.—Election deferred at the desire of His Highness the Lord Protector.	
Patrick Bryce,.....	Weaver, .....1658.
John Buchanan,.....	Weaver, .....1659.
Menasses Lyle,	Skinner, .....1660-1661.
John Miller,.....	Tailor, .....1662-1663.
Walter Nielson,.....	Maltman, .....1664-1665.
John Miller,.....	Tailor, .....1666-1667.
Menasses Lyle,	Skinner, .....1668.
William Wallace,	Maltman, .....1669-1670.
James Ferrie,.....	Hammerman, .....1671.
Patrick Bryce,	Maltman, .....1672-1673.
William Wallace,.....	Maltman, .....1674.
James Ferrie,	Hammerman, .....1675-1676.
William Watson,.....	Tailor, .....1677-1678.
James Ferrie,.....	Hammerman, .....1679-1680.
Alexander Ross,	Wright, .....1681.
Robert Telfer,	Hammerman, .....1682.
John Wallace,	Maltman, .....1683.
John Smith,.....	Hammerman, .....1684-1685.
John Wallace,	Maltman, .....1686-1687.
John Wardrop,	Cordiner, .....1688.
John Gilchrist,.....	Tailor, .....1689-1690.
John Wardrop,	Cordiner, .....1691.
Simon Tennant,.....	Tailor, .....1692-1693.
George Nish,.....	Wright, .....1694-1695.
Simon Tennant,.....	Tailor, .....1696-1697.
John Wardrop,	Cordiner, .....1698-1699.
Simon Tennant,.....	Tailor, .....1700-1701.
Thomas Hamilton,	Tailor, .....1702-1703.

	Elected in
George Robertson,.....	Tailor,.....1704-1705.
George Buchanan,.....	Maltman,.....1706-1707.
John Brown,.....	Cordiner,.....1708-1709.
Matthew Gilmour,.....	Hammerman,.....1710-1711.
John Graham,.....	Tailor,.....1712-1713.
Stephen Crawford,.....	Tailor,.....1714-1715.
Matthew Gilmour,.....	Hammerman,.....1716-1717.
John Armour,.....	Tailor,.....1718-1719.
Matthew Gilmour,.....	Hammerman,.....1720-1721.
James Mitchell,.....	Maltman,.....1722-1723.
John Armour,.....	Tailor,.....1724-1725.
James Mitchell,.....	Maltman,.....1726.
Robert Reid,.....	Wright,.....1727-1728.
John Clarke,.....	Tailor,.....1729-1730.
John Craig,.....	Hammerman,.....1731-1732.
Walter Lang,.....	Hammerman,.....1733.
Robert Robertson,.....	Maltman,.....1734.
James Drew,.....	Maltman,.....1735-1736.
Thomas Wodrop,.....	Maltman,.....1737-1738.
Andrew Armour,.....	Tailor,.....1739-1740.
Robert Mackie,.....	Hammerman,.....1741-1742.
Thomas Scott,.....	Baker,.....1743-1744.
Matthew Gilmour,.....	Hammerman,.....1745-1746.
John Hamilton,.....	Hammerman,.....1747-1748.
Robert Finlay,.....	Cordiner,.....1749-1750.
James Buchanan,.....	Tailor,.....1751-1752.
James Clarke,.....	Tailor,.....1753-1754.
George Nisbet,.....	Wright,.....1755-1756.
J. Wotherford,.....	Hammerman,.....1757-1758.
Daniel Munro,.....	Tailor,.....1759-1760.
Duncan Niven,.....	Baker,.....1761-1762.
James Clarke,.....	Tailor,.....1763-1764.
Francis Crawford,.....	Wright,.....1765.

N.B.—Mr. Crawford died in office, and his funeral was attended by the members of the Trades' House, and the freemen of the fourteen incorporations.

John Jamieson,.....Skinner,.....1766.

		Elected in
George Buchanan,.....	Maltman,.....	1767-1768.
Walter Lang,.....	Baker,.....	1769-1770.
William Craig,.....	Wright,.....	1771-1772.
William Ewing,.....	Baker,.....	1773-1774.
John Craig,.....	Baker,.....	1775-1776.
Duncan Niven,.....	Barber,.....	1777-1778
John Jamieson,.....	Skinner,.....	1779-1780.
R Auchincloss,....	Cooper,.....	1781-1782.
Robert Mann,.....	Wright,.....	1783-1784.
Ninian Glen,.....	Wright,.....	1785-1786.
John Tennent,.....	Maltman,.....	1787-1788.
John M'Aslan,.....	Gardener,.....	1789-1790.
James M'Lehose,.....	Maltman,.....	1791-1792.
W Auchincloss,....	Cooper,.....	1793-1794.
Robert Robertson,.....	Cooper,.....	1795-1796.
Robert Waddell,.....	Wright,.....	1797-1798.
Archibald Newbigging,...	Weaver,.....	1799-1800.
John Morrison,.....	Wright,.....	1801-1802.
George Lyon,.....	Hammerman,.....	1803-1804.
Robert Austin,.....	Gardener,.....	1805-1806.
William Brand,.....	Dyer,.....	1807-1808.
James Cleland,.....	Wright,.....	1809-1810.
Basil Ronald,.....	Skinner,.....	1811-1812.
Walter Ferguson,.....	Barber,.....	1813-1814.
Robert Ferrie,.....	Wright,.....	1815-1816.
John Graham,.....	Baker,.....	1817-1818.
Robert Hood,.....	Cooper,.....	1819-1820.
James Hunter,.....	Maltman,.....	1821-1822.
William M'Tyer,.....	Cordiner,.....	1823-1824.
William Rodger,.....	Wright,.....	1825-1826.
William M'Lean,.....	Dyer,.....	1827-1828.
John Alston,.....	Weaver,.....	1829-1830.
Archibald M'Lellan,.....	Hammerman,.....	1831-1832.
James Graham,.....	Wright,.....	1833.
Archibald M'Lellan,.....	Hammerman,.....	1834.
James Graham,.....	Wright,.....	1835.
Thomas Neilson,.....	Flesher,.....	1836-1837.
John Neil,.....	Weaver,.....	1838-1839.

	Elected in
George Dick,	Skinner,.....1840-1841.
Andrew Fowler,.....	Gardener,.....1842-1843.
Thomas Brownlie,	Mason,.....1844-1845.
John M'Callum,.....	Hammerman,..... 1846.
John Stewart,	Cooper, .....1847-1848.
William York,.....	Mason,.....1849-1850.
David Yuile,.....	Maltman,.....1851-1852.
James Craig,.....	Cordiner, .....1853-1854.
James Wilson,.....	Wright, .....1855-1856.
John Morrison,	Hammerman,.....1857.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

THE COLLECTOR.

1. "THE deacon convener, with advice of the rest of the deacons and their assistants, shall have power to elect collectors, one or more, for the gathering in of the rents, annuals, and duties pertaining to their hospital, who shall be accountable to the deacon convener, and the rest of the deacons and their assistants, for his intromissions, upon eight days' warning, as he shall be required."*

2. The collector's accounts were kept in Scots money until 1744; and since 18th September that year, they have been kept in sterling money.

3. The collectors hereafter to be chosen to the House, shall at no time allow more than sixty pounds sterling, of the House's money, to remain in their hands at one and the same time; and whenever they are possessed of money belonging to the House, exceeding the said sum, they shall immediately lodge the excess with one of the banking companies in Glasgow, in name of the convener and collector for the time being, for such interest as

* Letter of Guildry, § 42.

can be got therefor—the money lodged to be drawn out, by drafts by the convener and collector, from time to time, as the affairs may require.*

4. Every collector to be hereafter elected by the House, shall find security, by two cautioners, to the satisfaction of the House, for the faithful discharge of his duties, to the extent of five hundred pounds.†

5. The standing committee for examining and reporting upon the collector's accounts, shall hereafter consist, of the deacon convener, the late deacon convener, the collector, the late collector, and four of the deacons of last year in rotation.‡

6. The collector of the House shall, in all time coming, keep a cash book, in which shall be duly entered all his cash transactions, for the House. The cash book shall be supplied by the House, shall be kept by and delivered to the collectors successively, shall be the property of the House, and shall be exhibited at all times, when the deacon convener or the House shall desire exhibition of the same.§

7. The nature of the security for the various sums due to the House, on bond, shall be set forth in all future accounts.||

8. The collector's account, excluding the names of debtors and pensioners, shall be printed and circulated among the members annually.¶

* 17th September, 1782, and 16th September, 1806.

† 12th September, 1839. ‡ 1st October, 1838.

§ 15th October, 1846. || 8th October, 1834. ¶ 15th October, 1835.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

THE CLERK.

THE following gentlemen were clerks to the House during the periods subjoined :—

	Elected.	Died.
Alexander Graham,	From 1607	1633
William Wier,	—	1633-1671
George Anderson,	—	1671
The volume containing the records of the House, from 1st January, 1678, till 14th September, 1713, is wanting.		
John Sym continued clerk in		1713-1744
John Wardrop united with John Sym as clerk on 20th September, 1743—the said John Sym to enjoy the fial and hail emoluments.		
John Wardrop,	—	1744-1772
He to satisfy John Sym's executors.		
John Wilson,	—	1772-1790
James Mathie, elected assistant clerk.*		
James Mathie elected clerk,†.....	—	1790-1795
Benjamin Mathie,	—	1795-1831
Resolved, That the person to be elected clerk, shall, from and after his election to, and while he shall fill that office, be disqualified from holding the office of clerk to any of the incorporated trades.‡		
That the person to be elected clerk, shall also be thereby elected factor upon the Gorbal lands, and shall, in consequence of that appointment, find security to the satisfaction of the House, to the extent of £1,000.§		
George Crawford elected clerk,	—	1831

* 16th September, 1789.

† 18th February, 1790.

‡ 29th July, 1831.

§ 5th August, 1831.

CHAPTER XL.

THE OFFICER.

1. THE deacon convener shall, with advice of the rest of the deacons and their assistants, have power to choose an officer, who shall be authorized to poind and distrenzie, being accompanied with ane town-officer, for putting his action in execution.*

His duties shall be the following : †—

2. To deliver cards for all the meetings of the House and its committees, carry the books to and from those meetings, and attend the same, kindle the fires, and ring the bell. †

3. To wait upon the deacon convener and collector, every lawful day, for instructions upon the business of the House. †

4. To take charge of the Hall buildings in Glassford Street, and protect them from harm ; keep a time-book, in which he shall enter the time of all tradesmen employed in repairing any part of that property ; keep the keys of the halls, kitchen, and rooms ; sweep, wash, and otherwise clean the lobbies, stairs, and floors of the halls, kitchen, rooms, and water-closets ; clean the whole windows at least once every two months ; keep an inventory of, and be responsible for, the whole furniture and utensils ; and clean and preserve the whole. †

5. To aid and assist the collector or the building committee, in letting the halls, and collecting the charges for the same, which he shall report and pay to the collector daily. †

6. To sweep, wash, and otherways clean the school-rooms, and kindle the fires therein. †

7. To perform all other necessary duties connected with the business of the House, which the convener or the collector shall desire him to do. †

8. For the proper and efficient discharge of those duties, the officer shall be bound to devote his whole time and attention to

* Letter of Guildry, 1605, § 40.

† 8th November, 1842.

them, and shall not be engaged in any trade or employment whatever, without the special permission of the House, to be given annually.*

9. The officer shall have the dwelling-house at present occupied by Andrew Rae, or any of the other houses or shops in the buildings, which the committee or the House shall from time to time appoint, free of rent, with coal for his house, also free, but without candles or gas—and a salary of one hundred and twenty-five pounds, in full of clothes, and all former emoluments and accustomed perquisites from the House, or the incorporations, or the members of either. †

10. He shall, out of that salary, and for that remuneration, pay for and provide the necessary assistance of every kind, whether for attendance, cleaning, or washing, and more particularly the assistance for which an account of petty charges has hitherto been periodically paid to the officer. ‡

11. The necessary cloths, brushes, and implements of cleaning, shall be provided for the officer; but he shall not be permitted to purchase these, or any furnishings whatever, or to employ any tradesman, without a written order from the collector. §

12. No charge shall be made by the officer for placing or removing the seats at meetings, for which any of the halls or kitchen shall be let, or for cleaning afterwards, excepting when such meetings are prolonged after twelve o'clock at night, requiring his late attendance, in which cases he shall be allowed to charge, for that extra labour, at the rate of two shillings for every hour, or part of an hour, the meeting is prolonged after twelve o'clock at night. ||

13. In addition to the duties imposed under the minute of 8th November, 1842, the officer shall take charge of the unfueled steadings in Tradeston, belonging to the Trades' House and incorporations, and take care that they are not encroached upon. ¶

* 8th November, 1842.

† *Ibid.*

‡ 25th September, 1845.

§ 14th November, 1854.

|| 8th November, 1842.

¶ 25th September, 1845.

14. The salary of the officer shall not be paid in advance, but shall be paid quarterly.*

15. The officer of the House shall find caution, to the extent of £200, that he shall faithfully account for, and pay over every sum which he shall receive on account of the Trades' House of Glasgow.†

CHAPTER XLI.

MEETINGS OF THE HOUSE.

1. THE deacon convener shall convene all the deacons of the crafts, and their assistants, at such times as occasion shall require.‡

2. The whole members of the House shall be warned forty-eight hours before any meeting, except in extraordinary cases, when immediate despatch of business is requisite.§

3. No money shall be voted from the funds of the House exceeding £20, at the first meeting: the proposal shall lie on the table until the following meeting.||

4. The late convener and the present collector, shall occupy the chairs to the right and left of the deacon convener, hitherto occupied by the trades bailies.¶

5. The convener shall exercise a sound discretion, in summoning the House, at such hour as he shall consider most convenient.**

6. No meeting of the House shall be called without forty-eight hours' notice to the members; and the cards of invitation shall set forth the business for which the meeting is called;

* 10th October, 1844.

† Letter of Guildry, § 40.

‡ 15th September, 1829.

** 7th March, 1836.

† 10th October, 1849, and 24th April, 1857.

§ 30th December, 1777, and 3d May, 1839.

¶ 10th October, 1833.

reserving always to the House to take into consideration any other business at present competent at a first meeting.*

N.B.—Since this bye-law was enacted, the practice has prevailed of members giving notice at a meeting, of any motion intended to be made at the next meeting. This is done to enable the clerk to state the motion on the card calling the next meeting of the House; but there is no bye-law which requires the member to give this notice at a meeting. It is enough that notice of the motion is entered upon the card summoning the meeting at which it is to be made.

7. Fifteen members shall be a quorum of the House, and it shall not be lawful to proceed with any business whatever, without the attendance and presence of that number. †

8. Representatives elected, who shall appear to accept and qualify, while a vote is being taken, shall not be allowed to qualify, until after the vote shall have been completed. ‡

9. A meeting of the House shall be held in the month of February, May, September, October, and November, respectively, and at such other time as the deacon convener shall think proper, or shall be duly required to summon one. §

10. The deacon convener shall be bound to summon a meeting of the House, to consider any lawful subject, upon receiving a written requisition, stating the object of the proposed meeting, subscribed by six qualified members of the House; and if such meeting shall not be summoned within four days of the time of presenting the requisition, the members who subscribed it shall be entitled to summon the meeting, upon giving three days' notice and stating its object. ||

11. All meetings of the House shall be held within the Trades' Hall buildings in Glassford Street, unless those buildings shall have been destroyed by fire, or shall be under repair, or some other impediment to holding the meeting in them shall exist, in which case the meeting shall be held in such place, within

* 3d May, 1839.

† 30th August, 1841; 11th November, 1845.

‡ 12th October, 1843.

§ 21st April, 1857.

|| 28th September, 1849.

Glasgow, as the deacon convener shall consider most suitable and convenient.*

12. The meetings of the House, for electing the deacon convener, collector, and dean of guild lymers, and for filling up the various trusts, shall be held at 12 o'clock noon, in place of ten forenoon, as heretofore.

13. In the event of the votes of the House, at the election of either the convener, the collector, or any director or office-bearer, shall be distributed among more than two candidates, and that none of the candidates has a majority of the votes given, the person having the lowest number, shall be thrown out of the nomination, and a new vote shall be taken upon the others, until one of them shall have a majority of the votes given; and that person having a majority of the gross number of votes given, shall be held to be duly elected.†

14. All bye-laws, enacted, or to be enacted, by any incorporation, shall not be ratified or confirmed by the House, at the meeting at which they shall be first presented for approbation, but shall lie over for the consideration of the next, or any subsequent, meeting.‡

The following are the stated meetings of the House:—

1. On the second Wednesday of October, to elect the deacon convener and the collector.

2. On the Thursday following, to elect the dean of guild, councillors, or lymers, of the craft rank, directors of public institutions, and office-bearers.

3. On the second Tuesday of November, to elect two trustees, under the local Acts for improving the River Clyde.

4. During February, for any business which may occur.

5. During May, for any business which may occur.

6. Within ten days after the first Friday which occurs after 15th September, to receive and qualify the deacons elected on that Friday, and the report by the committee on the collector's account.

* 28th September, 1849.

† 7th October, 1833.

‡ 18th November, 1833.

CHAPTER XLII.

ENTRY-MONEY AND QUALIFICATION OF MEMBERS.

1. EVERY burgess dwelling and having his residence within this town, and so has borne and bears burthen within the same, shall pass guild brother, for paying a merk at his entry to the dean of guild, with forty pennies to the hospital of his calling.*

2. Every guild brother's son, that desires to be guild brother, shall pay at his entry, for his guildry, twenty shillings, with five shillings to the hospital of his own calling.†

3. Every guild brother's daughter, that marries a freeman burgess of this burgh, shall pay at his entry, for his guildry, twenty shillings, with five shillings to the hospital of his calling.‡

4. Every man out of town, whether merchant or craftsman, shall pay for his guildry, after he is made burgess, thirty pounds Scots, and to the hospital of his calling thirteen shillings and four pennies.§

5. Whatever person, who is not presently burgess and freeman of this burgh, and enters hereafter burgess gratis, shall pay for his guildry forty pounds money, with forty shillings to the hospital of his calling.||

6. The hail sums that shall happen to be gotten, in any time hereafter, for entries as guild brother, shall be divided in this form, viz. :—All that enter guild brother as a merchant, or any of their assistants, the money shall be applied for the weal of the merchants' hospital, and their decayed brethren, or to any other good or pious use, which may tend to the advancing the common weal of this town, which shall be distributed by the dean of guild, with the advice of the merchant council, and such other of the merchant rank as he shall choose for that

* Letter of Guildry, § 13.

§ *Ibid.*, § 20.

† *Ibid.*, § 15.

‡ *Ibid.*, § 21.

‡ *Ibid.*, § 16.

effect. And all that is gotten and received from any craftsmen, and their assistants, who shall enter guild brother, shall be applied to their hospital, and decayed brethren of the craftsmen, or to any other good and pious use, which may tend to the advancement of the common weal of the burgh, and that by the deacon convener, with advice of the rest of the deacons.*

7. All burgesses that enter hereafter freemen, and a simple burges, if he gives up his name to be a merchant, or any of their assistants, shall pay to the hospital of his calling five merks money; and if he be a craftsman, or any of their assistants, he shall pay to the crafts' hospital five merks money: and all burgesses who enter hereafter gratis, and remaining a simple burges, shall pay to the hospital of his calling ten merks money.†

8. No tradesman nor craftsman, that is not guild brother, shall be deacon convener, deacon of craft, visitor, collector or master of craft, or member of the Trades' House, neither give any vote at the election of the deacon convener, deacon or visitor, collector or master of any craft.‡

9. No tradesman, though a burges, unless he is also guild brother, shall have vote in the election of any office-bearer, in any trade, or in any other affair in the trade whatsoever.§

10. Any person who is a burges of the burgh, either as burges son, burges son-in-law, or as serving his apprenticeship with a burges, who shall apply to the House for the benefit of the guildry, shall have the said benefit, upon paying in to the collector of the House, for the use of their poor, the sum of twenty-four pounds Scots money.||

11. And empowers the deacon convener, and collector, and four of the deacons, and any other members of the House whom the convener shall please to call, to give consent to the admitting such persons guild brothers, as shall apply therefor,

* Letter of Guildry, § 22.

† 18th June, 1705.

‡ 5th September, 1732.

† *Ibid.*, § 29.

§ 8th August, 1732.

in terms of the above Act, and for payment of the sum therein mentioned.*

The sum of twenty-four pounds Scots, thus appointed to be paid, is exactly two pounds sterling; and the records of the city show that this sum has been paid to the Trades' House regularly from 1732, by every person who entered a burghess of the trades rank at the far hand.

The following table is entered in the council books, according to which the division of the sum paid at entering burghess since 1732 has been regulated :—

	Amount of Burghess and Guildry Fine.	To the Town when either Merchant or Trades Burghess.	FOR THE GUILDRY.			
			To the Merchant House, when Merchant Burghess.		To the Trades' House when Trades Burghess.	
	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	
Merchant at far hand, . .	7 18 3	2 18 3	5 0 0	.....	.....
Tradesman at far hand, .	4 18 3	2 18 3	.....	2 0 0	.....

When the entrant enters as a merchant burghess, no sum is paid to the Trades' House; and when he enters as a trades burghess, no sum is paid to the Merchant House.

In former times the entrant appeared before the dean of guild and his council, if he desired to enter a merchant burghess; and before the deacon convener and the deacons, if he desired to enter a crafts burghess, and paid for the guildry, by paying the guildry fine to the Merchant House or the Trades' House, and thereafter he paid the burghess fine to the city corporation. This practice, however, was found inconvenient, and an arrangement was made, that the town clerk should collect the whole fees, at issuing the burghess ticket, and that he should pay to the Merchant House and Trades' House the proportion due to each, as the guildry fine, under deduction of 5 per cent. for his trouble. This practice continues to the present day.

On 25th September, 1856, the town clerks accounted for

* 5th September, 1732.

£124 15s. 8½d., and on 28th September, 1857, for £268 8s. 6d., as the amounts of sums received by them, from persons who entered as burgesses and guild brethren, during the years preceding those dates; and paid £57 16s. 0½d., and £139 1s. 2d. as the proportions of burgess fines falling to the magistrates and town council; £28 19s. 11½d., and £27 5s. 6d. as the guildry fines falling to the Merchant House; and £37 19s. 8½d., and £102 1s. 10d. as the guildry fines falling to the Trades' House.

The sums so paid to the Trades' House, before the abolition of the exclusive privileges, varied from £50 to £261 a-year.

The practice of several of the incorporations became rather loose in admitting members about 1820. At this time the population of the city had greatly increased; the suburbs had become populous, and the exclusive privileges of trading, which extended over the burgh, did not extend over the suburbs. Prosecutions for carrying on trade within the burgh, without having entered a burgess, were frequently adopted by the dean of guild; and prosecutions for encroaching upon the exclusive privileges of the incorporations, were often adopted by the incorporations individually, who were encroached upon, to compel the offending tradesmen to enter. The deacon convener, or the Trades' House, however, never prosecuted.

The persons prosecuted were often poor, and the incorporations were sometimes satisfied upon getting their own entry-money, and entered them as members, without inquiring whether they were either burgesses or guild brethren. At other times the incorporations did not actually enter those persons as members, but accepted a sum as hush-money, and allowed them to carry on the trade within the burgh, without insisting that they should enter with either the town as burgesses, or with the House as guild brethren.

To correct this loose practice, the House enacted the following bye-law:—"That none of the fourteen incorporated trades, directly or indirectly, take or receive any money from any person or persons, to authorize them to carry on business

within the limits of the city, until such time as they shall first respectively have produced their burgess certificate as freemen of the town.”*

This resolution partly corrected the evil; but the population and wealth of the city increased; and the wealth of the House and incorporations having also greatly increased, many merchant burgesses, gentlemen who had paid £2 18s. 3d. to the town, and £5 and £10 10s. to the Merchant House, became desirous to enter with some of the incorporated trades.

To do this lawfully, it became necessary for them to renounce their burgess-ship of the merchant rank, pay £2 18s. 3d. again to the magistrates and town council, and £2 to the Trades' House, to become burgesses and guildrymen of the craft rank.

This was evidently an obnoxious course; and some of the incorporations construed the above bye-law of 1824, as entitling them to recognize the merchant burgess ticket, as “a burgess certificate,” proving that the holder was “a freeman of the town;” and they accordingly entered a merchant burgess, as a freeman of their incorporation, and allowed him to vote in the trade, but excluded him from holding office of any kind, as being merely a pendicle member.

Persons thus entered, were merchant burgesses, but were not guildrymen of the craft rank. They had not paid the guildry fine, or one shilling, to the Trades' House. Their burgess entry-money had gone wholly to the magistrates and town council, and their guildry fine to the Merchant House—not one farthing of either had reached the coffers of the Trades' House.

The expression, “burgess certificate as freeman of the town,” evidently meant a burgess ticket of the craft rank.

The Act 1466, chap. 12, enacted that “no man of craft use merchandise;” and the Act 1487 enacted, “that he who is craftsman, either forbear his merchandice or renounce his craft;” and the letter of guildry more broadly marked the distinction, by creating two classes of burgesses, making a larger guildry

* 14th September, 1824.

fine payable for the one class than for the other, and by placing the dean of guild at the head of the merchant rank, and the deacon convener at the head of the trades rank.

The looseness of the expression in the bye-law of 1824, however, increased the practice of one or two of the incorporations, in admitting a merchant burgess as a member of the incorporation, without having paid the guildry fine as a craftsman, or the entry-money to the Trades' House.

The exclusive privileges were abolished in 1847, by the Act 9th Victoria, chap. 17; and many persons believed that their abolition would lead to the decay of the incorporations.

The dean of guild and his council had previously resolved not to enforce the law, which required persons to enter before carrying on any trade of buying or selling, or any craft: and under those altered circumstances, the Trades' House enacted the following bye-laws:—

13. Merchant burgesses of Glasgow, and all other persons who are, or may become, members of any of the incorporated trades, may be admitted members of the convenery, upon paying two guineas to the Trades' House, and shall thereby become eligible for holding office in the Trades' House, and for the enjoyment of all other privileges of the convenery.*

14. It shall not be lawful to any incorporation, to admit or qualify any person as a member, unless such person shall be a trades burgess, or shall have paid two guineas to the Trades' House of entry-money to the convenery.†

Under these bye-laws several persons, holding burgess tickets as merchants, paid £2 2s. to the Trades' House, instead of the guildry fine of two pounds payable at entering as a trades burgess, and thereby became enabled lawfully to enter with any of the incorporated trades as guild brethren of the craft rank, and, at the same time, to retain their position as guild brethren of the merchant rank, and members of the Merchant House.

This was believed to be a liberal measure, by superseding the

* 28th September, 1849.

† *Ibid.*

old law, which prohibited a man from being a member of both ranks; and it was reciprocated by the dean of guild and Merchant House, who freely admitted burgesses of the craft rank, to be members of that corporation, without compelling them to pay a second guildry fine.

The Merchant House had, at different times, raised its entry-money of £5, first by adding to it £4, as the purchase-money of immunity from the payment of 4s. a-year of quarter accounts, and thereafter, by increasing that £4 to ten guineas, at which it now stands, in addition to the original payment of £5 as the guildry fine.

The above bye-law of the Trades' House added two shillings only to the original guildry fine of £2; and for payment of this two shillings, in addition to the original £2, a merchant burgess is enabled to avoid the forfeiture not only of the £5 and £10 10s. he paid to the Merchant House, and the £2 18s. 3d. he paid to the magistrates and council, at entering a burgess of that rank, but is allowed to retain his position as a member of the Merchant House, is enabled to become a guild brother of the craft rank, and to enjoy all the benefits of both ranks.

Much looseness, however, continued to prevail, in several of the incorporations, on the subject of admitting members; and, to correct the evils arising from the prevalence of different practices, in several of the incorporations, the House enacted the following bye-laws:—

15. It shall not be lawful to any incorporation, or to the deacon or masters thereof, to admit, enrol, or receive as a member, any person whatever who is not a burgess of Glasgow, either of the merchant rank or of the trades rank, and who does not, at his admission, prove the fact by exhibiting his ticket, or a proper certificate of burgess-ship.*

16. It shall not be lawful to any person who now is, or who shall be hereafter admitted, a member of any of the fourteen incorporations of Glasgow, to hold office as deacon or collector

* 21st April, 1857.

of the incorporation, or to be elected its representative in the Trades' House, or to be delegate on the Gorbals lands, or a director of the Trades' School, or a member of the committee for the management of the Trades' Hall buildings, or to be recommended as, or admitted or enrolled, a pensioner on the funds of the House, or to share in any way in its privileges, unless he is a burghess of Glasgow of the craft rank, of the class of the incorporation to be represented by him, or shall have paid, or shall pay, to the Trades' House two guineas, or such other sum as shall be exigible at the time, as the entry-money as a guild brother of the craft rank of that class.*

17. In the view of preserving a record of the persons who shall hereafter be admitted burghesses of the craft rank, and of merchant burghesses who are admitted guild brethren of that rank, by payment to the House of the foresaid entry-money, the town clerks shall, in accounting to the House for the sums paid to them as entry-money, be requested to give, in August yearly, a list of the names of every person who has entered a burghess of the craft rank, during the preceding year, stating in columns the trade for which he entered—whether as son, son-in-law, or apprentice of a freeman burghess, or at the far hand, and the entry-money and bucket-money paid by each.*

18. The clerk of the House shall enrol those names and all those particulars, and also the names of all merchant burghesses who shall enter guild brethren of the craft rank, by paying two guineas to the House, in a book, to be prepared and preserved as a record of the persons qualified to hold office in the Trades' House and the incorporations.

19. The several deacons, and the visitor, and representatives of the several incorporations, shall, before being received and qualified as members of the House, exhibit to the House or to the deacon convener and clerk of the House, their burghess ticket of the craft rank; or if a merchant burghess, the receipt for payment of the two guineas to the House.*

* 21st April, 1857.

CHAPTER XLIII.

REGULATING POWERS OF THE HOUSE.

“1. THE deacon convener shall convene all the deacons of crafts and their assistants, at such times as occasion shall require, and shall judge betwixt them and any of them, in matters pertaining to the crafts and callings, and shall make Acts and statutes for good order among them, with advice of the rest of the deacons and their assistants: Providing always that these Acts neither prejudice the common weal of this burgh, merchant rank, or their assistants, nor any privileges granted to any deacon of this burgh, by their letter of deaconry granted to them—which Acts shall be approven of by provost, bailies, and council.”*

The confirmation by parliament, in 1672,† of this clause, along with the other clauses of the letter of guildry, vested extensive powers in the deacon convener and Trades’ House. A jurisdiction was thereby created to decide and determine all questions and differences which might arise in matters pertaining to the crafts; and power was conferred on the House to make bye-laws for the incorporations, provided these should be confirmed by the magistrates and town council.

The Burgh Reform Act of 1833 relieved the Trades’ House from this control, on the part of the magistrates and town council. That statute enacted that—

“2. Any craft, trade, convenery of trades, or guildry, or Merchant House, or Trades’ House,” “shall be in all cases entitled to the free election, in such form as shall be regulated by them, of the said several office-bearers and other necessary officers, for the management of their affairs, without any interference or control whatsoever on the part of the town council or any member thereof.”‡

* Letter of Guildry, § 40.

† Charles II., Parl. 2, session 3, chap. 129.

‡ 3 and 4 William IV., chap. 76, § 21.

The proviso in the letter of guildry, that the Acts and statutes made by the convener, deacons, and their assistants, should be approved by the provost, bailies, and councillors, was thus set aside, and virtually repealed; and the right of the convener, deacons, and their assistants, to make Acts and statutes for good order, in matters pertaining to the crafts and callings, thus became independent of the town council.

The deacon convener, deacons, and their assistants, exercised the powers conferred by the letter of guildry from 1605 downwards. They did so under complaints, by hearing parties and deciding all disputed elections in the several incorporations, and thus enabled the latter to avoid the delay and escape the expense, of resorting to the Court of Session for having such disputes settled; and they did so as to bye-laws, sometimes by enacting bye-laws for the whole of the incorporations, and at other times by approving and enacting the bye-laws passed by an individual incorporation, applicable to its own affairs.

A detail, or even bare enumeration of the disputed elections thus decided by the House, during two centuries and a-half, would greatly exceed the limits of this sketch, and prove very uninteresting.

The following, however, are the existing bye-laws which were enacted by the House, and are still applicable to the fourteen incorporations:—

“ 3. Any difference that shall fall out in any particular trade, with respect to the management of their stock, election of their deacons, or other office-bearers, shall, in the first instance, be brought before the House to be determined; and for that end the deacon convener for the time shall, upon application made to him in writing, by the deacon of any trade wherein any such difference shall fall out, or by any private member pretended injured, convene the House for determining the said difference.”*

“ 4. Each party who shall prefer a complaint to the House, shall, with the said complaint, lodge with the collector one pound sterling; and each party complained on, shall, with his

* 15th September, 1726.

answers to such complaint, lodge the like sum with the collector; and the party losing the plea shall forfeit the sum lodged by him, for the use of the poor, and the party who shall gain the plea, shall have the twenty shillings lodged by him, returned to him.”*

“ 5. Authorize the convener, in all time coming, when any petition or complaint is presented to him, to give out the same to answer, without calling a meeting of the deacons and extraordinary members, so that the procedure may be ripe for deciding upon before a meeting is called.”†

“ 6. No person admitted, or that shall hereafter be admitted, freeman with any of the trades of this burgh, and that has received, or shall hereafter receive, by himself, or any of his children in his family, any pension or charity from his trade, shall be capable, or be allowed, to bear any office in his trade, or have liberty to vote in any of the elections of the office-bearers therein, or other administrations of the same. Nor shall any such freeman, admitted or to be admitted, who is or shall be owing anything to the box, or poor of the trade, either quarter accounts, freedom fines, apprentice or journeyman’s booking money, or upon any other account, be capable, or be allowed, to bear any office in his trade, nor have liberty to vote in any of the elections of the office-bearers thereof, or other administrations of the same, unless all such pensions and charity received, and debts due, be first paid in to the collector, for the use of the poor, at least eight days before the day of election of any such office-bearer, or other administration aforesaid, for preventing confusion on the day of such election or other administration.”‡

“ 7. All apprentices within this burgh upon mortifications, shall be free in every trade from payment of booking money; and any master may take such apprentice, during the currency of the indenture of another apprentice, and the master may take another apprentice, during the currency of the

* 26th February, 1784.

† 3d June, 1800.

‡ 26th May, 1722.

apprenticeship of any who shall be apprentice upon mortifications."*

"8. All poor boys put out to apprenticeship by the sessions in Glasgow, and who are clothed by the town hospital, shall be booked for their freedom by the different incorporations of this city, without paying any dues, either to the clerks or officers of these respective incorporations; and prohibit and discharge the taking of such fees for the future."†

"9. Every deacon and visitor of each trade shall call and keep his Lammas court this year, and yearly in time coming, sometime in the month of August; and the whole freemen shall be warned to that court by the officer of the trade, and intimation shall be made by him to each of them, that they are then to pay all quarterly accounts due, otherwise to have no vote in any affair of the trade, nor be capable to be voted on; and such warning and intimation shall be made eight days before the court day, or the day immediately preceding the same; and those freemen who do not at that court pay up the whole quarter accounts, apprentice and journeymen's booking money, that shall be due at that Lammas and preceding, shall have no vote in his trade, nor any election or other affair thereof, until he pays up, at Lammas court, what shall be then due as aforesaid; and no freeman shall have vote, as said is, nor be capable to be voted on, or to bear office, that is owing to the collector any mortcloth money or quarter accounts, above a quarter of a year."‡

"10. All elections of masters, collectors, clerks, and officers, shall be before the first day of November yearly; and every collector to a trade shall make his yearly account of intrusions with, and disbursements of their means, before the said first day of November yearly."§

"11. Every freeman capable, in the terms foresaid, to vote in his trade, shall not be debarred therefrom, albeit he be debtor to his trade by an heritable security, or albeit he be

* 15th September, 1726.

‡ 16th May, 1734.

† 12th August, 1788.

§ *Ibid.*

owing to his trade some yearly annuity or ground annual, upon condition and provision only, that there be not above two years' annual rent due on such heritable security, nor above four years due on the said annuity or ground annual, and that the remainder be paid to the several collectors before any such elections and voting."*

"12. Each member of every trade in the city shall have liberty to pay up any debt owing by him to his trade, after the first day of December yearly, and to have vote from that time until the ensuing Lammas court, in all affairs of his trade."†

"13. Robert Ewing having married the daughter of Walter Bailie, freeman wright, and the wright incorporation having refused to enter him, the House ordained that incorporation to admit and receive him as a member."‡

"14. It shall not be lawful for any deacon to admit, or allow to be admitted, any entrant freeman with any of the incorporations, on the morning, forenoon, or at the courts of the day appointed for the election of deacons of this city; and if any deacon shall act or do in the contrary, he shall forfeit the sum of two pounds sterling, for the use of the poor of his trade, and the person admitted shall not be allowed to vote in any election of that day; and if he shall be allowed to vote, on objection or complaint made, such vote shall be rejected and found null, as if the person so voted had not been admitted; and ordain the several incorporations to have special regard to this Act, as they expect the favour of the House."§

"15. In case any of the free voters or electors, in any of the incorporations, shall be imprisoned, or detained as prisoners, for debt, from the election of deacon, or other office-bearers of any of the incorporations, and so cannot attend such election, it shall be lawful for such person so imprisoned or detained by legal diligence, either to grant a proxy to any other elector of his incorporation to vote for him in such election, or by a letter or other writing to signify to the deacon of his incorporation,

* 16th May, 1734.

† 4th June, 1744.

‡ 17th Sept., 1751.

§ 17th June, 1762.

the person or persons he would vote or name to be deacon or other office-bearer, in case he were present at the election; and such proxy or nomination shall be sustained equally good and valid, as if the person imprisoned or detained were present at the election and voted therein; and the deacon of the incorporation is ordained to sustain and see marked such proxy's vote or nomination by the person imprisoned or detained, with certification. Provided always, it be certified to the deacon by the declaration of one or more credible witnesses, that the granter of the proxy or nomination is imprisoned or detained as aforesaid."*

"16. No member shall vote, or be voted upon, in his incorporation, until he shall have been year and day enrolled."†

"17. In all time coming, the election of deacons shall take place on the first Friday, that shall happen after the 15th day of September annually."‡

"18. None of the fourteen incorporated trades shall, directly or indirectly, take or receive any money, from any person or persons, to authorize them to carry on business within the city, until they shall have produced their burgess certificate as freemen of the town."§

"19. Bye-laws enacted by any incorporation, shall not be ratified or confirmed by the House, at the meeting at which they shall be presented for approbation; but shall lie over for the consideration of the next or any subsequent meeting of the House."||

"20. The House refused to permit Hugh M'Donald, as a preceding deacon of the hammermen, to sit in the House, instead of James Bowman, late deacon, deceased; and appointed the incorporation at a general meeting to elect a representative in his stead."¶

"21. Pensioners on the funds of the House shall not be entered upon the qualified roll of any incorporation, and shall not vote or be voted upon in any of the incorporated trades."**

* 17th September, 1765. † 29th July, 1791, and 12th February, 1802.

‡ 19th September, 1809. § 14th September, 1824.

|| 18th November, 1833. ¶ 9th October, 1835. ** 22d December, 1845.

“ 22. Before 1722, the barbers were united with the surgeons, or chyrurgeons as the latter were then denominated, under one letter of deaconry; but a dispute arose between them, and the surgeons renounced the letter of deaconry.* The House admitted the barbers, whereby that incorporation was recognized and took rank in the House as disjoined from the surgeons.” †

“ 23. The incorporation of dyers, under the denomination bonnet-makers, existed as an independent corporate body, at the date of the letter of guildry; but its members were excluded from the charity of the House, and did not receive any aid from its funds. The incorporation petitioned for admission to those benefits. ‡ Their petition was referred to the incorporations, and the House agreed to admit one poor man from the dyers, upon payment of £50.” §

Since that date the dyers have got additional poor members enrolled; but they are not permitted to have the same number as the other incorporations; and they have not three representatives in the House—the deacon and the late deacon only being members. They paid the House £50 to be admitted, and they have received from the House £50 on two separate occasions as gifts, and have now five poor widows as pensioners on the House, receiving an aggregate yearly amount of £17 from the funds.

Besides those general bye-laws applicable to all the incorporations, the House has ratified and confirmed, and has enacted, bye-laws for the incorporations severally, at the following dates:—

FOR THE HAMMERMEN.

25th November, 1672.	29th July, 1806.
13th August, 1793.	27th January, 1809.
7th August, 1795.	6th April, 1819.
26th February, 1801.	18th September, 1834.
31st January, 1804.	8th September, 1843.
23d November, 1804.	

* 9th October and 2d November, 1722.

† 18th August, 1791.

‡ 21st January, 1724.

§ 2d September, 1791.

FOR THE TAILORS.

24th March, 1791.	|	20th July, 1841.
18th September, 1834.		28th July, 1857.

FOR THE CORDINERS.

6th September, 1802.		7th August, 1849.
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FOR THE MALTMEN.

31st January, 1804.		18th September, 1834.
7th October, 1833.		11th September, 1851.

FOR THE WEAVERS.

16th May, 1673.

27th January, 1727.—An Act of this incorporation rescinded.

7th December, 1791.

12th February, 1822.—Of this date, the House found, that as the Act of the trade of 1772 was not sanctioned by the House, it could not be considered a standing rule of the trade; but the House confirmed the bye-law increasing the entry-money payable to this incorporation.

9th October, 1835.

FOR THE BAKERS.

15th November, 1834.

FOR THE SKINNERS.

27th August, 1793.—The House rescinded an Act of this incorporation.

FOR THE WRIGHTS.

16th March, 1673.	|	6th August, 1805.
27th July, 1802.	|	18th September, 1834.
23d August, 1802.		28th September, 1849.

FOR THE COOPERS.

31st January, 1804.		3d October, 1821.
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FOR THE FLESHERS.

27th January, 1801.		31st January, 1804.
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FOR THE MASONS.

24th March, 1791.		11th September, 1851.
18th September, 1834.		

FOR THE GARDENERS.

22d April, 1743.	|	18th September, 1834.
22d September, 1743.	|	6th March, 1851.
24th July, 1795.	|	28th July, 1857.
13th March, 1809.	|	

FOR THE BARBERS.

9th October and 2d Novem- ber, 1722.	|	16th September, 1746.
21st January, 1724.	|	6th December, 1793.
15th September, 1726.	|	12th February, 1802.
	|	8th October, 1816.

FOR THE DYERS AND BONNET-MAKERS.

17th July, 1744.	|	29th July, 1806.
18th August, 1791.	|	17th August, 1821.
2d September, 1791.	|	

CHAPTER XLIV.

THE FUNDS.

1. ALL that is gotten and received from any craftsmen, and their assistants who shall enter guild brother, shall be applied to their hospital and decayed brethren of the craftsmen, or to any other good and pious use, which may tend to the advancement of the commonweal of the burgh, and that by the deacon convener, with advice of the rest of the deacons.*

2. The funds of the Trades' House shall be available for the support of decayed members of the convenery, and the widows

* Letter of Guildry, 1605, § 22.

of deceased members, in indigent circumstances; for aids, by donation or otherwise, to public institutions and benevolent objects; and for the promotion of public measures for the advantage of the House and incorporations, and the good of the community of Glasgow.*

3. The funds of the House shall be invested in the purchase of lands, houses, feu-duties, or ground annuals, or in government annuities, or shall be lent upon first heritable bonds to an amount not exceeding two-third parts of the estimated value of the property mortgaged, or upon the security of the dues of the river Clyde, under the Acts constituting the river trust, or to the city corporation, or to the police or statute labour board for Glasgow, or shall be deposited in any chartered or joint-stock bank, but shall not be lent on personal security.*

4. The funds shall not be invested in purchases or loans, or applied in grants of money to benevolent institutions, or public objects, beyond twenty pounds at a time, unless the proposal shall be made and sanctioned at one meeting of the House, and approved and confirmed by a majority of the members attending a second meeting, which shall have been called for the special purpose of considering the proposal.†

5. It shall not be lawful for the Trades' House to divide the corporation funds.*

The sums received by the House from persons entering as guild brethren of the craft rank varied in amount, and increased with the extension of the city. At one period those sums varied from £50 to £261 a-year.

This revenue was carefully managed, and its surplus, being accumulated, was occasionally invested in purchasing lands in the neighbourhood of Glasgow.

In December, 1723, the House united to the extent of one-fourth of the price, in purchasing the estate of Barrowfield, then sold by Mr. John Walkinshaw. This estate lies along the eastern boundary of the city, to the south of the line of Gallow-

* 28th September, 1849.

† 15th September, 1829, and 28th September, 1849.

gate Street, and upon part of it the suburbs Calton, Bridgeton, &c., are now erected. On 3d August, 1730, the House concurred in selling those lands to Mr. John Orr for £10,000, and received £2,553 15s. as their share of the price and interest.

In 1676, the magistrates and council of Glasgow, with consent of the Archbishop of Glasgow, as titular of the teinds, and with the consent of the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Kirk of Glasgow, disposed to James Fairie, bailie of Glasgow, the lands of Cowlairs and Seggieholm, with the hill thereof. The Trades' House purchased those lands from the heirs'-portioners of James Fairie. The House sold a part of them to Walter Fulton, coppersmith, and in 1745 was inveigled into granting a lease of the remainder of the lands, for three nineteen years, at 620 merks, equal to £34 18s. 10d. sterling. On 9th August, 1754, the House resolved to sell, and on 10th October that year, sold those lands by roup, under the burden of that rent as a feu-duty, payable to the House in perpetuity, for £360 sterling. Alexander Williamson of Petershill, the tenant of the lands, was the purchaser at that price, under the burden of 620 merks of ground rent in perpetuity; and the House became bound to relieve him of the small feu-duty of ten merks, payable to the town council of Glasgow. Those lands lie along the north boundary of the city. The Monkland canal was formed through a part of them. They are now very valuable, and are subdivided, and belong to a number of separate proprietors. The Sighthill Cemetery is upon part of them.

The House had likewise become proprietors of a share of the lands of Auchingray and Caldercrooks, in the mineral district of Lanarkshire. A charter was granted by Charles II., on 21st December, 1677, in favour of the magistrates and town council, and of the Trades' House, of those lands. The lands were retained by those corporations until 7th December, 1795, when the House resolved to sell them; and on 19th December, 1797, the House received £1,500 as their share of the price.

The lands are full of valuable blackband ironstone and coal; and are intersected by the line of the Caledonian Railway, from Glasgow to Edinburgh.

The most fortunate speculation by the House, however, was made in joining the magistrates and town council and Hutchesons' Hospital, in purchasing the six pound lands of Gorbals and Brigend. The House, in conjunction with eleven of the incorporations, took one-fourth share of those lands, in 1640, for which share they paid £1,743 13s. sterling. The lands were fortunately retained until 1790, when they were divided. The westmost part was set apart for the House, being the farthest from the Cross, and centre of the city—consequently the least valuable part. In 1791, the House and those eleven incorporations commenced to feu that part, in steadings for building purposes, and by 1855 succeeded in feuing the whole, and they now receive for their one-fourth part, feu-duties amounting to £4,975 sterling a-year.*

The funds of the House and of the incorporations were thus vastly increased by their purchases of lands, more especially by the last mentioned purchase, and by the annual accumulations of their surplus revenues.

Many persons imagine that the funds of the House were contributed by the incorporations. The latter, however, did not contribute one shilling to them. The mistake arises from the circumstance of the incorporations having, in 1729, agreed to make certain small payments, towards the pensions then appointed to be paid to the thirteen poor men to be installed in the hospital.† Those payments were afterwards increased to £4 a-year,‡ and were abolished in 1842. The misapprehension may also have arisen from the circumstance of the incorporations having agreed to make certain payments, amounting to £81 a-year, towards the salaries of the teachers of the Trades' School, established in 1807, and to pay the expense of the books and writing materials supplied to the scholars.§ Those payments, however, were not made to

* See chap. 47, Gorbals Lands.

† 6th April, 1819.

‡ The Poor, chap. 49.

§ The School, chap. 50.

funds of the House, but to the teachers, and did not increase its funds. In point of fact, the incorporations have not paid one shilling towards the funds of the House.

Those funds gradually arose out of the guildry fines; the profits obtained from the lands purchased; the price of the almshouse; and the accumulations of the surplus revenues.

The following is a state of the revenue and expenditure of the Trades' House, for the year preceding 18th September, 1857, and the balance account of that year:—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

For the Year till September, 1857.

REVENUE.

The Gorbal Lands,.....	£,1172	0	0
Ground Annuals,.....	166	13	0
Burgess Fines,.....	37	19	8
Entry-money as Burgess of craft rank,.....	2	2	0
Payments by the Incorporations for the School,.....	144	0	9
Hall Buildings, Glassford Street,.....	43	0	0
Kelvinbank and Sandyford,.....	636	5	6
Amount of Revenue,.....	£2,202	0	11

EXPENDITURE.

Pensions,.....	£556	0	0
Mortifications,.....	104	5	7
Bursaries,.....	17	0	0
Trades' School,.....	369	19	6
House Salary,.....	42	0	0
Contributions to Public Institutions, ...	4	4	0
Interest on Debt,.....	970	3	7
Annual Dinner,.....	50	0	0
Taxes,.....	9	4	4
Ground Annual for Sandyford,.....	50	19	6
Taxes and Rates for Kelvinbank and Sandyford,.....	61	18	8
Repairs,.....	6	16	0
Sundries (Kelvinbank),.....	9	0	0
Sundries,.....	15	15	11
Amount of Expenditure,.....	2,267	7	1
Surplus Expenditure,.....	£65	6	2

DR.	BALANCE.	
THE TRADES' HOUSE.		
1857.—September 22.		
To Gorbai Lands, 8-31 shares,	£28,000	0 0
To Cowlairst Ground Annual,	800	0 0
To Almshouse Ground Annual,	3,000	0 0
To Small Feu-Duties,	40	0 0
To Property, Glassford Street,	7,480	15 10
To Duke Street Gaelic Chapel,	800	0 0
To Kelvinbank and Sandyford,	48,512	13 4
To Arrears of Ground Annual,	69	17 8
	<u>£88,703</u>	<u>6 10</u>

CR.		
1857.—September 22.		
By James Govan's Mortification,	£447	15 0
By James Thomson's Mortification,	637	10 0
By Adam Williamson's Mortification,	106	5 0
By James Pettigrew's Mortification,	200	0 0
By William Pettigrew's Mortification,	200	0 0
By James Johnston's Mortification,	1,000	0 0
By Allan Gilmour's Mortification,	124	6 0
By John Howieson's Bursary,	120	0 0
By John Gilchrist's Bursary,	100	0 0
By Union Bank,	1,843	14 8
By Mrs. Lillingston,	8,000	0 0
By James Davidson,	3,000	0 0
By The Grocer Company,	2,000	0 0
By The Deacons' and Free Preses' Society,	550	0 0
By The Incorporation of Wrights,	650	0 0
By The Incorporation of Wrights, for Gardiner's Trust,	250	0 0
By The Incorporation of Hammermen,	3,000	0 0
By The Incorporation of Coopers,	600	0 0
By The Trustees of Mrs. Flint,	300	0 0
By The Fourteen Incorporations,	220	12 0
By Charles Malloch, Collector,	99	18 11
By Stock,	60,253	5 3
	<u>£88,703</u>	<u>6 10</u>

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
OF THE
TRADES' HOUSE AND INCORPORATIONS OF GLASGOW
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 22D SEPTEMBER, 1857.

REVENUE.

	Net Share of Gorbal Lands.			Fen-Duties and Ground Rents.			Rents of Lands, Houses, Shops, &c.			Entry-Money.			Interest.			Sundries.			TOTAL REVENUE.		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
The Trades' House,.....	1,172	0	0	720	18	6	125	0	0	40	1	0	244	1	5	28	17	6	2,057	19	6
Hammernen,.....	293	0	0	0	5	6	...	...	...	325	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	891	8	5
Tailors,.....	895	0	0	529	13	0	23	6	8	118	18	0	108	9	10	21	6	6	1,691	14	0
Cordiners,.....	293	0	0	3	10	0	228	0	0	95	0	0	...	...	...	185	19	1	1,800	9	1
Maltmen,.....	879	0	0	...	...	...	137	16	7	61	6	6	826	5	6	267	7	0	2,171	15	7
Weavers,.....	145	10	0	88	0	4	145	8	0	26	6	8	391	2	6	50	16	0	817	18	6
Bakers,.....	73	5	0	...	...	...	240	16	8	88	0	0	...	...	...	1,713	17	7	2,065	18	10
Skinners,.....	285	0	0	...	...	...	177	15	8	9	0	0	105	0	0	163	8	4	739	19	0
Wrights,.....	148	10	0	3	2	9	257	14	10	87	8	2	82	6	6	71	8	0	648	5	3
Coopers,.....	146	10	0	22	0	0	204	0	4	7	12	6	160	1	9	43	3	0	588	7	7
Fishers,.....	146	10	0	...	...	...	1,876	18	3	23	0	11	2	9	11	128	12	5	1,677	6	6
Masons,.....	78	5	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	246	15	0	197	6	8	9	18	0	1,527	4	8
Gardeners,.....	...	...	...	6	5	0	...	...	...	22	15	0	95	0	0	6	5	0	180	5	0
Barbers,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	413	6	1	7	0	0	...	...	...	1	19	0	422	5	1
Dyers,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	14	4	...	...	...	0	16	6	1	4	0	28	14	10
	4,549	10	0	1,843	15	1	3,851	7	0	1,108	7	9	2,213	0	7	2,698	11	5	15,254	11	10

EXPENDITURE.

	Payments to Pensioners and Charity.	Payments for the School and for Education and Burial.	Contributions to Public Institutions.	Salaries.	Interest on Debt.	Fen-Duties and Ground Rents.	Rates, Taxes, Insurance, Repairs.	Sundries.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
The Trades' House,	680 5 7	242 19 6	4 4 0	49 0 0	970 8 7	60 19 6	77 9 0	74 15 11	2,242 7 1
Hammermen,	447 16 0	16 0 0	...	70 12 0	...	0 5 0	14 6 8	10 12 0	569 11 3
Tailors,	1,686 19 0	81 12 5	...	79 10 0	...	...	11 6 2	54 17 7	1,768 5 2
Cordiners,	817 18 0	19 8 0	5 5 0	42 17 0	...	...	57 10 8	68 0 8	510 8 11
Maltmen,	1,066 7 8	49 8 0	2 2 0	67 0 0	...	...	49 15 1	51 2 0	1,285 9 9
Weavers,	417 1 1	12 18 4	...	46 5 0	...	...	86 18 11	10 14 0	1,573 7 4
Rickers,	182 16 8	8 0 0	...	102 0 0	708 16 9	66 14 7	884 8 8	...	1,852 16 8
Skinner,	368 15 0	10 2 0	4 4 0	20 10 0	...	86 13 10	89 5 1	281 7 8	697 17 7
Wright,	888 1 6	16 8 0	1 1 0	42 0 0	...	...	65 6 10	62 11 1	510 8 5
Coopers,	162 1 6	10 2 0	...	23 15 0	...	...	97 15 4	16 2 2	809 16 0
Flethers,	87 0 6	10 2 0	20 0 0	29 1 0	348 19 2	70 0 0	795 14 6	257 18 5	1,618 15 7
Masons,	208 7 9	10 2 0	...	29 16 0	15 16 10	...	...	8 18 6	267 16 1
Cartners,	47 0 0	9 10 0	...	15 10 0	...	...	5 11 1	1 12 8	79 9 9
Barbers,	58 9 6	10 0 0	...	16 3 0	122 11 9	2 7 4	84 4 6	18 8 6	299 17 8
Dyers, .....	...	6 6 8	...	8 8 0	...	...	14 0 11	0 18 6	26 11 5
	5,877 14 9	461 18 11	86 16 0	680 2 0	2,166 8 1	224 0 8	1,788 18 0	847 9 8	11,978 7 3

Amount of Revenue, £16,254 11 10

Amount of Expenditure, 11,978 7 3

Surplus Revenue, £3,276 4 7

STOCK OF THE TRADES' HOUSE AND INCORPORATIONS, AND NUMBER
OF THE FREEMEN OF, AND PENSIONERS ON, THEM SEVERALLY,
22D SEPTEMBER, 1857.

	Nett Stock.	Number of Freemen on the Long Roll.	Number of Pensioners.
The Trades' House, .	£60,253 5 3	—	76
Hammermen,.....	12,000 0 0	462	86
Tailors,.....	57,951 18 3	181	135
Cordiners,.....	10,813 0 7	120	33
Maltmen,.....	45,523 4 10	195	55
Weavers,.....	12,472 15 5	812	45
Bakers,.....	48,261 18 6	243	14
Skinners,.....	11,380 17 8	77	35
Wrights,.....	9,347 16 0	236	100
Coopers,.....	10,056 16 10	47	14
Fleshers,.....	*	77	22
Masons,.....	6,912 15 8	115	39
Gardeners,.....	2,245 0 0	63	7
Barbers,.....	*	66	16
Dyers,.....	325 5 1	35	—
Total,.....	£287,744 14 1	2,729	677

* Stock not valued.

CHAPTER XLV.

THE ALMSHOUSE.

IN the meridian splendour of the Roman Catholic Church, the Archbishop of Glasgow was surrounded by thirty-two rectors and prebends, each of whom had a manse in the neighbourhood of the palace of his reverence. Those manses were situated in the Kirkgate, High Street, Drygate, and Rottenrow; and M'Ure states that the manse of the Rector of Moorbottle, Arch-

deacon of Teviotdale, which was situated in Kirk Street, became the property of the Trades' House.*

Mr. Innes, in his valuable work, states, that "St. Nicholas Hospital or almshouse, near the bishop's castle and palace, commonly said to have been founded by Bishop Andrew Muirhead, 1455-1473, was endowed with lands, houses, and annuities, within the city and its territory. In 1476, it was called *Hospitale Pauperum*; in 1487, *Hospitale Glasguense*; afterwards, and in 1507, it was styled *Hospitale Sancte Nicholai*."†

Queen Mary granted to the provost, bailies, and community of Glasgow, "the lands, &c., belonging to all chaplaineries, altar-ages, and prebends, in any church, chapel, or college, within the city of Glasgow," to be applied to the building of hospitals and similar purposes.‡

The letter of guildry states—"It is thought expedient, and agreed upon, that the annuals of the back almhouse pertaining to the town, behind the bishop's hospital, shall be equally divided betwixt the merchant and crafts hospital, in all time coming.§"

In 1632, Archbishop Law bequeathed "to the puir of Saint Nicholas Hospital, in Glasgow, foundit by archipischopis thair of, the soume of five hundred merks, money of Scotland; and to the merchant and crafts hospital there, equally to be divided among them, five hundred merks money."

In 1625, William Maxwell of Kowglen bequeathed "to the men of the almous hous, that is next adjacent to the college of Glasgow, twenty shillings."

At this date the college of Glasgow, called the pedagogue, was situated in Rottenrow, and the garden of the almshouse extended from Kirk Street, afterwards called High Street, westward, to the north of the Rottenrow. Thus situated, the almshouse must have been "next adjacent to the college" in 1625.

It is therefore probable that the gift by Queen Mary to the magistrates and town council, and by the latter to the mer-

* M'Ure, p. 47.

† *Origines Parochiales Scotiae*, v. i, p. 7.

‡ *Ibid.*

§ Letter of Guildry, § 36.

chant and crafts hospital, were the sources of the right of the Trades' House, to the building and garden in its rear, which were situated on the west side of Kirk Street, and which M'Ure states had been the manse of the Rector of Moorbottle.

This building had a small steeple in front, which projected over the footway; and during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, was denominated the "Almshouse." The Trades' House lodged and boarded in it at first five, and afterwards thirteen poor freemen of the trades rank, who were styled the poor men of the House. They were clothed in an ample coat, vest, and small clothes of blue cloth, and stockings of that colour. When a funeral passed to the neighbouring burial ground, surrounding the cathedral, one of those poor men tolled the bell in the steeple of the house, and the friends of the deceased generally deposited a trifle in a box placed at the door, on which there was this inscription:—"Give to the paur, and thou sal have treasure in heaven." Those deposits, called dyke money, were applied for the benefit of the poor men.

The Trades' House, in 1791, altered this method of supporting the poor of the corporation, and commenced to build the Trades' Hall in Glassford Street. In October, 1806, a committee reported that the whole ground, including the building of the almshouse, should be sold by public roup, at 7s. 6d. a square yard. On 21st March, 1807, the ground, with the building, was sold at 12s. 1d. a square yard, to the incorporation of cordiners, the price being converted at 5 per cent. into a ground rent of £131 14s. 2d. The cordiners sold the ground to the first gas company, and it now forms a part of the site of that company's present gas-works.

On 12th October, 1837, the House presented the old bell of the almshouse, to the asylum for the blind; and it there calls to their labour the unfortunate inmates, deprived of the pleasures which sight confers, in the same tones in which it had, three centuries ago, tolled to their final resting-place, those citizens whose eyes were closed in death.

CHAPTER XLVI.

THE HALLS.

DURING the seventeenth century, and the early part of the eighteenth, the meetings of the House were held in the almshouse, denominated the trades hospital. Towards the middle of the eighteenth century, the meetings were frequently held in the Tron Church, or its session house, although sometimes in the trades hospital; and towards the close of the century, the meetings were generally held in the session house of that church. The incorporations also held their general meetings, at first in the trades hospital, occasionally in the Tron Church session house, which gradually became the more convenient place of meeting; and for this use of that session house, one shilling and sixpence was paid at every meeting. The committees of the House, and the deacons and masters of the incorporations, generally met in taverns.

In 1791 the House resolved to build a hall;* and purchased from William Horn, wright in Glasgow, a lot of ground, extending one hundred feet from north to south, and eighty-five feet nine inches from east to west, being a part of the garden behind the dwelling-house in Trongate Street, which had belonged to Mr. Campbell of Shawfield, and had been purchased by Mr. Horn from the trustees of John Glassford, late merchant. The minute of sale recites, that Mr. Horn proposed "to take down the dwelling-house, and form a street of sixty feet in breadth, to run from Trongate to Ingram Street, in or near the centre of the ground he had so purchased," to be called Great Glassford Street. The lot of ground purchased by the House, was situated on the west side of the proposed street, and its price was twenty shillings a square yard, and amounted to £952 15s. 6d.

The disposition to it was granted on 15th May, 1792, by Mr. Horn, in favour of "James M'Lehose and John Gardner,

* 8th June, 1791.

deacon convener and collector of the Trades' House, and to their successors in office, in trust for the use and behoof of the Trades' House, and the incorporations of hammermen, tailors, cordiners, maltmen, weavers, bakers, skimmers, wrights, coopers, fleshers, masons, gardeners, barbers, and bonnet-makers and dyers, in proportion to the several sums which each has advanced, or shall in future advance, to the Trades' House, towards payment of the price, and the expense of building the proposed hall." The instrument of sasine, under this disposition, is recorded in the burgh register, 29th May, 1792.

By disposition dated 24th July, 1794, Mr. Horn, for £100 paid to him, dispoined to the then deacon convener and collector, in trust as aforesaid, a right of passage or entry from Great Glassford Street to the ground behind the Trades' Hall, through the steading belonging to him, situated on the south side of the hall, six feet wide, and ten feet high; under reservation of right to build over, and to have a cellar under, that entry. The instrument of sasine under this disposition is recorded in the burgh register, 26th August, 1794.

Plans of the proposed building were prepared by three architects; and a probable estimate was submitted, showing that the "cost of the site and building might amount to £3,300." The House preferred the plan by Mr. Adams,* and remitted the matter to the consideration of the incorporations.

A subscription was opened by the incorporations towards defraying the expense of the building. The foundation-stone was laid on 9th September, 1791, and the building was completed in 1794, according to Mr. Adams's plans. It consisted of shops on the street floor, with vaults underneath; a hall above the shops of seventy feet by thirty-five, and twenty-three feet in height to the ceiling, and thirty-one feet to the top of the dome; two large rooms above the hall, and five small rooms in other parts of the building, for meetings of the master courts of the incorporations, and of committees of the House. The first meeting of the House in the new hall took place on 17th September, 1794.

* 24th August, 1791.

Eight years afterwards a committee reported, "that the gross amount of the charges for the ground, finishing the hall, shops, and others therewith connected, and in furnishing the hall and committee rooms, from 1791 to 1802, amounted to £7,927 18s. 6d."*

This sum was contributed by the Trades' House and incorporations in the following proportions:—

The House,.....	£4,700	9	7
The Hammermen,.....	203	14	11
The Tailors,.....	509	8	8
The Cordiners,.....	203	12	11
The Maltmen,.....	611	4	2
The Weavers,.....	334	6	4
The Bakers,.....	305	12	1
The Skinners,.....	168	0	2
The Wrights,.....	356	11	0
The Coopers,.....	71	16	2
The Fleshers,.....	203	14	11
The Masons,.....	61	2	6
The Gardeners,.....	50	18	8
The Barbers,.....	101	17	1
The Dyers,.....	25	19	1
	<hr/>		
	£7,908	8	3

The excess of the contribution made by the House, above its subscription of £4,000, was repaid from the rents.†

There had been three sets of boards in the almshouse:—(1.) An armorial or insignia board for each incorporation; (2.) Boards having the names of donors to the House; (3.) Boards having the names of all the conveners since 1605. The House resolved that the armorial or insignia boards should be painted of new, before being removed to the new hall, and put up in the most conspicuous part there; that the donation boards should be removed and put up as they were in one or more of the committee rooms—the names of the donors, sums left, their age,

* 3d September, 1802.

† *Ibid.*

and other particulars, to be painted short on the wall of the hall.*

The conveners' names were painted at the two ends of the large hall—the insignia boards were removed to the low hall, where they remained until a few years ago, when they were stowed away, along with about forty donor boards, in the space between the dome of the great hall and the outer dome which surmounts the roof of the building; which space has become the great receptacle for everything considered useless.

In 1808, the House expended from its own funds £1,197 7s. 3d., in building a hall forty-one feet by twenty, and fifteen feet in height, on the vacant ground in rear of the north end of the principal building, and a large school-room, forty feet by twenty, above it.

Mr. William Clark of Kerse, authorized the House to make an entry from the hall buildings, into the street or lane laid out and formed by him, from Virginia Street, eastward into the said buildings, and to use that street or lane freely.†

The thanks of the House were voted to Mr. Clark for this gift, to be delivered in a gold snuff-box, of the value of twenty guineas;† and Mr. Clark, in his answer, stated that his father and grandfather had been deacon convener.‡

The rents of the shops, and the sums paid for the use of the halls, by other parties than the House and the incorporations, and their committees and master courts, are received by the collector, and divided among the House and incorporations according to their respective contributions, generally every fourth year.

A handsome chair for the deacon convener, ornamented with fifteen shields of gilt silver, engraved with the arms of the House, and of the fourteen incorporations severally, was completed and placed in the hall in 1819; and the members of the House dined together on 14th September that year to commemorate this event.§

* 21st August, 1800.

† 13th November, and 5th December, 1808.

‡ 18th February, 1809.

§ 6th September, 1809.

A large gasalier was put up in the hall, in 1822, at the cost of £228 4s. 5d.*

The House, in 1826, accepted from the subscribers, the portrait, by Graham, of Mr. William M'Tyre, a late deacon convener, and put it up in the hall.†

In 1830, two meetings of the House were called upon requisition, at which motions were made to remove this portrait from the hall; but at the last meeting, the House resolved to "dismiss the subject."‡

Refused to let the hall for two years for an exchange, at £200 a-year.§

During the progress of the Reform Bill in 1831, and the prevalence of the party heats of a few years afterwards, the deacon convener and the collector sometimes disagreed on the subject of allowing the halls to be used for public meetings for party purposes; and the House resolved that—

1. The collector of the House shall have right to let the halls upon all ordinary occasions; but that upon extraordinary occasions, he ought to consult the convener, and in the event of a difference of opinion between them, that he should consult a committee on the buildings, which should consist of five (now eighteen), and be annually appointed for the purpose; and from which committee there shall be an appeal to the House.||

In 1837, a proposal was made to build kitchen accommodation on the vacant ground, in rear of the south end of the principal building; and estimates having been obtained, amounting to £594 4s., the House resolved to proceed with the erection. This scheme expanded; and plans by Mr. David Hamilton having been obtained, along with estimates, amounting to £1,521, the House, upon report by a committee, approved those plans and estimates, and resolved to proceed with the work.¶

Vaults underneath were afterwards proposed; and the com-

* 18th November, 1822.

† 19th May, 1826.

‡ 11th and 13th August, 1830.

§ 18th December, 1826.

|| 29th October, 1832, and 26th Jan., 1843.

¶ 16th November, 1837.

mittee resolved to excavate, and arch over for vaults, the whole area of the proposed new building.*

This building was completed in October, 1838. It consists of a large kitchen, thirty-four feet by twenty-five, on the ground floor, and vaults underneath; a saloon, forty feet by twenty-five, and nineteen feet nine in height above it, connected with the great hall; and a large additional school-room, forty feet by twenty-five, and eighteen feet six in height, above the saloon.

One of the small rooms in the original building was converted into a fireproof room, having two wall safes for the House, and one wall safe for each of the incorporated trades, each safe being secured by an iron door, and the whole enclosed by an additional iron door on the entrance into the room.

The House met for the first time in the saloon, on 1st October, 1838,† and it is now the usual place for the House assembling.

In the view of commemorating the erection of those additional buildings, and the improvement of the halls, and of promoting good feeling among the members of the House and the incorporated trades, the House resolved, that an evening dancing assembly should take place in the halls, of the members of the House and incorporations, their wives and families; that the halls and gas should be given free; but that the funds of the House should not be subjected to any charge; and that a committee should be appointed to carry forward all necessary arrangements.‡

Several members dissented, and intimated their resolution not to attend a dancing assembly.§

The accounts for the erection of those additional buildings, were remitted to Messrs. John Scott, William M'Innes, Alexander Dalziel, and Thomas M'Guffie, members of the House; and those gentlemen reported the cost to be—

For mason work,	£860	6	4
For carpenter work, &c.,	1,139	18	6
For smith work,.....	335	8	8
	<hr/>		
	£2,335	13	6

and those sums were paid from the funds of the House.||

* 16th December, 1837. † 1st October, 1838. ‡ 24th December, 1838.
§ 24th December, 1838. || 19th August, 1839.

In 1841, the House resolved to accept from the subscribers, and to suspend in some part of the halls, the portrait, by Graham, of Mr. Archibald M'Lellan, a late deacon convener, to be preserved the property of the House, as a mark of the gratitude entertained by the House, for Mr. M'Lellan's valuable services.*

2. A committee having reported a state of the intromissions with the rents of the hall buildings, from 1825 till Whitsunday 1840, showing £1,463 10s. of surplus rents, the House resolved, that £549 10s. 9d., being the amount of the shares falling to the several incorporations of this surplus, along with £149 11s. 9d. of interest thereon, should be divided among the incorporations, and added to their stock in the buildings as at Whitsunday 1840;† and declared the following to be the stock of the Trades' House and incorporations severally in those buildings at that date,‡ viz. :—

THE TRADES' HOUSE—	Stock in the Buildings at Whitsunday, 1840.
Sum advanced in 1791, £4,700 9 7	
Balance of the original advance,.....	£4,000 0 0
Sum paid in 1808 for building the low hall and the school-room above it,	1,197 18 4
Sum paid in 1839 for building the kitchen, the saloon, and the school- room above them,	2,978 0 0
	£8,175 18 4
Deduct the proportion of rents from 1825 to 1840 received by the House, payable to the incorporations sever- ally, and interest thereon carried to their credit,	695 2 6
Carry forward,.....	£7,480 15 10

* 30th August, 1841.

† *Ibid.*‡ *Ibid.*

	Sum advanced in 1791.	Share of Rents from 1825 to 1840.	Share of Stock at Whitsunday, 1840.
The Trades' House,....£4,000	0 0	...	7,480 15 10
The Hammermen,	203 14 11	44 2 11	247 17 10
The Tailors,	509 8 8	110 7 8	619 16 4
The Cordiners,	203 12 11	44 2 6	247 15 5
The Maltmen,....	611 4 2	132 8 8	743 12 10
The Weavers,	334 6 4	72 8 10	406 15 2
The Bakers,	305 12 1	66 4 5	371 16 6
The Skinners,	168 0 2	36 8 2	204 8 4
The Wrights,	356 11 0	77 5 2	433 16 2
The Coopers,.....	71 16 2	15 11 3	87 7 5
The Fleshers,	203 14 11	44 2 11	247 17 10
The Masons,.....	61 2 6	13 4 11	74 7 5
The Gardeners,.....	50 18 8	11 0 11	61 19 7
The Barbers,.....	101 17 1	22 1 7	123 18 8
The Dyers,	25 19 1	5 12 7	31 11 8
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	*£7,207 18 8	695 2 6	11,383 17 0

3. The account of the rents of the buildings in Glassford Street, shall in future be kept separate from the account of the funds of the House, and engrossed and preserved in a separate ledger or account book.†

4. The rents of the buildings from Whitsunday 1840, shall be divided, every fourth year, among the Trades' House and incorporations, in proportion to their respective shares of stock, as shown in the above state.‡

5. The buildings shall hereafter be under the management of a committee, to consist of the convener, collector, late convener, and late collector, and fourteen members of the House, one to be elected by each of the fourteen incorporations, at a general meeting, and to be returned along with the return of members to the House.§

6. The names of all the conveners shall be painted on canvas, agreeably to Mr. Hamilton's plan, and put up in the large hall.||

* 30th August, 1841. † *Ibid.* ‡ *Ibid.* § 26th January, 1843. || 8th Sept., 1843.

Four competing designs for painting the great hall were exhibited in it at a general meeting of the House, and were remitted to the committee on the buildings, with power to select the design and proceed with the execution of the work.*

The committee selected the design by Mr. Campbell T. Bowie.†

On 30th November, 1855, the convener stated that the work of painting and decorating the large hall, was about being completed.

Resolved, That the members of the House and of the master courts of the several incorporations, who may think proper to attend, should dine together on an early day, in the hall, as a suitable mode of opening it, as now improved—the gentlemen attending the dinner to pay its cost.‡

The cost of painting and decorating the large hall and the lobby, and staircase, amounted to £335 2s. 10d.

7. Each incorporation which shall hold general meetings of the trade, or meetings of their master court, or of any committee whatever, of either the trade or master court, in any of the halls or rooms of the buildings in Glassford Street, exceeding seven in number, during any one year, shall pay 2s. 6d. for each meeting exceeding that number, in the view of paying for the gas and coal consumed, and the other costs incurred by that excess of meetings.§

8. The committee on the buildings revised, and enacted the following scale of charges for the halls :—

* 12th June, 1855.

† 21st June, 1855.

‡ 30th November, 1855.

§ 2d October, 1855.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR THE HALLS.

	For Large Hall.		For Saloon.		For Low Hall.		For Sewing-room and Upper Room.		For Kitchen.
	£	d.	£	d.	£	d.	£	d.	
For preaching on Sunday,	1	5	0	0	0	9	0		
For meetings for religious and charitable purposes,...	1	6	0	0	0	9	0		
For meetings for other purposes during the day—									
For the first hour,	1	5	0	0	0	10	0		
For every additional hour, or part of an hour,...	0	4	0	0	0	4	0		
For similar meetings during the evening,	3	3	0	0	0	10	0		
For soirees,	3	3	0	1	5	0	0	15/	10/
For dinner parties,	4	4	0	2	0	0	1	0	8/
For balls and concerts,	3	3	0	1	5	0	0	15	10/
For public sales of paintings, crystal, new furniture, or other articles not likely to injure the halls,.....	3	3	0	1	5	0	0	15	10/
Gas for each hour,	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	9

Meetings of any incorporation, or master court, or committee thereof, exceeding seven during the year, two shillings and sixpence for each meeting.*

The above rates include all charges for placing and removing seats, cleaning the halls, and the officer's trouble; but do not include tradesmen's charges for fitting up platforms, tables, &c.

When meetings are prolonged after twelve o'clock midnight, the officer shall be paid 2s. for every hour, or part of an hour, for attending after that time.†

* 2d October, 1855.

† 26th November, 1855.

9. The buildings and the furniture, paintings, gasaliers, and fittings therein, belonging to the House, shall be insured with one insurance company, to be selected by the committee on the buildings.*

10. The policy shall be effected by the clerk to the House, and shall be kept and preserved by him, and he shall not give the same to any person whatever, without an order by that committee.*

11. No new policy whatever shall be effected without the concurrence of that committee.*

12. In the view of securing that the buildings are kept insured, the clerk shall receive the notice of the premiums falling due, and shall pay the amount, and get the money from the collector.*

13. The buildings shall be insured by the Phoenix Insurance Company for £6,750, the furniture for £650, and the rents for £600,—in all, £8,000.*

During 1856, the committee discovered that some of the timbers of the roof had become unsafe, through partial decay, and considerable repairs and alterations were made to secure the dome and roof.

The convener laid on the table four plans, prepared by Mr. Charles Wilson, architect, of the roof of the main building, and of the dome, and its timbers, and supports, as altered and improved; and the meeting resolved that those plans shall be preserved by the clerk for future reference.*

The following is an abstract of the revenue and expenditure of the halls, for the year ending 22d September, 1857:—

* 11th November, 1856.

ABSTRACT.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE HALL BUILDINGS for the year ending September, 1857.

1857.—Sept.	To Rents of Shops,	£108 9 2	1857.—Sept.	By Repairs and Alterations, ...	£262 3 6
	To Rents of Halls,	546 12 6		By Officer's Salary,	127 10 0
				By insurance,	37 4 4
				By Gas,	28 11 4
				By Coals,	13 13 0
				By Water,	8 11 10
				By Taxes and Rates,	88 13 5
				By Sundries,	17 4 8
				By Surplus for division,	65 9 7
					<hr/>
					£649 1 8
					<hr/>
1857.—Sept.	To Surplus Rents,	£65 9 7	1857.—Sept.	By the Trades' House in the proportion of £7,480 15s. 10d.,	£43 0 9
				By the Fourteen Incorporations, in proportion to £3,903 1s. 2d.,	22 8 10
					<hr/>
					£65 9 7
					<hr/>

CHAPTER XLVII.

ONE-FOURTH SHARE OF THE LANDS OF GORBALS AND
BRIDGE-END.

ABOUT 1147, the parish of Govan was granted by King David I., to the son of St. Kentigern of Glasgow; and about 1249, an hospital for men and women was founded near Polmadie within it, and dedicated to St. John. Robert I. confirmed to the master, brethren, and sisters of the hospital of Polmadie, "juxtu Ruglen," all the privileges which they enjoyed in the time of Alexander. In 1427, this hospital was erected into a prebend, the prebendary to be a clerk, bound to maintain and educate in singing, four boy choristers, to be presented by the bishop.*

In 1494, William Stuart, Canon of Glasgow, and Rector of Kilerne, refounded a chaplainry in the chapel of St. Ninian's, at the Lepers' Hospital, near the bridge,† giving several tenements and annual rents for its support; and he ordained, that, on the anniversary of his death, the chaplain should annually assemble in the chapel, twenty-four poor scholars, skilled in singing mass, who should sing for his soul the seven penitential psalms, with the *de profundis*; and also, that the lepers should, at a fitting time every night, for ever, ring the bell of the chapel, and convene at the salve, and devoutly pray for their benefactors, and especially for him, the founder.‡

This hospital of St. Ninian's stood at a little distance from the south end of the old bridge of Glasgow. It was some time called the Lepers' Hospital; and in 1587 it was called "The puir lepper folks house beyond the brig." The chapel and burial-ground were in the neighbourhood; and the land on which the whole stood, was long known as St. Ninian's croft, while the surrounding lands were called Gorbals.

On 6th October, 1610, the town council of Glasgow "statut

* *Origines Parochiales Scotiæ*, vol. i., pp. 18, 19. † *Ibid.* ‡ *Ibid.*, p. 19.

and ordanit that the lepper of the hospital sal gang onlie upon the calsie syde, near the gutter, and sal haif clapperis, and ane claith upon their mouth and face, and sal stand afar off."

At the Reformation, George Elphinston, merchant in Glasgow, took possession of the lands of Gorbals, as was the fashion of the time, for men of any pretension to seize the lands of the falling Roman Catholic Church. He was succeeded by his son George, who became a favourite of James VI., by whom he was knighted, and made a Lord of Session. Charles I. made him Lord Justice Clerk. The lands of Gorbals, described as the six pound land of Gorbals and Bridge-end, were erected into a burgh of barony and regality, by royal charter in his favour, and thus his father's usurpation and his own title to them were confirmed.

His fall was as rapid as his rise. He died insolvent in 1634; and the lands were sold by his creditors, and purchased by Robert Lord Belhaven. His lordship built the Tower and Manor Place, part of which still stands on the east side of Main Street, Gorbals, and was a few years ago used as the police office of the district. It is now a whisky shop, bearing on its front the sculptured arms of the Belhaven family.

In 1636, a submission was entered into between Robert Viscount of Belhaven Lord Spott, as proprietor, and Dr. John Strang, Principal of the College of Glasgow, and the regents thereof, as titulars of the teinds, under which "the constant stockit teind, victuell bolles, for the parsonage of the six pund land of Gorbelles and Brigend pertaining to the said Viscount Belheavin, was declared to be now, and in all tyme coming, four chalderis beir and aucht bolles meill, of the mett and measor of Linlithgow, now called the peck mett, but deduction of a fyft pairt for his Majestie's ease." This decret arbitral was ratified by the commissioners of teinds, 6th July, 1637; and on 25th April, 1637, the principal and regents of the college were infeft in that amount of teind, payable out of the lands under charter granted by Robert Viscount Belhaven, subscribed at Richmond on 22d September, 1636.

Robert Viscount Belhaven died without issue, and was succeeded by his nephew, Sir Robert Douglas of Blackerstoun.

Sir Robert attached himself warmly to the cause of Charles I.,—united with the Marquis of Montrose before and at Philiphaugh,—was a prisoner in Dumbarton Castle and at Glasgow after that battle, during which time “David Leslie and his army did ly upon the said Sir Robert’s lands and plundered his horses.” The English, after landing at Inverkeithing, plundered his household stuff, and silver plate, whereby he lost £7,838 13s. 4d. sterling.*

Thus plundered by the Presbyterians and Covenanters, Sir Robert Douglas, with consent of Dame Susannah Douglas, his wife, in 1640, dispooned to the provost, bailies, and councillors of Glasgow, the six pound land of old extent of Gorbals and Brigend, with the coals and coal-heughs, lying within the said bounds, the Tower, fortalice, Manor Place, houses, biggings, yards, orchyards, tenands, tenandries, service of free tenants, and all parts, pendicles, and pertinents of the same whatsomever; together with all and hail the heritable office of bailliary and justiciary within the said bounds, with all privileges and liberties whatsomever belonging thereunto, in trust for behoof of the council and community of Glasgow, to the extent of one-fourth part; of the hospital called Hutchesons’ Hospital, and of the poor placed and to be placed within the same, to the extent of two-fourth parts; and of the hospital called Crafts’ Hospital, for the last just hail fourth part thereof. By a contract, dated 9th March, 1650, entered into between the magistrates and town council of Glasgow on the one part, and the deacon convener of the trades, and the deacons of certain individual incorporated trades of the said burgh of the other part, it appears that the one-fourth part of the said lands and others held in trust for the Trades’ House, was parcelled out and divided, as underwritten, viz. :—“The said deacon convener and twelve deacons of crafts, including the visitor of the maltmen, as one of the twelve, for the use of the hospital, in

* Records of Parliament, 12th July, 1661.

eight thirty-one parts. The deacon of the tailors and masters, in six thirty-one parts. The deacon of the hammermen and masters, in two thirty-one parts. The deacon of the cordiners and masters, in two thirty-one parts. The deacon of the skinners and masters, in two thirty-one parts. The deacon of the weavers and masters, in one thirty-one part. The deacon of the wrights and masters, in one thirty-one part. The deacon of the fleshers and masters, in one thirty-one part. The deacon of the coopers and masters, in one thirty-one part. The deacon of the bakers and masters, in one-half of one thirty-one part. And the deacon of the masons and masters, in one-half of one thirty-one part."

The Act of the Scottish parliament, 1661, chap. 235, ratified and approved the foresaid disposition granted by Sir Robert Douglas, to be holden of the deceased noble Prince Esme Duke of Lennox and Earl of Richmond, superior thereof, in feu, farm, fee, and heritage.

The magistrates of Glasgow, with concurrence of Hutchesons' Hospital, and the deacon convener and crafts, leased the minerals, immediately after they acquired the lands, to Patrick Bryce; and he, under that lease, worked the coal. The minute of parliament, dated 3d April, 1661, states that, "A petition was presented by James Bell, merchant in Glasgow, setting forth that certain lands belonging to him, on the marches of the lands of Gorbals belonging to the town of Glasgow, where there is a coal work farmed out by the magistrates to Patrick Bryce; and that the said Patrick Bryce had entered the petitioner's ground and worked his coal, and obstinately refused to allow a visitation, threatening, if any one would go down, to cut the cords, and has maliciously drowned the coal-work, to the utter ruin of the petitioner's intended work. The Lords of the Articles reported their opinion, that a commission should be issued to inquire into that complaint." I have not found any trace of the result.

The whole lands were possessed by the town council, Hutchesons' Hospital, and the Trades' House, and incorporations,

as joint property, until 1790. During a considerable part of this period, the coal in them continued to be worked by lessees, and the rents and revenues were divided in the above mentioned proportions. Meetings appear to have taken place pretty regularly to examine the accounts of the coal lordships and the surface rents, and to adjust their division; and certain pints of brandy consumed thereat, were duly charged to the House.

In 1788, the parties interested agreed to divide the surface, and to reserve the coal, as joint property; and by deed of submission, dated 31st December, 1788, and 24th February, 1789, they referred to Robert Graham, Esq. of Lambhill, John Bogle, farmer at Bogleshole, William Hamilton at Barrachney, and Nicol Baird, farmer at Kelvinhead, "judges' arbiters, mutually elected, the valuation of the surface, and the division of the surface of the foresaid lands, as nearly as possible into four equal parts, having all due regard and consideration to the situation, quality, and quantity of the said lands; but reserving always the whole coal and other minerals, of whatever kind, in the said lands, which are not to fall under the valuation and division, but are to be, and remain *pro indiviso* property, and belong to the proprietors aforesaid."

These arbiters valued each parcel of the lands separately, and afterwards "divided and laid off the same into four parts, as equal in quantity, quality, and value, as they could;" and the parties, having drawn for the lots, by direction, and in presence of the arbiters, lots first and second were drawn by the preceptor and patrons of Hutchesons' Hospital; lot third was drawn for the Trades' House of Glasgow; and lot fourth was drawn for the community of the city of Glasgow. The arbiters decided, that in order to put the said several lots on an equal footing in point of value, the preceptor and patrons of Hutchesons' Hospital, as having drawn lots first and second, should pay to the deacon convener and collector of the Trades' House, as having drawn lot third, £34 0s. 2½d., and to the lord provost and magistrates of the city of Glasgow, as having drawn

lot fourth, £172 4s. 6½d. This decree arbitral is dated 15th October and 11th November, 1789.

By another submission, dated 12th October, 1789, those parties referred to Archibald Grahame, banker in Glasgow; John Millar, professor of law in the college of Glasgow; and John Wilson, junior, writer in Glasgow, to fix the price which the magistrates and town council of Glasgow should pay for the superiority of the whole barony, with the right of bailiary and justiciary, which it was agreed should be vested in them: and those arbiters, by their decree arbitral, dated 8th January, 1795, decided that the magistrates and council of Glasgow should pay to Hutchesons' Hospital and the Trades' House, as the price and value of their three-fourth parts of the superiority, with the right of jurisdiction of bailiary and justiciary, and the feuduties and casualties of the village of Gorbals, £1,200; whereof £500 should be paid to Hutchesons' Hospital, and £250 to the Trades' House, with interest from Whitsunday, 1789; and that the remaining £450 should be paid to that hospital and the Trades' House in the same proportions, unless the magistrates and council should, on or before Whitsunday, 1796, sell by public auction as much of the superiority as was requisite to make two freehold qualifications to vote for the representative of the county of Lanark in parliament; in which case they should retain the £450, and in place thereof pay Hutchesons' Hospital and the Trades' House three-fourth parts of the price obtained for the superiority so sold.

The magistrates and council did not sell the superiority until about 1829, when they sold as much as yielded two county votes, and obtained £3,204 for it from Lord Douglas; which sum was paid on 5th March, 1830, little more than twelve months before the Reform Act passed, and made that superiority valueless.

By disposition, dated 1st June, 1792, the magistrates and councillors of Glasgow, in implement of the decreet arbitral dividing the surface, disponed to James M'Lehose, deacon convener of the trades of Glasgow, and John Gordon, collector of

the Trades' House thereof, and their successors in office, in trust for behoof of the Trades' House, and the different deacons and masters of the several incorporations, thereafter mentioned, in the different proportions thereafter specified, that part of the lands which lies between the river Clyde, on the north; lot second, belonging to Hutchesons' Hospital, on the south; the line of Bridge Street and Eglinton Street, since laid off, on the east; and the Shields burn and lot fourth, belonging to the magistrates and council of Glasgow, on the west. This part was disposed in four separate lots, specially described, extending to seventy-eight acres, three roods, and fourteen falls, old Scotch measure, along with the just and equal one-fourth share *pro indiviso* of the whole coal in the said six pound land, and all other minerals of whatever kind. This disposition declares that it "was granted in trust always for behoof of the deacon convener and deacons of crafts of the city of Glasgow, including therein the visitor of the maltmen, for the use of the said Trades' Hospital, to the extent of eight thirty-one parts; and for behoof of the deacon and masters of the incorporation of tailors in Glasgow, in name of the said incorporation, to the extent of six thirty-one parts; and for behoof of the visitor and masters of the incorporation of maltmen, in name of the said incorporation, to the extent of six thirty-one parts; and for behoof of the deacon and masters of the incorporation of hammermen, in name of the said incorporation, to the extent of two thirty-one parts; and for behoof of the deacon and masters of the incorporation of cordiners, in name of the said incorporation, to the extent of two thirty-one parts; and for behoof of the deacon and masters of the incorporation of skimmers, in name of the said incorporation, to the extent of two thirty-one parts; and for behoof of the deacon and masters of the incorporation of weavers, in name of the said incorporation, to the extent of one thirty-one part; and for behoof of the deacon and masters of the incorporation of wrights, in name of the said incorporation, to the extent of one thirty-one part; and for behoof of the deacon and masters of the incorporation of fleshers, in name of

the said incorporation, to the extent of one thirty-one part; and for behoof of the deacon and masters of the incorporation of coopers, in name of the said incorporation, to the extent of one thirty-one part; and for behoof of the deacon and masters of the incorporation of bakers, in name of the said incorporation, to the extent of one-half of one thirty-one part; and for behoof of the deacon and masters of the incorporation of masons, in name of the said incorporation, to the extent of one-half of one thirty-one part."

Instrument of sasine was expedite under this disposition, and registered in the particular register of sasines, 10th July, 1792. On 30th June, 1790, the House resolved that the lands should be feued by roup, at the upset feu-duty of £10 for each Scotch acre. In 1791, the House laid off streets through that part of the lands apportioned to them, dividing it into compartments, these being subdivided into building steadings, according to a plan prepared by John Gardener, land surveyor. Under an arrangement with Hutchesons' Hospital, Eglinton Street and Bridge Street were laid off, along the east boundary, from the Broomielaw bridge to the Pollokshaws road; and in 1791, the House and incorporations commenced to feu steadings for building, at the price of 1s. 6d. a square yard, the ground of the streets not being charged to the feuar. This price was increased from time to time, till it reached £1 5s. a square yard.

In 1798, a committee was appointed to act along with a committee of the town council, "to ascertain the excrescence of the output of the Gorbal coal, with power to appoint a skilled person to inspect the works, and report if the coal is wrought in terms of the tack.*

The price originally paid by the Trades' House and incorporations, as their one-fourth share of the whole price paid to Sir Robert Douglas in 1640, was thirty-one thousand merks, equal to £1,743 13s. sterling.

The Trades' House and incorporations received £1,692 12s. 6d. from the proprietors of the Glasgow, Paisley, and Ardrossan

* 30th April, 1798.

canal, in 1814, for two acres one rood and thirty-six falls of the lands taken for the purpose of making the canal, and £732 10s. further in 1823 for 3,257 square yards, taken for increasing the company's accommodation. For those sums the Trades' House and incorporations took payment in shares of the stock of the canal company; and those shares are now worthless, through the total failure of that enterprise.

In 1829, however, the Trades' House and incorporations received £10,000 from the trustees for improving the navigation of the Clyde, for the ground which lay between Clyde Street, on the south; the river, on the north; the bridge, on the east; and West Street, on the west. This ground is now chiefly excavated for the harbour of Glasgow, and is partly occupied by the south wharf.

In 1831, the steadings which had been feued, yielded feu-duties to the amount of £1,769 11s. 9d., the highest price obtained having been 3s. 6d. a square yard.

Between 1831 and 1856, the whole of the unfeued ground was feued, the last feus effected being ten steadings. The lowest price taken during this period was 8s., and the highest obtained 25s. a square yard. These amounted to £64,127 1s. 8d., converted into feu-duties amounting to £3,206 7s. 1d. Those feu-duties, added to the amount payable in 1831, makes £4,975 18s. 10d. of feu-duties now payable.

Every yard of the seventy-eight acres, three roods, and fourteen falls conveyed to the Trades' House, as their one-fourth part, is now sold or feued.

The prices obtained for the portions sold, amounted to £12,425 2s. 6d., and the feu-duties for the parts feued between 1791 and 1856, amount to £4,975 18s. 10d., payable some yearly, others half-yearly, and all well secured. Double feu-duty is payable each nineteenth year, for greater part of the lots feued, in full of all casualties of superiority.

These are most remarkable returns for £1,743 13s. 0d., advanced by the Trades' House and incorporations in 1640; and the facts that prices rose from 3s. 6d. to 8s. a square yard

in 1832, and between that year and 1856 to 25s., producing those feu-duties, are proofs of the rapid expansion of Glasgow, subsequent to the reform of the House of Commons in 1831, the abolition of the East India Company's monopoly, the reform of the municipal corporations, and the repeal of the corn laws, which followed those great measures. The abandonment of the insane and destructive practice of throwing stones into the river, to narrow its channel and exclude the tide; the adoption of the more skilful plan of improving the navigation by widening the channel, and allowing the waters of the Atlantic to flow upwards and fill it: and the establishment of railways in the neighbourhood, aided most beneficially in promoting the rapid enhancement of the value of these lands.

The purchase and the fortunate management of these lands, are the chief source of the wealth of the Trades' House and incorporations of Glasgow.

The first feuing plan was limited to that portion of the lands which lay within the then highway to Paisley, now Nelson Street, on the south, and Clyde Street, next the river, on the north. The steadings on this plan were numbered consecutively from 1 to 108.

A second plan was prepared for feuing the land situated between Nelson Street, on the north, and Cook Street, on the south, the steadings on which were also unfortunately numbered consecutively from 1 to 108, as on the first plan. Thus the confusion of double numbers from 1 to 108 was introduced into the title-deeds of the feuars. A third plan was prepared in 1822, comprehending the ground from Cook Street, on the north, to the lands belonging to Hutchesons' Hospital, on the south, on which the second series of numbers was continued from 109 to 228. Thereafter, each compartment, bounded by streets, was marked with a letter of the alphabet, commencing with A, and subdivided into building steadings, having a separate series of numbers from 1 to 12 on each compartment. Much confusion was thus introduced by the same number being often repeated, and considerable difficulty now exists in identifying the stead-

ings in the register of sasines, and in tracing the feu-duty applicable to each.

A copy of those three plans, blended into one, with the alterations caused by the arrangements made with the Glasgow and Greenock, and Glasgow and Ayr Railway Companies, and with the Glasgow Gas Light Company, and Mr. Dixon, is sub-joined.

1. At a meeting of the Trades' House, on 18th August, 1789, the deacon convener represented that the lands and barony of Gorbals had been divided by the arbiters; and the House resolved that the convener and late convener, and a member to be appointed by each of the incorporations interested, should form a committee for the general management of the part allocated to the Trades' House and incorporations.

2. The management of feuing the lands remained in a committee so constituted, along with the collector of the House, who was appointed, under minute of 21st August, 1827. This committee is styled "The delegates on the Gorbals lands," and is now composed of the deacon convener and collector of the House, the late convener and late collector, and one delegate elected yearly, by each of the incorporations of hammermen, tailors, cordiners, maltmen, weavers, bakers, skinners, wrights, coopers, fleshers, and masons—fifteen in number.

3. The clerk of the House is clerk to those delegates, and their factor for collecting the feu-duties.*

When inquiry was made to feu a lot of the ground, the clerk and the applicant negotiated; and if the former was satisfied that the offer made by the applicant was reasonable, he took an obligation by the applicant to make the offer at a public roup of the steading, in case the delegates should entertain it; and he immediately called a meeting of the delegates to consider the offer. If they approved, the steading was advertised for about three weeks or a month, in the Glasgow newspapers, to

* 5th August, 1831.

be feued by roup; and was exposed to public roup in the Trades' Hall, in presence of the whole delegates, at the sum offered, as the upset price.

4. There is a standing committee of the delegates for examining the factor's accounts; and the delegates meet in January and July yearly to examine those accounts, and the report by the committee thereon. The delegates thereafter adjust a scheme of division of the feu-duties among the House and incorporations interested; and the sum due to each is paid over to the several collectors on the following day. The latter sign the scheme in the sederunt book, in acknowledgment of the share having been paid, and receive a memorandum of the sum paid to each, as a voucher in accounting with his incorporation. This is called "the cast of the Gorbal lands."

The following are the feu-duties payable, showing the original feuar, the present owner, the feu-duty, and the year in which the duplication falls due, for each lot of the ground, arranged according to the original numbers on the several plans, and stated in the title-decids, and in three classes, according as the feu-duty is paid yearly at Martinmas, or yearly at Whitsunday, or half-yearly at Martinmas and Whitsunday:—

FEU-DUTIES

PAYABLE TO THE

TRADES' HOUSE AND INCORPORATIONS OF GLASGOW,
AT MARTINMAS YEARLY.

No. on Plan.	Original Feuar.	Feu-duty.	Dupli- cation due.	Present Owner.
1	James M'Lehose, . . .	£5 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1866	Allan Fullarton.
2	Do.	3 9 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1866	Do.
3	Alexander Oswald, . . .	3 4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1866	Do.
4	James Inglis,	4 8 4	1866	Glasgow and Ayr Rail. Co.
5	Do.	4 8 4	1866	Do.
6	Do.	2 17 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1866	Do.
7	Do.	2 17 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1866	Do.
8	James Ballantyne and } Andrew M'Ewan, . . . }	2 15 7	1866	Do.
9	George Scott,	2 6 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1866	Do.
10	Do.	2 8 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1866	Do.
11	John Pearson and Robert } Livingston, }	2 6 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1866	John Pearson.
12	Do.	4 5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1866	Do.
13	James M'Lehose,	4 12 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1866	Glasgow and Ayr Rail. Co.
14	Do.	4 12 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1866	Do.
15	Walter Hart,	4 5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1866	Heirs of Walter Hart.
16	William Reid,	2 8 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1866	Heirs of William Reid.
17	Alexander Oswald,	2 6 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1866	{ Glasgow, Greenock, & Ayr Railway Co. Joint Line.
18	Alexander M'Leod,	2 6 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1866	Do.
19	Do.	2 15 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1866	Do.
20	Alexander Oswald,	2 17 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1866	Do.
21	Do.	2 17 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1866	Do.
22	Alexander Ferrier,	2 10 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1866	Heirs of Alexander Ferrier.
23	See Whitsunday.			
24	Do.			
25	Alexander Oswald,	2 6 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1866	Andrew Wilson.
26	James Grimman,	3 14 1	1866	And. Wilson and John Carr.
27	Alexander Ferrier,	4 12 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1866	Heirs of John Nisbet.
28	Robert Allan,	4 6 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1866	Archibald M'Lellan.
29	Archibald Wright,	3 11 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1866	James M'Aulay.
30	Do.	3 9 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1866	Do.
31	Alexander M'Leod,	3 9 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1866	Alexander Wood.
32	Andrew Morchie,	3 9 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1866	John Morrison.
33	Alexander Waddell,	3 16 0	1866	Trustees of Alex. Waddell.
34	Do.	3 9 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1866	Do.
35	Do.	2 17 10	1866	Do.
36	Maurice Murray,	2 10 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1866	Do.
37	Do.	2 6 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1866	Do.
38	William Shaw,	2 6 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1866	George Buchanan.
39	Do.	2 6 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1866	Robert Sheriff.
40	John Roberton,	3 7 1	1872	{ Trustees of Gorbals Free Church.
41	Robert Allan,	2 17 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1866	John Geddes.
42	Do.	8 3 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1866	Do.
	Carry forward,	£129 17 1 $\frac{1}{2}$		

No. on Plan.	Original Feuar.	Feu-duty.	Dupli- cation due.	Present Owner.
	Carried forward, . . .	£129 17 1½		
43	William Mirrlees, . . .	2 8 7½	1866	John Barr.
44	Do.	2 6 3½	1866	Do.
45	Do.	2 6 3½	1866	George Golder.
46	David M'Quater, . . .	2 6 3½	1866	Heirs of George Gaywood.
47	Do.	2 6 3½	1866	William Primrose.
48	Do.	2 17 10½	1866	Heirs of David M'Quater.
49	James Gemmill, . . .	2 17 10½	1866	Joseph Hossack.
50	Robert Craigie, . . .	2 6 3½	1866	Heirs of Matthew Paterson.
51	Do.	2 6 3½	1866	Do.
52	James Gemmill, . . .	2 6 3½	1866	George Hall.
53	John Robertson, . . .	2 15 6	1866	John Robertson's Heirs.
54	Do.	2 15 6	1866	Do.
55	Do.	3 9 4½	1866	Thomas M'Cunn.
56	John Ballantine, . . .	2 17 10½	1866	Do.
57	John Good and William Cuthbertson, . . . }	4 7 11½	1866	William Jack.
58	Do.	3 18 8½	1866	Robert Arrot.
59	Do.	3 18 8½	1866	David Bell.
60	Do.	3 18 8½	1866	Hugh Barclay.
61	Do.	4 3 4	1866	John White.
62	Do.	2 17 10½	1866	James Lumsden.
63	Do.	2 17 10½	1866	Do.
64	Do.	2 15 6½	1866	Alexander Muirhead.
65	Do.	2 6 3½	1866	Miss Penelope Good.
66	Do.	2 6 3½	1866	Do.
67	Do.	2 6 3½	1866	James Buchanan.
68	Do.	4 12 7½	1866	Do.
69	Do.	3 18 2	1866	{ Andrew M'Alpine and Margaret Thomson.
70	Do.	4 18 5	1866	James Lumsden.
71	John Anderson, . . .	3 16 4½	1866	Joseph Hossack.
72	David Brown,	2 10 11½	1866	Robert Thomson.
73	Andrew Lawson, . . .	2 8 7½	1866	Alexander M'Naught.
74	John Good and William Cuthbertson, . . . }	2 8 7½	1866	John M'Naught.
75	Do.	2 15 6½	1866	John M'Nair.
76	Do.	3 0 9½	1866	John Dinning's Heirs.
77	Do.	3 0 9½	1866	Do.
78	Do.	2 15 6½	1866	David Hodge.
79	Do.	3 14 1	1866	John Dinning's Heirs.
80	Do.	2 6 3½	1866	Do.
81	Do.	2 10 11½	1866	Mrs. William Leggat.
82	Do.	2 15 6½	1866	Miss Penelope Good.
83	Do.	3 9 5½	1866	Do.
84	Do.	4 1 0½	1866	{ Elizabeth Jamieson, wife of John Aird.
85	Robert Lindsay, . . .	3 9 5½	1866	James Lindsay Ewing.
86	Do.	3 9 5½	1866	Do.
87	Do.	3 9 5½	1866	Do.
88	John Good and William Cuthbertson, . . . }	4 12 7½	1866	{ Mary M'Gown and Mrs. Janet M'Gown.
89	Archibald M'Gown, . . .	2 8 7½	1866	Do.
90	Do.	2 8 7½	1866	Do.
91	John Good and William Cuthbertson, . . . }	2 15 6½	1866	William Taylor.
92	William Watt,	2 15 7½	1866	James Findlay.
93	Walter Graham, . . .	2 6 3½	1866	James Watson.
	Carry forward, . . .	£278 19 5½		

No. on Plan.	Original Feuar.	Feu-duty.	Dupli- cation due.	Present Owner.
	Carried forward, . . .	£285 1 0½		
94	Walter Graham, . . .	2 10 11½	1866	William Rintoul.
95	Robert Lindsay, . . .	2 8 7½	1866	James Lindsay Ewing.
96	Do.	2 8 7½	1866	Do.
97	See Whitsunday.			
98	Do.			
99	John Low,	2 15 6½	1866	David Hodge.
100	Archibald Stewart,	8 9 5½	1866	Archibald Paterson.
101	Adam Seaton,	8 2 6	1876	Francis Parker.
102	William Mirrlees,	2 13 8	1866	A. D. Campbell.
103	Robert Lindsay,			
104	Do.			
105	Do.	6 1 10½		James Wilson.
106	Joshua Noble,	2 15 6½	1866	Trustees of John Maxwell.
107	William Mirrlees,	2 8 7½	1866	A. D. Campbell.
108	James Finnie,	4 9 6	1866	James and Hugh Robertson.
	<i>The following is the Second Series of Nos.</i>			
1	John Blair,	11 2 2½	1875	John Blair.
2	Do.	11 2 2½	1875	Do.
3	Do.	11 2 2½	1875	Do.
4	See Whitsunday.			
5	Do.			
6	Do.			
7	Do.			
8	Do.			
9	Do.			
10	Do.			
11	Do.			
12	Do.			
13	Do.			
14	Do.			
15	Do.			
16	Edward Duncanson,	9 14 5	1864	Heirs of Edw. Duncanson.
17	Do.	9 14 5	1864	Do.
18	Do.	9 14 5	1864	Do.
19	Sir John Maxwell,	2 15 6½	1858	William Dixon.
20	James Park,	10 8 5	1861	Heirs of Peter M'Nie.
21	Hugh Cameron,	9 10 11	1857	Hugh Cameron.
22	Alexander Oswald,	4 6 10	1858	Mrs. Somerville.
23	Do.	4 6 10	1858	David Donald.
24	See Whitsunday.			
25	Do.			
26	Payable half-yearly.			
27	Sir John Maxwell,	2 15 6½	1858	William Dixon.
28	Archibald Johnstone,	10 8 5	1861	{ Margt., Janet, Jane, Grace, and Mary Johnstone.
29	See Whitsunday.			
30	Alexander Oswald,	4 6 10	1858	Mrs. Somerville.
31	Do.	4 6 10	1858	David Kay.
32	See Whitsunday.			
33	Do.			
34	Payable half-yearly.			
35	Sir John Maxwell,	2 15 6½	1858	William Dixon.
36	William Milne,	10 8 4	1857	William Milne.
	Carry forward,	£449 5 5½		

No. on Plan.	Original Feuar.	Feu-duty.	Dupli- cation due.	Present Owner.
	Carried forward, .	£449 5 5½		
37	John Watt,	10 0 0	1864	William Thompson.
38	James Watson,	10 0 0	1864	John Keith Sim.
39	Do.	10 0 0	1864	Glasgow and Ayr Rail. Co.
40	Payable half-yearly.			
41	See Whitsunday.			
42	Do.			
43	Do.			
44	Do.			
45	Do.			
46	Alexander M'Grigor,	3 9 6	1857	James Nisbet.
47	See Whitsunday.			
48	Do.			
49	Do.			
50	Do.			
51	Payable half-yearly.			
52	Do.			
53	Do.			
54	Sir John Maxwell,	2 15 6½	1858	William Dixon.
55	James Cook,	6 5 0	1875	George Caldwell.
56	Do.	6 5 0	1875	Robert Gilmour.
57	Do.	6 5 0	1875	John M'Gregor.
58	Do.	6 5 0	1875	Glasgow and Ayr Rail. Co.
59	Do.	6 5 0	1875	Do.
60	See Whitsunday.			
61	William Cochran,	3 9 6	1866	David Cook.
62	See Whitsunday.			
63	Do.			
64	Do.			
65	John Muir,	2 10 11	1866	John Muir.
66	Do.	3 9 5½	1866	Do.
67	Do.	3 9 5½	1866	Do.
68	Do.	3 9 5½	1866	Robert Osborne.
69	Do.	3 9 5½	1866	Do.
70	See Whitsunday.			
71	Do.			
72	Do.			
73	Sir John Maxwell,	2 15 6½	1858	William Dixon.
74	James Cook,	7 16 3	1875	James Storer.
75	Do.	7 16 3	1875	Glasgow and Ayr Rail. Co.
76	See Whitsunday.			
77	Do.			
78	Do.			
79	Do.			
80	Do.			
81	Sir John Maxwell,	2 15 6½	1858	Robert Steels.
82	James Cook,	7 16 3	1875	Lieut.-Col. P. Campbell.
83	Do.	7 16 3	1875	{ Glasgow, Greenock, & Ayr Rail. Co., Joint Line.
84	See Whitsunday.			
85	Do.			
86	Do.			
87	Do.			
88	Do.			
89	Sir John Maxwell,	2 15 6½	1858	William Dixon.
90	James Cook,	6 5 0	1875	David Wilson.
	Carry forward, .	£582 10 0½		

No. on Plan.	Original Feuar.	Feu-duty.	Dupli- cation due.	Present Owner.
	Carried forward, .	£582 10 0½		
91	James Cook,	6 5 0	1875	David Cook.
92	Do.	6 5 0	1875	Do.
93	Do.	6 5 0	1875	Glasgow and Ayr Rail. Co.
94	Do.	6 5 0	1875	Do.
95	See Whitsunday.			
96	Do.			
97	Do.			
98	Do.			
99	Do.			
100	George Thomson, . . .	5 4 2	1861	Lancefield Spinning Co.
101	Do.	4 10 3	1861	Do.
102	Do.	4 10 3	1861	Do.
103	Do.	4 10 3	1861	Do.
104	Do.	4 10 3	1861	Do.
105	See Whitsunday.			
106	Do.			
107	Do.			
108	Sir John Maxwell, . . .	2 15 6½	1858	William Dixon.
109	See Whitsunday.			
127	Sir John Maxwell, . . .	2 15 6½	1858	Alex. and William Smith.
135	Do.	2 15 6½	1858	Do.
143	Do.	2 15 6½	1858	Do.
162	Do.	2 15 6½	1858	Do.
164	Payable half-yearly.			
165	Do.			
181	Sir John Maxwell, . . .	2 16 1	1858	William Dixon.
A 1	Andrew Gray,	8 17 9	1863	Port Eglinton Carpet Co.
A 2	Do.	8 17 9	1863	Do.
A 3	Do.	14 9 0	1863	Do.
A 9	Do.	5 7 3½	1863	Do.
A10	Do.	5 0 0	1863	Do.
A11	Do.	5 0 0	1863	Do.
A12	Do.	12 2 2½	1863	Do.
B	George Foster,	55 8 1	1859	G. L. Walker.
	William Dixon, now the Gas Light Co., for 12,107 square yards of the ground originally feued to William Dixon, and sold by him to the Gas-Light Co., lying to the west of the Cavalry Barrack,	83 11 8	1866	Glasgow Gas-Light Co.
	For part of a strip along the south side of the street next to the north side of the Barrack wall and Gas-work,	2 8 10	1866	Do.
	Sir John Maxwell, now the Gas-Light Co., for 1483 square yards disposed to Glasgow Gas-Light Co., under arrangement with Sir John Maxwell,	10 14 6	1866	Do.
	Amount payable yearly } at Martinmas, . . . }	£859 1 5½		

FEU-DUTIES PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY AT MARTINMAS.

No. on Plan.	Original Feuar.	Feu-duty.	Dupli- cation due.	Present Owner.
	The Board of Ordnance— For four statute acres of ground on which the Cavalry Barrack was built, £100 a-year, . . .	£50 0 0	1876	The managers of the poor of Govan.
	William Dixon— For amount of the feu-duty pay- able under the feu contract, dated 28d and 24th Nov., 1848, for the whole ground situated on the south side of the Canal, part of which was formerly tened to him, but was resigned by and refened to him, along with all the un- fened ground south of the Canal under that contract. Feu-duty £1296 17 1 a-year, half-year, . . . £648 8 6	...	•	
	Deduct for sales to— John Goldie and James Inglis, £37 3 2, . . .	...	•
	John Wilson, £43 15 4, . . .	...	•
	Allan and Mann, £19 1, . . .	...	•
	Jas. Crawford, £2 19 2, . . .	...	•
	Robt. Cochran, £74 7 9, . . .	...	•
	Alex. Allan and Robert Hamilton, £20 13 4, . . .	...	•
	£198 0 4	...	•	
	Balance payable by Mr. Dixon, William Dixon—	450 8 2	•	
	Feu-duty out of 9465 square yards in Dale Street and Cook Street, under the second feu contract, dated 23d and 24th November, 1848, £473 15 a-year, . . . £286 17 6	...	1865	
	Deduct for sales to— A. & W. Smith, £73 2 2, James Kerr, . . £23 8, £96 5 2	...	•	
	Balance payable by Mr. Dixon, John Goldie and Jas. G. Inglis— For 4603 square yards on the south side of the Canal, pur- chased from William Dixon, £74 6 4 a-year, . . .	140 12 4	1865	
	£74 6 4 a-year, . . .	87 8 2	•	Robert M'Laren.
	Carry forward, . . .	£678 3 8		

* Payable at Whitsunday.

FEU-DUTIES PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY AT MARTINMAS. 197

No. on Plan.	Original Feuar.	Feu-duty.	Dupli- cation dua.	Present Owner.
	Carried forward, . . .	£678 8 8		
	John Wilson— For 5425 square yards south side of the Canal, purchased from Wm. Dixon, £87 11 10 a-year,	43 15 11	*	John Wilson.
	Allan & Mann— For 2360 square yards south side of the Canal, purchased from Wm. Dixon, £38 2 1 a-year,	19 1 0	*	Allan & Mann.
	James Crawford— For 865 square yards on the south side of the Canal, pur- chased from William Dixon, £5 18 8 a-year,	2 19 2	*	James Crawford.
	Robert Cochran— For 9214 square yards on the south side of the Canal, pur- chased from William Dixon, £148 15 6 a-year,	74 7 9	*	Robert Cochran.
	Alex. Allan & Robert Hamilton— For 2560 square yards on the south side of the Canal, pur- chased from William Dixon, £41 6 8 a-year,	20 13 4	*	{ Alexander Allan and Robt. Hamilton.
	Alex. and Wm. Smith— For eight steadings in Dale Street and Cook Street, pur- chased from William Dixon, £146 4 3½ a-year,	73 2 2	1865	Alex. and Wm. Smith.
	James Kerr— For 1482 square yards of eight steadings in Dale Street and Cook Street, purchased from William Dixon, £46 6 a-year,	28 3 0	1865	James Kerr.
	The Glasgow and Paisley Joint Railway— For fifty-seven steadings con- taining 36,384 square yards, exclusive of the streets lying between Cook Street, the Canal, Eglinton Street, and West Street, £1157 10 a-year,	578 15 0	1862	Railway Co., Jt. Line.
	For twenty-six steadings pur- chased from the Lancessfield Spinning Co., £127 4 a-year, The Glasgow and Greenock Rail- way Co.— For 1708 square yards on the west side of Eglinton Street, £99 18 a-year,	68 12 0	1862	
		49 19 0	1860	Greenock Railway.
	Carry forward, . . .	£1627 12 0		

* Payable at Whitsunday.

No. on Plan.	Original Feuar.	Feu-duty.	Dupli- cation due.	Present Owner.
	Carried forward, . . .	£1627 12 0		
	Allan & Poynter— For 2148½ square yards on the west side of Eglinton Street, £57 10 a-year, . . .	28 15 0	1860	Allan & Poynter.
26	Randolph, Elder & Co.— £26 0 4 a-year, . . .	18 0 2	*	{ Randolph, Elder, & Co.
34	Randolph, Elder, & Co.— £26 1 a-year, . . .	18 0 6	*	{ Randolph, Elder, & Co.
40	Samuel & John Fulton— £34 18 8 a-year, . . .	17 6 10	*	S. & J. Fulton.
51	Randolph, Elder, & Co.— £26 1 6 a-year, . . .	18 0 9	*	{ Randolph, Elder, & Co.
52	Randolph, Elder, & Co.— £26 1 6 a-year, . . .	18 0 9	*	Do.
53	Randolph, Elder, & Co.— £26 1 a-year, . . .	18 0 6	*	Do.
146	Kenneth Ross— Reduced to £29 12 a-year,	14 16 0	*	William Thomson.
163	Trustees of Hutchesontown Free Church— £52 a-year, . . .	26 0 0	1868	{ Trustees of Hutche- sontown Free Ch.
164	William Menzies— £25 19 a-year, . . .	12 19 6	*	William Menzies.
165	William Menzies— £25 19 a-year, . . .	12 19 6	*	Do.
		£1805 11 6		

Payable yearly at Martinmas, £859 1 5

Payable half-yearly at Martinmas, . . . £1805 11 6

Amount payable at Martinmas, . . . £2664 12 11

* Payable at Whitsunday.

FEU-DUTIES PAYABLE YEARLY AT WHITSUNDAY.

No. on Plan.	Original Feuar.	Feu-duty.	Dupli- cation due.	Present Owner.
23	William Reid,	£2 6 3½	1868	{ Glasgow, Greenock, and Ayr Railway Company, Joint Line.
24	Alexander Stewart,	2 6 3½	1868	Charles London.
97	John Gray,	2 6 3½	1866	John Pearson.
98	Do.	2 6 3½	1866	Do.
4	William Copland,	9 14 5	1876	{ Glasgow, Greenock, and Ayr Railway Company, Joint Line.
5	Do.	9 14 5	1876	Heirs of Robert Barclay.
6	James Spreull,	2 8 7½	1867	William Renton.
7	Do.	2 8 7½	1867	Jane Miller.
8	Do.	2 8 7½	1867	Heirs of John Russell.
9	Do.	2 8 7½	1867	James Farmer.
10	Do.	2 8 7½	1867	Trustees of Col. Reid.
11	William Rodger,	5 4 2	1861	Patrick Scott.
12	Do.	5 4 2	1861	Do.
13	Do.	5 4 2	1861	William Scott.
14	Do.	5 4 2	1861	Agnes Nisbet.
15	James Spreull,	2 6 3½	1861	Mrs. Keater or Sommerville
24	William Rodger,	6 10 2½	1861	James Kerr.
25	Do.	6 10 2½	1861	David Wilson.
29	Alexander Bowman,	11 0 0	1864	{ William Thomson. Railway Co., Joint Line.
32	William Rodger,	6 10 2½	1861	John Buchanan.
33	Do.	6 10 2½	1861	{ Adam Hepburn and John Poynter.
41	William Reid,	2 6 3½	1868	William Shaw.
42	Do.	2 6 3½	1868	Do.
43	William Robertson,	2 6 3½	1867	Heirs of Thomas Dunlop.
44	Joshua Noble,	2 6 3½	1868	Do.
45	Do.	2 6 3½	1868	Robert Malcolm.
47	William Rodger,	5 4 2	1861	Heirs of John Golder.
48	Do.	5 4 2	1861	Do.
49	Do.	5 4 2	1861	William Rintoul.
50	Do.	5 4 2	1861	James Maxwell.
60	John Ballantine,	2 8 7½	1867	David Cook.
62	Robert Semple and William } Pinkerton, }	2 6 3½	1867	Alexander Wood.
63	John Ballantine,	2 6 3½	1867	Misses Mary & Janet M'Gown
64	James Spreull,	2 8 7½	1867	Campbell and Barry.
70	John Maxwell,	4 5 7½	1861	John Pearson.
71	Do.	4 5 7½	1861	Do.
72	Do.	4 5 7½	1861	John Menzies.
76	John Gilchrist,	6 13 1	1861	{ Robert Cook. Lancefield Spinning Co.
77	Do.	6 13 1	1861	Do.
78	John Muir,	6 18 10½	1861	Mrs. John Muir.
79	Do.	6 18 10½	1861	Do.
	Carry forward,	£182 19 6½		

No. on Plan.	Original Feuar.	Feu-duty.	Dupli- cation due.	Present Owner.
	Carried forward, . . .	£182 19 6½		
80	John Maxwell, . . .	4 5 7½	1861	John Pearson.
84	John Gilchrist, . . .	6 13 1	1861	{ Robert Cook. Lancefield Spinning Co.
85	Do.	6 13 1	1861	Do.
86	Thomas Pettigrew, . . .	6 1 6	1861	John M'Naught.
87	John M'Naught, . . .	6 1 6	1862	William Maitland.
88	John Maxwell, . . .	4 5 7½	1861	John Pearson.
95	John Gilchrist, . . .	5 6 5½	1861	{ Robert Gilkison. Robert Cook.
96	Do.	5 6 5½	1861	{ Lancefield Spinning Co.
97	Do.	5 6 5½	1861	Do.
98	Do.	5 6 5½	1861	Do.
99	Do.	5 6 5½	1861	Do.
105	John Maxwell, . . .	4 5 7½	1861	Robert Payne.
106	Do.	4 5 7½	1861	Trustees of John Maxwell.
107	Do.	4 5 7½	1861	Do.
109	Archibald Johnstone, . . .	16 4 0	1870	Heirs of Archd. Johnstone.
110	Do.	11 16 0	1870	Do.
111	William Bruce, . . .	11 7 6	1873	William Bruce.
117	James Corbet & Co.	4 17 2	1862	Lancefield Spinning Co.
118	Do.	4 17 2½	1862	Do.
119	Do.	5 11 1½	1862	John Chisholm.
120	Do.	5 11 1	1862	Do.
121	John M'Naught, . . .	27 4 0	1865	John M'Naught.
128	William Caldwell, . . .	14 15 0	1870	James Thomson.
138	James and William Mutrie, . . .	18 9 6	1870	James and William Mutrie.
186	William Caldwell, . . .	15 12 6	1870	William Caldwell.
141	James and William Mutrie, . . .	18 9 6	1870	James and William Mutrie.
144	James M'Nair, . . .	27 2 0	1875	Peter M'Indoe.
145	Do.	14 4 0	1875	Do.
189	William Dixon, . . .	5 11 1	1860	William Dixon.
208	Do.	5 11 1	1860	Do.
209	George Murray, . . .	12 15 6	1872	George Murray.
217	James Corbet & Co., . . .	5 2 1		Greenock Railway Co.
218	Do.			Do.
227	William Dixon, . . .	6 18 10	1860	William Dixon.
228	Do.	3 17 10	1860	Do.
A 4	George Foster, . . .	3 8 11½	1864	William Metcalfe.
5	Do.	5 0 0	1864	Do.
6	Do.	5 10 11	1864	Do.
7	Do.	5 0 0	1864	Do.
8	Do.	8 8 5	1864	Do.
		£504 14 5½		

FEU-DUTIES PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY AT WHITSUNDAY.

No. on Plan.	Original Feuar.	Feu-duty.	Dupli- cation due.	Present Owner.
	The Board of Ordnance— For four statute acres of ground on which the Cavalry Barrack was built, £100 a-year, . . . William Dixon— For amount of the feu-duty payable under feu contract, dated 23d and 24th Nov., 1848, for the whole ground situated on the south side of the Canal, part of which had been feued to him, but was resigned by, and refeu'd to him, along with other ground, under that contract, feu-duty £1296 17 1 yearly, half- year, £646 8 6 Deduct for sales to— John Goldie and James Inglis, £37 3 2, John Wilson, £48 15 11, Allan & Mann, £19 1, Jas. Crawford, £2 19 2, Robt. Cochran, £74 7 9, Alex. Allan and Robert Hamilton, £20 13 4, £198 0 4	£50 0 0	1876	{The Managers of the Poor of Govan.
	Balance payable by Mr. Dixon, . William Dixon— Feu-duty out of 9465 square yards in Dale Street and Cook Street, under second feu contract, dated 23d and 24th November, 1848, £473 15 a-year, £236 17 6 Deduct for sales to the following:— A. & W. Smith, £73 2 2, D. Cockburn and W. Dempster, £28 3, £96 5 2	450 8 2	1864 * * *	
	Balance payable by Mr Dixon, . John Goldie & Jas. G. Inglis— For 4603 square yards south side of the Canal, purchased from Wm. Dixon, £74 6 4 a-year, Carry forward, . . .	140 12 4 37 3 2 £678 3 8	* 1864	Robert M'Laren.

* Duplication payable at Martinmas.

No. on Plan.	Original Feuar.	Fou-duty.	Dupli- cation due.	Present Owner.
	Carried forward, . . .	£678 3 8		
	John Wilson— For 5425 square yards south side of the Canal, purchased from W. Dixon, £87 11 10 a-year, Allan & Mann— For 2860 square yards on the south side of the Canal, pur- chased from William Dixon, £38 2 1 a-year,	43 15 11	1864	John Wilson.
	James Crawford— For 865 square yards on the south side of the Canal, pur- chased from William Dixon, £5 18 3 a-year,	19 1 0	1864	Allan & Mann.
	Robert Cochran— For 9214 square yards on the south side of the Canal, pur- chased from William Dixon, £148 15 6 a-year,	2 19 2	1864	James Crawford.
	Alex. Allan and Rt. Hamilton— For 2650 square yards on the south side of the Canal, pur- chased from William Dixon, £41 6 8 a-year,	74 7 9	1864	Robert Cochran.
	Alex. and William Smith— For eight steadings in Dale Street and Cook Street, purchased from Wm. Dixon, £146 4 3½ a-year,	20 13 4	1864	{ Alex. Allan and Rt. Hamilton.
	James Kerr— For 1482 square yards in Dale Street and Cook Street, pur- chased from William Dixon, £46 6 a-year,	78 2 2	1864	Alex. & W. Smith.
	The Glasgow and Paisley Joint Railway— For fifty-seven steadings, con- taining 36,834 square yards, exclusive of the streets lying between Cook Street, the Canal, Eglinton Street, and West Street, £1157 10 a-year, For twenty-six steadings pur- chased from the Lancefield Spinning Company, £127 4 a-year, payable half-yearly, The Glasgow and Greenock Rail- way Company— For 1708 square yards on the west side of Eglinton Street, £39 18 a-year,	23 8 0	1864	James Kerr.
	Allan & Poynter— For 2148½ square yards on the west side of Eglinton Street, £57 10 a-year,	578 15 0	1862	Railway Co., Jt. Line.
		68 12 0	1862	Do.
		49 19 0	1860	Greenock Railway.
		28 15 0	1860	Allan & Poynter.
	Carry forward, . . .	£1656 7 0		

FEU-DUTIES PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY AT WHITSUNDAY. 203

No. on Plan.	Original Fenar.	Feu-duty.	Dupli- cation due.	Present Owner.
	Carried forward, . . .	£1656 7 0		
26	Randolph, Elder, & Co.— £26 0 4 a-year, . . .	18 0 2	1873	Randolph, Elder, & Co.
34	Randolph, Elder, & Co.— £26 1 a-year, . . .	18 0 6	1873	Do.
40	Samuel & John Fulton— £34 13 8 a-year, . . .	17 6 10	1873	Samuel & John Fulton.
51	Randolph, Elder, & Co.— £26 1 6 a-year, . . .	18 0 9	1873	Randolph, Elder, & Co.
52	Randolph, Elder, & Co.— £26 1 6 a-year, . . .	18 0 9	1873	Do.
53	Randolph, Elder, & Co.— £26 1 a-year, . . .	18 0 6	1873	Do.
146	Kenneth Ross— Reduced to £29 12 a-year,	14 16 0	1869	William Thomson.
163	Trustees of the Hutchesontown Free Church— £52 a-year, . . .	26 0 0	*	{ Trustees of Hutche- sontown Free Church.
164	William Menzies— £25 19 a-year, . . .	12 19 6	1873	William Menzies.
165	William Menzies— £25 19 a-year, . . .	12 19 6	1873	Do.
		<u>£1805 11 6</u>		
	ABSTRACT.			
	Payable at Whitsunday yearly, . . .	504 14 5		
	Payable at Whitsunday half- yearly, }	1805 11 6		
	Amount payable at Whitsunday,	£2310 5 11		
	Amount payable at Martinmas, . .	2664 12 11		
	Total,	£4975 18 10		

* Payable at Martinmas.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

THE LANDS OF KELVINBANK AND SANDYFORD.

IN 1845 the House had £10,580 lying at interest. Money was abundant and cheap, yielding only $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ; land was rising in value, and the railway mania, although exhibiting strong symptoms, had not reached its climax.

The Clydesdale Junction Railway Bill was passed by parliament during that year ; and, with a view to its becoming law, the delegates on the Gorbal lands had effected an arrangement with Mr. Dixon, under which additional portions of those lands were feued to him, at prices amounting to £9,575, yielding a feu-duty of £478 15s., in addition to the large feu-duties payable by him, for the ground he had previously feued.

Under this great prosperity, several members of the House met occasionally in private, without any formal appointment, and talked over the propriety of purchasing lands, in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, as an investment for the funds of the House. The view entertained by those gentlemen was, that the land purchased, should be capable of being soon feued, and of thereby becoming available, in twelve or fifteen years, as a source of increased revenue. Another view was suggested to them, namely, that the lands purchased, should be bought at little more than their agricultural value ; consequently, that they should be situated beyond the present feuing district, but capable of yielding an agricultural rental in the meantime, which would be sufficient for all the wants of the House. This scheme contemplated the retention of the lands for a long period, under cultivation, until the expansion of Glasgow should place them within its buildings, and enable the House to realize a larger income at a distant time, as was exemplified in the case of the Gorbal lands, and as was also

exemplified in the case of Heriot's Hospital of Edinburgh, and in the case of the extensive suburbs in the west end of London. In those suburbs, lands, which at the close of last century were under cultivation at agricultural rents, now yield enormous ground rents, well secured by the elegant mansions now erected on them. A wealthy corporation, which never dies, and whose lands need not be sold for distribution among heirs, or burdened for younger children, can alone afford to take this course; and the House was in the favourable position of having been enabled to take it.

The scheme of buying at a low price, with the view of holding for fifty years, did not meet with favour; and the scheme of buying at a high price, with a view to realizing within twelve or fifteen years, was the favourite one.

The lands of Stobcross, then in the market, were fixed upon; and a price at which the House should be recommended to buy them, was generally assented to, in the expectation that the lands would be exposed to public competition. A company of private individuals, however, was, about the same time, formed to buy those lands, and actually purchased them privately, at a mere trifle above the price at which the members of the House, who communicated confidentially, had agreed in opinion would be reasonable.

Those gentlemen, being thus disappointed of Stobcross, turned their attention to the lands of Kelvinbank, closely adjoining on the north, which were likewise in the market; and after several meetings and communings with the agent for the seller, the latter placed a written offer of them in the hands of one of the members, allowing a certain limited time for acceptance.

The members thus meeting privately, without authority from the House, were advised to take two or three additional members into their confidence, in the view of being enabled to carry the matter, when it should be laid before the House.

Some time was lost in making this arrangement; the period

limited by the offer expired; and one of the members, thus newly admitted into confidence, thought his hands were freed by the expiration of the period limited for acceptance, and offered the seller's agent the price asked, and exchanged missives in his own name. He also, in conjunction with a gentleman not a member of the House, purchased the adjoining lands of Sandyford, from another proprietor, by an exchange of missives.

Those purchasers entered upon possession of the lands under their missives, repaired the houses, and sowed the lands with wheat, for the crop of the following year.

Shortly after all this, however, the collapse in the money market took place—money became scarce, and interest rose to 8 per cent.

Under these altered circumstances, the purchaser of Kelvinbank hinted that he had made the purchase for behoof of the House, to protect its interest from the effects of what he called the stupidity of the other members, in permitting the time limited for acceptance to expire; and he and the other purchaser of Sandyford were pleased to offer their purchase of that property, to the House, at a profit of £2,000.

After considerable discussion, a committee was appointed by the House, to consider the propriety of purchasing both properties as an investment. This committee met on 1st April, 1846, and recommended the House to purchase the lands at the price agreed to be paid for them.

On 6th April, 1846, the House, upon the recommendation of that committee, and at a full meeting, unanimously resolved to take those lands off the hands of the purchasers, who had thus interposed themselves.*

● There was little time allowed for considering this very important step, in all its bearings; and Kelvinbank, stated as contain-

* One of the members of the House at this time, who was present at the meeting which unanimously resolved to purchase those lands, having been enabled, about the commencement of 1848, to perceive the blunder which had been committed, published an explanation, in which he appeared, in justification of himself, to cast some blame

ing 70,588 square yards, of unchecked measurement, into the centre of the river Kelvin, was thus purchased "at £19,640 3s. 9d., being the price Mr. Archibald M'Lellan agreed to pay for it;" and the adjoining part of the lands of Sandyford, said to contain 18,531 square yards of unchecked and uninvestigated measurement, "was purchased at £10,250, being the price Mr. James Smith agreed to pay for it—the House to pay the small expenses incurred since those purchases were made by those gentlemen."* Those expenses were explained to be "the expense of repairing the dwelling-house of Kelvinbank, which had been injured by the late storms, and of cultivating and cropping the lands for the present crop of wheat."†

On 1st February, 1847, this committee reported that £10,192 1s., being the price of Sandyford, was paid in November preceding, with £298 11s. 6d. of interest, and the disposition obtained; but that Mr. Crawford was dissatisfied with the

indirectly upon the clerk of the House in regard to the procedure. The latter instantly wrote and published a letter to that gentleman, dated 28th March, 1848, from which the following is an extract:—

"You in like manner mix up my name with the purchases of the lands of Kelvinbank and Sandyford, with which I had much less to do than yourself; and in the two chapters of your speech, devoted to those subjects, you give a very inaccurate account of them. It is not for me, however, to correct those inaccuracies. It is enough for me to state the facts, that I was not consulted by the House on the subject of those purchases; that the House appointed a committee to consider the propriety of making them; and that I publicly stated my opinion to that committee against purchasing the lands. That committee, however, reported in favour of purchasing them; and the House, at a full meeting, upon hearing the opinion of extensive builders and other persons well acquainted with the value of building ground, unanimously resolved to make the purchases, and remitted to the committee, with power to complete them. You were present at that meeting, and you assented. The resolution was unanimous; and the meeting was a very full one. You state that 'Mr. M'Lellan considerably requested Mr. Crawford to read over the minute of purchase.' There was no minute of purchase to read! The lands were not then purchased by the House, and there could be no such minute. Under the resolutions of that meeting, however, and the powers conferred by it, the committee, sometime afterwards, concluded the purchase of the lands, at prices amounting to about £29,800."—*Letter, George Crawford to W. W. Mitchell, of 28th March, 1848, printed and circulated among the members of the House.*

* 1st April, 1846.

† *Ibid.*

seller's title to Kelvinbank, and pointed out a certain course as necessary to perfect it.*

On 10th May, 1847, the committee reported the purchase of the property adjoining Kelvinbank and Sandyford, which belonged to Carmichael's creditors, at £3,658, under deduction of £1,082 10s., as twenty years' purchase of a ground rent of £54 12s. 6d. payable out of it; and the House approved.† The possession of this property was indispensable to make the former purchases available for any good purpose.

The House proposed that the several incorporations should take shares in those purchases, on the principle acted upon in the division of the Gorbals lands; but all of them declined to take shares, excepting the incorporations of coopers and masons; and the House resolved to hold the whole lands for its own exclusive use.

The committee offered, by public advertisement, three prizes, amounting to £100, for competing plans for laying out the lands, and paid those prizes, although not one of the plans lodged was suitable.

A plan was also prepared by Mr. Gale, the surveyor for the House, but it was not adopted as the permanent feuing plan.

The following resolutions were from time to time recommended by the committee, and adopted by the House:—

1. Sauchiehall Street shall be continued westward through the lands, seventy-five feet wide.‡

2. The building front to Dumbarton Road, shall be situated five feet north of the present line of that road.‡

3. The title-deeds to the feuars, shall prohibit the erection of steam engines and the usual nuisances; and in so far as regards the ground situated to the east of the westmost street, running north and south, shall prohibit granaries, churches, and schools.‡

4. The ground, on being feued, shall be measured into the

* 1st February, 1847.

† 10th May, 1847.

‡ 28th September, 1849.

centre of the street ; or the cost of the street shall be laid on the building ground.*

5. The House shall, as soon as convenient, make a common sewer in, and pave the line of Sauchiehall Street,* afterwards named Sandyford Street.

6. The cost of making the sewers and forming the streets, shall be charged to the feuars, in proportion to the extent of the front of their steadings.*

7. The buildings along the road into Kelvingrove, in so far as situated to the north of Sauchiehall Street, shall be built close up to the west side of that road or street.†

8. As feus are taken off, the streets opposite to them shall be paved, and the sewers constructed, and the expenses allocated on the feus.†

9. In the view of making a commencement, the ground situated along Sandyford Street, and between it and Dumbar-ton Road, shall be offered at fifteen shillings a square yard—the ground of the street not to be included in the measurement ; but the ground of the meuse lane shall be included.†

10. The ground along the west side of the road into Kelvingrove, in so far as situated to the north of Sauchiehall Street, shall not be feued in the meantime ; and right of access, along the proposed streets, shall not be given, until an arrangement for access into the adjoining properties, shall be made with their owners.†

11. The ground along the north side of Sandyford Street, shall be feued at a price not less than seventeen shillings a square yard.†

12. The ground situated between Kelvingrove Road and the first street west of it, and the ground situated to the north of the meuse lane, immediately north of Sandyford Street, shall not be feued in the meantime.†

Under those resolutions the following lots of the ground were sold and feued in 1851 and 1852 :—

* 28th September, 1849.

† 3d July, 1850.

‡ 11th September, 1851.

	Feu-duty.	Sum.
1. Two lots, extending to 2,627 square yards, bounded by Dumbarton Road on the south, Sandyford Street on the north, the road to the mills on the west, and Radnor Street on the east, were sold at 15s. a square yard, under a small feu-duty payable to Mr. Campbell of Blythswood, to Thomas Lucas Paterson, for		£1,970 10 0
Disposition dated May, 1852.		
2. One lot, containing 3,286 square yards, bounded by Dumbarton Road on the south, a meuse lane on the north, Derby Street on the east, and Grey Street on the west, was sold to James Couper, for		2,723 1 0
Disposition dated 22d December, 1852.		
3. One lot, containing 3,761 square yards, bounded on the north by Sandyford Street, south by meuse lane, west by Radnor Street, and east by Grey Street, feued to David Yuile, at 15s., converted into a feu-duty of	£141 10 0	
Duplication at Martinmas, 1871, and every nineteenth year thereafter. Feu contract dated 7th October, 1851.		
4. One lot, containing 3,276 square yards, bounded on the south by Dumbarton Road, north by meuse lane, east by Grey Street, and west by Radnor Street, was feued to Hugh Kennedy, at 15s., converted into a feu-duty of	122 17 0	
Feu contract dated 15th and 19th July, 1852. Duplication at Martinmas, 1871, and every nineteenth year thereafter.		
5. One lot, containing 3,761 square yards, bounded on the north by Sandyford		

Carry forward, £264 7 0 £4,693 11 0

	Feu-duty.	Sum.
Carried forward,	£264 7 0	£4,693 11 0
Street, south by meuse lane, east by Derby Street, and west by Grey Street, was feued to Charles and John Malloch, at 15s. Converted into a feu-duty of .	141 1 0	
Feu contract dated 19th July and 31st August, 1852. Duplication at Whitsunday, 1871, and every nineteenth year thereafter.		
6. One lot, containing 3,970 square yards, bounded by Dumbarton Road on the south, Sandyford Street on the north, Kelvingrove Road on the east, and Derby Street on the west, was feued to William York, at 15s., under the burden of a ground rent of £54 12s. 6d. Feu-duty, £148 17s. 6d., deduct that £54 12s. 6d.,	94 5 0	
Feu contract dated May and July, 1853. Duplication at Whitsunday, 1871, and every nineteenth year thereafter.		

£499 13 0 £4,693 11 0

The six lots thus sold and feued comprehend the whole ground situated between Sandyford Street and Dumbarton Road. Those lots extend to 20,681 square yards, and produced £15,510 15s., partly paid in money, and partly converted at 5 per cent. into feu-duties; and those sales very materially lessened the pressure upon the funds of the House. Notwithstanding those sales, however, interest at 5 per cent., to the amount of £14,233 7s. 11d., without accumulation, is left unprovided for, and must be added to the balance of the prices paid by the House for the lands, and thus the present cost to the House is £33,519 13s. 4d. for the lands remaining undisposed of, as is shown by the subjoined State:—

STATE OF THE PRICE OF THE LANDS,

Including Interest at 5 Per Cent., calculated Yearly, but not accumulated.

	Interest	Prices
<i>Till September, 1846.</i>		
To price of Kelvinbank, bearing interest from 11th November, 1845,		£19,640 0 0
To price of Sandyford, bearing interest also from that date,		10,192 1 0
To repaid labour and seed for sowing lands with wheat, and sundry repairs on houses,		23 10 0
To interest till 1st September, 1846,	£1,201 9 0	
<i>Till 1st September, 1847.</i>		
To price of Carmichael's property, bearing interest from 15th May, 1847,		2,476 13 6
To charges paid as to title,		23 0 0
Amount of the prices paid,		32,355 4 6
To interest, . . . £1,529 12 11		
To repairs, rates, &c., . . . 106 6 10		
		£1,635 19 9
By rents, and price of wheat sold, . . . 288 16 10		
	1,347 2 11	
<i>Till 1st September, 1848.</i>		
To paid three prizes for competing plans,		100 0 0
To paid towards expense of title,		52 0 0
To interest, . . . £1,623 16 1		
To feu-duty, repairs, taxes, &c., . . . 146 0 9		
		£1,769 16 10
By rents, . . . 216 6 0		
	1,553 10 10	
<i>Till 1st September, 1849.</i>		
To paid John M'Donald for bond by the House to William Rae Wilson,		145 18 7
Carry forward,	£4,102 2 9	£32,653 3 1

	Interest.	Prices.
	£4,102 2 9	£32,653 8 1
Carried forward,		
To interest,	£1,630 17 3	
To feu-duty, repairs, taxes, &c.,	202 5 4	
	£1,833 2 7	
By rents,	367 8 9	
	1,465 18 10	
<i>Till 1st September, 1850.</i>		
To paid expense of completing titles,		102 19 0
To interest,	£1,636 7 3	
To feu-duty, repairs, rates, &c.,	173 15 10	
	£1,810 8 1	
By rents,	380 18 0	
	1,429 5 1	
<i>Till 1st September, 1851.</i>		
To interest,	£1,636 12 8	
To feu-duty, repairs, taxes, &c.,	110 1 0	
	£1,746 13 8	
By rents,	341 8 4	
	1,405 5 4	32,756 2 1
<i>Till 1st September, 1852.</i>		
By cash from T. L. Paterson, as the price of lot sold to him,	£1,970 0 0	
By cash for old mate- rials,	225 18 5	
By cash further for ma- terials,	77 10 0	
	2,273 8 5	
		30,482 18 8
To interest,	£1,610 0 0	
To feu-duty, repairs, taxes, &c.,	140 3 10	
	£1,750 3 10	
By feu-duties and rents,	399 14 1	
	1,350 9 9	
Carry forward,	£9,753 1 9	£30,482 18 8

	Interest.	Prices.
Carried forward,	£9,753 1 9	£30,482 13 8
<i>Till 1st September, 1853.</i>		
By cash from James Couper as price of lot sold to him,		2,723 1 0
To paid for forming and laying large sewage pipes, and causewaying the streets,		27,759 12 8
To interest, £1,455 1 6		1,141 12 0
To feu-duty, repairs, taxes, &c., 114 15 8		
<u>£1,569 17 2</u>		
By feu-duties and rents, 835 9 1		
	734 8 1	
<i>Till 1st September, 1854.</i>		
To balance of expense of sewage pipes and causewaying streets,		215 10 9
To paid towards fee for superintend- ing that work,		100 0 0
To paid arbiters' fees, in dispute with the contractor,		7 10 0
To interest, £1,450 3 2		
To feu-duties, repairs, taxes, &c., 189 2 0		
<u>£1,639 5 2</u>		
By feu-duties and rents, 649 2 9		
	990 2 5	
<i>Till 1st September, 1855.</i>		
To paid for superintending the for- mation of the streets, in full,		55 0 0
To interest, £1,460 19 3		
To feu-duties, rates, taxes, &c., 75 1 7		
<u>£1,536 0 10</u>		
By feu-duties and rents, 648 5 6		
	887 15 4	
<i>Till 1st September, 1856.</i>		
To interest, £1,462 15 9		
To feu-duty, taxes, &c., 76 2 2		
<u>£1,538 17 11</u>		
By feu-duties and rents, 618 5 6		
	920 12 5	
Carry forward,	£13,286 0 0	£29,279 5 5

	Interest.	Prices.
Carried forward, <i>Till 1st September, 1857.</i>	£13,286 0 0	£29,279 5 5
To interest,	£1,463 19 3	
To feu-duty, taxes, &c.,	119 14 2	
	<u>£1,583 13 5</u>	
By feu-duties and rents,	636 5 6	
	<u>947 7 11</u>	
Amount of interest from 11th November, 1845, till 1st September, 1857, remaining unpaid, without accumulation, after deducting the ground rents, and all revenue raised,		14,233 7 11
		<u>£43,512 13 4</u>
Deduct value of the feu-duties, amounting to £499 13s., payable out of 14,768 square yards feued, and relief from the ground rent of £54 12s. 6d.,		9,993 0 0
		<u>£33,519 13 4</u>
The cost to the House of 38,475 square yards available for building purposes is, Or 17s. 5d. each square yard, excluding streets.		

Mr. York proceeded with the erection of a tenement, on the east part of the lot of ground feued to him; and the House resolved, that as his tenement would be the first erection on the lands by a feuar, the members should proceed on a suitable day, to witness the laying of its foundation stone, and thereafter return to the Hall, where a glass of wine should be provided for them—the expense to be defrayed by the House, not to exceed £10.*

The city corporation of Glasgow, in 1852 and 1853, purchased the lands of Kelvingrove, which immediately adjoin Kelvinbank on the north, and also some other lands lying in that quarter, extending in all to sixty-two acres three roods nineteen poles imperial. They laid off about forty acres of this quantity, in a very beautiful manner, for a public park, and reserved about twenty-two acres to sell or feu, for first-class

* 9th August, 1854.

dwelling-houses. The elevated situation of the grounds set apart for being thus built upon, commands extensive and varied scenery of surpassing beauty. Many of the sites overlook the park; and the elegance of the architectural design of the dwelling-houses erected, and in progress, must make this district of Glasgow equal to any part of any city in Europe, excepting Paris and London.

To harmonize with this great improvement, and to avoid doing injury to this park and its neighbourhood, the Trades' House resolved to alter the plan of their ground, in so far as regards the unfeued lands, situated between the park, on the north, and Sandyford Street, on the south.

Instead of having one street parallel to Sandyford Street, cutting the Trades' House unfeued ground into two parts, and three cross streets intersecting that one at right angles, and extending from Sandyford Street, on the north, to a meuse lane, lying along, and next to the park, on the south, and dividing the ground into five building compartments, bounded by streets, the House proposed to supersede the street parallel to Sandyford Street, and two of those cross streets; and instead of an unseemly meuse lane along their march, forming the south boundary of the park, to lay off a handsome crescent, the concave or centre part of which would be one hundred and eighty feet distant from the south march of the park. That space would remain unbuilt upon, and be laid out by the House in streets and ornamental shrubbery—the two horns of the crescent being separated from the south march of the park, by a street fifty feet wide.

The House would also, in building along Kelvingrove Road, recede from its west building line, to admit of this road, now regulated at forty feet, becoming a street, seventy feet wide, and a principal entry to, and egress from the park, and would restrict all their ground at present unrestricted, in so far as regards the public, from steam engines and annoyances of all kinds.

All those advantages the House tendered to the city corpo-

ration, from a desire to avoid doing injury to the park, without asking one shilling in return. The House asked, however, from the city corporation a restriction not to sell and not to build upon a long strip of ground lying within the south march of their park, containing eight thousand square yards, which they have reserved right to sell for building purposes. The sale of those eight thousand yards would destroy the park, and would also destroy the contemplated crescent to be erected on the Trades' House lands which lie immediately to the south of it.

The pleasure ground and streets in front of the proposed crescent, would occupy 14,280 square yards of the Trades' House ground, and would practically add about three statute acres of land to the apparent area of the park.

The city corporation received this most handsome offer very coldly; and the committee to which it was remitted, decided by a small majority, not to give up the reserved right of the corporation, to build upon the eight thousand square yards, within the park. Remembering, however, Titania's coaxing entreaty to Bottom the weaver—

“ Come, sit thee down upon this flowery bed,
While I thy amiable cheeks do coy,
And stick musk roses in thy sleek smooth head,
And kiss thy fair large ears, my gentle joy,”

the committee said, “ Be assured we shall never build on those eight thousand square yards—go on with your plan—you have our approbation.”

The Trades' House cannot rely upon the verbal assurance of the present councillors that the eight thousand square yards of the park, specially reserved for building purposes, shall not be built upon. That assurance is not an act of the corporate body, binding on the successors of those who give it, and might be disregarded by the immediately succeeding councillors. The crescent consequently might be ruined by a future council erecting tenements, on the reserved strip of ground which lies immediately opposite its site, having their fronts facing inwards

to the park, and their back walls and courts turned towards the crescent. No man would build or purchase a house in the crescent, while unprotected from this contingency; and the Trades' House ground, if once laid off for it, would become un-saleable. Under the original plan, the Trades' House would be independent of the city corporation; but the dwelling-houses would be of an inferior class, more numerous and more crowded—sources of further injury to the amenity of the neighbourhood.

The Trades' House seems, therefore, to have no alternative, but to proceed with their original plan of a meuse lane, along the south march of the park, with three lines of streets running from Sandyford Street into it, having the gable ends of the four ranges of tenements along the sides of those streets, next to that lane, overlooking it and the adjoining park. This is the only other plan by which they can lay out their ground to advantage, and is the plan which was proposed five years before the park was projected, at the time Mr. M'Naughtan was owner of Kelvingrove, for the purpose of being independent of what he might do.

Under the proposed, but rejected plan, the whole ground lying between Sandyford Street, on the south, the building line of the crescent, on the north, Radnor Street, on the west, and Kelvingrove Road, on the east, would form one block for building purposes, comprehending 31,859 square yards, exclusive of streets and pleasure ground; and the ground lying between Radnor Street, on the east, the road to Partick Mills, on the west, Sandyford Street, on the south, and the river Kelvin, on the north, would form another block for building purposes, comprehending 6,771 square yards, exclusive of streets—in all, 38,630 square yards.

Under the original plan, there would be six separate blocks for building purposes, each of them surrounded by streets, comprehending, in all, 38,475 square yards of building ground, exclusive of streets, and having a much more extensive street frontage.

Upon the principle of the second, being the improved plan, the cost of the ground which would remain available to the House would, at this date, be seventeen shillings and fourpence for each square yard, not including the area and streets in front of the crescent; and the building ground, upon the principle of the first plan, would cost at this date seventeen shillings and fivepence a square yard, exclusive of streets.

In so far, therefore, as regards the Trades' House, they would have about the same extent of building ground under either plan; but in so far as regards the public, the park would be destroyed by the original one, which, as above mentioned, was made several years before the park was projected.

CHAPTER XLIX.

THE POOR OF THE HOUSE.

“1. ALL that is gotten and received from any craftsmen and their assistants, who shall enter guild brother, shall be applied to their hospital and decayed brethren of the craftsmen, or to any other good or pious use, which may tend to the advancement of the common weal of the burgh, and that by the deacon convener, with advice of the rest of the deacons.”*

Under this regulation, the charity of the House was applied during the early part of last century—

- (1.) In maintaining five indigent craftsmen in the almshouse.
- (2.) In giving occasional relief to poor freemen and the widows and children of freemen, under resolutions by the House.
- (3.) In giving similar relief, under precepts issued by the deacon convener.

2. In 1717, the House resolved to buy a Bible in quarto for each poor man.†

* Letter of Guildry, 1605, § 22.

† 27th February, 1717.

The vacancies occurring in the inmates of the almshouse were filled up by the House. The sums bestowed in relief to other freemen were distributed, under resolutions by the House, among decayed freemen of the craft rank at large, and their widows and children, without regard to the particular incorporation to which they belonged. The charity distributed by the deacon convener, by precepts, was distributed also among the indigent freemen of the craft rank at large, or their widows or children, without regard to their incorporation.

3. The collector shall receive precepts or orders from the convener for everything given to the poor, by the convener.*

4. In all time coming, each poor tradesman, or his relict or bairns, within this burgh, who shall apply to the deacon convener for charity, shall have the recommendation of the deacon of the trade, whereof the said poor man is a member, in write, to be sent with the convener's order or precept.†

The charity of the House continued to be distributed in this manner, among indigent freemen, and their widows and children, until 1729, when the following bye-laws were enacted:—

5. Each of the thirteen trades shall pay in yearly to the collector of the House, the respective sums of money underwritten:—Hammermen and cordiners, forty pounds Scots; tailors and maltmen, fifty pounds Scots; weavers, baxsters, wrights, and skinners, thirty pounds Scots; coopers, fleshers, masons, gardeners, and barbers, twenty-four pounds Scots;—and ordains that each of the said thirteen several trades shall have a poor man installed on, and a pensioner of the House, for the respective sums following:—The poor men put in by the hammermen, tailors, cordiners, maltmen, one hundred merks, Scots money; by the weavers, baxters, wrights, and skinners, sixty pounds, Scots money; by the coopers, fleshers, masons, gardeners, and barbers, forty-eight pounds.‡

6. The five poor men installed in the trades hospital shall be five of those thirteen poor men; and the trades of which

* 15th April, 1726.

† 1st November, 1728.

‡ 30th December, 1729.

these poor men are shall have no other poor men installed until their death.*

7. And as to the manner of installing these poor men, the deacon or visitor of each trade, and his masters, shall present to the House two poor men of their trade, whom they shall think most indigent, one of which two the House shall choose, and who is thereafter to have right to the pension.*

8. The dyke-money, or charity given to the poor of the hospital at burials, shall be divided among the hail thirteen poor old men equally; and what shall be given to the poor of the hospital at meetings there, shall belong to the thirteen poor men.*

9. The collector shall give yearly to the poor persons who shall dwell in the hospital, six pounds Scots, for furnishing fires, when needful, at meetings.*

10. And that they may be suitably provided in clothes, ordains the collector of the House, at each two years' end, to stop and keep in his own hand twenty-four pounds Scots, off each poor man's pension, until the convener and collector see that they are sufficiently clothed.*

11. The following poor men were enrolled under those by-laws:—Patrick Bryce, hammerman; Robert Ross, cordiner; John Boyd, maltman; Samuel Bulloch, skinner; William Bulloch, wright; William Gilmour, flesher; Thomas Morrison, gardener; and John Neilson, barber;—those eight making, with the five then in the almshouse, the thirteen poor men on the House.†

12. In Walter Lang's account, 14th September, 1731, he debited himself with the above mentioned sums, as received from the thirteen incorporations; and he took credit as paid to

Four poor men, at	£66	13	4	each,	£266	13	4	Scots.
Five, —	48	0	0	—	240	0	0	—
Four, —	60	0	0	—	240	0	0	—
Upon convener's precepts,					373	8	0	—
As disbursed by the convener to poor persons,					7	16	6	—

* 30th December, 1729.

† 2d January, 1730.

Pensions were also paid to Widow Ross, deacon Kerr's relict, Mary Robertson, William Gilmour's widow, John Mason's relict, and James Glen's relict.*

In 1783, Helen Lang is entered a pensioner at £5 a-year.

On 29th November, 1785, Janet Gilmour, daughter of the deceased Matthew Gilmour, late deacon convener, was installed a pensioner at £5 sterling.†

On 14th October, 1791, Margaret Drew, relict of James Campbell, was, as the daughter of the deceased James Drew, a late convener, installed as a pensioner on the funds for £5 sterling.‡

In 1791, Duncan Niven was enrolled a pensioner on the House, as a late convener, at £30; but in 1792, he relinquished this pension, on the ground of his improved circumstances.§

The practice continued of thus distributing the charity of the House, partly in pensions to thirteen decayed freemen, one selected from each of the thirteen incorporations, excluding the dyers; partly by votes of the House to indigent freemen, and their widows and children, as the cases occurred, and without distinction of incorporation; and partly under precepts by the deacon convener, until 1791.

13. The House restricted the convener from drawing precepts on the collector, for poor persons, beyond £30 sterling a-year.||

14. Resolved, That the pensions to the poor men shall be augmented one-half, and that an additional poor man from each incorporation, shall be enrolled.¶

Those additional poor men were enrolled, during their good behaviour, and their not being otherwise provided for.**

Widow Simpson, daughter of James Whitelaw, saddler, was enrolled a pensioner.††

On 9th January, 1794, a pensioner was struck off the roll because he was not a burges of the craft rank.

* 14th September, 1731.

† 29th November, 1785.

‡ 14th October, 1791.

§ 18th November, 1791.

|| 16th September, 1762.

¶ 7th March, 1791.

** 18th March, 1791.

†† 15th September, 1794.

A committee, appointed to investigate the state of the funds, reported, that the funds were "in a declining state," the expenditure having exceeded the income, attributing this declining state, to the augmentation of the pensions, the increase of the number of poor men enrolled, and "the vast sums which have been expended in building the hall."*

15. Under this report the House abolished the convener's precepts, the allowances to the poor at the convener's farewell, the incidents to the collector, and the expenses at the convener's farewell and re-election, discontinued the augmented pension to the poor men, removed the whole poor men from the roll, resolved that each incorporation shall have one pensioner only upon the funds, who shall enjoy the pension that was in use to be paid prior to March, 1791, and enjoined the deacons and masters of each incorporation, between and 31st July, to meet and present a poor man *de novo*.*

One poor man was accordingly enrolled from each incorporation.

The pensions to Widow Campbell, Helen Lang, Isobel Gilmour, and Widow Simpson, however, continued to be paid.

In 1798, the name of Widow Campbell does not appear in the roll. She received a pension of £5 for twenty-one years as a convener's daughter. The names Helen Lang, Isobel Gilmour, and Widow Simpson, appear, however, as pensioners, receiving the pensions as formerly.

16. Increased the pensions to the poor men to the extent of one-fourth their amount, to be paid during the will and pleasure of the House.†

17. Enrolled an additional poor man from each trade, except the dyers, making two from each incorporation, excepting that one.‡

During the period from 1807 to 1814, no female appears on the roll as a pensioner on the funds, being the first time during the preceding century and a-half that females did not participate in the charity of the House.

* 24th July, 1795.

† 31st July, 1800.

‡ 30th September, 1807.

18. Marion Mann, daughter of Robert Mann, a late deacon convener, was enrolled a pensioner on the funds, at £12 sterling, during the will and pleasure of the House.*

19. On 6th April, 1819, the incorporations agreed to pay to the House £4 a-year each, instead of their former payments, towards the pensions paid.† And the House resolved to enrol a third poor man, under the declaration that the rights and interests of the House should be reserved entire.‡

20. Enrolled a fourth poor man from each incorporation.§

21. Resolved, that the two vacant pensions, at £8 a-year each, be given to the visitor and masters of the maltmen, to be distributed among their ordinary poor; but this shall not be a precedent.||

22. Removed Thomas Sinclair from the pension roll, and appoint the masons to recommend another person in his stead.||

Resolved, That the right to enrol, and to remove from the pension roll any person whatever, rests with the House.||

23. Enrolled the widow of John Graham, a late deacon convener, a pensioner, at £20 a-year, during the will and pleasure of the House.¶

24. Resolved, That poor freemen are the most fit objects of the charity of the House, the poor widows and children being secondary objects.**

25. That the House ought to be careful in exercising its undoubted right to enrol females as pensioners, and ought not to enrol any female, excepting under very particular and pressing circumstances.**

26. That the sums which are and may be hereafter given to pensioners are, and shall be, given during the pleasure of the House.**

27. A petition from the tailors, requesting that the sums paid

* 30th December, 1814.

† 6th April, 1819.

‡ 23d July, 1819.

§ 25th September, 1827.

|| 16th December, 1831.

¶ 6th April, 1832.

** 19th November, 1832.

to the poor men might be paid to that incorporation, to be by its master court distributed among their poor, was unanimously rejected.*

28. Each incorporation shall have the option or privilege, of recommending the widows of freemen, as well as freemen, to the House, as fit recipients of vacant pensions of the House, the number of females on the roll at any time not to exceed two from each incorporation; reserving always all the powers of the House regarding its pensioners, and particularly power to reject any female recommended, and to remove any female from the roll at pleasure, as in the case of the other pensioners of the House.†

29. It is expedient to introduce, during pleasure, an additional pensioner upon the funds from each incorporation; and each incorporation shall be requested to recommend a decayed member as a pensioner at the present rates, reserving to the House all its powers in regard to all its pensioners.‡

30. Those pensioners were enrolled during pleasure.§

31. Resolved to give £1 to each pensioner, on the baptismal day of the Prince of Wales.||

32. Eight widows of freemen dyers enrolled as pensioners, at £5 and £4 each, amounting to £32.¶

33. Andrew Rae, late officer to the House, was enrolled a pensioner at £20 a-year.**

34. There shall hereafter be three rates of pension, payable to pensioners on the funds of the House, under recommendation by the incorporations, viz., one of £9 a-year, to freemen who have not sat in the House; another of £11, to freemen who have sat in the House, but have not been deacon; and a third of £14, to freemen who have been deacon of their incorporation.††

35. An additional pensioner shall be enrolled upon the funds from each incorporation.††

* 12th August, 1834.

† 1st June, 1840.

‡ 4th October, 1839.

§ 25th November, 1839.

|| 23d December, 1841, and 21st January, 1842.

¶ 23d May, 1842.

** 26th January, 1843.

†† 25th September, 1845.

36. Those increased rates, and the additional pension, shall, along with the present pensions, be payable during the pleasure of the House only; and no legal right shall be acquired by either the pensioners or the incorporations, for their continued payment.*

37. The incorporations shall, in all their recommendations, state whether the party recommended sat in the House as representative or as deacon of the incorporation, and the year or years he did so.*

38. The clerk shall prepare a formula, for such recommendations, which shall be printed and used by the incorporations, in recommending persons as pensioners on the funds.*

Pensioners were accordingly enrolled under recommendations by the deacon and masters of the several incorporations, in terms of the preceding resolutions.†

39. It shall not be competent to enrol any person as a pensioner on the funds of the House, who is a member of the master court of any incorporation.‡

40. Pensioners on the funds of the House, shall not be entered upon the qualified roll of any incorporation, and shall not vote, or be voted upon, in any of the incorporated trades.‡

In consequence of the state of the funds, caused by the purchase of the lands of Kelvinbank and Sandymford, and upon report by a committee, the House—

41. Suspended the operation of the resolutions of the House of 25th September, 1845, increasing the number of pensioners, and the rates of pension; and recurred to the number enrolled and rates payable before that date.§

£25 placed at the disposal of the convener and collector for the benefit of Mr. John Neil, late convener.||

42. The House shall not enrol any new pensioners.¶

43. The pensions to pensioners at present on the roll, shall, on 1st November next, be reduced to one-half their present

* 25th September, 1845. † 11th November, 1845. ‡ 22d December, 1845.

§ 6th March, 1848. || 8th March, 1849. ¶ 28th September, 1849.

rate; and on 1st February next, shall be further reduced to one-fourth their present rate.*

44. All pensions shall be payable during the pleasure of the House; and no person shall have, or shall acquire, a legal right to share the funds of the House, as pensioners or otherwise.*

45. Pensions may be awarded by the Trades' House to decayed members, and the widows of deceased members in indigent circumstances, to such extent as the House shall consider suitable; and those pensions shall be payable during pleasure only.*

46. Each incorporation or master court shall, in recommending a person as a fit object to receive a pension from the House, certify that the person recommended is a trades burgess, or has paid the entry-money of two guineas, and is a qualified member of the incorporation; and whether he has or has not held the office of deacon of the incorporation, or has been its representative in the House; or is the widow of a qualified member who was a trades burgess, or had paid that entry-money; and shall also certify his or her age.*

47. Resolved, that there is nothing in the age or circumstances of any of the pensioners on the House, to justify either reduction of pension or removal from the roll.†

48. Resolved, that the probability that there will be a surplus of this year's revenue, and of the revenue for future years, justifies the House in admitting four needful freemen upon the funds as pensioners, from each incorporation; and the House shall accordingly enrol four needful freemen from each of them, under their recommendation (excepting the dyers, as to which there shall be three), at the present rates of £4 and £5.†

49. To enable the House to judge of, and decide upon, the circumstances and necessities of every person recommended to the House for a pension, no person recommended by an incorporation shall be enrolled as a pensioner on the funds of the House, unless the deacon and masters of the incorporation shall

* 28th September, 1849.

† 4th September, 1850.

certify his or her age and circumstances, more particularly the amount of any income or pension enjoyed by the applicant; whether married or single; widow or widower; and the number and circumstances of his or her children, if any.*

50. For securing proper attention to this resolution, the House shall prepare a form of recommendation, which shall be printed and sent to the clerk of each incorporation, to be used on all occasions in recommending persons for enrolment.*

51. The House shall appoint a committee to visit every pensioner on the funds once a-year.*

52. These resolutions shall be subject to alteration, and recall by the House at any time; and the pensions payable under them, shall be payable during the pleasure of the House.*

53. Resolved, to give to the widow of John Neil, late con- vener, £10 of precept money for this year.*

54. An addition of ten shillings a-quarter, or two pounds a-year, shall be made, during the pleasure of the House, to the pensions at present payable to each of the four ordinary pensioners on the funds of the House, from all the incorporations, excepting the dyers.†

55. The several incorporations, in recommending persons as worthy objects for enrolment as pensioners on the House, shall use the schedule now read, and approved, and appointed to be engrossed, and shall supply all the information required by it.†

Schedule to be used by the deacon and masters in recom- mending decayed freemen or their widows, for pensions :—

At Glasgow, the 185 ;

At a meeting of the deacon and masters of the incorporation of _____, the whole having been duly warned to attend, as was verified by the officer;

The meeting, under the resolutions of the Trades' House of Glasgow, dated 25th September, 1845, and the previous regu- lations of the House on the subject of pensioners on its funds, recommend _____ as in all respects a worthy object for a pension from the Trades' House, under those reso-

* 4th September, 1850.

† 28th April, 1852.

lutions and regulations; and do hereby certify that the following is a state of his [or her] health, family, and circumstances :—

Age at next birthday?

If married, or a widower, or widow?

What children, and their age?

If a pensioner on any incorporation?

If a pensioner on Hutchesons' Hospital, or any other charity?

Any other source of income?

Whether he has been deacon of the trade, or a member of the Trades' House.

And the meeting further certify that the said

is [or was] a duly enrolled freeman of the said incorporation as a trades burgess of that class.

Extracted by

56. From 1st November instant, and thereafter, during the pleasure of the House, the pensioners now on the roll of the House, and who shall hereafter be enrolled, shall be paid at the following increased rates of pension, viz., £10 a-year to those pensioners who have filled the office of deacon of their trade; £9 a-year to those who have not been deacon, but have represented their trade in the House; and £8 a-year to all other pensioners; and in place of those rates of pension being paid to pensioners who are freemen of the incorporation of dyers, the sum of £20 a-year shall be divided in equal proportions among poor widows of freemen of that incorporation, who may be enrolled under recommendation by its master court.*

57. The whole of these pensions being payable during the will and pleasure of the House, and under the existing rules and regulations on the subject of pensioners.*

58. The pensions now paid by the House shall be increased to the following rates, viz. :—

To freemen who have been deacon of their incorporation, £14 a-year.†

To freemen who have not been deacon of their incorporation, but have represented their trade in the House, £11 a-year.†

* 9th November, 1852.

† 8th November, 1853.

To freemen who have not been deacon or representative of their trade, £9 a-year.*

And those rates shall be paid during the pleasure of the House only, and subject to the right of the House to modify, alter, or recall the same.†

The sums annually distributed in charity by the House and the fourteen incorporations, amount to £5,877 14s. 9d., exclusive of the expense of the school, and other sums applied for educational purposes.

No person can demand pecuniary aid as a matter of right. The distribution of the charity, and the giving or withholding aid, are at the will and pleasure of the master court of the incorporations, and of the members of the Trades' House respectively.

This discretion is at all times equitably and fairly exercised. The deacons, collectors, and masters are yearly elected by open vote of the members of the respective incorporations, by whom also the members of the Trades' House are yearly appointed. The petitions for charity are laid before the deacon and masters, among whom there are always found, one or two acquainted with the personal history and conduct of the freeman, who is the applicant, or who was the husband or father of the applicant; and the perusal of the petition elicits full information of his conduct, and of the circumstances which caused his misfortunes, and reduced him to poverty. A personal visit by a committee of the masters follows; and the enrolment of the applicant or rejection of the petition is decided by a vote of the masters, upon the report made by this committee.

An annual visit of all the pensioners is made by the masters, who divide themselves into committees of three, for visiting the several districts of the city in which the pensioners reside; and the aged freeman or his aged widow receives those visitors with satisfaction and pride, under the pleasing feeling inspired by the visit, that they are not forgotten by the friends of their more prosperous days, and full of gratitude at the relief sup-

* 8th November, 1858.

† The Funds, chap. 44.

plied, which generally enables them to maintain themselves in a position greatly above that of the parish pauper.

There is nothing of the brutal and ungrateful conduct of the parish pauper, to be found among the pensioners upon the House and incorporations—ingratitude produced by the right to demand relief, and brutality excited by the feeling that they are cheated by the smallness of the amount allowed them; and, on the other hand, there is nothing of the harshness of the inspector and his assistants, sharpened by the conviction, that the parish funds are plundered, by an ungrateful, clamorous pack, and that his duty is best discharged by keeping them close upon the starving point.

CHAPTER I.

THE SCHOOL.

EDUCATION was encouraged in Scotland at an early period. In 1494, the Scottish Parliament enacted, that barons and freeholders shall put their eldest son to the Grammar school, till completely grounded in Latin, and thereafter to study law for three years, under a penalty. Several Acts were passed, immediately after the Reformation, for the encouragement of learning. The Act 1646 followed, which established a national system of education, by enacting, “That there be a school settled in every parish, and a schoolmaster appointed, by the advice of the heritors and minister of the parish.” A salary or stipend, varying from one to two hundred merks, was fixed for the schoolmaster, and charged upon the land, payable by the landowners and their tenants. By subsequent statutes this salary was increased; and a school-house and dwelling-house for the schoolmaster were appointed to be built and maintained, by the landowners and their tenants.

As Glasgow increased, this legal provision for education became inadequate, because the landowners were bound to maintain one schoolmaster only in the parish, and the population of Glasgow soon exceeded his ability to teach all the children. The want was supplied, partly by bequests for educational purposes, and partly by private teachers.

In 1806 a new chaplain to the House was elected; and it was proposed that he should teach fifty or sixty children, for an increase of £20 or £30 to his salary.*

This proposal resulted in a resolution by the House, that 108 sons of freemen should be taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and the principles of the Christian religion, in a school to be established by the House; each incorporation to have right, through its master court, to send two boys to the school, for every representative the incorporation had in the House; that the boy should be seven, and not above nine, years of age, at entry; that each boy should be four years at the school—twenty-six retiring annually; that the school should be open five hours a-day, excepting Saturday, and two hours on that day; that the schoolmaster should be elected by the Trades' House, at a salary of £100; that the incorporations should contribute fifteen shillings a-year, for each boy sent by it, to the school, towards this salary—the Trades' House to supply any deficiency; that the scholars should pay the expense of books, paper, pens, and ink; and that the school should be under the management of the deacon convener, and a committee of the House, to be appointed yearly.†

Objections by some of the incorporations having been removed, and this scheme having been matured, with concurrence of all of them, the House resolved to build a schoolroom behind the hall in Glassford Street,‡ and to advertise for a schoolmaster.§

On 13th June, 1808, Mr. Ritchie, the chaplain, was elected schoolmaster—the foundation stone of the schoolroom having been laid on the preceding Friday.||

* 7th October, 1806.

† 15th September, 1807.

‡ 15th March, 1808.

§ 20th May, 1808.

|| 13th June, 1808.

Resolved to open the school, and to invite the Lord Provost and Magistrates, and the Ministers of the Established Church, to attend.*

The House added £30 to the schoolmaster's salary, to enable him to pay for an assistant, to be appointed by the managers of the school.†

Gave £10 towards enabling the assistant teacher, who had resigned, to proceed to Canada; and resolved, that the schoolmaster's salary should be reduced to £100; and that an additional teacher should be appointed, also at £100 of salary.‡

Mr. Henry Duff was appointed additional teacher.§

Resolved, That provision shall be made for an extension of the establishment, to admit a limited number of the daughters of freemen, to be taught at it the ordinary branches of education, and such other instruction as is usually given to females, with the aid of a competent female teacher.||

This was the state of the school in 1838.

In that year a committee was appointed to confer with the directors, and especially to consider as to the number of children, of both sexes, to be admitted, and the branches to be taught in the school; and to suggest such alterations in the regulations, practice, and system pursued, as may be thought expedient or necessary to accomplish the objects of the institution.||

Upon report by that committee, the House enacted the following

REGULATIONS FOR THE SCHOOL.¶

1. The board of directors for the management of the school shall consist of the deacon convener and collector of the House, the late convener and the late collector, two directors to be elected by the House, in October, annually, and one director to be annually elected by the deacon and masters of each of the

* 13th November, 1808.

† 21st December, 1809.

‡ 13th April, 1833.

§ 9th August, 1833.

|| 24th December, 1838.

¶ 18th March, 1839.

fourteen incorporated trades. The convener shall be chairman, and any five a quorum. In the absence of the convener, the directors present shall elect a chairman. The directors from the incorporations shall be elected in October, annually, and may be re-elected. The board of directors shall have full power to regulate, from time to time, the system of education to be taught in the school, its discipline, and the hours of teaching.*

2. The boys and girls shall be taught reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and church music; and shall be trained in reading the Scriptures, and in the principles of the Christian religion. The boys and girls shall be taught those branches together, distributed in classes. The girls shall, in addition, be taught needlework and knitting, under a female teacher, to be appointed for that purpose.*

3. The right to nominate the pupils shall vest in the master court of each incorporation; and it shall be competent to appoint the son or daughter of a freeman of any of the incorporated trades, although not a freeman of the particular incorporation making the appointment.*

4. The pupils shall appear at the school in a decent respectable manner, and shall be under the control of the teachers, and subject to dismissal by the board of directors.*

5. No additional charge upon any of the incorporations shall be made for the extension of the establishment, and the increased cost shall be defrayed by the Trades' House exclusively.*

6. The incorporations shall pay the customary proportion of the expense of the school books, paper, pens, and ink, according to the number of the boys. The additional expense, and the cost of the furnishings for the girls, shall be defrayed by the House.*

7. The school books, paper, pens, and all furnishings, shall be supplied under the superintendence of a committee of the board of directors, to be elected annually.*

8. The Trades' House shall have the exclusive right to elect

the teachers; to remove and re-appoint them at pleasure; and to regulate the salaries to each from time to time.*

The House further resolved that measures should be adopted for the extension and improvement of the school library; that the quarterly examination should be continued; that regulations should be framed regarding the qualification of the teachers, the hours of instruction, and the conduct of the children, and their parents and guardians; and that the teachers and scholars shall not join in the annual procession of the charity schools.*

Jane Kyle was elected female teacher at £50 a-year.†

9. The grandchildren of a freeman, of any incorporation, shall be eligible for admission to the school, the immediate children being preferable.‡

10. In case any incorporation shall fail to fill up a vacancy in the school, for three months, it shall be competent to the directors to select the child or grandchild of a freeman of any incorporation, to fill it.§

11. Each incorporation shall report to the teacher the name of the father or grandfather of each child nominated for the school, the incorporation of which he is or was a freeman, and the age of the child.§

The fact of a freeman having had a child at the school was decided not to be a disqualification for holding office.¶

Between April and July, 1841, the directors met frequently to consider the state of the school. At one of those meetings the expense of the establishment was ascertained to be £410 a-year, showing that the cost was equal to a school fee of 12s. 6d. a-quarter for each child attending it. The directors resolved—

That education, under the present system, is much too expensive.

That in any reform of the establishment, or alteration of the mode of educating the children of the trades, the principle

* 18th March, 1839.

† 8d May, 1839.

‡ 18th March, 1839.

§ 12th September, 1839.

¶ 15th October and 4th December, 1840.

should be acted upon of providing a suitable retired allowance to Mr. Ritchie.

And, that a sub-committee be appointed to consider the best mode of educating, or procuring education for, the children of the members of the incorporated trades of Glasgow.

This sub-committee reported, that the children of freemen should be educated at schools situated near their parents' residence; the school being selected by the directors; that the school fees should be paid by the House and incorporations; that there should be an annual examination in the Trades' Hall, of all the pupils so taught; and that the House should not appoint a successor to Mr. Ritchie, whereby the school in the Trades' Hall buildings would be discontinued.*

The directors of the school, by a majority, disapproved this report, and reported to the House; and the House resolved,†

To give a pension of £70 a-year to Mr. Ritchie, from 1st October, when he shall cease to be teacher—he retaining his salary of £30 as chaplain to the House.†

That the school be continued; and remitted to the directors to report a scheme for increasing its efficiency.†

The office of chaplain to the House was discontinued; and the House resolved that the vacancy caused by Mr. Ritchie's death shall not be filled up.‡

Upon report by the committee, the House made the following

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS. §

12. The instruction of the children of freemen craftsmen of Glasgow, in reading the English language, writing, arithmetic, and vocal music, with sewing and knitting for the girls, is the object for which the Trades' School is maintained; and while these, as the more useful and common branches of education, shall be regarded by the teachers as the objects of the institution, to the efficient teaching of which they are required

* 12th May, 1841.

† 30th August, 1841.

‡ 28th July, 1842.

§ 3d April, 1843.

to devote their attention, Bible and moral training must be particularly attended to ; and the necessity of labour, industry, and frugal economy, carefully inculcated upon the pupils, as essential to their advancement, comfort, and happiness through life.*

13. The time of the teachers and pupils shall not be occupied in attempting to give instruction in the physical sciences ; a knowledge of which can, at a more advanced and suitable age, be acquired at the Mechanics' Institution, or any of the other schools of science in the city, without interfering with those more useful branches of education.*

14. Spelling shall be particularly attended to ; but the etymology of the language ought not to be pushed so far, as has hitherto been done, in tracing words to their Greek and Latin roots ; and, while elocution shall be taught, in so far as necessary to train the pupils in the accurate reading and pronunciation, of the language, that branch ought not to be pushed so far as training them for public speaking and debate.*

15. The teachers shall severally attend at the schoolrooms, and instruct the children in those branches, from nine in the morning till four in the afternoon, during five days of the week, and from nine in the morning till twelve noon on Saturday. Those hours shall be devoted by them exclusively to instructing the children at the school ; and during those hours the teacher shall not undertake any other employment, and shall not be engaged in any other occupation whatever.*

16. The boys and girls shall be distributed in classes, and taught together, and shall not be detained in school more than two hours at a time, and not more than sixty shall be taught together in one room, with the exception of the third section, and during the meetings on Saturday.*

17. The female teacher, in addition to giving instruction to the girls in needlework and knitting, shall bring those boys and

* 3d April, 1843.

girls, who are not qualified for admission into the junior reading and spelling class, to such state of advancement in those branches as shall fit them for admission into that class.*

18. The following shall be the arrangement of the hours of teaching :*—

	Girls with the Female Teacher.	Boys and Girls with the Male Teacher.	Interval.
First, or youngest section, from	9 till 11	11 till 1; 2 till 4	1 till 2
Second section, from.....	12 till 2	2 till 4; 9 till 11	11 till 12
Third section, from.....	2 till 4	9 till 11; 12 till 4	11 till 12

19. The hours of attendance on Saturday, shall be from nine till twelve, when religious instruction, history, and geography, shall be particularly attended to.*

20. Singing shall be taught on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from six till seven in the evening, and on Saturday from one till two. For this purpose the children shall be divided into three sections of about fifty in each; one section only shall attend on each of those days, except on Saturday, when the whole shall assemble for practice together.*

21. The children shall attend punctually at nine in the morning, when the school shall be opened.*

22. They shall attend neatly and tidily dressed, washed, combed, and in all respects clean.*

23. The teachers shall not have right to dismiss any child; but shall report to the director of the trade to which the child belongs, any conduct he may think warrants dismissal, and upon such report that director may dismiss; but if the teacher and that director shall disagree on that point, the general body of directors shall decide it.*

24. No supernumerary children shall be introduced into the school, and no separate class shall be taught in the rooms by any of the teachers, without the special permission of the directors.*

25. The annual and quarterly examinations of the school shall take place on Thursday in place of Tuesday.*

* 3d April, 1843.

Resolved that an extract of those resolutions shall be transmitted to the principal teacher, with a request that he shall state, within eight days, whether he will conduct the establishment, in all respects, in strict compliance with them.*

Mr. Henry Duff, principal teacher, having been appointed minister of a parish, resigned.—

And the House unanimously appointed Mr. Thomas Struthers, teacher of the English department of the Grange academy, near Sunderland, to be the principal teacher, during the pleasure of the House, at a salary of £120 (now £170 †), payable quarterly, he to enter upon the discharge of the duties on 1st November next. ‡

26. The teachers shall be removeable at the pleasure of the House; and the number of pupils, the branches of education to be taught, and the hours of teaching, shall be such, as shall from time to time be fixed and determined by the House. ‡

27. Double the number of girls, at present presentable to the school, shall be presented; whereby the school shall consist of 216 pupils, one-half boys, and one-half girls; and, in case any of the incorporations shall not have applicants of the proper sex, pupils of the other sex may be presented, provided the incorporation shall state, in the minute, the fact that there is not a qualified applicant of the proper sex. §

28. Pupils shall not be admitted under seven, nor above ten years of age, and shall be allowed to continue five years at the school; but shall not be entitled to continue at it after fourteen years of age. §

29. A sum not exceeding £40 a-year shall be allowed for assistance, either by one assistant, or through the necessary number of apprentice teachers, as may hereafter be considered the most suitable mode of assisting the principal teacher. §

Appointed Mrs. Mary Miller to be teacher of the female department, she to be subject to annual election, and to be removeable at the pleasure of the House; and remitted to the

* 3d April, 1843.

† 14th October, 1854.

‡ 10th October, 1844.

§ 12th November, 1844.

directors of the school to fix the amount of salary to be given to her, and to make the necessary arrangements for having her installed in office. * Her salary fixed at £50.

Elected James Robson teacher of music, at £20 a-year; he to give instruction at the schoolroom one hour on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, each week, and one hour on Saturday each month, during ten months of the year.†

Under these resolutions the several incorporations present the following number of children to the school, and pay the following sums towards its expense:‡—

	Present		Pay	
	Boys	Girls	For Teachers	For Books
The Hammermen.....	12	12	£5 0 0	£7 0 0
The Tailors.....	12	12	2 0 0	7 0 0
The Cordainers.....	12	12	2 0 0	7 0 0
The Maltmen.....	12	12	2 0 0	7 0 0
The Weavers.....	8	8	6 0 0	4 13 4
The Bakers.....	6	6	4 10 0	3 10 0
The Skinners.....	6	6	4 10 0	3 10 0
The Wrights.....	6	6	4 10 0	3 10 0
The Coopers.....	6	6	4 10 0	3 10 0
The Fleshers.....	6	6	4 10 0	3 10 0
The Masons.....	6	6	4 10 0	3 10 0
The Gardeners.....	6	6	4 10 0	3 10 0
The Barbers.....	6	6	4 10 0	3 10 0
The Dyers.....	4	4	3 0 0	2 6 8
	108	108	£81 0 0	£63 0 0

The additional cost is paid by the House.

During the year preceding 18th September, 1857, the following was the cost of the school:—

* 17th September, 1855.

† 23d February, 1855.

‡ 24 September, 1807; 18th March, 1839; 12th November, 1844.

Salary of the Head Master,	£170	0	0
— the Female Teacher,	50	0	0
— the Teacher of Music,	20	0	0
— their Assistants,	55	10	0
	<hr/>		
Amount of Salaries,		£295	10 0
Books,	£60	11	9
Prize Books,	12	0	9
Music Books,	0	15	0
Expense at the Examination,	1	2	0
		<hr/>	
		74	9 6
		<hr/>	
Cost of the establishment, without including rent or charges for the schoolrooms,	£369	19	6
	<hr/>		

If £100 be added for rent which might be got for the school-rooms, and also the rates and charges paid, the education of each scholar would appear to cost the House and incorporations, £2 4s. a-year, or 11s. a-quarter.

The accommodation for the school consists of—

1. The hall above the saloon, 40 feet by 25, and 18 feet 6 inches high.
2. The hall above the low hall, 41 feet by 20, and 14 feet high.
3. One room above the large hall, 35 feet by 19, and 11 feet high.
4. One room above the principal stair to the hall, 20 feet by 18, and 11 feet high.

THE SCHOOL LIBRARY.

In 1811, William Tassie, Glover, some time deacon of the Skinners, bequeathed all his books to the Trades' School. The House have, from time to time, granted sums of money to add to this incipient library, and to repair the books, and gifts of books have been occasionally made to it by freemen.

One pound a-year is paid by the House for the school library.*

* 16th November, 1833.

£12 was given by the House to purchase books.*

£10 was given by the House to purchase maps and books.†

£10 was given by the House for the school library.‡

There are 398 volumes in this library, the books being suitable to the age of the pupils. The avidity with which the latter, more particularly those in the first and second classes, make use of the library, is shown by the fact, that 1683 volumes were taken out by scholars, during the session immediately preceding July, 1857.

The following are the existing regulations of the library :—

1. Books shall be issued by the librarian once a-week. Pupils desirous of retaining books longer than a week, may have the books returned to them on presentation for inspection ; but no book shall be kept out of the library longer than three weeks.

2. The library is provided for the use of the school, and any pupil who shall lend or otherwise misappropriate a book, shall be deprived of the privilege of the library, for such period as the librarian shall think fit.

3. In the event of a book being soiled or otherwise damaged, the offender shall be temporarily suspended from the use of the library, and such steps shall be taken as shall prevent a repetition of the offence.

4. The librarian shall carefully examine all the books, when given out, and when taken in.

5. Any pupil who shall lose or destroy a book, shall provide another in its stead, within three weeks from the date of issue, and in the meantime shall be debarred from the use of the library.

The books are kept in a large bookcase in one of the school-rooms.

* 25th November, 1839.

† 21st April, 1842.

‡ 12th November, 1844.

CHAPTER LI.

GOOD AND PIOUS USES.

“THE hail sums of money that shall happen to be gotten in time hereafter, for entries as gild brother, shall be divided in this form, viz., All that is gotten and received from any craftsmen, and their assistants, who shall enter gild brother, shall be applied to their hospital, and decayed brethren of the craftsmen, or to any other good or pious use, which may tend to the advancement of the common weal of the burgh, and that by the deacon convener, with advice of the rest of the deacons.”*

Under this law the House has aided and assisted the chief benevolent objects, and the establishment of the principal charitable and philanthropic institutions, promoted by the magistrates and inhabitants of Glasgow, during two centuries and a-half.

The following are referred to as instances of the manner in which, and the extent to which, the Trades' House was and is associated with the magistrates and town council, and the Merchant House, and inhabitants at large, in contributing to, and promoting such objects, during the last and the present centuries:—

In March, 1730, the general session of Glasgow proposed that a workhouse should be erected, for the purpose of giving employment to the poor of the city, and making them contribute towards their own support. The session estimated that a building, capable of accommodating two hundred poor persons, would cost £600; that the expense of food for the poor, at eighteenpence a-week, or four pounds a-year each, would amount, for two hundred persons, to £800 a-year; and that the overseers and servants might cost £50 more.†

This proposal resulted, in January, 1732, in an agreement between the general session, the magistrates and town council,

* Letter of Guildry, § 22.

† 6th March, 1730.

the Trades' House and the Merchant House, that a workhouse should be built, capable of accommodating six hundred poor persons, and that the following payments should be made yearly for the support of the institution,* viz. :—

The General Session,.....	£250
The Magistrates and Council,.....	140
The Trades' House and incorporations,	120
The Merchant House,	60

In all,£570

That, upon the credit of those annual payments, money should be borrowed to build and finish the house, in so far as subscriptions by the inhabitants should be inadequate for the purpose;* and that the institution should be managed by a board, consisting of forty-eight directors, twelve of whom should be annually appointed by the general session, the magistrates and council, the Trades' House and the Merchant House respectively.*

Under this arrangement, ground situated on the right bank of the river Clyde, to the west of Stockwell Street, was gifted by the magistrates and council to the directors, on which the workhouse, afterwards styled the Town Hospital, was erected.

Those public bodies regularly made the above-mentioned annual contributions for the support of the poor in this workhouse; thereby enabling the inhabitants to escape an assessment for many years. As the poor increased, those public bodies frequently increased their yearly contributions; and the Trades' House frequently contributed £50 a-year, under annual votes, in addition to the £120; and regularly paid the £120 from 1732.

The demands for the poor, however, increased with the growth of the city.

In 1818 the directors of the hospital intimated to the Trades' House, that the contribution from the general session had not

* 18th January, 1732.

been paid for a number of years, and the House resolved to relieve the general session of that contribution.*

This failure on the part of the general session, was the consequence of the impracticable scheme propounded by Dr. Chalmers, that every parish should support its own poor, from the collections at the church doors. Those collections were in consequence withheld from the hospital, in the vain attempt to support the poor of this great city, by their application, through the elders, to the support of the poor of the several city parishes in which they were made.

The inhabitants were ultimately assessed—not upon their income, but upon their estimated worth, termed means and substance, under the Act 1579, chap. 74, of the Scottish Parliament, to make up the sum necessary for the poor, beyond those annual payments. Those payments continued, notwithstanding, to be made by the magistrates and council, the Merchant House, and the Trades' House.

This mode of supporting the poor, by the voluntary contributions of those three corporate bodies, from their corporate funds, latterly aided and supplemented by an assessment upon the inhabitants, continued until 1840. In that year a bill was introduced into parliament for altering the mode of assessing for the poor in Glasgow; and the Trades' House resolved to discontinue their payment of £120 a-year to the town hospital.

The statute 8th and 9th Victoria, chap. 83, thereafter was passed, authorizing a compulsory assessment upon the people of Scotland for the support of the poor, upon the principle of the ratepayers managing the collection and the distribution of the rates.

The 52d section of this statute enacted, that the property belonging to the heritors and kirk session, or magistrates and council, for the use or benefit of the poor, should be received and administered by, and the right thereto vested in, the parochial board. The ground of the workhouse or hospital had been gifted by the magistrates and town council to the

* 25th June, 1818.

directors appointed by the session, the town council, Merchant House, and Trades' House, and was occupied by them for upwards of one hundred years; but upon this statute becoming law, the magistrates and town council sold the ground for £17,000, and have not made any communication whatever to the Trades' House, regarding the application of that large sum.

The extensive hospital buildings were erected on this ground, with the money raised by loan upon the generous and liberal voluntary obligation to pay, undertaken by the Trades' House and the three other corporate bodies, in reliance upon the gift of the ground made by the magistrates and town council in 1732; but the magistrates and council have not yet accounted for the £17,000 got for it, or explained to the Trades' House their reason for selling the ground, or whether they have accounted to the parochial board of the city for the price. The close and intimate connection, which subsisted upwards of a century, between the town council and the Merchant House and Trades' House, in supporting and managing the town hospital, through directors appointed by them, surely entitle these Houses to this explanation.

Whenever pecuniary aid was necessary, the corporate funds of the magistrates and council, the Merchant House and the Trades' House were looked to by the citizens, and became available in aid of all public and benevolent objects.

The institution and maintenance of the town hospital for the long period of one hundred years, and the guarantee given by the magistrates and town council and the Trades' House, to relieve the trustees appointed in 1745 to treat with the rebels, when the latter were about to enter and sack the city, illustrate the important position occupied by the Trades' House, during the early part of the eighteenth century; and the following contributions are referred to for the purpose of showing, not only the uses to which the funds of the House have been in part applied, under the authority conferred by the letter of guildry, but the liberal spirit in which this corporation contributed, to the numerous important, praiseworthy and benevolent

objects which, from time to time, received the support of the inhabitants at large :—

1777.—December 30.	Contributed towards the expense of raising a battalion of men, for the service of the King, during the American war,	£500	0	0	
1788.—January 4.	Contributed towards enabling the convention of burghs to carry the contemplated reform of the set of the royal burghs,	20	0	0	
1789.—March 24.	Contributed for Sabbath schools,	10	0	0	
1790.—February 25.	Contributed towards the expense of opposing the police bill, promoted by the magistrates, for conferring power on them to assess the inhabitants, but excluding the ratepayers from the management of the rates,	100	0	0	
1791.—August 29.	Contributed towards building the Glasgow Royal Infirmary,.....	400	0	0	
1794.—January 3.	Contributed for Sabbath schools,	15	0	0	
1799.—November.	Advanced £500 to purchase meal, to be re-sold to the inhabitants at low prices during the prevailing famine ; £425 of this sum was repaid from the sales ; and again, in October, 1800, applied in purchasing grain, to be re-sold at low prices,	500	0	0	
1803.—September 1.	Contributed towards a general fund for aiding to clothe the trades battalion of volunteers, offered to and accepted by the government, during the war with France,.....	500	0	0	
1804.—January 31.	The following additional contributions for the trades battalion were reported as made by—				
	The Hammermen,	£100	0	0	
	The Maltmen,.....	100	0	0	
	The Coopers,	40	0	0	
	The Fleshers,	100	0	0	
		—————	340	0	0

1805.—October 1.	Contributed towards building the Glasgow Lunatic Asylum,.....	£250	0	0
1809.—July 11.	Contributed towards the expense of a survey for a railway, from the Monkland Canal to Berwick-on-Tweed,	21	0	0
1810.—May 14.	Contributed towards building the church and spire of Gorbals,	105	0	0
1811.—May 21.	Contributed towards the relief of British prisoners in France,.....	20	0	0
1815.—October 11.	Contributed towards erecting additional buildings for the Glasgow Royal Infirmary,.....	200	0	0
1817.—April 4.	Contributed towards getting a schoolroom for a charity school to teach females to sew,.....	5	0	0
1818.—October 15.	Contributed towards the expense of building the fever hospital,	52	10	0
1819.—February 23.	Contributed to make up £100, with the incorporations, towards enabling the conveyery of Leith to obtain the decision of the House of Lords in a litigation with Hunter,	18	0	0
1819.—August 13.	Contributed towards the relief of the unemployed workmen,	105	0	0
1820.—June 24.	Expended for a piece of plate to Mr. James Clelland, as a mark of respect, and of their appreciation of his many valuable services to the public,	21	0	0
1822.—August 2.	Appointed a deputation to present an address to His Majesty George IV., on visiting Edinburgh, and resolved to pay the expenses—not to exceed £300. The expense afterwards was fixed at £210 for the Trades' House, £210 for the Merchant House, and £1,000 from the magistrates and town council,.....	210	0	0

1824.—February 2.			
	Contributed towards the expense of erecting the monument to John Knox,	£50	0 0
1824.—December 24.			
	Contributed towards the expense of erecting the monument to James Watt,.....	100	0 0
1826.—May 19.			
	Contributed for the relief of the industrious poor,	300	0 0
1826.—December 18.			
	Contributed for the Lying-in Hospital,	10	0 0
1827.—September 18.			
	Contributed towards the expense of erecting the Asylum for the Blind—the House to have the power of recommending inmates,	300	0 0
1828.—April 26.			
	Contributed to the Lock Hospital,	21	0 0
1829.—July 14.			
	Agree to give to the incorporation of tailors to assist them in their litigation with M'Kenna,	50	0 0
1829.—February 23.			
	Contributed as a share of the expense of opposing the bill, promoted by the magistrates and council, for annexing the lands of Blythswood to the royalty,	246	2 0
	A suspension having been raised against the resolution to oppose this bill, and debated, the suspenders, on 4th June, agreed to withdraw it, and pay their own expenses, provided the House should not press for payment of their expenses.		
1831.—Contributed £21 to the Mechanics' Institution, and £10 10s. further upon that institution agreeing to give four tickets yearly to the House for boys in the Trades' School. On 24th January, the institution agreed to give six free tickets yearly, and the House paid.....		31	10 0
1831.—September 13.			
	Contributed to Anderson's University—the House to have right to send students to the classes stated in the application,.....	50	0 0
1831.—December 19.			
	Contributed in aid of the objects of the board of health for the city,	200	0 0

1833.—January 28.	Contributed towards the expense of transcribing the records of the Presbytery of Glasgow, from 1592 to 1690,	£21	0	0
1833.—May to September.	Paid the expense of opposing the burgh reform bill, and securing the rights of the Trades' House under it,.....	650	15	0
1834.—January 14.	Contributed towards building the House of Refuge,	200	0	0
1834.—February 12.	Contributed towards the expense of opposing the bill promoted by the two water companies to unite them and extinguish competition,.....	100	0	0
1835.—February 18.	Contributed to the Glasgow Lying-in Hospital, ...	21	0	0
1835.—March 10.	Contributed to oppose the second bill promoted by the water companies to unite and extinguish competition in the supply of water,.....	100	0	0
1837.—May 8.	Paid towards the expense of the opposition to the municipal bill, promoted by the magistrates and town council,.....	51	1	0
1837.—September 4.	Contributed further to the Glasgow Lying-in Hospital,	5	0	0
1838.—May 21.	Agreed to contribute £2 2s. a-year to the University Lying-in Hospital and Dispensary, reserving right to withdraw this grant. The Glasgow Lying-in Hospital is paid £2 2s. a-year on the same terms.			
1840.—March 31.	Contributed towards the expense of erecting a house of refuge for destitute females,.....	100	0	0
1841.—April 19.	Contributed to the Seaman's Friend Society,	20	0	0
1842.—January 4.	Contributed towards the expense of the survey, for the Caledonian Railway from Glasgow to Carlisle,.....	50	0	0

1842.—May 10.			
	Contributed towards the expense of the opposition to the Dundyvan and Pollok and Govan Railway bill,.....	£25	0 0
1842.—July 28.			
	Contributed towards the relief of the unemployed operatives,	100	0 0
	Donation to the dyers,	50	0 0
1842.—August 25.			
	Expense of the deputation to Edinburgh, with an address to the Queen, on Her Majesty's visit to Scotland,.....	92	2 0
1845.—September 25.			
	Contributed towards the expense of building the hospital of the Old Man's Friend Society,.....	105	0 0
1846.—September.			
	Expense of opposition to the bill to abolish the exclusive privileges of this year,	50	0 0
1847.—March 13.			
	Paid Messrs. George & Thomas Webster, solicitors in London, for opposing the following bills in Parliament :—		
	Caledonian Railway bill,.....	£10	10 0
	Pollok and Govan Railway bill,...	11	9 0
	Caledonian termini bill,	17	17 0
	Bill for abolishing the exclusive privileges,.....	58	15 0
	Municipal police and statute labour bill,.....	368	0 0
	Paid John M'Donald, writer, Glasgow, for opposition to the municipal and statute labour bill,	45	0 0
			<hr/>
		511	11 0
1854.—November 14.			
	Contributed to the patriotic fund, for the relief of the widows and children of soldiers serving in the British army, who should be killed in action, during the war with Russia,	300	0 0
	The following additional sums were contributed by the incorporations :—		

GOOD AND PIOUS USES.

The Hammermen,.....	£150	0	0
The Tailors,.....	200	0	0
The Cordiners,	100	0	0
The Maltmen,	500	0	0
The Weavers,.....	100	0	0
The Bakers,.....	100	0	0
The Skinners,.....	200	0	0
The Wrights,.....	100	0	0
The Coopers,.....	150	0	0
The Fleshers,.....	50	0	0
The Masons,.....	50	0	0
The Gardeners,.....	20	0	0
The Barbers,.....	25	0	0
The Dyers,.....	0	0	0
			£1745 0 0

The sums subscribed by the Trades' House and incorporations, amounted, collectively, to £2,045, being a larger sum than was subscribed by any individual or corporation in Great Britain, excepting the Crystal Palace Company, which subscribed £2,500. The following were the other leading subscriptions:—The Queen, £1,000; the India Company, £1,000; the Bank of England, £2,000; the Corporation of London, £2,000; Lloyds, £2,000.

1856.—May 13.

Agreed to contribute towards the expense of fitting up one of the large windows of the Cathedral of Glasgow with painted glass,..... 500 0 0

The following incorporations have agreed to contribute the following additional sums towards this expense:—

The Hammermen,.....	£50	0	0
The Tailors,.....	50	0	0
The Cordiners,	50	0	0
The Wrights,.....	50	0	0
The Coopers,.....	50	0	0
The Gardeners.. ..	15	0	0

CHAPTER LII.

BEQUESTS AND BURSARIES.

BEQUESTS.

THE following bequests were made to the Trades' House, and were commemorated on the donors' boards in the almshouse:—

Name of the Testator.	His Trade.	Died in	Age.	Sterling Money.
Thomas Justice,	Maltman,	1697	62	£28 2 6
Robert Govan,		1698	89	41 15 4
John Gilchrist,*	Tailor,	1700	66	151 13 4
Adam Williamson,†	Hatter,	1721	67	106 5 0
Andrew M'Kean,	Tailor, London,	1725	60	50 0 0
John Aird,	Merchant, Provost of Glasgow,	1780	76	11 5 5
James Pettigrew,‡	Draper, Dublin,			200 0 0
John Armour,	Tailor, late Deacon Convener,	1784	72	60 0 0
Margaret Murdoch, widow of John Glen,	Goldsmith,	1766	44	10 0 0
William Pettigrew,§	Wright,	1772	76	200 0 0
Henry Horsburgh,	Merchant,	1781	39	5 0 0
John Mitchell,	Maltman,	1794	58	11 5 0

The following bequests were made to the incorporations, and were likewise commemorated on the donors' boards in the almshouse:—

Name of Testator.	His Trade.	Died in	Age.	Sterling Money.	Bequest to the
James Crawford,	Skinner,	1707	37	£56 15 4	Skinner.
Thomas Pollock,	Tailor,	1715	68	28 6 8	Tailors.
Thomas Peter,	Dean of Guild,	1721	81	28 6 8	Cordiners.
John M'Kay,	Tailor,	1726	67	11 6 8	Tailors.
William Bryson,	Weaver,	1739	70	84 0 0	Weavers.
Robert Dreghorn,	Wright,	1742	63	8 6 8	Wrights.
William Hadden,	Weaver,	1744	84	8 6 8	Weavers.
Mary Lyon, widow of John Graham,	Tailor,	1745	81	8 6 8	Tailors.
Thomas Lennox,	Tailor,	1746	72	5 13 4	Tailors.
John M'Indoe,	Weaver,	1750	52	50 0 0	Weavers.
John Gibson,	Weaver,	1754	63	8 6 8	Weavers.
Jean Miller, widow of James Young,	Merchant,	1755	78	5 13 4	Tailors.

* See page 267.

† See page 261.

‡ See page 260.

§ *Ibid.*

Name of Testator.	His Trade.	Died in	Age.	Sterling Money.	Bequest to the
Walter Buchanan, . . .	Maltman, . . .	1758	75	£5 13 4	Maltmen.
William Buchanan, . . .	Weaver, . . .	1759	67	10 0 0	Weavers.
James Dunlop, . . .	Hammerman,	1761	54	10 0 0	Hammermen.
Andrew Miller, . . .	Weaver, . . .	1768	68	10 0 0	Weavers.
Allan Dreghorn, . . .	Wright, . . .	1764	58	10 0 0	Wrights.
William Aitken, . . .	Weaver, . . .	1766	80	8 6 8	Weavers.
John Logan, . . .	Gardener, . . .	1769	75	8 6 8	Gardeners.
Janet M'Pherson, widow of Thomas Glen, . . .	Weaver, . . .	1769	59	5 13 4	Weavers.
Andrew Thomson, . . .	Maltman, . . .	1770	82	8 6 8	Maltmen.
William Stewart, . . .	Gardener, . . .	1771	85	5 13 4	Gardeners.
James Harrywood, . . .	Tailor, . . .	1773	88	9 0 0	Tailors.
John Sym, . . .	Tailor, . . .	1774	63	50 0 0	Weavers.
James Wotherford, . . .	Hammerman,	1774	71	10 0 0	Hammermen.
John Lennox, . . .	Tailor, . . .	1774	64	25 0 0	Tailors.
The Glasgow Linen Society,		1776		14 4 0	Weavers.
John Freeland, . . .	Merchant, . . .	1779	59	8 6 8	Weavers.
David Jones, . . .	Merchant, . . .	1779	38	20 0 0	Tailors.
Alexander Sinclair, . . .	Linen Printer,	1781	36	90 0 0	Skinners.
John Telfer, . . .	Mason, . . .	1783	44	5 0 0	Masons.
Isobel Lang, spouse of Thomas Kinniburgh, . . .	Tailor, . . .	1783	54	5 13 4	Tailors.
Thomas Adam, . . .	Weaver, . . .	1784	70	50 0 0	Weavers.
Francis Reid, . . .	Weaver, . . .	1787	58	100 0 0	Weavers.
Robert Smith, . . .	Hammerman,	1799	79	8 6 8	Hammermen.

Many of the donors' boards, some time placed on the walls of the large room above the great hall, became decayed, and were with difficulty held together; but their removal was a mistake, and did not proceed from any act of the House or its committee. An ancient corporation has no cause to be ashamed of bad carpentry, or antique lettering, or spelling on its walls, when these commemorate the gifts of its early benefactors, and recall the mind to a period now three centuries past. There is rather cause of regret that nothing in the halls of this ancient corporation produces this effect; and that the abandonment and sale of the almshouse, and the erection and decoration of the present halls, in the modern style, exclude all idea of their being the locality of the oldest corporate bodies in Glasgow.

Would it not be prudent, as well as a tardy act of justice, to have those rolls of the early benefactors of the House and incorporations, painted upon the pannels of the low hall, enriched by the names of the more munificent benefactors of modern times?

BURSARIES.

Howison's Bursary.

John Howison, minister of Cambuslang, by deed of mortification, dated 25th November, 1613, "for the affection he had for the college and students of the same, and for the help and supply of the entertainment of a bursar, to be presented to the said college, in all time coming, by the deacons and visitor of the crafts of Glasgow, the said bursar always being one of the sons of a craftsman of the said burgh," granted and mortified the profit of one thousand merks, to be laid out upon sufficient lands within the said burgh; and so oft as the said annual rent is redeemed, by payment of the principal sum, the same to be of new employed and laid out upon lands again, by the principal of the said college, and the deacon convener for the time, perpetually thereafter. And he ordained that the deacons and visitor of the said crafts, and their successors, be presenters of the said bursar to the university of the said college; that the said bursar be a qualified scholar, of honest name and good repute, and apt and able to discharge his duty in learning, being of the crafts rank; and failing thereof, any other that pleases the said deacons to place in the said revenue, to the time he passes his course within the said college—the said bursar to have his entertainment within the said college upon the good deed and profit of the sum above written.*

The Trades' House received, as is understood, although there is no evidence of the fact, the proceeds of the one thousand merks so bequeathed, and until 1817, paid £5 a-year as its interest to the bursar, whom they regularly appointed.

In 1817, the House resolved and authorized the collector to pay £3 a-year to the bursar, in addition to the £5 of interest.†

On 6th January, 1820, the then deacon convener received an anonymous letter, which stated that the writer of it had enjoyed

* Deeds Instituting Bursaries, page 11.

† 4th February, 1817.

this bursary, and drawn to the amount of £20 under it, which his improved circumstances enabled him to repay, and this sum was enclosed. The late Mr. John Young, Professor of Greek in the University of Glasgow, was the writer of this letter. He was the son of a freeman cooper in Glasgow, and in early life enjoyed this bursary for four years, whereby he was enabled to attend college. He became an eminent classical scholar.

The House added this £20 to the principal sum, and have since 1820 paid £9 a-year to the bursar, whom they have regularly presented for four sessions, in terms of the bequest.

The foundation contemplates that the bursar should be maintained at bed and board by the college, within the buildings, for the interest of the sum mortified. No bursar is, however, so maintained, and the sum is handed to the bursar.

The reverend founder of this bursary was a zealous supporter of the principles of the Reformation, and manfully resisted the introduction of Episcopacy into Scotland. He was moderator of the Presbytery of Glasgow in 1582, when that learned court was assembled to issue a decret against Mr. R. Montgomerie, who, contrary to his agreement with the General Assembly, was pressing on his admission to the office of Archbishop of Glasgow. The Provost of Glasgow, accompanied by the bailies and some of the citizens, entered the meeting, discharged the moderator from proceeding; put violent hands on him, smote him on the face, rent his beard, struck out one of his teeth, and cast him into prison.†

In 1584, Mr. Howison preached at Edinburgh, denounced Prelacy and the headship of the King, and called on his hearers to acknowledge "no prince and no magistrate in teaching the Word," and was again cast into prison.

In 1585, he preached at Linlithgow, while the parliament met there, "made a good exhortation, telling the truth, and meet for the purpose; but there was no help for it." He was again cast into prison.

* Calderwood's True History, 1678, p. 126.

In 1596, he was appointed commissioner for the church in the west of Scotland, to reside in Edinburgh with the three commissioners from the other quarters of the kingdom, "to consult what is most expedient in every case;" and for being a party, in 1597, to the declinature of the jurisdiction of the King and council in matters spiritual, Mr. Howison was a fourth time cast into prison.

It is rather singular, however, that his deed of mortification in 1613, is addressed to "all and sundrie quhome it effeiris, and in special to the Richt Reverend Fader Johnne Archbishop of Glasgow, and the principal and regents of the college thairrof, and universitie of ye samin."

There is a portrait of him in the Trades' Hall, taken in the year 1609, when he was in his seventy-ninth year.*

Gilchrist's Bursary.

On 25th March, 1700, the Trades' House acknowledged having received from John Armour, as trustee for the deceased John Gilchrist, late tailor, and late deacon convener, two thousand five hundred merks, bequeathed, mortified, and doted to the House, for the maintenance of a student of philosophy, yearly, in the University of Glasgow—he being always a freeman tradesman's son, within the town of Glasgow: and the House became bound by bond "to pay yearly to a bursar in the said college, studying philosophy therein, whom the said House shall present in all time coming, the sume of sixty pounds Scots money (equal to £5 sterling), for his maintenance—those of the names of Gilchrist, Bryce, and Boyd, being always first preferred, they being tradesmen freemen's sons within the said burgh, and qualified for the said study, and needful."

Mr. Gilchrist was a tailor in Glasgow—was deacon of that incorporation in 1670; and when the magistrates and councillors of Glasgow were elected, in 1689, by poll of the burghesses, under the influence of the Revolution, Mr. Gilchrist was

* Deeds Instituting Bursaries, p. 18.

appointed deacon convener of the trades of Glasgow. He mortified sums for the merchant rank, and for the poor of the kirk session.

BYE-LAWS AS TO BURSARIES.

1. The collector shall not pay any money to a bursar, until the latter shall have produced a regular certificate, signed by one of the professors of the college, that he has given punctual attendance.*

2. All vacancies under Howison's bursary and Gilchrist's bursary, shall be advertised, and filled up in the months of August or September, so that the persons preferred may avoid losing some weeks of the early part of the session.†

Might not this wealthy corporation found two additional bursaries, and make the payment £10 for each? There would thus be one to dispose of annually, and it might be so managed as to become a prize for competition in good behaviour, and making progress at the Trades' School, among the boys who are about to leave that establishment, after five years' attendance—all of them being within the prescribed qualification.‡

CHAPTER LIII.

MORTIFICATIONS.

Govan's Mortification.

JAMES GOVAN, merchant in Glasgow, brother of Robert Govan, late writer there, by his deed of mortification, dated 28th July, 1709, set aside "one thousand guineas of gold," which he had "inclosed in a bag, sealed with black wax," to be delivered to the dean of guild, collector, and members of the Merchant House of Glasgow, immediately after his death, to remain in

* 5th December, 1782. † 7th October, 1833. ‡ 16th November, 1837.

their hands in all time coming, they to be bound for the annual rent thereof, to be applied yearly towards the maintenance of twenty poor men, burgesses, inhabitants of the said city of Glasgow, not under forty years of age, whose parents were born in the said city, eleven whereof to be of the merchant rank, and nine of the trades rank, they being always of honest reputation, and having no maintenance provided to them, either off the said Merchant House or Trades' House, or otherwise supplied by any hospital in the city.

By codicil, dated 7th July, 1710, Mr. Govan, upon the consideration that "the annual rent would be but a small maintenance for twenty poor men," restricted the number to twelve—seven to be of the merchant and five of the trades rank; and he appointed that the one thousand guineas in the bag should be divided between the two Houses, in proportion of seven to the Merchant House and five to the Trades' House.

By the original mortification, the right to present the poor men was vested in—(1.) John Govan, the testator's brother; (2.) James Peddie, merchant, and James Hamilton, younger, of Aitkenhead, his the said John Govan's sons-in-law, and the survivor of them; (3.) the eldest sons of the said James Peddie, and James Hamilton; (4.) their eldest sons succeeding them; (5.) John Govan, minister in Campsie; (6.) his eldest son; (7.) failing all these persons, the nearest heir male of line of John Govan, the testator's brother; (8.) failing his heirs male of line, in the magistrates and town council of Glasgow for the time.

Thomson's Mortification.

James Thomson, tanner in Glasgow, by his deed of mortification, dated 24th April, 1717, "bound his heirs and successors to pay to the deacon convener, and the other members of the convener's hall, or Trades' House of the city of Glasgow, twelve thousand merks Scots money, at the first term after his death, to be held in all time thereafter as mortified and dedicated to the trades hospital, for the maintenance of six poor old men of the trades rank, among whom the interest shall be equally

divided, quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly, until they commit some fault." A list of two persons, to be presented by the nearest heir of the mortifier, or the heir male of the body of his sister, from which the convener's house shall choose one to enjoy the benefit. This right of presentation in the heir male to continue for forty years only, and thereafter to vest in the deacon convener and the deacons of the crafts. The names of Thomson or Peddie are declared to be preferable to any poor person of any other name. The mortifier died 7th April, 1717, and his deed of mortification is recorded in the burgh court books of Glasgow, 7th May, 1717, and in the records of the House, 21st June, 1718; on which day the House accepted the mortification, and acknowledged having received payment of the money at the preceding term of Whitsunday.

James Pettigrew's Mortification.

James Pettigrew, sometime of Glasgow, thereafter of Dublin, linendraper, on 20th May, 1731, bequeathed £124 sterling, and appointed the interest to be applied "for the maintenance of one poor decayed burgess and freeman, of the said city of Glasgow, of the trades rank, who shall be of the age of fifty years or upwards, and of good repute." The right to present was retained for himself during his life, and vested thereafter in his brother William; whom failing, his brother Robert; and thereafter, in the Trades' House. The donor stipulated that any of his own kindred, and next to them, any of the name of Pettigrew applying, being qualified, should be preferred. On 23d December, 1732, the donor added £76 to the sum mortified, making it £200 sterling.

William Pettigrew's Mortification.

William Pettigrew, wright in Glasgow, brother of the fore-said James Pettigrew, on 28th January, 1769, mortified £200 sterling, that the interest thereof might be applied for the support and maintenance of a poor decayed burgess of the trades rank, of fifty years of age or upwards. The right to

present was vested in Gavin Pettigrew, wright in Glasgow; after his death, in Thomas Pettigrew, weaver in Glasgow, eldest son of Thomas Pettigrew, weaver, the nephew of the donor; after his death, in William Pettigrew, youngest son of the said Thomas Pettigrew, the nephew of the donor, during his life; and after his death, "the said Trades' House shall have the power of nomination, the person still being qualified, as above." "Providing that persons of my own kindred, who shall reside in the city of Glasgow for the time being, whether burgesses or guild brothers thereof, or not, and whether of the merchant or trades rank, shall in all time coming be preferred to all others; and next unto them, any person of the surname of Pettigrew, being otherwise qualified, as aforesaid, shall be preferred, next to my said own kindred." The deed is recorded in the commissary court books of Glasgow, 29th September, 1772, and in the books of the Trades' House, 10th November, 1773.

Williamson's Mortification.

Adam Williamson, hat manufacturer in Glasgow, on 12th June, 1719, handed to the Trades' House two thousand merks; and the House became bound to pay the interest thereof to himself during his life; thereafter to Margaret Veitch, his daughter-in-law; and thereafter, for this purpose, that once in every two years a boy shall be put an apprentice to some trade within the town of Glasgow, and one hundred merks paid for his apprentice fee; and with this provision, that boys of the name of Williamson, and after that of the name of Stiven, shall be preferable to all others. This bond is not recorded in the books of the Trades' House, but is said to be recorded in the town court books of Glasgow, 11th November, 1721.

On 19th November, 1797, a committee of the House was appointed to examine this deed, and on 7th December following, the committee reported that it could not be found. The committee was appointed to make a further search. On 15th September, 1812, the House was again informed that the deed could not be found.

Johnston's Mortification.

James Johnston, merchant in Glasgow, on 5th February, 1781, bequeathed £1,000 sterling, that the interest thereof might be paid annually, in equal portions, to five poor journey-men stocking-makers. The testator died in that year; and Messrs. Dugald Bannatyne and John Thomson, his trustees, vested that sum in heritable security, and during their joint lives and the life of Mr. Bannatyne, the survivor, appointed stocking-makers to the benefit, and distributed the interest equally among them. The trustees and executors were appointed to vest this sum, in some permanent public institution, for carrying the object the testator had in view into execution; and on 21st November, 1815, Mr. Dugald Bannatyne, the surviving trustee, proposed to vest the money in the Trades' House, in trust for the purposes of the bequest, under right in him to present to its benefit during his life. The House accepted the trust; and on 11th December, 1816, the heritable bond for the £1,000 was transferred to the House; and thereafter Mr. Bannatyne presented fit persons to the benefit, and uplifted and distributed the interest in terms of the bequest. At Mr. Bannatyne's death, in 1842, the House entered upon possession, and since that date have paid the interest equally among five poor stocking-makers, in terms of the bequest. The right of nominating to the benefit vests in the society of master stocking-makers in Glasgow; failing them, in the Trades' House. When a vacancy occurs, the society of stocking-makers are bound, within one month of receiving notice of it from the clerk of the House, to present a list of five qualified persons as candidates for the vacancy, otherwise their right to nominate for that vacancy ceases, and the House may nominate without receiving a list; and when the list is presented, the House have the power to select one of the candidates upon it for the vacant pension — "the person chosen being always a journeyman stocking-maker." The deed is recorded in the books of the House, 21st November, 1815.

This £1,000 was secured upon bond over property in Glasgow, at the time of Mr. Bannatyne's death, in 1842,* and the House has since that date received the £1,000, and paid the interest among the persons selected from the lists presented by the society of stocking-makers.

Gilmour's Mortification.

On 4th September, 1837, an extract from the will of Mr. Arthur Gilmour, deceased, lately residing in St. Andrew's Square, Glasgow, was read to the House, from which it appeared that he "directed his trustees to pay to the Trades' House £100 sterling, free of legacy duty, for the purpose of the ordinary interest thereof being applied by Dugald Bannatyne, postmaster in Glasgow, during his life, and after his death, by the persons named in a deed of appointment executed by the said Dugald Bannatyne and the deceased John Thomson, dated 11th December, 1816, to the relief of journeymen stocking-makers in the same way, and under the same conditions, as the interest of £1,000, bequeathed by the deceased James Johnston in his settlement, dated 5th February, 1781, now is, or hereafter shall be applied. The House accepted the bequest in trust, and received the money.†

Mr. Ewing's Bequest.

Mr. James Ewing, merchant in Glasgow, by his disposition and settlement, dated 9th September, 1844, and registered in the books of council and Session 9th December, 1853, made the following bequests:—

1. To the dean of guild and directors of the Merchants' House of Glasgow, for behoof of that incorporation, £1,000.
2. To the dean of guild and directors of the said Merchants' House, the sum of £10,000, to be laid out and invested by them, for the purpose of applying the interest or annual proceeds thereof, after deducting all necessary expenses, in pensions or allowances to decayed Glasgow merchants.

* 23d May, 1842.

† 4th September, 1837.

3. To the dean of guild and directors of the said Merchants' House, the sum of £10,000, to be laid out and invested by them, for the purpose of applying the interest or annual proceeds thereof, after deducting all necessary expenses, in educating, training, and settling in business, the sons of decayed Glasgow merchants, to be allocated in such sums and allowances, as they may from time to time see just and most expedient.

4. To the said dean of guild and directors of the said Merchants' House in Glasgow, the further sum of £10,000, to be laid out and invested by them, for the purpose of applying the interest or annual proceeds thereof, after deducting all necessary expenses, in pensions or allowances to widows and daughters of decayed Glasgow merchants.

5. To the Trades' House of Glasgow, the sum of £500.

The testator provided that, in the event of any deficiency of funds, after paying the provisions in favour of his wife and relations, and carrying into effect the other purposes of the trust, each of the legacies and annuities should suffer a proportional abatement—the legacies and annuities to his relations being always preferable, to the payment of legacies or annuities to strangers or charities.

The testator was a younger son of Mr. Walter Ewing, some time accountant in Glasgow, who assumed the surname Maclae, under the deed of entail of the estate of Cathkin, in the parish of Carmunnock, which was purchased and entailed by his mother's brother of that name. Mr. James Ewing was a West India merchant in Glasgow, and during a long and active life was much respected, and occupied an important position in society, having creditably filled the offices of dean of guild and lord provost of the city, before the date of the Municipal Reform Act; and having been elected, along with Mr. Oswald, a representative of the city in Parliament, at the first election after the Parliamentary Reform Act became law, and gave two members to Glasgow. He amassed great wealth, purchased the estate of Levenside, in Dumbartonshire, which he greatly improved; and at the close of his useful life marked his regard

for the Merchant House, with which he had been long actively connected and well acquainted, by the most munificent bequest ever made to charitable purposes in Glasgow, and his appreciation of the Trades' House, with which his long connection with the sister corporation made him familiar, by the handsome bequest of £500.

He died, at the age of seventy-eight, on 29th November, 1853.

One-eighth part of those bequests is paid; the funds hitherto realized having been applied in paying the preferable legacies to relations. The latter, however, are now paid, and the funds which shall hereafter be realized, will become available for payment of the balance of the charitable bequests.

Mr. Buchanan's Mortification.

James Buchanan, some time merchant in Jamaica, died in Edinburgh on 21st December, 1857, survived by Mrs. Jane Jack, his widow, without children. By his settlement, dated 17th February, 1852, he appointed Mrs. Buchanan his trustee and executrix, with power to assume additional trustees and executors, and declared the purposes of the trust to be—(1.) For payment of his debts. (2.) For payment to Mrs. Buchanan of a "clear yearly annuity of two thousand pounds sterling," with the liferent of his household furniture. (3.) For payment of legacies. (4.) For investing and securing, in name of the trustees, any sum or sums to be specified in any writing under his hand, for the purposes therein specified. And lastly, for payment of the residue of the trust estate to such person as might be selected and named by the testator.

By codicil, dated 17th May, 1857, the testator named certain additional trustees, bequeathed certain legacies and annuities to relatives and friends, stating as a reason for restricting those bequests to moderate sums, that the gift of "large sums to relations is ostentatious, and attended with mischievous results;" and thereafter he made the following munificent bequests:—

1. To the Merchants' House of Glasgow, £10,000, to be invested by his trustees in Bank of England stock, twelve months after the death of Mrs. Buchanan, in name of the Merchants' House, in trust for educational purposes, on behalf of the sons of decayed members—the dividends to be exclusively expended towards the education of the sons of decayed members, and granting bursaries to such of them as give evidence of future eminence, in such manner as the directors may deem best.

2. To invest £10,000, twelve months after Mrs. Buchanan's death, in name of the Trades' House of Glasgow, in trust for educational purposes, on behalf of the sons of decayed members of that House—the dividends to be exclusively expended towards the education of the sons of decayed members, and also for promoting the studies of such of them as give decided promise of mechanical genius, particularly in the department of engineering, in such manner as the directors of the House may deem best.

3. To the Royal Infirmary of Glasgow, £10,000, payable twelve months after Mrs. Buchanan's death.

4. To the city of Glasgow, £3,000 annually, for ten years, at the term of Whitsunday or Martinmas that shall occur after twelve months from the death of the testator, for the purpose "of carrying into active operation an industrial institution in the city of Glasgow, for the maintenance and instruction of destitute children on the following conditions :—

1. "That the city of Glasgow shall provide, fit up, and keep in repair, at the expense of the city, the necessary buildings for carrying on the institution in all its branches.

2. "That the said three thousand pounds shall be exclusively appropriated and expended, in the maintenance, education, and industrial instruction of destitute boys ; but should this experimental institution be found not to work successfully, on the lapse of ten years, and it should be considered advisable by the directors to abandon it, and carry it on no longer, in that case the whole expense which shall have been incurred by the city, from its formation, shall be reimbursed from the trust estate.

3. "That as the sole object of the donor is to extend the hand of charity to the helpless, of every sect and denomination, the religious instruction taught in the institution shall be altogether unsectarian in its character, without any reference whatever to distinctive creeds.

4. "That the institution be conducted on the social principle, altogether distinct and apart from the hospital system; the pupils to be allowed to reside with their friends, if they have any, who may be desirous of taking charge of them, provided they are approved of by the directors, and that those who have no one to care for them, be provided within the house, or otherwise, at the expense of the institution.

5. "That no cripple or deformed boy be admitted as a pupil into the school, they being better fitted for admission into an hospital, than into an institution of this kind.

6. "That the pupils attending the institution shall be provided, daily, with a substantial breakfast, dinner, and supper in the house, with instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic; but that no high branch of education be publicly taught thereat. Besides those branches of education, the pupils shall be instructed in the rudiments of navigation, in gymnastics, tailoring, shoemaking, and carpentry, to fit them for the navy and army, the merchant marine service, and as emigrants to the colonies; and that the whole course of education and instruction be carried on within the house.

7. "Lastly, That the institution shall be under the management of twelve directors—three of whom to be members of the city corporation, to be annually elected by the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council; three members of the Merchants' House, by the Merchants' House; three members of the Trades' House, by the Trades' House; and that the Lord Provost, Dean of Guild, and Deacon Convener, be directors *ex officio*.

"And further, That should the said institution prove eminently successful, and give decided promise of usefulness, to the satisfaction of the trustees and executors, in Great Britain, they, the said trustees and executors, are empowered and directed to

continue the annual payment of three thousand pounds, so that the said institution shall be continued in full operation, after the foresaid term of ten years has elapsed, during the life of the testator's wife: And on her death, the testator authorized and directed his trustees and executors to invest the residue or balance of his estate, so soon as the same shall have been realized, in the stock of the Bank of England, in the name of the city of Glasgow, in trust for behoof of the said institution, the dividends and bonus accruing therefrom, to be exclusively appropriated and expended, in all time coming, in the maintenance, education, and mechanical instruction of destitute boys, who may be admitted from time to time as pupils into the said institution."

Should this grant of £3,000 a-year to the city of Glasgow, not be accepted on the terms and conditions specified, the testator declared that the bequest to that city should stand as revoked and cancelled, and he appointed his trustees and executors to offer the said sum annually, during Mrs. Buchanan's life, and the residue of his estate after her decease, for the purpose of establishing and carrying into active operation, an industrial institution in the town of Liverpool; thereafter to the town of Manchester; and thereafter to the State of New York, United States of America.

Mr. Buchanan, the testator, was a native of Glasgow, the son of ——— Buchanan, smith and farrier there. His father had purchased a small piece of ground and some old houses lying on the east side of Stockwell Street, nearly opposite Jackson Street, and there carried on his trade.

Near the close of the eighteenth century, the late Mr. Moses Stiven and Mr. James Buchanan, two of the principal partners of Dennistoun, Buchanan, & Company, a leading West India house in Glasgow, sometimes called at the smithy about their carriage horses, and there occasionally saw the farrier's son, then a young lad, running about unemployed. Mr. Stiven took the boy into his warehouse. The father afterwards took an opportunity of telling Mr. James Buchanan, the other partner,

that the lad had a great desire to go to the West Indies; and the result was, that Mr. Buchanan agreed to send him to Grenada, where the business of Dennistoun, Buchanan, and Company was conducted by Mr. George Wilson, one of the partners of the house. Young Buchanan was recommended to Mr. Wilson by two letters in the following terms:—

“GLASGOW, 28th November, 1800.

“DEAR SIR,—By the ‘*Louisa*,’ a young man goes to you, James Buchanan, as an assistant. He has been about the warehouse for some time, and is clever; but it is a doubt whether he is to turn well or ill out. Mr. Stiven is of opinion that this namesake of mine will cut no ordinary figure in the world. He thinks he will either be the cleverest fellow, or the greatest black-guard in the West Indies; but take notice, he is neither the one nor the other at present; and it will depend on you, Mr. Stiven says, or on the person who is over him, how he may turn out. The meaning of all this is, we think him a wild, spoiled boy, and that he will require to be looked after. I request you do this, for he may do you honour, and he is the son of an honest, worthy man.—I am, with esteem, dear sir, yours very sincerely,

“JAMES BUCHANAN.”

“Mr. George Wilson, Grenada,

“Per Jamie Buchanan.

“GLASGOW, 2d December, 1800.

“DEAR SIR,—Jamie Buchanan, who is now gone to your assistance, is the son of a worthy man, a blacksmith and farrier in this place. He has been in the warehouse with me about a year, and is a fine boy. I hope he will turn out a clever fellow. But, unfortunately for him, at a very early period he lost his mother, and has been long under a stepmother. This, you know, is a great loss to children. However, I hope you’ll find him worthy of your utmost care and attention, which will give great pleasure to, dear sir, yours sincerely,

“MOSES STIVEN.”

The young man served under Mr. Wilson until 1807, when the latter returned to Glasgow, and there permanently remained. During that period he was well trained by that excellent man, and gained his confidence. He was afterwards removed to Kingston, Jamaica, where he became the managing partner of Dennistoun, Buchanan, and Company's business in that island. He afterwards removed to their establishment in Rio Janeiro, where he conducted their business; and as the period of the company's contract approached a close, he returned to Glasgow, and, along with Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Buchanan of Auchintorlie, retired from the business in 1816—the senior partner, Mr. James Buchanan, remaining, and paying them out the large sums then at their credit.

The testator married about this time the daughter of Mr. William Jack, long partner of the late Mr. James Clelland, as upholsterers and cabinetmakers, and he occupied, during the first year of his married life, the dwelling-house of Kelvinbank, now the property of the Trades' House. He quitted Glasgow, and took up his residence in Edinburgh about 1818, where he resided many years in Forth Street, and latterly purchased a house in Moray Place. He amused himself making occasional speculations in produce, and managing the investment of his fortune, which he kept chiefly in shares—sometimes in those of the United States of America and of Brazil, and sometimes in railway stock. Upon one occasion he lost largely on American stocks; and in telling a friend his losses, who condoled with him, he jocularly said, "That is my heirs' look out." He subsequently gained largely in speculations in grain and Brazil stocks.

He was much respected by Mr. Wilson and all his partners, and died in Edinburgh, on 21st December, 1857, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

He remained owner, at his death, of his father's property in Stockwell Street, upon which he had erected a handsome tenement; but his personal property was chiefly invested in American funds.

The bequest of £3,000 a-year to the lord provost, dean of guild, deacon convener, and three trustees to be appointed by the town council, the Merchant House and Trades' House respectively, comes into operation upon the lapse of twelve months from the date of the testator's death. The corporation of the city will no doubt take care that this munificent bequest for educational purposes in Glasgow, shall not be lost to the city, by the omission "to provide, fit up, and keep in repair, the necessary buildings for carrying on the institution in all its branches." This is the peremptory condition upon which it shall become available for Glasgow; and the town of Liverpool would no doubt take advantage of any accruing forfeiture.

The bequests, however, of £10,000 to the Merchant House, Trades' House, and Royal Infirmary, do not become payable until twelve months after the death of Mrs. Buchanan. The first is appointed to be invested in Bank of England stock. The second is appointed to be invested. The third is appointed to be then paid.

BYE-LAWS AS TO MORTIFICATIONS.

All vacancies under mortifications shall be advertised in the month of August or September, in order that full publicity may be given; and the House shall, at the first meeting after the election of deacon convener, fill them up.*

CHAPTER LIV.

THE EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES AND THEIR EXTINCTION.

THE royal burghs were established for the purpose of aiding the Sovereign in controlling refractory nobles, and resisting their aggressions; and exclusive privileges of trading were con-

* 29th September, 1842.

ferred on the inhabitants, to encourage persons to resort to the burghs. The Scottish parliament from time to time, in furtherance of this policy, enacted the following laws :—

No person shall be entitled to buy wool, skins, hides, or such like merchandise, but merchants within burgh.* None other entitled to sell such merchandise.†

That none deal in foreign trade but freemen burgesses.‡

All ships belonging to natives or foreigners confined to purchase their commodities from the royal burghs.§

Persons not dwelling in burghs, use not any merchandise, nor tap nor sell wine, wax, silk, spiceries, wad, and such like.||

Unfreemen discharged to traffic to the low countries, under pain of confiscation.¶

Whoever exercises traffic or merchandise, not being a free burgess, his moveables shall be escheated.**

Packing and peeling of hides, exportation of butter, tallow, and other forbidden goods, prohibited to all, but burgesses of royal burghs, under pain of confiscation of the goods and ship.††

It shall be the sole privilege of freemen of royal burghs to buy and sell in great or wholesale, wine, wax, silk, spiceries, wad, and other materials for dyeing.‡‡

In other respects, however, the privileges of the royal burghs were restricted during the reign of Charles the Second.

It was enacted, that it shall be lawful to any of His Majesty's subjects, to export all manner of corns of the growth of this kingdom; all manner of cattle, nolt, sheep, horse, coal, salt, wool, skins, hides, and all other native commodities; and to the burghs of regality and barony, by any of their burgesses, to export their own manufactures, and to import in return, timber, iron, tar, soap, lintseed, hempseed, hemp, onions, &c.†††

Importing foreign commodities, excepting cattle, exporting by

* William, chap. 36.

† Leges Burgorum, chap. 18.

‡ William, chap. 87; 1457, chap. 67; 1466, chap. 11; 1487, chap. 107.

§ 1488, chap. 3; 1581, chap. 120.

|| 1503, chap. 84.

¶ 1579, chap. 97.

** 1592, chap. 154.

†† 1621, chap. 12.

††† 1672, chap. 5.

sea native commodities, excepting corn, cattle, metals, minerals, salt, doth belong to the freemen of royal burghs allenary. All the lieges may transport by land all native commodities; and the inhabitants of burghs of regality and barony, may trade in buying and selling native commodities, and may retail all foreign commodities, bought from freemen of royal burghs.*

The privilege of foreign trade communicated to burghs of regality and barony, upon their relieving the royal burghs of part of the taxes.†

No shoemaker, dyer, or butcher, shall be a brother of the merchant guild, except he swear that he shall not deal in his craft with his own hand, but only by servants under him.‡

Craftsmen prohibited to deal in merchandise, unless they renounce their craft.§

All exercise of crafts, in the suburbs adjacent to royal burghs, prohibited.||

Under the letters of deaconry, or seals of cause, or other charter granted to particular trades, regulations were enacted for conducting the trades enumerated in them; and all persons were prohibited exercising those trades otherwise than in obedience to those regulations, after having been found duly qualified, and having paid the stipulated entry-money, to the common fund of the associated body.

The exclusive privileges of trading in the royal burghs, arose out of these enactments and those regulations.

At the Union of England and Scotland those privileges were preserved, by special stipulation, that “the rights and privileges of the royal burghs in Scotland do remain entire after the Union.”¶

Those exclusive privileges existed and were enforced in the royal burghs, until 1846.

The statute of that year (9 Victoria, chap. 17) enacted, that “all such exclusive privileges and rights shall cease, and it

* 1690, chap. 12; 1698, chap. 19.

† *Leges Burgorum*, chap. 99.

|| 1692, chap. 156.

† 1693, chap. 30.

§ 1466, chap. 12; 1487, chap. 107.

¶ Articles of the Union, art. 21.

shall be lawful for any person to carry on or deal in merchandise, and to carry on and exercise any trade or handicraft, in any burgh, and elsewhere, in Scotland, without being a burghess of such burgh, or a guild brother, or a member of any guild, craft, or incorporation."*

And upon the recital, that the revenues of the incorporations might diminish under its operation, this statute enacted, "That it shall be lawful for every such incorporation, to make all bye-laws, regulations, and resolutions, relative to the management and application of its funds and property, in reference to its altered circumstances under this Act, as may be considered expedient; and to apply to the Court of Session for the sanction of the Court," &c.: "and the said Court shall determine upon the same, and shall interpose the sanction, or allow the same, in whole or in part, provided always that nothing therein contained shall affect the validity of any bye-laws, regulations, or resolutions that may be made by any such incorporation, without the sanction of the said Court, which it would have been, heretofore, competent for such incorporation to have made, of its own authority, or without such sanction."†

The right of the incorporations and the Trades' House to make bye-laws and regulations, as conferred by the letter of guildry and the statute 1672, is therefore reserved entire, and is wholly unaffected by this statute. The principle of this enactment seems to be, to reserve the powers to enact bye-laws, which previously existed; and in so far as those powers might prove insufficient, for the altered circumstances of the incorporations, to create and confer additional powers, under the condition and provision, however, that the Court of Session should sanction such bye-laws as should be enacted under those additional powers; the bye-laws enacted under the former powers, being effectual without the sanction of the Court.

* Statute 9 Victoria, chap. 17, sec. 1. † 9 Victoria, chap. 17, sec. 3.

CHAPTER LV.

THE DINNER.

FOR many years, the members of this corporation dined together annually, upon the election and re-election of the deacon convener, and the expense was defrayed from the funds of the House. This expense gradually increased, through the increasing number of invitations issued, and the House resolved, that the sum to be taken from the funds should not, in any case, exceed £50.* Increased to £60.‡

The party consisted, originally, of all the members of the House qualified to vote at the election, and all gentlemen who had filled the office of deacon convener. Invitations were issued to the lord provost and bailies of the city, the sheriff and sheriff-substitutes of the county, the representatives in parliament for the city, and such personal friends as the convener and collector named. The directors of the Trades' School,† the delegates on the Gorbal lands,‡ and the clerks of the several incorporations§ are appointed to be invited.

All matters connected with the dinner are arranged by a standing committee, consisting of the convener, collector, late convener, late collector, and seven of the deacons in rotation.||

In former times the dinner took place in a hotel; but, since the kitchen and saloon were built, it has taken place in the large hall.

Should the expense exceed £60, the convener and collector defray the excess between them, in certain proportions.

* 7th March, 1886.

† 4th August, 1829.

‡ 9th October, 1885.

§ 30th September, 1857.

|| 26th January, 1848.

CHAPTER LVI.

PUBLIC PROCEEDINGS.

THIS corporation has hitherto joined the magistrates in all public proceedings and public processions. In practice, the House, consisting of fifty-eight members, and the master court of each of the fourteen incorporations, amounting to 250 persons, assemble in the Trades' Hall, and there arrange themselves in their order of precedence, three abreast—the deacon convener, having the collector and the clerk on either side, leading; and the deacons of the several incorporations in the order of their rank, having the collector and the clerk on either side, at the head of their respective courts, all dressed in black, with white gloves—the drum-major's staff of the trades battalion, a very handsome staff, with massive silver head, being carried in front by the officer of the House; and on great occasions the colours of that battalion, and the colours borne by the Hammermen at the battle of Langside, being carried by standard bearers.

The handsome staff of the trades battalion, has not been seen since the procession on 3d September, 1833, at laying the foundation-stone of Glasgow Bridge, on which occasion it disappeared, and it is believed was stolen.

The following processions were thus attended by the Trades' House and incorporations:—

At laying the foundation-stone of Jamaica Street Bridge, on 29th September, 1769.

At laying the foundation-stone of the Royal Infirmary, on the 18th May, 1792.

At laying the foundation-stone of Nelson's Monument, in July, 1806.

At laying the foundation-stone of St. George's Church, on 3d June, 1807.

At walking from the Town Hall, at the Cross, to St. George's Church, to hear sermon, on 21st October, 1809, being the fiftieth anniversary of the accession of George III.

At laying the foundation-stone of the Glasgow Asylum for Lunatics, on 2d August, 1818.

At laying the foundation-stone of the first building on the line of the new London Road, in April, 1824.

At laying the foundation-stone of Hutchesons' Bridge, south end of Saltmarket Street, on 18th August, 1829.

At laying the foundation-stone of the Glasgow Bridge, at the foot of Jamaica Street, erected in place of Jamaica Street Bridge, on 3d September, 1833.

At laying the foundation-stone of the Royal Lunatic Asylum, at Gartnavel, on 1st June, 1842.

At laying the foundation-stone of Victoria Bridge, on 9th April, 1851.

The House has also been accustomed to address the Sovereign, and petition both Houses of Parliament, upon important occasions.

Addressed His Majesty George IV., and attended by deputation the levee in Edinburgh, on the occasion of His Majesty visiting that city in August, 1822.

Addressed Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and attended by deputation the levee at Edinburgh, on the occasion of Her Majesty's first visit to Scotland, in August, 1842.

Addressed His Imperial Majesty Louis Napoleon, Emperor of the French, and his Empress, upon the occasion of their Majesties' first visit to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, on 17th April, 1855.

This address was in the following terms :—

“ *To His Imperial Majesty the*

EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

“ May it please your Majesty,—We, the deacon convener, collector, deacons, visitor, and other members of the body corporate and politic styled the Trades' House of Glasgow, approach your Majesty, to give expression to the pleasure inspired, by the visit of your Majesty and your Empress to Britain.

“ The alliance between the King of Britain, the Emperor of Russia, and other despotic powers in Europe, against France, at the close of the last and beginning of the present century, produced enormous sacrifice of life and waste of treasure, increased the national debt of Britain, by six hundred millions of pounds, spread misery throughout the land, and yielded no beneficial result; while it stimulated the growth and promoted the consolidation, of the vast military despotism of Russia.

“ The unexampled increase of that empire, to its present colossal proportions—its population numbering one-fourth part that of Europe, and one-fifteenth part of the world, and its territories extending over one-half of the earth’s circumference—endangers the liberties of Europe.

“ Maintained in ignorance and abject slavery, excited by superstition and fanaticism, and subjected by military organization to the absolute will of one man, this vast population has become a weapon for establishing universal dominion; and, unless resisted and curbed, will again overthrow European civilization.

“ Your Majesty’s courageous maintenance of order, affording security for life and property in France, and the restoration of the British constitution, and of popular influence in parliament, through the Reform Act, have afforded the opportunity of forming, the only combination capable of saving from absorption by Russia, another of the more feeble nations of the East, and of checking the further growth of that empire—we trust, of restoring much of her former wicked acquisitions.

“ Under these sentiments, we cherish with delight the alliance between France and Britain, so necessary to the maintenance of civilization and the progress of mankind; and sincerely hope that nothing shall ever occur to dissolve it, or cause the slightest feeling of alienation between those two powerful nations of the West; and we rejoice in this visit to Britain of the Empress and of your Majesty, as affording pleasing proof of their union and harmony: and humbly pray that it

“ May please the Almighty Disposer of all, to promote the prosperity of France, and to preserve your Majesty and your illustrious Consort, long to rule, with wisdom and intelligence, over the French nation, as a happy and united people.

“ Signed in pursuance of the unanimous resolutions of the Trades’ House of Glasgow, at their meeting this seventeenth day of April, eighteen hundred and fifty-five years, and sealed with the common seal of that corporation, by “ JAMES CRAIG, *Convener*.”

This address was presented to the Emperor, by the French ambassador to London; and the French government caused it to be translated, and published in the *Moniteur*, and thus circulated through France, in the following terms:—a gratifying manner of expressing the satisfaction of that government with its sentiments:—

“ *A Sa Majesté Impériale*
L’EMPEREUR DES FRANÇAIS.

“ Plaise à votre Majesté!—Nous, doyen président, collecteur, doyens, visiteur et autres membres de la corporation appelée chambre des professions de Glasgow, approchons de votre Majesté, pour lui exprimer le sentiment de joie que nous cause la visite de votre Majesté et de l’Impératrice en Angleterre.

“ L’alliance entre le Roi de la Grande Bretagne, l’Empereur de Russie, et les autres puissances despotiques de l’Europe, contre la France, à la fin du dernier siècle et au commencement du présent, a été cause d’énormes sacrifices d’hommes et d’argent; elle a augmenté la dette publique de la Grande Bretagne de six cent millions de livres sterling; elle a accru la misère dans tout le royaume, et n’a produit aucun avantage; elle n’a fait qu’accélérer le développement et la raffermissement de la puissance du despotisme militaire de la Russie.

“ L’accroissement inouï de cet empire, qui lui a fait atteindre

ses dimensions actuelles ; sa population, qui fait le quart de celle de toute l'Europe, et un quinzième de celle de tout le globe ; son immense territoire, qui s'étend au delà de la moitié de toute la superficie de la terre, sont un danger pour les libertés de l'Europe.

“ Maintenu dans l'ignorance et dans l'abject esclavage, excitée par la superstition et la fanatisme, assujettie par une organisation militaire systématique à la volonté absolue d'un seul homme, l'immense population de la Russie est devenue une arme destinée à réaliser un empire universel ; et si on ne lui résistait pas, si on ne la domptait pas, elle détruirait de nouveau la civilisation européenne.

“ Le courage avec lequel votre Majesté a assuré l'ordre, la sécurité de la vie et de la propriété en France, et d'un autre côté le rétablissement de la constitution Britannique et de l'influence populaire au sein du parlement à la suite du bill de réforme, ont frayé la voie à la seule combinaison capable d'empêcher la Russie d'absorber un autre pays de l'orient, d'arrêter l'accroissement ultérieur de ce vaste empire, de forcer, comme nous l'espérons, la Russie de restituer ses mauvaises acquisitions précédentes.

“ C'est animés de ces sentiments que nous applaudissons avec joie à l'alliance conclue entre la France et la Grande Bretagne, si nécessaire au maintien de la civilisation et au progrès du genre humain, et nous avons le ferme espoir que rien ne viendra la dissoudre ou seulement causer le plus léger refroidissement entre les deux plus puissantes nations de l'occident. Nous nous réjouissons de la visite de votre Majesté et de l'Impératrice comme d'une preuve de cette heureuse union et harmonie. Puisse le Tout-Puissant Dispensateur de toutes choses accroître la prospérité de la France et conserver votre Majesté et votre auguste compagne pour régner longtemps avec sagesse sur la nation française toujours unie et heureuse.

“ Signé conformément aux résolutions unanimes de la Chambre des Professions de Glasgow à la séance de ce jour, 17 Avril, 1855, et scellé du sceau de cette corporation, par

“ JAMES CRAIG, *Président.*”

ROTATION OF THE STATED MEETINGS AND BUSINESS
OF THE HOUSE.

THE deacons and the visitor are elected at general meetings of the incorporations, which take place on the first Friday after 15th of September annually. At those meetings also, or within eight days afterwards, the incorporations elect their representatives in the House; and the report of those elections is transmitted to the clerk.

Immediately after the deacons are elected, the collector of the House makes up the account of his intromissions with the funds, for the year preceding, and within eight days of that election, this account is submitted to the consideration of the standing committee of the House, consisting of the convener, late convener, collector, late collector, and four deacons of the preceding year, selected by rotation.

When this committee has examined the account, and made their report on it, and always within ten days of the deacons being elected, a meeting of the House is summoned to receive and qualify the deacons and visitor; and at this meeting the account and report are laid on the table.

This account and report are immediately printed and circulated among the members of the House, and the recently elected deacons.

On the second Wednesday of October, the members of the House and recently elected deacons assemble at twelve noon, when the account and report of the committee are considered; and, if approved, the collector pays over the balance in his hand, and is discharged of his intromissions.

Thereafter the meeting proceeds to elect a deacon convener and a collector; the roll of the House for the ensuing year is then made up from the reported elections by the several incorporations of their representatives; and all the members of the

ROTATION OF THE STATED MEETINGS.

House become disqualified, excepting the late convener, late collector, and the deacons and visitor of the preceding year.

On the following day, namely, Thursday, the newly elected convener and collector, the late convener and late collector, the recently elected deacons and visitor, and the last deacons and visitor, and the representatives elected by the incorporations, assemble at twelve o'clock, prove their qualification, and qualify as members of the House; and the House, as thus constituted, elects and appoints—

1. Four members to be the dean of guild councilmen of the craft rank, who, with the dean of guild and his councillors of the merchant rank, form the dean of guild court of the city for the following year.
2. One director of the Royal Infirmary of Glasgow, the deacon convener being one *ex-officio*.
3. Two directors of the Royal Lunatic Asylum, Gartnavel.
4. One director of the Asylum for the Blind, the deacon convener being one *ex-officio*.
5. Three assessors under Coulter's mortification.
6. One director of the Lying-in Hospital and Dispensary.
7. One manager of the Lock Hospital.
8. Two directors of the Trades' Free School.
9. The committee on pensioners, consisting of the convener, collector, late convener, late collector, and the deacons, is next constituted.
10. The committee for the management of the hall buildings in Glassford Street is also constituted, as composed of the convener, late convener, collector, late collector, and one member of the House, selected by each of the fourteen incorporated trades.
11. The committee of delegates on the Gorbals lands is likewise constituted, as composed of the convener, late convener, collector, late collector, and a delegate elected by each of the eleven incorporations interested in those lands.
12. The committee for the management of the lands of Kelvinbank and Sandyford, and the committee on the bye-laws of the House and incorporations, are then appointed.

ROTATION OF THE STATED MEETINGS.

13. The clerk, surveyor, and officer of the House, and the teachers of the school, are thereafter appointed.

This completes the business of the second stated meeting of the House.

In terms of the statute 3 and 4 Victoria, chapter 118, "for deepening and improving the River Clyde," the members of the House assemble on the second Tuesday of November, and elect two trustees to act along with the other trustees, the deacon convener being one *ex-officio*, to carry this act into execution.

This completes the annual elections and the stated business of the House for the year.

Meetings of the House take place during February and May; and are summoned for the despatch of any business which may occur, at such other times as the deacon convener shall think proper, or as he shall be required by six qualified members to summon.



APPENDIX.

No. I.

BULL BY POPE ALEXANDER III.

16th February, 1175.

ALEXANDER, episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis universo clero et populo Glasguensis episcopatus, salutem, et apostolicam benedictionem. Decet universos Christianæ religionis visere matrem ecclesiam, a qua Christianitati recipiunt, sacramenta devota reverentia et veneratione debita honorare, ut ex hoc gratia altissimi valeant plenius invenire, et peccatorum suorum veniam promereri. Qui enim matrem suam ecclesiam non diligit, sicut convenit, et honorat, graviter divinæ oculos magistatis offendit, et sui nominis et famæ sustenit lesionem : ideoque universitatem vestram moneamus, mandamus, atque præcipimus, quatenus matrem vestram Cathedralem Ecclesiam juxta consuetudinem Episcopatus Sancti Andreae, et aliorum circumpositorum episcopatum, annis singulis visitetis, et ei filialem devotionem et reverentiam, verbo et opere, exhibeatis, ita quod ex hoc ab omnipotente Domino præmium recipere, et uberiorem apud Altissimum valeatis gratiam invenire. Dat Ferentin. 16 Kalend. Febr.

Translation.

ALEXANDER, bishop, the servant of the servants of God, to his beloved children, all the clergy and people of the bishopric of Glasgow, health, and the blessing of the Holy See.

It becomes all the professors of the Christian religion to visit their mother-church, from which they have received their faith, and to honour the sacraments with devout reverence and due veneration,

that, by this means, and by the grace of the Highest, they may be more fully able to merit and obtain pardon of their sins. For he who does not love and honour his mother-church as becometh, offends the eyes of the Divine Majesty, and suffers in his good name and reputation. Therefore we exhort, command, and enjoin one and all of you, that you visit yearly your mother, the Cathedral Church, according to the custom of the bishopric of St. Andrews, and other neighbouring bishoprics, and that you show her a filial respect and reverence, in word and deed ; that by so doing you may be able to obtain a reward from God Almighty, and that you may find grace with the Highest.

No. II.

CHARTER BY WILLIAM THE LION.

1174.

WILLELMUS, Dei gratia Rex Scotorum, episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, justitiariis, vicecomitibus, ministris, et omnibus probis hominibus totius terrae suae, clericis, et laicis, modernis et posteris, salutem. Sciant, praesentes et posteris, me concessisse, et hac carta mea, confirmasse, Deo et Sancto Kentigerno, et Jocelino Epo: Glasg: et singulis ejus successoribus, in perpetuum, ut Burgum habeant apud Glasgu, cum foro diei Jovis, bene et honorifice, quiete et plenarie, cum omnibus libertatibus et consuetudinibus quas aliquis burgorum meorum, in tota terra mea, melius, plenius, quietius, et honorificentius, habet. Quare volo, et firmiter praecipio, ut omnes Burgenses, qui in supra dicto burgo manentes erunt, meam firmam pacem juste habeant, per totam terram meam, in eundo et redeundo ; et prohibeo firmiter ne quis eos, aut eorum catella, injuste disturbet, aut vexet, aut aliquis eis injuriam aut contumelium inferat super meam plenariam forisfacturam. Testibus, D. D. fratre meo ; Walto Bed ; cancell. mo ; Comes Dunce ; Com. Gilleb ; Com. Gilcest de Meneth ; Ric de Morvill, constab. Rob. de Quinci. Ric. Cum. Walto de Berkel, Comes, W. de Veteriponto, Phillip. de Walt. Rob. de Berkel, Ad. de Stanford. Apud Traquair.

Translation.

WILLIAM, by the grace of God King of Scots, to the bishops, abbots, earls, barons, justices, sheriffs, and their attendants, and all his good subjects, both clergy and laity, present and to come, greeting. Know all ye, both present and future, that I have granted, and by this my charter confirmed, to God and St. Kentigern, and Joceline, Bishop of Glasgow, and all his successors for ever, that they shall have a burgh at Glasgow, with a weekly market, upon Thursday, fully and freely, with all freedoms, liberties, and customs, which any of my burghs throughout the whole of my kingdom enjoy. Wherefore I will and command, that all burgesses, residing within the foresaid burgh, shall be held to be in my firm peace, throughout the whole kingdom, in coming and going; and I strictly command, that no one shall disturb or unjustly harass them or their cattle, and that none shall maltreat or injure them, under the pain of my highest displeasure. Witnesses, Lord David, my brother, &c. At Traquair.

No. III.

CHARTER BY WILLIAM THE LION.

27th June, 1176.

WILLELMUS, Dei gratia Rex Scotorum, omnibus probis hominibus, totius terra suae, clericis et laicis, salutem. Sciatis me firman pacem meam juste dedisse omnibus qui venient ad nundinas de Glasgu, quas concessi Deo et Sancto Kentigerno, et burgo de Glasgu, ad veniendum illuc, et ibi standum, et inde juste redeundum, ita ut faciant quod juste et secundum assisam burgorum meorum, et terrae meae, facere debebunt. Testo, Willo. de Bosch, clerico meo, Philippo de Mubray. Apud Edineburgh, 27 die Junii.

Translation.

WILLIAM, by the grace of God King of Scots, to all his good subjects, both clergy and laity, greeting. Know all ye, that I have given and granted my absolute protection to all those who shall come to the markets of Glasgow, which I have granted to God and St. Kentigern, and the burgh of Glasgow, in coming there, standing

there, and returning thence, provided they behave themselves, according to the laws and customs of my burghs and kingdom. Witness, William Wood, my chaplain, &c.

No. IV.

CHARTER BY WILLIAM THE LION.

1190.

WILLELMUS, Dei gratia Rex Scotorum, episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, justitiariis, vicecomitibus, praepositis, ministris, et omnibus probis hominibus, totius terrae suae, clericis et laicis, salutem. Sciant praesentes et futuri, me dedisse et concessisse, et hac carta mea confirmasse, Deo et Sancto Kentigerno, et ecclesiae de Glasgu, et Jocelino ejus loci Epo, omnibusque successoribus ejus, in perpetuum, nundinas apud Glasgu habendas, et singulis annis tenendas, ab octavo apostolorum Petri et Pauli, plenarie, per octo dies, cum firma et planaria pace, et cum libertatibus omnibus aliquibus nundinis in tota terra mea concessis, et cum omnibus rectitudinibus ad nundinas pertinentibus, ita libere et quiete, plenarie et honorifice, sicut aliquae nundinae, in aliquo burgorum meorum, liberius quietius et honorificentius tenentur, aut teneri debent. Testibus. Johc Dunkel den Epo, Hug. cancell. meo, Arch. Abbe Dufmelli, O. Abbe de Chelcho, Com. Duncan, Rob. fil. Walter. Will. de Lindese, Walt. Corbet, Will. Cumin, Rob. fil. Werneburgh, Alexro vicecom. de Strivelli, Heurde de Iham, Heu. de Carmonoec. Apud Edinbure.

Translation.

WILLIAM, by the grace of God King of Scots, to all bishops, abbots, earls, barons, justices, sheriffs, provosts, and their attendants, and all his good subjects, both clergy and laity, greeting. Know all men by these presents, that I have given and granted, and by this my charter confirmed, to God and St. Kentigern, to the church of Glasgow, and Joceline, the bishop of that place, and to all his successors for ever, a fair to be kept at Glasgow, and to be held every year for ever, from the 8th of the apostles Peter and Paul, for the space of eight days complete, with my full protection, and with

every freedom, and all other regulations belonging or granted to fairs throughout the whole of my dominions, as fully and as freely as all fairs are or ought to be held in any of my burghs. Witnesses, John, Bishop of Dunkeld, &c. Edinburgh.

No. V.

CHARTER BY JAMES THE SECOND.

20th April, 1450.

JACOBUS, Dei gratia Rex Scotorum, omnibus probis hominibus totius terrae suae, clericis et laicis, salutem. Sciatis nos, in honorem et laudem Dei omnipotentis, et gloriosae Virginis Mariae, ac beati Kentigerni confessoris, patroni Ecclesiae Glasguensis, in qua canonicus existemus, et omnium sanctorum, nec non pro singulari favore, zelo, et dilectione, quos erga reverendum in Christo patrem Willelmum, praelatum ejusdem ecclesiae, modernum nostrum conciliarium intime dilectum gerimus propter sua merita servitia, grata atque fidelia nobis longo tempore impensa, dedisse, concessisse, et hac praesente carta nostra, confirmasse praefato reverendo in Christo patri Willelmo Episcopo Glasguensi, et suis successoribus, Glasguensis ecclesiae episcopis, pro perpetuo, quod habeant, teneant, et possideant, perpetuis futuris temporibus, civitatem Glasguensem, Baroniam de Glasgu, et terras vulgariter vocatas Bichopforest, in liberam, puram, et meram Regalitatem, tenendas et habendas praefatas civitatem Baroniam et terras vocatas Bichopforest, dicto Willelmo, et suis successoribus, Episcopis ecclesiae Glasguensis, de nobis successoribus nostris, in meram, puram, et liberam Regalitatem, seu regaliam, in feodo et hereditate in perpetuum, cum universis commoditatibus et proficiis, dictis civitati et terris pertinentibus, in boscis, planis, moris, maressiis, viis, semitis, aquis, stagnis, rivolis, pratis, pascuis, et pasturis, molendinis, multuris, et eorum sequelis, aucupationibus, venationibus, piscationibus, aquarum decursibus, petariis, turbariis, carbonariis, lapicidiis, lapide et calce, fabrilibus, bracinis, brueriis, et genestis, cum homagiis, curiis, et earum exitibus, eschaetis, libero introitu et exitu, bludewits, heryeld, et marchetis mulierum, cum libera foresta et warrenna, cum feod

forisfactoris, justitiis, antiquisque consuetudinibus, custumis, ac cum itineribus justitiariae, et camerariae, et earum exitibus portibus et passagiis, cum capella in liberam, puram, et integram Regalitem, seu regaliam, cum furca et fossa, sok, sak, thol, them, infangandtheif, outfangandtheif, hansoki, cum tenandiis et tenandriis, et libere tenentium servitus; nec non cum piscationibus, antiquis usibus, et advocationibus ecclesiarum, aliisque omnibus et singulis libertatibus, commoditatibus, et asiamentis, ac justis pertinentiis quibuscumque, tam non nominatis quam nominatis, ad Regalitem, seu regaliam, spectantibus, seu quovis modo juste spectare volentibus, in futurum, et adeo libere, quiete, plenarie, integre, honorifice, bene et in pace, in omnibus, et per omnia, sicut aliqua regalitas, seu regalia cuicumque ecclesiae, aut personis ecclesiasticis quibuscumque, in regno nostro, liberius, quietius, aut honorificentius, concedetur aut donatur; reddendo annuatim inde dictus Willelmus, et successores sui, Glasguensis Ecclesiae Episcopi, nobis, haeredibus et successoribus nostris, unam rosam rubeam, ad festum nativitatis beati Johannis Baptistae, apud Glasgu, nomine albae firmatae, si petatur; et orationum suffragia devotorum tantum, pro omni alio onere, exactione, questione, demanda, seu servitio saeculari, quae de dictis civitate, baronia, et terris vocatis Bichopforest, cum pertinentiis, per quoscumque juste exegi poterunt quomodolibet, seu requiri. In cujus rei testimonium, praesenti cartae nostrae magnum Sigillum nostrum apponi praecepimus. Testibus, Reverendo in Christo patre Jacobo, Episcopo Sancti Andreae. Willo dno. Creighton, nostro Cancellario, et consanguineo praedelecto; carissimo consanguineo nostro Willelmo, Comite de Douglas et de Avandale, dno. Galwidiae; Venerabile in Christo patre Andrea, Abbate de Melros, nostro confessore et thesaurario; delectis consanguineis nostris Patricio, dno. Glames, Magistro hospitii nostri; Willo dno. Sommervil; Andrea dno. Le Gray; Magister Joanni Arous, aregediacono Glasguensi, et Georgio de Schoriswod, Rectore de Cultre. Apud Edinburgh, 20 die mensis Aprilis, anno Domini 1450, et Regni Nostri 14°.

Translation.

JAMES, by the grace of God King of Scots, to all our faithful subjects of the land, as well clergy as laity, greeting. Know ye, that we, for the honour and praise of Almighty God, and the glorious

Virgin Mary and the blessed Kentigern, confessor, patron of the Church of Glasgow, wherein we are esteemed a canon, and of all the saints, and for the singular favour, zeal, and affection which we bear to the reverend father in Christ, William, present bishop of the said church, our well-beloved counsellor, and for his good deeds and faithful services done to us for time past, to have given and granted, and by this our charter confirmed, to the said reverend father in Christ, William, Bishop of Glasgow, and his successors, bishops of the Church of Glasgow, to be for ever held, possessed, and enjoyed by them, in all time coming, the city of Glasgow, barony of Glasgow, and lands commonly called Bishopforest, in pure and mere regality, to be holden and held, the said city, barony, and lands called Bishopforest, by the said William, and his successors, bishops of the Church of Glasgow, of us and our successors, in free, pure, and mere regality, in fee and heritage for ever, with the whole commodities and profits of the said city and lands, with their pertinents, in woods, plains, moors, marshes, ways, paths, waters, lakes, rivers, meadows, pastures, and pasturages, mills, multures, and sequels of the same, hawkings, huntings, fishings, water-courses, peats, turfs, coal-pits, quarries, stone and lime, smithies, kilns, breweries, and brooms, with vassalages, courts, and their issues, escheats, free ish and entry, bloodwits, herelds, and marchetis mulierum, with free forest and warren, with the fee of the forfeitures of courts, and ancient usages, together with the customs of the chamberlain, and itinerant courts and their issues, ports and passages, with the chapel, into a free, pure, and entire regality or royalty, with pit and gallows, sok, sak, thol, them, infangandtheif, outfangandtheif, hamisukkin, with tenants and tenandries, and services of free tenants, together with fishings, ancient usages, and advocations of churches, and all and singular other liberties, commodities, and easements, and just pertinents whatsoever, as well not named as named, belonging to a regality or royalty, or which we will should belong to a regality, any manner of way, in time coming; and that freely, quietly, fully, wholly, honourably, well, and in peace in all things, as any other regality or royalty, given or granted to any church or ecclesiastical person whatever, in our kingdom; paying therefor yearly, the said William and his successors, bishops of the Church of Glasgow, to us, our heirs and successors, a red rose, upon the feast of the Nativity of the blessed

John the Baptist, at Glasgow, in name of blanch-farm, if asked only, and the assistance of their prayers, and that for all other burthen, exaction, question, demand, or secular service, that can be anyway exacted or demanded for or furth of the said city, barony, and lands called Bishopforest, and pertinents. In testimony whereof, we have ordered our great seal to be appended to this our present charter, in presence of the reverend father in Christ, James, Bishop of St. Andrews; William, Lord Crichton, our chancellor, and beloved cousin; our dear cousin William, Earl of Douglas and Avondale, Lord of Galloway; the venerable father in Christ, Andrew, Abbot of Melros, our confessor and treasurer; our beloved cousins, Patrick, Lord Glamis, master of our household; William, Lord Somerville; Andrew, Lord Gray; Messrs. John Arous, Archdeacon of Glasgow, and George Schoriswood, Rector of Coulter. At Edinburgh, the 20th day of the month of April, in the year of our Lord 1450, and 14th year of our reign.

No. VI.

NOTARIAL INSTRUMENT TAKEN UPON THE LAST NOMINATION OF
BAILIES OF GLASGOW, BY A ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP.

3d October, 1553.

In the name of God, Amen. Be it known to all men, by this present public instrument, that upon the 3d day of October, in the year from the incarnation of our Lord 1553, and second year of the indiction, and the fourth of the pontificate of our most holy father in Christ, and Lord Julius the Third, by Divine providence, Pope, in presence of me, notary public, and witnesses subscribing, compeared, personally, the most reverend father in Christ, James, by Divine mercy Archbishop of Glasgow, and required me, the said notary, to commit to writing, under form of instrument, for a memorial in time coming, the transaction between him, the most reverend, and the provost and council of his city of Glasgow for the time, concerning the nomination and election of the baillies, or consuls, of the said city, viz., How an honourable man, Andrew Hamilton, of Cochnay, provost, and all the rest of the council of the said

city, this present Tuesday, next and immediately following the feast of St. Michael the archangel, on which new consuls, whom we call baillies, were in use to be erected and created for the ensuing year, before the new election of the consuls, came into the inner flower garden, near his palace in Glasgow, talking and conversing with some of the canons of the chapter, and where they likewise had many words with the most reverend concerning the election of the baillies ; moreover, they had in their possession a certain schedule of paper, in which the names of some of the most respectable and substantial men of the said city were inserted, which they reached out, desiring the most reverend that he would admit two of them to be consuls, or baillies, for the ensuing year ; and in which schedule of paper the following names were contained : David Lindsay, in Trongait, David Lyone, John Mure, Mr. John Hall, Andrew Dunlop, James Graham, Archibald Lyone, and John Stewart, of Bogtown ; out of which the said most reverend elected two, viz., Mr. Hall and John Mure, whom he named to be created and elected baillies for the year ensuing, by pointing out the names of these in the schedule to be proclaimed by the said provost and council.

Which nomination being solemnly made by the said most reverend, the provost and council foresaid promised faithfully to the said most reverend, to elect the said Mr. John Hall and John Mure, so named, as consuls, or baillies, in their town hall, as use is, by saying these words, We will satisfy the desire of your lordship ; and having so said, they repaired to the town hall.

After they were dismissed, the said most reverend lord, with the worthy venerable men, after insert, canons of his chapter, standing by him all the while (and whom we required as witnesses), thus spoke : " In order to take away all further contention about the nomination and election of consuls to our city of Glasgow, for the sake of future times, it is perhaps worth our while to strengthen, by an instrument, all the affair lately transacted betwixt us and the provost and council of the said city." Wherefore, the foresaid most reverend lord, with the canons of his chapter then standing by, asked and required instruments, one or more, under the hand of me, notary public, subscribing ; because I saw, knew, and heard all the premises, from beginning to end, so said, done, acted, and truly transacted. These things were so done in the inner flower garden of the said most reverend father, within the stone walls surrounding

his palace, year, day, month, indiction, and pontificate above-written, in presence of the venerable and worthy men, Masters John Colhoun, William Baillie, John Spreull, and James Coitts, lord of Stobo Provane, Glasgow second, Cambuslang and Carstairs, respective, prebends and canons.

No. VII.

THE BARONY OF GLASGOW.

THE Act 29th July, 1587, chap. 8, united, annexed, and incorporated to the crown, and with our sovereign lord and his successors, all lands, lordships, baronies, castles, burghs of regality and barony, &c., which at the day and date of these presents pertain to whatsoever archbishop, bishop, abbot, prior, prioress, and prelate, either ecclesiastical or beneficed person, of whatsoever estate, degree, high or low, after the form and tenor of the Act of annexation, made in the time of our maist noble predecessor James II.

James VI., by charter dated 3d November, 1587, gave and granted to Walter, Commendator of Blantyre, the lands and barony of Glasgow, and the town and burgh of Glasgow, and all tenements within the said burgh, which belonged to the Archbishops of Glasgow, in time bygone; and particularly the lands therein enumerated, with the offices of bailliary and justiciary, of the whole regality of the archbishop; the whole lands being erected into a temporal lordship, called the barony of Glasgow, to be holden of the crown for payment of £500 Scots yearly.

No. VIII.

THE LORDSHIP AND REGALTY OF GLASGOW.

JAMES VI., by charter dated 17th November, 1600, granted and disposed to Ludovic Duke of Lennox, the castle of Glasgow and the heritable right of electing the magistrates of Glasgow, as freely in all respects as the archbishop held the same; and constituted the duke and his successors heritable bailies and justiciaries, over all

lands belonging to the temporality of the archbishop ; and annexed the right of electing the magistrates and the office bailliary and justiciary to the castle of Glasgow, to be held of the King in feu for payment of twenty shillings a-year.

By charter dated 7th April, 1603, James VI., upon the recital of the Act of 1587, disposed to Ludovic Duke of Lennox, and his heirs in the estate of Lennox, the lands and barony of Glasgow, castle, city, burgh, and regality of Glasgow, &c., and constituted the duke and his heirs heritable bailies of the regality of Glasgow, and erected the said lands, barony, and regality, into a temporal lordship and regality, to be called the lordship of Glasgow—to be held of the King in feu, for payment of £304 8s. 4d. Scots, 36 chalders 4 bolls meal, 31 chalders 5 bolls barley, 13 chalders 4 bolls oats, 49 dozen capons, 31 dozen poultry, 14 dozen salmon, &c.

By the Act James VI., 1606, ch. 2, “Anent restitution of the estates of bishops,” His Majesty, with consent of the estates, retreats, rescinds, reduces, casses, abrogates, and annuls, the Act of annexation of the temporality of benefices to the crown, made in the year of God ane thousand five hundredth four score yeares, in so far as the samine may in any wise comprehend, or be extended to the authority, dignity, prerogative, privileges, towers, castels, fortalices, lands, kirks, teyndes, thriddes, or rents of the said bishoprics, with all other Acts of parliament made in prejudice of the saids bishops in the premises, or any of them.

By charter dated 7th August, 1621, granted by James Archbishop of Glasgow, lord of the barony and regality thereof, his reverence gave and disposed to Ludovic Duke of Lennox, the offices of bailliary, regality, and justiciary, within the bounds of the barony and regality of Glasgow, and whole parts thereof, as well within as without the burgh of Glasgow, with special powers of holding civil and criminal courts, &c. To be holden blench, under the archbishop, for payment of a penny, at the castle of Glasgow.

Charles I., by charter dated 1st April, 1629, ratified and confirmed this charter by James Archbishop of Glasgow.

James Duke of Lennox, was served and retoured nearest heir of Ludovic Duke of Lennox, his uncle, in the offices of bailliary and justiciary, of the barony and regality of Glasgow, as well within as without the town of Glasgow, on 29th July, 1625.

Charles I., by charter dated 6th September, 1641, on the recital that the temporality of the bishopric of Glasgow, vested in the crown by the abolition of Episcopacy, granted and disposed to James Duke of Lennox and Richmond, the lands, lordship, burgh, barony, and regality of Glasgow, to be held of the crown.

The Act of parliament, 16th November, 1641, chap. 81, statute and ordained that the burgh of Glasgow, in all time coming, shall have its free libertie in the election and chusing of their magistrates yeirly at the accustomed times, as any other burgh within this kingdom of Scotland, with this special provision and condition, that the provost, baillies, and council of the burgh, and their successors, shall present yeirly, in all time coming, ane lect of three persouns, to be provost of the said burgh, to the said Duik of Lennox and Richmond, of the quhilk number the said duik shall nominate ane to be provest for the yeir following. Providing the said Duik of Lennox and his foresaids, be thamselffis, or their commissioner, be present yeirly within the said burgh, at the castle which belongs to the duik, the tyme of the electioun of thair magistrates.

And by the Act 17th November, 1641, chap. 174, parliament confirmed the charter granted by Charles I., on 16th October, 1636, and dyvers and sundrie charteres, infestments, &c., maid and grantit to the burgh and citie of Glasgow, provest, baillies, dean of guild, thesaurer, counsell, and communitie of the samyn.

It is very significant of the feeling entertained of the conduct of the deacon convener, and deacons, and crafts of Glasgow, that their names do not appear in this Act. The dean of guild is named; but the deacon convener, deacons, and crafts, are ignored, they having evidently been too decided and staunch in their opposition to Prelacy and Episcopacy in Glasgow, to be recognized by Charles or his parliament of the time.

The Act 1641, chap. 193, ratified and confirmed a grant by Charles I. to the provest, baillies, council, and communitie of Glasgow, of the teinds, parsonage, and vicarage, tack-duties and teind-duties, belonging to the spiritualitie of the archbishopric of Glasgow for ever, for the maintenance of ane minister, to serve the cure, in place of the Archbishop of Glasgow, in the Heigh Church thereof, and for the repairing and upholding of the fabric of the samyn.

Dr. John Strang, Principal of the College of Glasgow, personalie, in presence of the King's Majestie and the estates of parliament, for

himself and in name of the universitie and college of Glasgow, protestit against the said ratification.

The magistrates and town council of Glasgow thus, in reward for their support of Charles and the Episcopal party, got gifted to them a considerable part of the property of the Roman Catholic Church, ostensibly to pay the stipend of the minister of the High Church, and to pay the expense of keeping the cathedral in repair. They violated the trust, however, and misappropriated the funds conferred on them.

The Act 1641, chap. 223, ratified and confirmed the gift granted by His Majesty to his dearest cousin and counsellor, James Duke of Lennox and Richmond, of the lands and barony of Glasgow, castel, citie, burgh, and regalitie of Glasgow, with all lands, houses, biggings within the said burgh; and gave and disposed to the said James Duke of Lennox the lands, lordship, and barony of Glasgow, castel, citie, burgh, and regalitie of Glasgow, with the right of nomination of the provest, baillies, and magistrates of the said burgh, the lands of Bishop's Forest, &c., to be haldin off our sovereign lord in feu farm.

The procurator and clerk for the kirk protested against this ratification.

Esme Duke of Lennox and Richmond, was, on 8th August, 1655, retoured heir of James Duke of Lennox, his father, in the lands and barony of Glasgow, castel, citie, burgh, and regalitie of Glasgow, with the heritable title of nomination and yeirly election of the provost, baillies, and other magistrates and officers of the burgh and citie of Glasgow, to be held of the Protector, in place of the late King, in feu farm, for payment of 500 merka.

By the Act rescinding and annulling the pretendit parliaments, in the years 1640, 1661, dated 28th March, 1661, chap. 126, which proceeds upon the recital of all the wickedness and usurpations of the Presbyterians and Covenanters, against all law, conscience, honour, and humanity; and that as now it hath pleased Almighty God, by the power of his own right hand, so miraculously to restore the King's Majestie to the government of his kingdoms, the King's Majesty and estates of parliament do heirby rescind and annul the pretendit parliaments kept in the yeirs 1640, 1641, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1647, and 1648, and all acts and deids past and done in them. The following addition was made on 9th July :—And it is hereby

declared, that all acts, rights, and securities, past in any of the pretendit meetings above written, or be virtue thereof, in favours of any particular persones, for their civil and privat interests, shall stand good, valid unto them, until the same be taken into further consideration.

The Act 1661, chap. 157, ratified a signature granted by His Majestie at Whitehall, on 10th September, 1660, confirming in favour of the royal burrowes of Scotland all and whatsumever charters, gifts, grants, &c., made or conceived by any of the Kings or Queens of Scotland in favour of the said burrowes.

The Act 1661, chap. 235, ratified and approved the charter granted by Charles I. on 16th October, 1636, and the Act of parliament, 17th November, 1641, as also certain dispositions for the use and profit of the two ministers serving the cure at the new kirk, within the said burgh of Glasgow; and the disposition granted by Sir Robert Douglas of the six pound land of Gorbals and Bridgend; and dissolved the lands of Gorbals and town of Bridgend, with the wheat mill upon the water of Kelving, belonging properlie to the said town and the baxters from the shyre of Cliddisdale, regalitie of Glasgow, and parish of Govan, and annex and unite the same to the city of Glasgow, to this effect allendarlie, viz, whereby the inhabitants thereof may be parishioners in and with the town of Glasgo, and repair for the ordinance to the church ewest to them, &c.

The Act 1662, chap. 3, redintigrat the state of bishops to their ancient places and undoubted privileges in parliament, and to all their accustomed dignities, privileges, and jurisdictions, and restored them to the exercise of their episcopal function, presidencie in the church, power of ordination, infliction of censures, and all other acts of church discipline. And statutes and ordanis, that no act, gift, tak, or deid, passed by whatsoever authority, since the interruption of the government, by archbishops and bishops, in the year 1637, to the prejudice of their rights, patronages, admiralties, superiorities, rents, possessions, and jurisdictions, pertaining to the several bishopricks, stand valid or be in force.

The statute 1662, chap. 25, ordained, that all valuations of the teinds, whereof the bishops and other beneficed persons were in possession, led by any pretendit commission for valuation of teinds since the year 1637, be void and null in tyme coming; and the said bishops and other beneficed persones shall enter to the said posses-

sion of rental, bolls, and leading of the said teinds, parsonage, and vicarage, this croft and year of, and in time coming.

Charles II., by charter dated 22d December, 1673, upon the recital that His Majesty, as the nearest lawful heir male of his cousin, Charles Duke of Lennox, had succeeded to the lands, lordships, baronies, dukdoms, offices, and jurisdictions, which lately belonged to the duke, and being willing to show his widow a mark of his kindness, disposed to Frances Dutchess of Lennox and Richmond, in liferent, the dukedom of Lennox.

By charter dated 27th September, 1673, His Majesty granted and disposed the regality of Glasgow to William Duke of Hamilton, in liferent, with power to hold courts in causes civil and criminal, and to appoint deputies, &c., to be holden blench, under Robert Archbishop of Glasgow.

And by charter dated 20th August, 1680, His Majesty granted and disposed to his natural son, Charles, now Duke of Lennox and Richmond, the dukedoms, earldoms, lordships, baronies, regalities, offices, and others, which belonged to the late Duke of Lennox. As also the office of bailiary and justiciary of the barony and regality of Glasgow, excepting the life-rent of the Duke of York, the Dutchess of Lennox, the Duke of Hamilton, and the Duke of Monmouth.

The Duke of Lennox and Richmond resigned the regality, &c. into the hands of Queen Anne; and Her Majesty, by commission, dated 31st July, 1706, appointed David Earl of Glasgow, bailie of the regality during pleasure.

By the statute 20th George II., abolishing heritable jurisdictions in Scotland, all heritable jurisdictions of justiciary, and all regalities and heritable bailiaries, &c., belonging unto, or possessed or claimed by any subject, are abrogated, taken away, and totally dissolved and extinguished, from and after 25th March, 1748.

The Duke of Montrose held the royal commission as bailie of the regality, and exercised the powers by a deputy, till that year.

The right being in the crown and not in a subject, did not fall under the operation of this statute, and was not abolished by it. The right still is in the crown; but the commission held by the Duke of Montrose, in 1748, is the last which was issued. The right may, however, be revived and acted upon; and we may yet see a bailie of the regality of Glasgow appointed by the crown.

No. IX.

LETTER OF GUILDRY.

“ AT the burgh and city of Glasgow, the 6th February, 1605 years. Forasmuch as the whole inhabitants within this burgh and city of Glasgow, burgesses and freemen thereof, as well merchants as craftsmen, having duly considered and deeply weighed the great hurt, interest, damage, loss, and skaith, which their hail common-well, these many years by-gone, have sustained, by strangers and unfreemen using and usurping the privileges and ancient liberties of this burgh, as freely as the freemen and burgesses, indwellers within the same; and partly, by some mutual contraversies, and civil discords, arising amongst the said freemen and burgesses, anent their privileges, places, ranks, and prerogatives; by the which occasions, not only their trade, traffic, and handling, has been usurped by strangers and unfreemen, as said is, to the great depauperating of the hail inhabitants within this town; but also, all policy and care of the liberties of this burgh has been overseen and neglected, to the great shame and derogation of the honour of this burgh, being one of the most renowned cities within this realm; and having found the only causes thereof to be for the want of the solid and settled order amongst themselves. Therefore, and for remead thereof in time coming, and for conforming of themselves, the said burgh and city, to other well reformed burghs within this realm, and for the common-well and particular profit of the hail inhabitants thereof, in their own ranks, and posterity, in all time coming; and especially to the advancing of God's glory, and better ability to serve our sovereign lord, the King's Majesty, and for settling of peace, concord, and amity, among themselves, as faithful Christians, and loving citizens; and their assistants of both the ranks, and whole body of this town, after many meetings and conventions, long disputation and reasoning, concerning their quietness and standing thereof, having nominate and chosen, now, William Anderson and Thomas Mure, baillies; Matthew Turnbull, Robert Adam, and James Bell, John Dickson, William Stirling, Archibald Faulls, James Inglis, James Fleming, George Muir, and Thomas Brown, for the hail merchant rank, and their assist-

ants ; John Anderson, baillie, Robert Rowat, Mr. Peter Low, Duncan Semple, James Braidwood, John Scott, deacon, John Muir, skipper, Mr. Robert Hamilton, William Muir, flesher, and James Fisher, maltman, for the hail craftsmen and their assistants ; and the right honourable Sir George Elphinstone, of Blythwood, knight, provost, Mr. David Weems, Parson of Glasgow, Mr. John Bell and Mr. Robert Scott, ministers thereof, as oversmen and oddsmen, mutually chosen, betwixt the said merchants and crafts, in case of variance ; the saids persons having accepted the said matter in and upon them, being several times convened to treat and reason upon the said matters, concerning the common-well of the said burgh, after long reasoning had thereintill, for the better advancement of the said common-well, and settling any contraversies that may fall out thereafter, betwixt any of the saids ranks of merchants and craftsmen, and their assistants and successors, and the better enlarging of both their liberties, freedoms, and privileges, whereby they may live, in time coming, in the fear of God, obedience to His Majesty, and in good love, peace, amity, and concord, among themselves, so as both states may flourish afterwards.

“ After great pains, long travelling, and mature deliberation, heard, seen, and considered, and ripely advised, by both the states of the saids merchants and craftsmen, and their assistants, has concluded, that there shall be, in all time coming, a dean of gild, and a deacon conveener, with one visitor of the maltmen, whose elections, statutes, and privileges, follows :—

“ 1st, That the dean of gild shall be always a merchant, and a merchant sailor, and a merchant venturer, and of the rank of a merchant, and shall be chosen yearly by provost, baillies, council, and deacons of this burgh in time coming, and that fifteen days after that the baillies of the said burgh are chosen ; there shall be of merchants and craftsmen an equal number at his election.

“ 2^d, The dean of gild, bearing office in the year preceding, shall, with the advice of twenty-four persons of the merchant rank, whom he shall choose, nominate two of the merchant rank to be in the leet with himself, whose names shall be presented, in writ, before the provost, baillies, council, and deacons, as is above specified, of the which three they shall choose one to bear office the year following, and so to be leeted and elected in all time coming, and sworn in presence

of the provost, baillies, council, and deacons. for the discharging of his duty faithfully, as becomes. And the dean of gild shall not bear office above two years together.

“ *3d*, The dean of gild's council shall be composed yearly of eight persons, viz., four merchants, whereof the dean of gild, bearing office the year preceding, shall be one, and four craftsmen and gild brether, who shall be men of good fame, knowledge, experience, care, and zeal, to the common-well, the most worthy men of both ranks. The dean of gild, his council of the merchant rank shall be chosen yearly by the dean of gild and twenty-four persons of the merchant rank, whom he shall choose to that effect; and his council of the craftsmen rank shall be chosen by the deacon conveneer, and the deacons of crafts, and their assistants, and their hail council, to be sworn yearly at their election, in presence of the dean of gild: and shall be elected the next day after the dean of gild is chosen.

“ *4th*, The dean of gild and his council shall convene every Thursday, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and oftener, as the necessity of the common affairs, committed to their charge, shall require, being warned thereto by the dean of gild, or his officer; and the persons absent the said day weekly, but farder warning, at the said hour, and at other times (excepting sickness, or being necessarily three miles out of the town), shall pay an unlaw of six shilling and eight pennies for the first, and thirteen shilling and four pennies for the second, and twenty shilling Scots for the third; and if the dean of gild himself be absent at any of the said times (excepting sickness, or being three miles out of town, as said is), he shall pay twice so much of the unlaw, at each time, as any of his council pays for their absence.

“ *5th*, In absence of the dean of gild (which shall not be allowed, excepting as is before said, or some necessary and urgent cause, to be known and tried by his council, and obtaining their leave), he shall elect, by their advice, the old dean of gild, or any one of his council, in the merchant rank, to supply his place, as his substitute, during his absence, who shall be sworn; and if any one or more of the merchant rank, of the dean of gild's court, be absent, it shall be leasome to the dean of gild to bring in a gild brother of his own rank, one or more, to supply that place of the merchant rank being absent, during the absence of the other. And if any of the

crafts rank, one or more, belonging to the dean of gild's council, be absent, the eldest gild brother, or his council of the crafts rank, shall choose another, one or more of the saids crafts, to supply the place of the absent, and likewise must be sworn.

“ 6th, The dean of gild shall always be an ordinary counsellor of the great council of the town ; he shall have a principal key of the town's charter chest in keeping.

“ 7th, The dean of gild, and his council, or the most part thereof, shall have power to decern in all matters committed to his charge and office, and that within three days, if need requires ; and shall elect a clerk yearly, for the better discharge of his office, who shall be sworn before the dean of gild and his council.

“ 8th, No procurator, or man of law, shall be admitted to speak for any person before the dean of gild and his council, but the parties allenarly.

“ 9th, The dean of gild and his council shall have power to judge, and give decreets in all actions, betwixt merchant and merchant, and other gild brothers, in matters of merchandise, and other such like causes ; and the party refusing to submit his cause to the dean of gild and his council, shall pay an unlaw of five pounds money, and the cause being submitted, the party found in the wrong shall pay an unlaw of twenty shilling for two several unlaws, and shall be paid to the dean of gild, and applied to such use as he and his council thinks best.

“ 10th, The dean of gild and his council, with the master of work, shall bear the burden in discerning all questions of neighbourhood, and lyming within this burgh ; and no neighbour's work shall be stayed but by him, who shall cause the complainer consign in his hand, a pledge worth twenty shilling in value, and the damage of the party who then shall stay the work, each day to be assigned by him to the complainer to give in his complaint, warning the parties ; which day shall be within twenty-four hours after the consignation, and the which day the dean of gild and his council, or the most part of them, shall conveen upon the ground, and the complainer not compearing, and found in the wrong, shall pay an unlaw of twenty shillings Scots, with the parties' damage for hindering the work, to be instantly past and modified by the said dean of gild and his council, and paid furth of the said pledge ; and the party finding him grieved by the dean of gild and his council, upon

consignation of the double unlaw, he is to be heard before the said great council of the town, and if he hath complained wrongfully, he is to pay the said double unlaw.

“ 11th, The dean of gild and his council shall have power to discharge, punish, and unlaw all persons, unfreemen, using the liberty of a freeman within the burgh, as they shall think fit, ay and while the said unfreemen be put off the town, and restrained, or else be made free with the town and their crafts; and sicklike, to pursue before the judges competent, all persons dwelling within this burgh, and usurping the liberty thereof, obtain decreets against them, and cause the same to be put to speedy execution.

“ 12th, The dean of gild and his council to oversee and reform the metts and measures, great and small, pint and quart, peck and firloft, and of all sorts within the ell-wand, and weights of pound and stone, of all sorts, and to punish and unlaw the transgressors as they shall think expedient.

“ 13th, The dean of gild and his council shall have power to raise taxation on the gild brethren, for the welfare and maintenance of their estate, and help of their decayed gild brethren, their wives, children, and servants; and whoever refuses to pay the said tax, shall be unlawed in the sum of forty shilling so oft as they fail; providing the same not exceed the sum of one hundred pounds money, and at once upon the whole gild brethren; which tax being uplifted, the same shall be distributed by the dean of gild and his council, and deacon conveener, as they shall think expedient.

“ 14th, Every burgess dwelling, and having his residence within this town, and so has born, and bears burthen within the same, shall pass gild brother for paying a merk at his entry to the dean of gild, with forty pennies to the hospital of his calling; and shall use all kind of handling and trade that is lawful during all the days of their lifetime at their pleasure; secluding from this benefit all kind of infamous and debauched men of evil life and conversation, who are not worthy of such a benefit, who, nevertheless, during their lifetime shall be overseen thereintill, and their bairns after their decease, if they be found worthy and habile by the dean of gild and his council, shall have the like benefit that other gild brother's bairns have; and all burgesses and freemen above written, who are not off the country, shall be bound to enter gild

brother betwixt and the first day of May next to come, otherwise to be reputed and holden as strangers ; and who are absent off the country, shall enter gild brother within fifteen days after their home coming ; secluding also from this benefit of gild brother, all burgesses who have not their residence within this burgh, and all burgesses within the same, who have not born, nor bear burden, with the freemen of this burgh (noblemen excepted).

“ 15th, Every gild brother's son or sons, that desires to be gild brother, shall pay at his entry for his gildry, twenty shilling, with five shilling to the hospital of his own calling, whenever he designs to pass, either before or after his father's decease ; with this restriction, that if he be a merchant of that calling, he shall be worth in lands, heritage, and moveable gear, five hundred merks money, and their assistants to give an account of as much ; if he be a craftsman, and their assistants, he shall be worth two hundred and fifty merks money before he be admitted and received gild brother, who shall be tried by the dean of gild and his council ; and, as concerning the infamous and debauched persons, not worthy of the benefit of gild brother, they shall be tried by the dean of gild, with the advice of a certain number of the merchant rank, as he shall choose for that effect, and shall inroll all the names of these of the merchant rank and their assistants who are unworthy ; and every deacon shall try their own crafts, and that by the advice of the deacon conveener, who shall try their assistants who are unworthy ; and the persons shall be inrolled in the dean of gild's books.

“ 16th, Every gild brother's daughter, that marries a freeman burgess of this burgh, shall pay at his entry for his gildry, twenty shilling, with five shilling to the hospital of his calling ; and he shall be worth so much lands, heritages, and moveable gear, as is above mentioned, whether merchant or craftsman, and tried worthy by the dean of gild and his council ; and this privilege to extend to the gild brother's daughters, as many as he has, providing, that the daughter hath no farther benefit of the gildry but to her first husband allenary, and this benefit shall only appertain and extend to the sons and daughters of gild brothers who are lawfully begotten.

“ 17th, And because there are several bairns, whose fathers have been freemen and burgesses of this burgh, and who are dead within these ten years, who, of equity, conscience, and good reason, should

not be secluded from the benefit : It is therefore concluded, that such bairns shall, either by themselves, or by their friends, in case they be minors, compear before the dean of gild and his council, and book themselves as lawful bairns to their father, who thereafter, when occasion offers, shall have the benefit of gild brother, paying only twenty shilling, and five shilling to the hospital of their own calling ; always being tried meet and worthy of such a benefit, and be worth the foressaid sum ; merchant and craftsman to be tried by the dean of gild and his council ; providing, that the saids bairns, or their friends, compear before the dean of gild and his council to be booked in his books, and that betwixt and the first day of May next to come ; otherwise, afterwards to have no benefit.

“ 18th, All burgesses' wives within this burgh for the present, shall enjoy such privileges and liberties during the time of their widowhood, as if their husbands were in life ; for the benefit of gildry, paying to the dean of gild thirteen shilling and four pennies, with three shilling and four pennies to the hospital of their husband's calling ; the saids widows being always tried by the dean of gild and his council to be of good life and honest conversation ; and the widows to come shall have the same liberty, if their husbands have been gild brothers ; if otherwise, not to enjoy that benefit.

“ 19th, And concerning the apprentices of gild brothers, burgesses, of merchants and crafts, and their assistants. First, for the better trial and proof of their good condition. Secondly, they ought to be so far inferior to their master's bairns, as touching their right through their master. And, thirdly, to move them to take their master's daughter in marriage before any other ; which will be a great comfort and support to freemen. That, therefore, no apprentice be received burgess by right of his apprenticeship, without he served a freeman, after his apprenticeship, for the space of two years, for meat and fee, and then be received burgess ; paying, thereafter, for his burgess-ship to the town ten merks ; and then, not to be received gild brother by that right, without he be burgess for four years, and so to continue thirteen years before he be gild brother by the right of his apprenticeship, paying then only to the dean of gild ten merks money for his gildry ; and before his being received gild brother, he is to bring, and produce,

before the dean of gild and his council, a sufficient testimonial, subscribed by that nottar who is clerk, viz, if he be a merchant's apprentice, or any of their assistants, he shall have his testimonial subscribed by the dean of gild's clerk ; and if he be an apprentice to a craftsman, or any of their assistants, he shall bring a sufficient testimonial from the deacon conveener's clerk ; and this no ways shall be extended against burgesses' sons, farther than the old use and wont. But if the apprentice marry his master's daughter, or the daughter of a freeman burgess and gild brother, and if he be found by the dean of gild and his council, to be worthy of the forenamed sum, merchant or craftsman, and be of an honest conversation, and of such a benefit, and being so tried, he may be received gild brother at any time by right of his wife, paying only twenty shilling, with five shilling to the hospital of his calling ; otherways to pay the extremity.

“ 20th, That every man out of town, whether merchant or craftsman, being not as yet neither burgess nor freeman within this burgh, who shall enter hereafter, shall first be tried by the dean of gild and his council, and being found worth the sum above specified, according to his calling, and of honest and good conversation, shall pay for his gildry, after he is made burgess, thirty pounds Scots, and to the hospital of his calling thirteen shilling and four pennies, except he marry a gild brother's daughter, who then shall only pay for his gildry twenty shilling, and forty shilling to the hospital of his calling.

“ 21st, Whatever person, who is not presently burgess and freeman of this burgh, and enters hereafter burgess *gratis*, shall pay for his gildry forty pounds money, with forty shilling to the hospital of his calling.

“ 22^d, The haill sums of money, that shall happen to be gotten in any time hereafter, for entries as gild brother, shall be divided in this form, viz, all that enters gild brother as a merchant, or any of their assistants, the money shall be applied for the well of the merchants hospital, and their decayed brethren, or to any other good and pious use which may tend to the advancing of the commonwell of this town, which shall be distributed by the dean of gild, with advice of the merchant council, and such other of the merchant rank as he shall choose for that effect. And all that is gotten and received from any craftsmen, and their assistants, who shall

enter gild brother, shall be applied to their hospital, and decayed brethren of the craftsmen, or to any other good and pious use which may tend to the advancement of the common-well of the burgh, and that by the deacon conveener, with advice of the rest of the deacons.

“ 23*d*, It shall no ways be leasome to any gild brother, who is not at present burghess and freeman of this burgh, but enters hereafter to be burghess and gild brother, according to the order set down before, and according to his ability and worth, to tapp tar, oil, butter, or to tapp eggs, green herring, pears, apples, corn, candle, onions, kail, straw, bread (except bakers, who may sell bread at all licit times at their pleasure), milk, and such like small things, which is not agreeable to the honour of the calling of a gild brother.

“ 24*th*, It shall not be leasome to a single burghess, who enters hereafter to be burghess, and becomes not a gild brother, to tapp any silk or silk-work, spices or sugars, drugs nor confections, wet or dry, no lawns or cambricks, nor stuffs above twenty shilling per ell, no foreign hats, nor hats with velvet and taffety, that comes out of France, Flanders, England, or other foreign parts: nor to tapp hemp, lint, or iron, brass, copper, or ache; neither to tapp wine in pint or quart, great salt, wax, waid, grain, indigo, nor any other kind of litt; neither to buy nor sell, in great, within the liberties of this burgh, salt beef, salmond, herring, nor yet to salt any of them, to sell over again, but for their own use allenarly; neither to buy plaiding, or cloth, in great, to sell again, within this liberty; nor to buy tallow, above two stones together, except only candle-makers, to serve the town, or any honest man for his own use; nor to buy any sheep-skins, to dry and sell over again, or hides to salt and sell again, nor any wild skins, within this liberty, as tod's skins above five together, otters, not above three together, and other like skins. And sicklike, not to sell any kind of woolen cloth, above thirty-three shilling and four pennies per ell, linen cloth, not above thirteen shilling and four pennies per ell, except such cloth as is made in their own house, which they shall have liberty to sell, as they can best; neither buy wool, to sell over again within this liberty, nor to buy any linen yarn to sell over again, or to transport out of the town, either in great or small parcels, excepting the weavers of the burgh, who buy yarn to make cloth, and sell the same at pleasure.

“ 25th, It shall not be allowed to cremers to set any cremes upon the High Street, except upon Wednesday and fairs allenary; and to use no ware but such as are permitted to any single burghess.

“ 26th, Farder, it shall not be licensed to any single burghess or gild brother, to buy with other men's money, under colour and pretence that it is their own, any wares, within the liberty of this burgh, to the hurt and prejudice of the freemen thereof, under the penalty of twenty pounds money, and attour crying of their freedom, being tried and convicted by the dean of gild and his council, and that in respect of the great hurt and damage that the freemen of this burgh hath sustained by such doings heretofore.

“ 27th, It shall not be leasome to any person holding shops, at any time to creme upon the High Street; but such as sells Scots cloth, bonnets, shoes, iron-work, and such like handy-work used by craftsmen, under the penalty of twenty shilling, *toties quoties*.

“ 28th, It shall not be leasome to any unfreeman to hold stands upon the High Street, to sell any thing pertaining to the crafts, or handy-work, but betwixt eight of the morning and two of the clock in the afternoon, under the penalty of forty shilling; providing that tappers of linen and woolen cloth be suffered from morning to evening, at their pleasure, to sell. All kinds of vivers to be sold from morning to evening; but unfreemen who shall sell white bread, to keep the hours appointed.

“ 29th, All burghesses that enters hereafter freemen, and a simple burghess, if he gives up his name to be a merchant, or any of their assistants, shall pay to the hospital of his calling five merks Scots money; and if he be a craftsman, or any of their assistants, he shall pay to the crafts hospital five merks money; and all burghesses who enter hereafter *gratis*, and remaining a simple burghess, either merchant or craftsman, shall pay to the hospital of his calling ten merks money.

“ 30th, There shall be no burghess made or entered hereafter, except if (he be a merchant, or of their assistants) he be tried by the dean of gild to be worth one hundred pounds Scots of free gear, and booked in the books, and have a testimonial subscribed with the dean of gild's hand; and if he be a craftsman, or of their assistants, he shall be worth twenty pounds money of free gear, besides his craft, and shall be booked in the deacon conveener's books, and have the deacon conveener's testimonial subscribed with his hand;

and either of them presenting the said testimonial to the provost, baillies, and council, shall be received burgess, paying their burgess fines as usual ; otherways no burgess, whether merchant or craftsman, are to be admitted or acknowledged at no time thereafter.

“ 31st, The dean of gild and his council, for observing the privileges, shall have power to set down unlaws and penalties, and to mitigate and enlarge the same, according to the time and place, person and quality, of the trespass. And, farder, to make laws and statutes, and set down heads and articles, to be observed for the well of the town ; and the provost, baillies, and council, to approve of the same.

“ 32^d, The hail unlaws mentioned in the laws above written, and such other laws, acts and statutes, to set down by the dean of gild and his council, shall be applied, viz., the one-half thereof to the dean of gild and his council, and the other half to be applied by the dean of gild and his council, and deacon convcener, to any good and pious work, as they shall think fit.

“ 33^d, It shall be leasome to the dean of gild and his council, yearly, to elect one of their own number to be treasurer or collector of the whole entries money and unlaws that shall happen to be gotten, who shall be bound to make a faithful account of his intronissions thereof, upon eight days' warning, as he shall be required by the said dean of gild and his council ; of the which entry-money of gildry, he shall deliver and make payment of the whole that is to be received of the gildry of the merchant ranks, and their assistants to be employed to the use foresaid ; and the whole unlaws that is received, are to be delivered to the dean of gild and his council, to be bestowed on the uses foresaid.

“ 34th, It shall be leasome to the dean of gild and his council, yearly, to choose an officer for pointing, and putting to execution all the foresaid acts and statutes that are to be set down, and decreets to be pronounced by the dean of gild and his council, and for gathering in and pointing for all rents and duties pertaining to the merchants hospital, who shall be allowed by provost, and baillies, and the council, and all the town officers to concur and assist the said officer in the execution of his office, as oft as they shall be required, under the penalty of an unlaw of twenty shillings money, upon every one of the said town officers who refuses, being desired, *toties quoties*.

“ 35th, The dean of gild shall have full power to convey the hail merchants, and their assistants, at such times as he shall think expedient, for ordering their hospital, and such other necessary affairs that occurs.

“ 36th, It is thought expedient, and agreed upon, that the annuals of the back almshouse, pertaining to the town, behind the Bishop's Hospital, shall be equally divided, betwixt the merchants and crafts hospital, in all time coming.

“ 37th, It is agreed and concluded upon, that there shall be a common metster of woolen cloth, whom the dean of gild and his council shall have power to elect yearly, who shall be sworn to be leal and true in such things as shall be committed to his charge, and find sufficient caution ; and that he shall measure all packs or loads of woolen cloth, that comes out of Galloway, Stewarton, or any other parts, to be sold within this burgh : and shall have for the measuring of every hundred ells, from the seller, two shilling ; and no other but he that is to measure this sort of cloth shall measure any but himself ; he shall also measure all other woolen cloth, that is either bought in small or in great, and so require the buyer or seller, upon the price foresaid ; and likewise, he shall measure all sorts of plaiden, which is sold in great, viz., above twenty ells, and shall have for the measuring thereof, two shilling per hundred ells, if the buyer or seller require him ; and no other is to measure this sort of plaiden but he ; and further, he shall measure all kind of unbleached cloth, linen or harn, if the buyer or seller requires him, and he shall have for measuring every dozen thereof, from the seller, four pennies ; and if any person, in defraud of the common metster's interest, shall measure the cloth, or plaiden, above mentioned, he shall try the same before the dean of gild, who, after trial, shall compell the seller or buyer, as he shall think fit, to pay to the metster double duty.

“ 38th, Whatever acts and statutes the dean of gild and his council shall happen to make, and set down, further than what is above exprest, at any time afterwards, he shall be obliged to make the provost, baillies, and council, acquainted therewith, and shall crave their ratification and allowance from them, otherways to be of no effect ; providing, there be a like number of merchants and craftsmen, at the ratification of this act, in council ; and, for this purpose, shall, once in the year, being required, produce his book

containing his whole acts and statutes, before the said provost, baillies, and council, to be seen and considered.

“ 39th, It is likewise agreed and concluded, that Matthew Turnbull, merchant, bear office as dean of gild, till fifteen days after the magistrates of this burgh are chosen, for the year to come, who has accepted the said office upon him, and has given his oath in presence of the provost, baillies, council, and whole of the deacons, for discharging of his said office faithfully as becomes.

“ 40th, Further, it is agreed and contracted, that, yearly, in time coming, there shall be a deacon conveener, who shall ever be of the rank of craftsmen, and their assistants, who shall, yearly, be chosen that same day eight days after the baillies of this burgh are chosen; and is to be one of the most wise and worthy amongst the said craftsmen, and their assistants, who shall, yearly, be leeted, in time coming, in this form, viz., all the deacons of the crafts, and their assistants, shall choose two with the deacon conveener, to be given in leets before the provost, baillies, council, and all the deacons of crafts, and their assistants, who shall make choice of any of them to be deacon conveener for the year thereafter following: with this provision, that there be a like number of merchants and craftsmen at his election, and the deacon conveener shall not bear office above two years together, and shall always be an ordinary counsellor of the town's great council, and have a principal key of the town's charter-chest to keep, and shall be sworn in presence of the provost, baillies, council, and deacons, to be faithful in his office. He shall convene all the deacons of crafts, and their assistants, at such times as occasion shall require, and shall judge betwixt them, and any of them, in matters pertaining to the crafts and callings, and shall make acts and statutes for good order among them, with the advice of the rest of the deacons, and their assistants; providing always, that these acts neither prejudice the common-well of this burgh, merchant rank, or their assistants, nor any privileges granted to any deacons of this burgh, by their letter of deaconry granted to them, which acts shall be approven of by provost, baillies, and council; and shall, with advice of the rest of the deacons, and their assistants, have power to choose an officer, who shall be authorized to poind and distrinzie, being accompanied with one town officer for putting his action in execution; as likewise, for poinding for all rents, annuals, and duties pertaining to

the crafts hospital ; and whatever town officer refuses to assist the said officer, shall pay twenty shilling, as often as he shall refuse. And if any deacon or deacons of crafts, among themselves, or their assistants, refuse the deacon conveener's judgment in matters concerning their crafts and callings, shall pay an unlaw of three pound money, to be paid to the deacon conveener.

" 41st, All apprentices who shall hereafter become apprentices to any craftsman within this burgh, shall pay at his entry, forty shillings, and twenty merks of upset, he serving out his apprenticeship faithfully ; with this provision, that burgesses' sons pay conform to use and wont ; and when he is made a freeman, he shall pay only two pennies ; and all men out of town, who enters freemen with any craft, shall pay for his upset twenty pound, with thirteen shilling and four pennies to the crafts hospital, and his weekly two pennies.

" 42^d, The deacon conveener, with advice of the rest of the deacons, and their assistants, shall have power to elect collectors, one or more, for the gathering in of the rents, annuals, and duties, pertaining to their hospital, who shall be countable to the deacon conveener, and the rest of the deacons, and their assistants, for his intronmissions, upon eight days' warning, as he shall be required. Farder, the deacon conveener shall be obliged to produce his book, containing the whole acts and statutes, which he shall happen to set down, before the provost, baillies, and council, to be seen and considered by them yearly, when required, and shall crave their ratification and allowance thereto ; if otherways to be of no effect.

" 43^d, It is condescended and agreed, that Duncan Semple, skipper, bear office as deacon conveener, while that same day eight days after the baillies of this burgh are chosen, for the year to come, who has accepted the same office upon him, and has given his oath, in presence of the provost, baillies, council, and deacons, for faithfully discharging his duty in the said office.

" 44th, It is concluded that there shall be a visitor of maltmen and mealmen, who shall be chosen yearly in time coming, the same day that the deacon conveener is chosen in this form ; the whole maltmen and mealmen shall give in four men's names, of the worthiest and discreetest men of the rank of maltmen, and the old visitor in leet, and present them to the provost, baillies, and council,

who shall make choice of any one of them to be visitor for that year, and so furth, in all time coming, and he shall be sworn.

“ 45th, The visitor shall take special notice of those of his calling, who profane the Sabbath-day, by cleaning, receiving, or delivering meal, bear, corn, or malt, carrying of steep water, kindling of fire in kilns or such like ; and such transgressors, being convicted, shall pay to the visitor, ten shilling, and the unlaw to the session of the kirk. The visitor, also, shall have power to try all meal and bear, either in kiln, houses, or shops, except freemen’s bear, meal or malt, coming to their own houses, for their own use, and which the visitor shall have power to visit, if he be required by the buyer, or in the markets ; and when they find insufficient stuff, as hot, rotten, frostie stuff, either mixt among good stuff, or by itself, and likewise, where they find good stuff spoiled in the making, he shall report the same to the baillies, and the owners thereof are to get no more for the said stuff than what the visitor and two or three of his assistants think it, upon their conscience, really worth ; providing, that the visitor and his brethren give their oaths, before any of the baillies of this burgh, on the same ; and if any countrymen, seller, refuses that price, he shall take it away with him, paying the custom of the ladles of the town. And if any bear be tried by them, and found to be flourished with good above, and under, bad, the owner shall pay sixteen shilling to the baillie, and ten shilling to the visitor ; and if any malt be found to be rotten, and spoiled in the making, or good malt and bad mixt together, being sighted, and so found by the visitor, they shall report the worth thereof to the baillie, and if the owner is pleased with that price, he shall have the liberty so to sell it, or brew it himself, or to transport it to any other part, paying always forty shilling for every making ; and if any such spoiled stuff be found by the visitor, by men not living in town, they shall pay sixteen shilling for every mask, the one-half whereof to be paid to the baillie, the other half to the visitor.

“ 46th, It shall not be allowed to maltmen, or others, to buy malt, meal, or bear, within this town, either before or in time of market, to tapp over again, under the penalty of five pounds, and to be divided, viz, the one-half betwixt baillies and visitor, the other half betwixt the merchants and crafts hospital.

“ 47th, It shall not be allowed to any person to buy any stuff coming to the market, on horseback, or otherways, till it first present

the market, except freemen for their own use only, and being first spoken for, or bought before, and so the hours of the market to be kept both by free and unfreemen, according to the statutes of the town, provided, that freemen be suffered in seed-time, to buy their seed at any time they please. Further, if any stuff be kept, or hid, in kilns, houses, shops, or barns, in time of market, except necessity constrain them to put their meal in houses, or under stairs, for fair or foul weather, the contraveener of the foresaid statute to pay, viz, the seller, an unlaw of sixteen shilling, and the buyers, who buy above one boll, one load or more, shall pay to the visitor sixteen shilling and eight pennies. And if any cake bakers, be found buying meal before eleven of the clock, conform to the town's acts, they shall pay an unlaw of sixteen shilling to the baillies, and six shilling and eight pennies to the visitor, and that as often as they have contraveened.

“ 48th, All persons, who are at present burgesses, shall have liberty to make malt for their own use, or to sell ; and all burgesses' sons, that shall use that trade hereafter, shall pay to the visitor, at his entry, twenty shilling ; and men not living in town, who marry burgesses' daughters, shall pay conform ; and every unfreeman, who is not as yet burgess, and entered to that calling of maltmaking, shall pay to the visitor of maltmen, twenty merks money, to be bestowed upon the decayed brethren ; providing, that all persons, freemen, either present or to come, shall make meal, without any kind of entries.

“ 49th, The visitor of maltmen shall have power to try if any unfreemen sell or tapp any kind of stuff, out of the market place, and shall report the same to the dean of gild ; the seller to pay an unlaw of twenty shilling, one-half thereof to the dean of gild, and the other half to the visitor, and that as often as they shall contraveen ; to be tried before the dean of gild.

“ 50th, All rubbers of meal are discharged, by the acts of the town, as hurtful to the common-well ; and it shall be leasome to the visitor to unlaw the sellers in twenty shilling, and that as often as they shall contraveen, the one-half thereof to be given to the baillies, and the other half to the visitor ; and discharges all rubbers to rubb or measure the meal, but the owner himself only. And what further acts and statutes the visitor, with advice of his brethren, being conveened as occasion occurs, can devise for their well, not prejudging

the common-well, shall be put in writ, and presented to the provost, baillies, and council, and deacons, and they to repel or allow the same, as they shall think proper.

“ *51st*, Every person, who enters burges hereafter, and gives up his name to be a merchant, or craftsman, it shall not be leasome to him to make malt for the space of three years ; and if, after that, he desires to make malt, being a simple burges, he shall pay to the visitor of maltmen ten merks money ; and if he be a gild brother, shall pay twenty shilling at his entry, and their children to have that same privilege and benefit that burgesses' children have, who are now at present free ; as also, the visitor and his brethren shall, diligently and carefully, exerce the office committed to their charge. And it shall not be leasome to the provost, baillies, and council, to augment their upset, among men not living in town, who enters to be maltmen, as they shall think expedient.

“ *52d*, Every making of malt, made by a freeman maltman, dwelling within this town, how many soever he makes, shall pay eight pennies for each making ; and every mealman shall pay, for every crop or kiln of corn, eight pennies ; to be applied to the well of their decayed brethren, providing the freemen's malt and corn made for their own use, be free of payment.

“ *53d*, Farder, the visitor of maltmen shall be obliged, yearly, in time coming, if required, to produce before the provost, baillies, and council, the book containing all the acts and statutes that shall happen to be made hereafter, further than is granted to them, as said is, to be seen and considered by them, that they may allow or repel the same, as they find occasion, otherways to be of no effect.

“ *54th*, It is agreed and concluded, that John Wallace, maltman, bear office as visitor to the maltmen and mealmen, while that same day eight days after the baillies of this burgh are chosen, for the year to come, who has given his oath, in presence of the provost, baillies, and council, for his discharging his duty in the said office. And for declaration of the crafts assistants, viz, they are maltmen, mealmen, fishers, and all such mariners, and others, who pleases to officiate with the crafts for contribution to their hospital, and decayed brethren. And because the foresaid election of the said dean of gild, deacon conveener, and visitor of the maltmen, with their statutes and privileges, above narrated, redounds altogether to the advancement of the common-well of this burgh, the saids

commissioners, for themselves, having power and commission granted to them by the whole body of the rank of merchants, craftsmen, and their assistants, humbly requesting the provost, baillies, and council of this burgh and city of Glasgow, for them, and their successors, to ratife and aprove this present letter, after the form and tenor thereof, in all points ; and to that effect to grant their express consent and assent to the foresaid dean of gild, deacon conveener, and visitor of maltmen, and hail privileges, statutes, and ordinances, particularly above mentioned ; and to interpone their authority thereto, that the same may take effect, and have full execution, as is above specified ; and to ordain the same to be insert and registrated in the burgh court-books of the said burgh, to the effect foresaid, therein to remain, in perpetual remembrance, and to declare that all and whatsoever person, or persons, that shall hereafter oppose the foresaid letters, force and effect thereof, hail statutes and privileges, shall be reputed and holden as seditious persons, and troublers of the common-well of this burgh, and quiet state thereof, and shall incur the mark and note of infamy, and otherways to be punished with all rigour.

“ In witness whereof, these presents, written by John Craig, nottar, the foresaids hail commissioners, for themselves, and in name and behalf foresaid ; likeas, the said provost, baillies, and council, in token of their consent and ratification thereof in all points, have subscribed with their hands, as followeth, at day, year, and place, foresaid.

“ For the merchant rank, William Anderson, Thomas Muir ; baillies, Matthew Turnbull, James Bell, James Inglis, William Selkrig, James Fleming, Humphrey Cunningham for Thomas Brown, in his absence, Robert Adam, John Wardrop for George Muir, Archibald Faulls. *Ita est Archibaldus Haygate, de mandato, Joannis Dickson, scribere nescientia.* For the crafts rank, John Anderson, Robert Rowat, Mr. Peter Low, Duncan Semple, Mr. Robert Hamilton, John Muir, James Fisher, David Shearer, James Braidwood, Thomas Fauside. *Ita est, Archibaldus Haygate, notarius, de mandato, Joannis Scott, scribere nescientia.* Overmen, Sir George Elphinston, Mr. David Weems, Mr. John Bell.

“ At Glasgow, 9th February, 1605. In the council house, produced before the provost, baillies, and council, to be admitted, approven, and ordained to be registrated in the burrow court-books,

and, in testimony hereof, subscribed as follows, the provost, baillies, and council, William Anderson, Thomas Muir, baillies; James Braidwood, James Fisher, William Robertson, Thomas Pettigrew, James Bell, William Wilson, treasurer. Ita est, Archibaldus Haygate, de mandatis Joannis Dickson et Gulielmi Muir, scribere nescientium. To the which letter of dean of gild, deacon conveener, and visitor of the said maltmen, the said provost, baillies, and council, for themselves, and their successors in office, by the tenor hereof, have interponed and interpones their authority, and ordains the same, with all and sundry privileges and liberties specified and contained therein, to be observed, kept, executed and used by the saids dean of gild, deacon conveener, and visitor of maltmen, in all time coming, after the form and tenor thereof, in all points, for the common-well of both merchant rank and crafts. " A. HEYGATE.

" In the council house, being conveened the 16th February, 1605 years, the right honourable Sir George Elphinston of Blythswood, knight, provost; William Anderson, Thomas Muir, and John Anderson, baillies; Matthew Turnbull, dean of gild; Robert Rowat, John Rowat, Robert Adam, Humphry Cunningham, John Wardrop, William Fleming, William Wallace, William Stirling, William Robertson, John Dickson, Mr. Peter Low, James Fisher, John Scott, deacon, Thomas Pettigrew, John Muir, skipper, William Wilson, and James Bell.

" The which day the provost, baillies, and council, being careful, that, hereafter, all manner of mutiny, contraversies, question and debates, shall be removed furth of the common-well, especially betwixt the merchant rank and rank of craftsmen, that the mutual bond set down upon them lately concerning the dean of gild and deacon conveener, for the common-well of this burgh, and well of both the states, may take happy effect, without any particular respect either to merchant or craftsman, with consent of the dean of gild and deacon conveener, for themselves, and the remanent of their ranks, has concluded and ordained, that, in all musters, weapons showing, and other lawful assemblies, that there shall be no question, strife, or debate, betwixt merchant and craftaman, for prerogative or priority; but that they, and every one of them, as one body of the common-well, shall rank and place themselves together, but distinction, as they shall happen to fall in rank and

otherways, as shall be thought expedient by the provost and baillies for the time ; declaring by these presents, that whatever he be, either merchant or craftsman, who makes question, mutiny, or tumult for their rank, by prerogative or property, and repines at the will and discretion of the provost, shall be judged and reputed as a seditious person, and furder punished on sight. And furder, for taking away all partiality and particular respect of persons amongst the said merchants and crafts, if it should happen hereafter that any question or quarrel fall out amongst them judicially, or by way of deed, the dean of gild, nor deacon conveener, nor either of their ranks, shall show themselves particularly affected to any of their parties, in respect that the one is a merchant and the other a craftsman, nor yet assist them, or any of them, tumultuously, in judgment, otherways ; but to be careful to see the offender condignly punished, according to justice. And because several burgesses of this burgh, when they happen to commit disturbance with their neighbours, within the same, do boast themselves, and vaunt of their friends, to the great trouble of this burgh and judgment-seat of the same, by convocating their friends out of town to assist them ; therefore it is concluded and ordained, that whatever burgess of this burgh, that hereafter commits disturbance, and falls out with his neighbour, and makes convocation of his friends without the town, to take part with him, and to make furder tumult without the town, and in judgment, his freedom shall be taken away, and never to be esteemed worthy to enjoy the liberty of a freeman hereafter ; but they shall civilly and quietly seek their redress and remead of their wrong, by way of justice. And sicklike, that all conventions and meetings of the dean of gild and deacon conveener, shall be for putting their statutes to execution, and exercising the liberties and privileges granted by the provost, baillies, and council to them."

No. X.

RATIFICATION OF THE LETTER OF GUILDRY.

Statute 1672, Chap. 129.

OUR sovereign lord, taking to consideration the great and many debates, differences and contests, which were betwixt those of the

merchant rank, and those of the crafts, within the burgh of Glasgow, in the time of his royal predecessors, and particularly in the reign of His Majesty's grandfather, of ever blessed memory, until the year 1605, at which time, by the mediation, interposition, and endeavours of several persons of quality, and wise men burgesses of the said burgh, the said differences came to be settled and composed, and thereupon, on the 6th day of February, the said year, a submission having been made, following upon a commission, granted by the great council of the town, for the said parties, their entering in a submission, which submission is dated the 10th day of November, 1604, whereupon the settlement aftermentioned followed, and is entituled The Letter of Guildry Deacon Convener and Visitor of Maltmen and Mealmen, dated the 6th day of February 1605 years, wherein the particular powers and authorities condescended upon, to belong to the said respective employments, are specially enumerated by the magistrates, in manner contained in the said agreement; which visitors are for visiting markets of meal, and all kind of victual, and appointed to try the sufficiency and insufficiency thereof: By virtue of which agreement and decret arbitral, the inhabitants of the burgh of Glasgow have lived in great peace, unity, and concord amongst themselves, as also thereby good order has been observed in the respective ranks and callings, and orderly contributions made for maintenance of the poor. Therefore His Majesty, with the express advice of the estates of parliament, ratifies, confirms, and approves of the said guildry decret and agreement, whereby the said merchants and crafts have lived peaceably and in good order, and the said merchants and crafts have met and made orderly contributions for the maintenance of the poor. Declaring the said decret and agreement to have the force and strength of an Act of parliament.

No. XI.

ACT WILLIAM AND MARY.

1690, *Chap.* 18.

OUR sovereign lord and lady, taking to their consideration that the city of Glasgow is amongst the most considerable of the royal

burrows, within their ancient kingdom of Scotland, both for the number of inhabitants and their singular fitness and application to trade, and the convenient situation of the place upon the river Clyde ; and that the common good of the said city hath been greatly wasted and exhausted, by draining vast sums of money from magistrates who were not freely elected and chosen, as is usual in other royal burrows ; and likewise considering the firm adherence and constant zeal for the Protestant religion of the community of the said city, their Majesties did grant a full and ample charter in favours of the said city of Glasgow, and the common council thereof, confirming all former charters granted to them by any of their royal predecessors in favours of the community of the said city or gild brethren, tradesmen, or any society, or deaconry, within the samen ; and also of new granting and disposing to the said city and common council thereof, a full and ample power, right, and faculty of electing their provost, baillies, and other magistrates, at the ordinary time of election, als freely as any other royal burgh might do within their said ancient kingdom ; promising to confirm the foresaid charter in the next parliament. Therefore their Majesties, with advice and consent of the estates of parliament, do statute, enact, and ordain, that the city of Glasgow and town council thereof shall have power and privilege to choose their own magistrates, provost, baillies, and other officers, within burgh, als fully and als freely in all respects as the city of Edinburgh, or any other royal burgh within the kingdom enjoys the same ; beginning the first election at Michaelmas next, and so furth yearly in time coming. And further, their Majesties, with consent foresaid, do ratify, confirm, and approve the foresaid charter, granted by them in favours of the community and common council of Glasgow, of the date the fourth day of January, 1690, in the whole heads, articles, and clauses thereof, als fully and amply as if the samen were, word by word, herein engrossed ; whereanent their Majesties, with consent foresaid, do hereby dispense for now and ever. It is always hereby expressly provided and declared, that this present Act shall be without prejudice or derogation to their Majesties of their rights to the regality of Glasgow, or other rights, except as to the power and freedom of the burgh of Glasgow in relation to the choosing of their own magistrates, and the several erections of incorporations and deaconries within the same.

No. XII.

STATUTE QUEEN ANNE.

1705, *Chap. 54.*

By this statute, the Queen's Majesty, and the estates of parliament, upon the recital of the Act 15th June, 1693, granted and disposed to the town of Glasgow, and the magistrates and town council of the samin, the imposition of two pennies Scots upon the pint of all ale and bear, to be either brewn or inbrought and vended, tapped and sold within the said town, during the space of sixteen years, from 1st November, 1706; providing always, likeas it is hereby specially provided, that betwixt the 1st of November next, the magistrates and town council of the said burgh shall be holden and obliged to make up a just and true list of the principal sums due by the said town of Glasgow, preceding the date hereof, and that they shall deliver one subscribed double of the said list, to be recorded in the books of the Merchant House of the said burgh, and another subscribed double of the said list to be recorded in the books of the Trades' House, in order to the said respective Houses their taking tryal of the extent, verity, and justness of the said debts. And that how soon any advantage shall arise to the said burgh, by the above imposition, now granted, that then and immediately after the expiration of each year thereof, the said magistrates and town council shall be holden and obliged to make payment and disbursement of the principal sums following, out of the first end of the debts contained in the above lists, viz., the sum of ten thousand merks yearly for the first five years of the said imposition; and the sum of twelve thousand merks yearly for the next five years thereof. And the sum of fourteen thousand merks yearly betwixt and the said 1st of January, after the expiration of each year, during the remanent years of this grant. As also it is hereby statute and ordained, that it shall not be lawful for, nor in the power of the magistrates or town council of Glasgow, to contract any debts, or to grant any bonds, for affecting the said burgh, without consent of the said two Houses had and obtained thereto, by their Act to be recorded in their respective books, and that only for the sums contained in the list of debts recorded in the registers of both Houses; and that there shall be public intimation given to the

hail merchants and trades of Glasgow, whether members of the said respective Houses or not, to be present at the said annual meeting, upon the said first Tuesday of January yearly, in order to their satisfaction, anent the payment of the yearly sums above appointed. And that it shall be leisum and lawful to the said two Houses, or any person to be appointed by them, or any other bur-gess, to pursue the magistrates and town council, in case of their not observing the above conditions, &c. As also it is hereby farther declared, that this imposition is granted with the burden of the payment to Mr. James Anderson, writer to Her Majesty's signet, of the sum of three thousand six hundred pounds Scots money, to be paid in the first year of the said imposition, for enabling him to print and carry on an account of the ancient charters and seals of the kingdom, before King James I., according to the characters in the original writs.

This impost was continued by the British statute 1 George I., chap. 14, which recites the loyalty of the inhabitants and their "zeal for the reformed religion, constitution, and liberty of the people;" the "furnishing at the charge of the inhabitants considerable numbers of men, well armed and disciplined;" the insufficiency of "the yearly revenues, or common good of the city, for the annual necessary charge, much less for payment of the debts;" the Acts of 1693 and 1705; and to the end that the city may be enabled to procure the uses of the former grants, and "in reward of duty and loyalty, while the merit of laudable service is fresh in memory, may be excited by their example." Upon this recital, this Act continued the impost till 1st November, 1738, and "every clause, article, and sentence, in the foresaid Acts."

This statute further, upon the recital, that whereas the building of a key upon the river Clyde, at the said city of Glasgow, from the place commonly called the Broomielaw, to a place called Ducket Green, would greatly improve the navigation of the said river of Clyde, and be a convenience of loading and unloading of goods,— Be it therefore also enacted, that out of the monies arising by the said imposition, the magistrates of the said city, and their successors in office, shall be, and they are hereby empowered and required to advance such sum or sums as shall be judged necessary, by the Merchant and Trades' Houses of the said city of Glasgow, for building the said key.

A tax of two pennies on every pint of ale the Glasgow Whig might drink, appears a very strange reward for his zeal for the reformed religion and loyalty to the House of Hanover, more especially, seeing that the Tory rebel, in other places, was allowed to drink his ale free from all such impost or exaction.

The impost was further continued by the 12 George I., chap. 26, but placed under the management of the excise, until Mr. Campbell should be paid damages fixed at £6,080 sterling.

By statute 9 George II., chap. 31, this impost was continued for twenty-five years further, from November, 1738, "with every article, rule, clause, matter, and thing" contained in the foresaid statutes, and was extended to Gorbals and Port-Glasgow.

And the statute 28 George II., chap. 29, continued it for the further term of thirty-eight years—that is, till 1801.

INDEX.

- Alexander the Second, charter by, to the bishop's men, 5.
 charter by, prohibiting the levy of toll by the burgesses of Rutherglen, 6.
 charter by, to the bishop, 6.
- Almshouse, 164.
 part of the gift by Queen Mary to the magistrates and council, 165.
 divided by them between the Merchant House and Trades' House, 165.
- Trades' House boarded and lodged five, afterwards thirteen poor freemen in it, 166.
 dyke money, 166.
 sold by roup to the cordiners, 166.
 now the site of the Gas Works, 166.
 old bell of, presented to the Asylum for the Blind, 166.
 ground rent out of, 166.
- Apprentices on mortifications to be booked free, 150.
- Archbishop, Roman Catholic, associates craftsmen, 23.
- Archbishop, James Bethune, 20.
 notarial instrument as to his appointment of the magistrates of Glasgow, 20.
- Archbishop, Episcopal, claims right to appoint the magistrates of Glasgow, 22.
 appoints the magistrates, 67.
 his right reserved in statute 1636, 69.
 he flies from Glasgow, 72.
- Arthurlee, Sir Thomas, gift by, to the university, 10.
- Bakers incorporated, 25.
- Barbers incorporated, 28.
 admitted into House as separated from the surgeons, 154.
- Bequests, 253.
 to the House, 253.
 to the incorporations, 253.
 see Mortifications, 253.
- Bishop John, 2.
- Bishop Herbert, 3.
- Bishop Turnbull obtains a bull to found the university, 8.
- Boyd, Zacharias, bequest by him, 13.
- Buchanan, James, mortification by, 265.
- Burgess of an earl, abbot, prior, baron, 37.
- Burgess, King's, 37.
 may have his own oven, 39.
- Burgess roll of Glasgow, 49.
 commencement of, 49.
 names of all the burgesses in 1605, 50.
- Burgesses, two classes of, 60.
- Burgh Reform Act, 1833, 111.
 House sends a deputation to oppose the bill in the Commons, 113.
 it passes the Commons with amendments, 113.
 House sends a deputation to oppose the bill in the Lords, 113.
 House successful in obtaining objects sought, 114.
 right of the House to elect deacon convener, without control by the town council, 116.
 right of the House to make bye-laws to regulate elections, without control by the council, 116.
 right of the deacon convener to be a member of the town council, 117.
- Bursaries, 255.
 Howison's, 255.
 Gilchrist's, 257.
 bye-laws as to, 258.
- Bye-laws—
 right to make, subject to the approval of the town council, 109.
 right to make, freed from the control of the town council, 116.
 right of the House to make bye-laws for the incorporations, 148.
 bye-laws enacted by the incorporations, not to be ratified at the first meeting of the House, 153.

- Bye-laws—**
 enacted for the several incorporations, 154.
 right to make, reserved by statute 9th Victoria, chap. 17, 274.
 right to make bye-laws beyond the former powers conferred, provided the Court of Session shall confirm them, 274.
- Cathedral church built by Bishop John, 8.**
Cathedral built by Bishop Herbert, 8.
 consecrated by Jocelyn, 8.
 craftsmen save it from destruction, 80.
 annexed to the crown, 81.
 is neglected and sinks into decay, 81.
 Presbyterian churches fitted up within it, 32.
 the gallows stored in it, 32.
 the heritors make a burial-place of the crypt, 32.
 the government clear all out and fit up one church in the choir, 83.
 subscription for filling the windows with painted glass, 33.
 Trades' House and incorporations subscribe for the south large window of transept, 84.
- Cambridge University, 14.**
Campbell, Daniel, of Shawfield, gets £6,080 sterling for damages done by the mob to his house in Glasgow, 102.
 he buys the estate of Islay, 102.
 the creditors of his grandson sell this estate for £450,000, 102.
- Cast of the Gorbals lands, 190.**
Chaplain, office of, discontinued, 286.
Charges for the halls, scale of, 176.
Charles I. confirms grants to the university, 11.
 subscribes for the buildings of the university, 12.
 beheaded, 76.
- Charles II. reserves one chamber and a stable in a tenement in Drygate, which he gifted to Clelland, under reservation of right to walk in the gardens, 11.**
 proclaimed by the Scots, 76.
 restored, 78.
 hates the Presbyterians, 78.
 Act 1661 annulling every Act passed since 1633, 78.
 Episcopacy re-established by him, 79.
 persecutions under him, 79.
 his brother James enters Glasgow, 80.
- Charters by William the Lion, 8.**
Clerk elected, 128.
- Clerk—**
 names of the clerks elected since 1607, 134.
 not to be clerk to any incorporation, 134.
 to be factor on Gorbals lands, 134.
 to find security for £1,000, 134.
Collector to be elected, 123.
 accountable on eight days' warning, 132.
 not to have more than £60 in his hands, 132.
 to find security for his intrusions, 133.
 committee to examine his accounts, 133.
 to keep a cash book, 133.
 nature of the security for sums lent to be set forth in his account, 133.
 his account to be printed and circulated, 133.
- Committee of management of the hall buildings, 174.**
Convener, late, precept for a, 226.
Convener, late, precept to the widow of, 228.
Convener's chair, 170.
Coopers incorporated, 27.
Cordiners incorporated, 24.
Covenanters, 74.
 defeated at Aberdeen, Fyvie, Alford, and Kilsyth, 74.
 defeated at Bothwell bridge, 80.
 defeated at Glasgow, and the bodies of the slain remain unburied, 80.
 persecutions at Glasgow, 80.
- Craftsmen, 23.**
James I. brings craftsmen from France, 28.
 associated, 23.
 support the Reformation, 45.
 support the Presbyterian Church against Episcopacy, 45.
- Cromwell, Oliver, gifts by him to the university, 11.**
 enters Scotland with 16,000 men, 77.
 defeats the Scottish army at Dunbar, 77.
 prays with the minister of the Outer High Church, 77.
 prays with Zachary Boyd, 77.
 pays Charles's subscription for the university buildings, 77.
 recommends the inhabitants of Glasgow as objects of charity to the well disposed, 78.
- David Prince of Cumberland, inquisition by, 1.**
Deacon convener, 48.

- Deacon convener—
 to be chosen of the rank of craftsmen, 109.
 made prisoner and sent to Edinburgh, 101.
 to be elected by the House without interference by the town council, 116.
 election of, 128.
 not to continue in office above two years, 126.
 shall wear a black velvet coat and a gold chain and medal, 126.
 has a deliberative and casting vote, 127.
 is trustee and director *ex officio* of several institutions, 127.
 roll of deacon conveners since 1605, 128.
 bound to summon a meeting of the House on requisition, 138.
- Deacons of the trades—
 appoint commissioners to consult, 46.
 hoodwinked by the Catholic and Pre-latic parties, 86.
 jealousy entertained of the deacons, 95.
 Merchant House elect members to balance the deacons, 95.
 to be elected on first Friday after 15th September, 153.
 a preceding deacon not received in place of a late deacon deceased, 153.
- Deacons choosing, 153.
 persons not to be entered members on, 152.
 first Friday after 15th September, 153.
- Dean of guild, 48.
 slanderers of him to be punished, 65.
 a slanderer of the dean brought up and recants, 65.
 slanderers of him to be banished the town and deprived of their freedom, 65.
 slanderers of him to be fined £5, 66.
 to be of the merchant rank, 108.
 council of, 108.
 councilmen of the craft rank elected by the House, 128.
- Debtors under heritable bond, or for ground rent or annuity, not disqualified, unless two years' interest or four years' annuity are in arrear, 152.
 entitled to pay up debt after 1st December, and to vote thereafter, 152.
- Decree of declarator, 1777, 109.
- Delegates on the Gorbal lands, 189.
- Dinner, the, 275.
- Donors' boards, 254.
- Dyers incorporated, 29.
- Dyers—
 members of, did not participate in the charity of the House, 154.
 one poor man to be enrolled from the dyers, 154.
 five poor widows from them at present on pension roll, 154.
 amount of pensions divided among widows of dyers, 229.
- Elphinston, Sir George, 47.
 takes possession of the lands of Gorbals, 180.
 dies insolvent, 180.
- Entry-money and qualification of members, 140.
 guildry fine for a burges, 140.
 guildry fine for a guild brother's son, 140.
 guildry fine for a son-in-law, 140.
 guildry fine for a non-resident burges, 140.
 guildry fine for persons entering burges for nothing, 140.
 application of those fines, 140.
 burgeses shall pay to the hospital of their calling, 140.
 a person who is not guild brother shall not be deacon convener, deacon, collector of craft, or member of Trades' House, and shall not vote in any trade, 141.
 any burges may have benefit of the guildry upon paying £24 Scots, 141.
 convener, collector, and four deacons empowered to admit burgeses to that benefit, 141.
 burges and guildry fines, 142.
 fines collected by town clerk, 142.
 yearly amount of these, 143.
 merchant burgeses desirous to enter with incorporations change their ticket, 144.
 dean of guild and his council resolve not to enforce entries of guild brethren, 145.
 exclusive privileges abolished, 145.
 merchant burgeses may be admitted members of conwenery by paying £2 2s., 145.
 incorporations not to admit any person who is not a trades burges, or has not paid £2 2s. of guildry fine to the House, 145.
 Merchant House, entry-money raised, 146.
 incorporations not to admit any person unless he is a burges of the trades rank or merchant rank, 146.

Entry-money, &c.—

- no person entitled to hold office as deacon or collector of his incorporation, or to be its representative in the House, or a pensioner on its funds, or share its privileges, unless he is a burghess of the craft rank of the class of the incorporation, or shall have paid £2 2s. to the House, 147.
- record of burghesses of the craft rank, and of merchant burghesses, who pay £2 2s. to the House, 147.
- before being received as representatives of the House, persons elected to prove their qualification, 147.

Episcopacy, 22.

- bishops, abbots, and priors appointed, 22.
- opposed by the crafts of Glasgow, 45.
- opposed by the Presbyterians, 41.
- Archbishop Montgomerie opposed as erroneous in doctrine and loose in morals, 41.
- expelled from the Presbyterian Church, 41.
- horror of Episcopacy, 69.
- a dean denounced as Antichrist, 70.
- General Assembly at Glasgow, 70.
- Presbyterians have majority, and abolish Episcopacy, 70.
- Solemn League and Covenant, 70.
- re-established in England, 78.
- Ewing, James, legacy by, 263.

Exclusive privileges, 271.

- origin of, 272.
- restricted during the reign of Charles II., 272.
- preserved at the union, 273.
- extinguished in 1846, 273.
- right to make bye-laws reserved and increased to suit altered circumstances, 274.

Expenditure and revenue—

- of the House, 160.
- of the House and incorporations, 163.
- of the halls, 178.

Females may be recommended and enrolled as pensioners, 225.

Feu-duties out of the Gorbals lands, 191.

Fleshers incorporated, 27.

Formula for recommending persons for pensions, 228.

Freeman—

- imprisoned for debt may vote by proxy, 152.
- not to vote or be voted on unless year and day enrolled, 153.

Funds—

- guildry fines to be applied to the hospital and decayed brethren, or to any other good and pious use, 156.
- available for decayed members and the widows of members, donations to public institutions and benevolent purposes, and the promotion of public measures, 158.
- how to be invested, 157.
- not to be invested beyond £20, unless proposal made at one meeting and sanctioned at another, 157.
- not lawful to divide them, 157.
- purchase of one-fourth of Barrowfield, 157.
- sale of that property, 158.
- purchase of Cowlares and Seggieholm, 158.
- sale of a part of those lands, 158.
- lease of remainder for three nineteen years, 158.
- sale of remainder under that lease, 158.
- share of Auchingray and Caldercrooks, 158.
- sale of that share, 158.
- purchase of one-fourth part of Gorbals lands, 159.
- not supplied or contributed to by the incorporations, 159.
- revenue and expenditure, 160.
- Funds, application of, 243.
- see Good and Pious Uses, 243.

Gardeners incorporated, 28.

Gilchrist's bursary, 257.

Gilmour's mortification, 263.

Glasgow a burgh of barony, 5.

a burgh of regality, 7.

- James II. prohibits taking toll within, 7.
- charter by James II. of the city, barony and lands of Bishopforest to the Bishop of Glasgow, to be held in pure regality, 7.

charter by Queen Mary to the magistrates, 10.

the magistrates convey lands to the college, 11.

upon flight of archbishop the city is left without magistrates, 21.

protest that his reverence cannot be found, and magistrates nominated, 22.

lands, barony, castle, city, burgh, and regality, granted to the Duke of Lennox, 22.

Episcopal archbishop claims right to appoint the magistrates, 22.

Glasgow—

proclamation by Queen Mary against robbing English ships, 35.
 a privateer against the Dutch, 35.
 merchant venturers complain of the Dutch, 35.
 twelve vessels belong to the city, 36.
 traders to Ireland, to France, and to Norway, 36.
 those traders not incorporated, 37.
 election of magistrates postponed by the King, 67.
 the Episcopal archbishop names the bailies, 67.
 Charles I. grants a charter to Glasgow, 68.
 that charter ignored by parliament, 68.
 magistrates empowered to hold courts for actions and service of briefs, 71.
 archbishop flees from, 72.
 created a royal burgh by the parliament confirming the charter of Charles I., 72.
 reservation in favour of Dumbarton, 73.
 this reservation made the ground for exempting the burgesses of Dumbarton from payment of the river dues, 73.
 Montrose encamps near Glasgow after having defeated the Covenanters at Kilyyth, 74.
 invites the councillors to dinner—their loyalty, 74.
 is defeated near Selkirk, 74.
 the parliament party dismiss the councillors, and prohibit the election of magistrates, 74.
 sums carried off by Montrose and Leslie separately, 75.
 executions of royalists at Glasgow, 75.
 estates of parliament appoint Covenanted magistrates, 75.
 four regiments of royalist army quartered on the inhabitants, 76.
 Prelatic party yet uppermost, 76.
 Cromwell in Glasgow, 77.
 civil war followed by fire, pestilence, and famine, 77.
 Cromwell's proclamation recommending the inhabitants for relief, 78.
 election of magistrates deferred by Cromwell, 78.
 the Duke of Lennox nominates the provost, 78.
 Act 1661 annulling every Act passed since 1633, 78.
 committee of the privy council visit Glasgow, 79.

Glasgow—

finer for conventicles, and plunder by the Highlanders, 79.
 Claverhouse defeated at Drumclog, and entrenches himself in Glasgow, 80.
 Covenanters defeated at Bothwell brig, 80.
 James Duke of York is welcomed at Glasgow, 80.
 forfeitures, imprisonments, tortures, 80.
 Act of 1641 repealed by the Act of 1661, 81.
 Act of 1661, being the second confirmation of the charter by Charles I., 81.
 privy council continue the magistrates, 81.
 election of magistrates postponed, 81.
 election set aside, and new one ordered, 81.
 inhabitants raise a regiment and send it to Edinburgh as a guard to the convention of the estates at the Revolution of 1688, 87.
 magistrates and councillors elected by poll of the burgesses, 87.
 charter by William and Mary, 87.
 Act 1690, confirming that charter—it reserves their Majesties' right to the royalty, 88.
 confirms the incorporations and deaconries, 89.
 debts contracted by the former magistrates, 90.
 impost of two pennies on the pint of ale granted to pay them, 90.
 inhabitants complain of Anderson of Dowhill, and that the Merchants' and Trades' Halls are excluded, 91.
 inhabitants petition for prohibition of commerce with nations that refuse their herrings, 91.
 debts not to be contracted without the consent of the Merchant House and Trades' House, 92.
 impost of two pennies continued, under the burden of building a quay from the Broomielaw to Ducat Green, at the sight of the Merchant House and Trades' House, 93.
 impost vested in the King for payment of £6,080 to Daniel Campbell of Shawfield, 94.
 extended over Gorbals and Port-Glasgow, and continued till 1801, 94.
 sett of the burgh, 94.
 alterations made on it, 95.
 continues till 1833, 96.

- Glasgow—**
 indebted to the Reformation and Revolution for emancipation from the control of the Catholic and Episcopal priesthood, 97.
 union riots, 99.
 provost pursued and flees to Edinburgh, 99.
 rioters deliver up their arms to the deacons, 100.
 rebellion, 1715, 100.
 regiment of 600 men raised, and sent to Stirling, 100.
 Shawfield riots, 101.
 General Wade enters Glasgow, 101.
 the provost, bailies, dean of guild, and deacon convener, made prisoners, and carried to Edinburgh, 101.
 rebellion, 1745, 102.
 rebels demand, and are paid a ransom of £5,500, 102.
 regiment of 500 men raised and sent to Edinburgh, to protect the capital, 102.
 rebels on their retreat enter Glasgow, 103.
 clothing delivered to them to the amount of £5,000, 103.
 rebels defeated at Falkirk and Culloden, 103.
 £10,000 voted by parliament to indemnify the inhabitants, 103.
 equip a regiment of 1,000 men for the American war, 104.
 No Popery cry, 104.
 rapid growth of, 105.
 population of, 107.
Good and pious uses, 248.
 workhouse or town hospital, 248.
 directors for it, 244.
 contribution of £120 a-year, 244.
 assessment in aid of, 245.
 contribution of £120 discontinued, 245.
 ground of town hospital sold, 246.
 contributions towards benevolent objects, from 1777 to 1857, 247.
Gorbal lands, 179.
 taken possession of by George Elphinstone, 180.
 erected into a burgh of barony and regality, 180.
 purchased by Lord Belhaven, 180.
 valuation of the teinds of, 180.
 Sir Robert Douglas succeeds as heir of Lord Belhaven, 181.
 attaches himself to Charles, and is plundered, 181.
- Gorbal lands—**
 sells the lands to the magistrates, crafts hospital, and Hutchesons' Hospital, 181.
 his disposition ratified by parliament, 182.
 coal in them worked, 182.
 surface of, divided, 183.
 sale of superiority and heritable jurisdiction, 184.
 disposition to Trades' House and incorporations, 185.
 feued in lots, 186.
 proceeds of sales and feus, 187.
 feuing plans, 188.
 the delegates on, 189.
 the clerk factor on, 189.
 manner of feuing, 189.
 committee on the factor's accounts, 190.
 cast of the, 190.
 feu-duties payable out of, 191.
Govan, parish of, grant by King David, 179.
 hospitals in, 179.
 Govan's mortification, 258.
 Ground rent out of almshouse, 166.
Guildry, letter of, 44.
 the deacons meet in one place, 46.
 the merchant rank meet in another, 46.
 each party appoints twelve commissioners, 46.
 oddsmen appointed, 47.
 their decret-arbital styled the Letter of Guildry, 48.
 confirmed by statute 1672, ch. 129, 83.
 a full and complete charter for the Merchant House and Trades' House as corporate bodies, 97.
 rights conferred by, 107.
 members of, 51.
 comprehends two classes of burghesses, 60.
 separate entry-money for each class, 62.
- Halls, the, 167.**
 meetings formerly held in almshouse, thereafter in Tron Church, thereafter in the session house, 167.
 resolve to build a hall, 167.
 part of Campbell of Shawfield's garden purchased, 167.
 plans by Mr. Adams preferred, 168.
 subscription to defray the cost, 168.
 completed, 168.
 shares of the cost, 169.
 armorial boards, 169.
 ensignia boards, 169.
 conveners' names, 169.

- Halls—**
 low hall and school-room above it erected, 170.
 gift of entry in rear made by Mr. Clark of Kerse, 170.
 rents collected by House and divided, 170.
 a chair for the convener introduced, 170.
 a large gasalier put up, 170.
 portrait by Graham of Wm. M^cTyne, 171.
 collector lets the halls on extraordinary occasions, but to consult the convener; if they disagree, appeal to committee, thence to the House, 171.
 kitchen with vaults underneath, and saloon and school hall above, built in rear of, 172.
 fire proof room, 172.
 cost of this addition, 172.
 portrait by Graham of Archd. M^cLellan, 173.
 share of stock in the buildings, 173.
 account of rents to be kept separate from the House account, and balance divided every fourth year, 174.
 committee of management, 174.
 names of conveners put up in large hall, 174.
 large hall painted, 175.
 incorporations to pay for coals and gas for all meetings above seven held by each during the year, 175.
 scale of charges for, 176.
 to be insured, 177.
 timbers of roof and dome repaired, 177.
 revenue and expenditure of, 178.
Hanilton, Lord, his grant to the university, 9.
Hammermen incorporated, 24.
Howison, John, Moderator of Glasgow presbytery when Archbishop Montgomerie was expelled, 41.
 violent hands put on him, and he is cast into prison, 41.
 denounces the headship of the Episcopal Church, 42.
 his bequest to endow a bursar in the college for the son of a trades burgess, 42.
 his bursary, 255.
Huss, John, burnt at Constance, 16.
Hutchesons' Hospital—
 foundation and pensioners, 118.
 management of, in the town council, as composed of burgesses, 118.
- Hutchesons' Hospital—**
 principle conceded, that charities provided for the burgesses should be preserved for them, 119.
 clause in the Burgh Reform Act of 1833, to carry out that principle, 119.
 House elect twelve to be trustees of the hospital, 121.
 but declines to enter upon litigation, and enters a protest, 122.
- Impost of two pennies on the pint of ale**, to pay the debts of the House, 90.
 burdened with 9,000 merks to William Anderson, 90.
 burdened with expense of tolbooth and court house for regality, 90.
 continued under burden of £3,600 Scots to James Anderson, 93.
 continued under burden of building a quay from the Broomielaw to Ducat Green, at sight of the Merchant House and Trades' House, 93.
 vested in the King for payment of £6,080 of damages to Daniel Campbell, 94.
 extended over Gorbals and Port-Glasgow, and continued till 1801, 94.
- Incorporations—**
 disputes in, to be decided by the House, 149.
 complaint and answers to be lodged, 150.
 a freeman who has received pension or charity, shall not bear office or vote in the, 150.
 apprentices upon mortifications to be booked free, 150.
 Lammas court to be held in August, 150.
 election of office-bearers to be before 1st November, 151.
 freemen who are debtors by heritable bond, ground annual, or annuity, not to be disqualified, unless two years' interest or four years' ground rent over due, 152.
 freemen entitled to pay up debt, and to vote after 1st December, till next Lammas court, 152.
 wrights ordained to enter the son-in-law of a freeman, 152.
 persons not to be entered freemen on the deacons choosing, 152.
 a freeman imprisoned for debt may vote by proxy, 152.
 no person to vote or be voted on, unless year and day enrolled, 153.
 deacons to be elected on the first Friday after 15th September, 153.

- Incorporations—**
 money not to be taken from any person until his burges ticket is exhibited, 153.
 bye-laws not to be ratified at the first meeting of the House, 153.
 a preceding deacon not received as a member of the House, instead of a late deacon deceased, 153.
 pensioners on the House not to be entered on the qualified roll of any incorporation, and not to vote or be voted on, 153.
 bye-laws enacted for the several incorporations, 154.
- Inquisition by David Prince of Cumberland, 1.**
- James II., charters by, to the archbishop, 7.**
 takes the university under his protection, 8.
- James VI. grants a new foundation to the university, 11.**
 grants by charter to the Duke of Lennox the lands, barony, city, burgh, and regality of Glasgow, 22.
- John, Bishop of Glasgow, 2.**
- Johnston's mortification, 262.**
- Kelvinbank and Sandyford, 204.**
 purchased by the House, 207.
 incorporations decline to take shares, 208.
 streets laid out, 208.
 conditions of title to the feuars, 208.
 sewers made and streets paved, 209.
 lots sold and feued, 210.
 cost of the remainder of the ground, 215.
 first tenement erected on, 215.
 city corporation purchase Kelvingrove, 215.
 lay out a public park, 216.
 Trades' House propose to alter their plan, 217.
 city corporation decline acceding to the terms, 217.
 quantity of building ground by both plans, 218.
- Kentigern, Saint, 1.**
- Kitchen, 172.**
- Knox, John, 19.**
- Lammas court to be held in August, 151.**
- Legacies, 253. See Bequests.**
- Lennox, duke of—**
 charter by James to him, giving him the lands, barony, castle, city, burgh, and regality of Glasgow, 22.
 claims right to appoint the provost and bailies of Glasgow, 22.
 his right reserved by statute, 1636, 69.
 consents to statute, 1641, 72.
 nominates the provost, 78.
 his rights merge in Charles II. as his heir, 84.
 Charles II. creates his natural son Duke of Lennox, and confers on him the offices of bailliary and justiciary of Glasgow, excluding the city, 84.
- Maltmen incorporated, 25.**
 visitor of, 108.
- Mary, Queen, grants by, to the university, 10.**
 charter by, to the magistrates of Glasgow, 10.
 letter as to the university buildings in High Street, 12.
 imprisoned nineteen years and murdered, 98.
- Masons incorporated, 27.**
- Master court, member of, not to be enrolled a pensioner on the House, 226.**
- Meetings of the House—**
 formerly held in the almshouse, 167.
 afterwards in Tron Church and session house, 167.
 hall built for, 168.
 the deacon convener shall convene meetings, 187.
 forty-eight hours' warning to be given, and the cards shall state the business, 187.
 no sum above £20 to be voted at first meeting, 187.
 fifteen a quorum, 188.
 when a vote is being taken, not to be interrupted by a representative appearing to qualify, 188.
 a meeting to be held in February, May, September, October, and November, 188.
 deacon convener bound to summon a meeting on requisition, 188.
 on his failure requisitionists entitled to summon the meeting, 188.
 all meetings to be held in Trades' Hall buildings, 188.
 meetings for electing convener, collector, dean of guild-councilmen, to be called for twelve noon, 189.

Meetings of the House—

- when votes distributed among more than two persons, the candidate having the lowest number to be struck off, and new vote taken, until one candidate has a majority of the whole, 139.
- bye-laws not to be ratified at the first meeting, 139.
- stated meetings, 139.
- Merchant rank, 61.
- Merchant House, 61.
- make additions to the entry-money, 68.
- directors of, 108.
- Mortifications, 258.
 - Govan's, 258.
 - Thomson's, 259.
 - James Pettigrew's, 260.
 - William Pettigrew's, 260.
 - Williamson's, 261.
 - Johnston's 262.
 - Gilmour's, 263.
 - Ewing's, 263.
 - Buchanan's, 265.
 - bye-laws as to, 271.
- Mungo, Saint, 1.
- Notarial instrument by the archbishop, 20.
- Office-bearers in incorporations to be elected before 1st November, 151.
- Officer of the House, 135.
 - his duties, 135.
 - to devote his whole time and attention to them, 135.
 - his salary and emoluments, 136.
 - to provide all necessary assistance, 136.
 - he shall find security for £200, 137.
- Oxford University, 14.
- Pensioners on the House not to be entered on the qualified roll of any incorporation, 153, 226.
- Pensioner on incorporations not to vote or be voted on, 150.
- Pensions.—*See* Poor.
- Pettigrew's, James, mortification, 260.
- Pettigrew's, William, mortification, 260.
- Poor of the House, 219.
 - ancient practice of distributing the charity, 219.
 - five poor freemen in almshouse, 219.
 - Convener's precepts, 220.
 - thirteen poor freemen in almshouse, 220.
 - contributions by the incorporations towards their support, 220.
 - dyke money, 221.
 - sum for fire, 221.

Poor of the House—

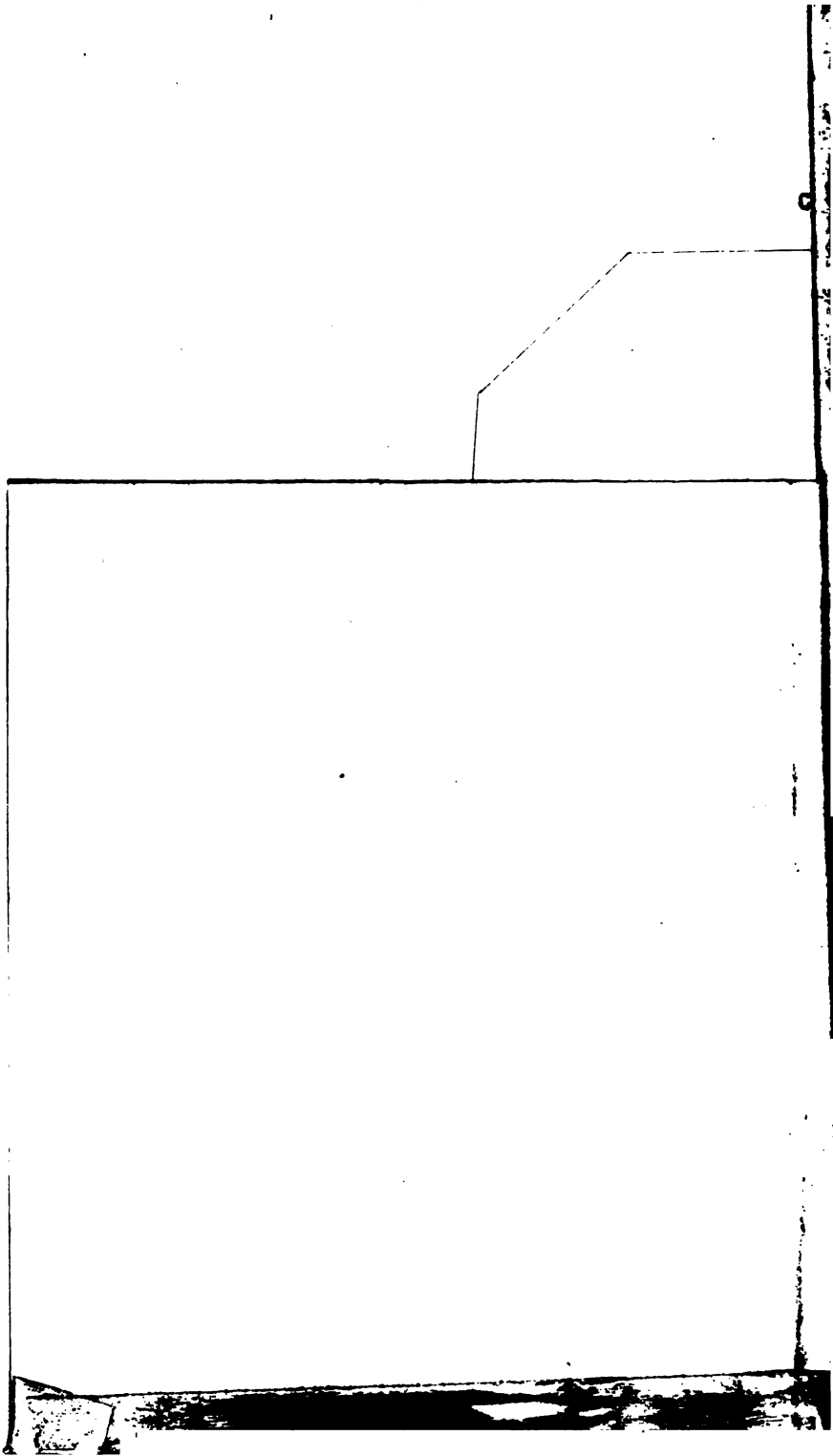
- clothes, 221.
- females enrolled as pensioners, 222.
- a late deacon convener enrolled, 222.
- daughter of a late deacon convener enrolled, 222.
- widow of a late deacon convener enrolled, 224.
- convener's precepts restricted, 222.
- abolished, 223.
- pensions to poor men increased, 222.
- diminished, 223.
- an additional poor man enrolled, 222.
- all the poor men removed from the roll, 223.
- pensions increased one-half, 222.
- pensioner struck off because not a Burgess of the craft rank, 222.
- pensions increased, 223.
- additional pensioner enrolled, 223.
- period that females were not on the pension roll, 223.
- incorporations increase their contributions for the pensioners, 224.
- a fourth pensioner from each, 224.
- vacant pensions to maltmen, 224.
- a pensioner struck off roll, 224.
- right to enrol, and remove from the roll, vests in the House, 224.
- freemen the first objects, widows and children secondary objects, of charity, 224.
- pensions payable during pleasure only, 224, 226, 227, 229, 230.
- pensions to tailors not to be given to the master court to divide, 224.
- widows may be recommended and enrolled, 225.
- an additional pensioner to be enrolled, 225.
- widows enrolled, 225.
- a late officer to the House enrolled, 225.
- three rates of pension, 225.
- formula for recommending pensioners, 226, 228.
- member of a master court not to be enrolled, 226.
- pensioners on House not to be placed on the qualified roll, 226.
- number of pensioners, and rate of pension reduced, 226.
- new pensioners not to be enrolled, 226.
- pensions reduced, 226.
- circumstances of persons recommended to be stated, 227.
- nothing in the circumstances of the present pensioners to justify reduction or removal, 277.

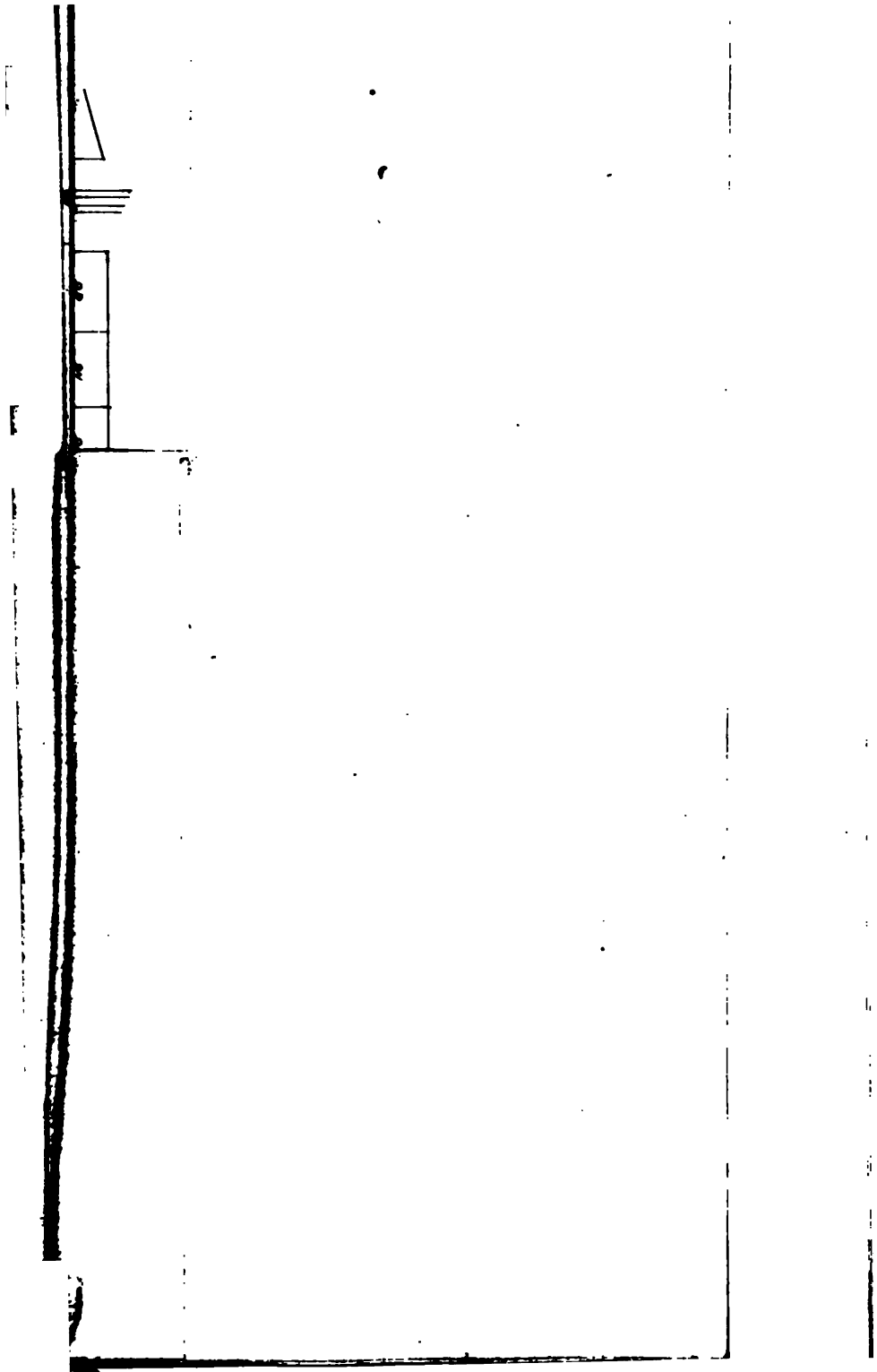
- Poor of the House—
 four needful freemen to be enrolled from each incorporation, 227.
 pensioners to be visited once a-year, 228.
 addition of two pounds to pensions, 228.
 further addition to pensions, 229.
 aggregate amount of pensions, 230.
 no right to demand enrolment, 230.
 discretion fairly exercised, 230.
 manner of enrolling, 230.
 its effects, 231.
- Pope Nicholas V. issues a bull to found the university, 8.
- Population of Glasgow at the Reformation, 29.
 in 1663, 36.
- Public proceedings and processions, 276.
- Quorum of the House fifteen, 138.
- Rebellion, 1715, 100.
 1745, 102.
 the rebels demand, and are paid, £5,500, 102.
- Reformation, the, 16.
 Wickliff, 16.
 Huss, 16.
 Shoe Alliance, 16.
 Patrick Hamilton, 17.
 Keiller, Fovret, Kennedy, Russell, Henry VIII., 17.
 lawful to have Old and New Testament in English or Scotch, 18.
 Wishart, 19.
 Norman Lesley, William Kirkaldy, take the castle of St. Andrews, 19.
 Cardinal Beaton slain, 19.
 John Knox, 19.
 Archbishop James Bethune flees, 20.
 fall of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, 21.
 population of Glasgow at the Reformation, 29.
 injurious to the pecuniary interest of the people of Glasgow, 44.
 the crafts lead the Reformers in Glasgow, and support the Presbyterian Church against Episcopacy, 45.
- Reform Act, Municipal, 1833, 111.
- Representatives in the House, 123.
 qualification of, 123.
 vacancies to be filled up by election, 124.
 report of election of, to contain certain information, 124.
 to exhibit Burgess ticket of craft rank, or receipt for entry-money to that rank, before qualified, 125.
- Restoration, the, 78.
- Revenue and expenditure of the House, 160.
 of the House and the incorporations, 162.
 of the halls, 178.
- Rosalyn, Earl of, supports the views of the House in opposition to the Burgh Reform Bill, 115.
 thanked by the House, 116.
- Rutherglen a royal burgh, 5.
 levied toll from the bishop's men, 6.
 prohibited levying toll nearer than Shettleston, 6.
- Saloon, 172.
- Sandyford and Kelvinbank, 204.
 purchased by the House, 207.
 incorporations decline to take shares, 208.
 streets laid out, 208.
 conditions of title to feuars, 208.
 sewers made and streets paved, 209.
 lots sold and feued, 210.
 cost of the remainder of the ground, 215.
 first tenement erected on, 215.
 city corporation purchase Kelvingrove, 215.
 lay out a public park, 216.
 Trades' House propose to alter their plan, 217.
 city corporation decline acceding to terms, 217.
 quantity of building ground by both plans, 218.
- Schedule for recommending persons for pensioners, 228.
- School—
 education encouraged in Scotland, 231.
 proposal that the chaplain should teach children, 232.
 schoolmaster elected, 232.
 school opened, 233.
 addition to schoolmaster's salary, 233.
 allowance to a retiring assistant, 233.
 additional teacher appointed, 233.
 provision to be made for extension of school, 233.
 regulations for the school, 233.
 teacher of female department elected, 235.
 additional regulations, 235.
 a child at school does not disqualify the father, 235.
 resolutions of committee for improving, 235.

- School—
 resolutions of sub-committee, 236.
 these disapproved, and school continued, 236.
 Mr. Ritchie, as schoolmaster, pensioned, 236.
 additional regulations, 236.
 principal teacher resigns, 239.
 Thomas Struthers elected, 239.
 number of scholars increased, 239.
 additional regulations, 239.
 Mrs. Miller teacher of female department, 239.
 James Robson teacher of music, 240.
 number of pupils, 240.
 payment by the incorporations for, 240.
 cost of the school, 241.
 cost of each pupil, 241.
 accommodation for, 241.
- School library—
 bequest by William Tassie, 241.
 annual contribution for, 241.
 number of volumes in, 242.
 rules for, 242.
- School-room built, 170.
 above saloon, 172.
- Sett of the burgh, 94.
- Skinnners incorporated, 26.
- Solemn League and Covenant, 69.
 signed by members of the incorporations, 70.
- Stewart, Sir Matthew, of Minto, assaults John Howison, 41.
 is excommunicated, 43, 46.
 is nominated provost of Glasgow by the Duke of Lennox, 43.
- Stock of the House, 161.
 of the House and incorporations, 164.
 in the hall buildings, 173.
- Struggle for the right of private judgment in reading the Scriptures extended over 137 years, 98.
- Tailors incorporated, 24.
- Thomson's mortification, 259.
- Trades' House, 62.
 origin of, 99.
 constitution of, 122.
 representatives of the incorporations to be elected, 122.
 the deacon and visitor, and last deacon and last visitor, members of the House, 122.
 deacon convener elected, 123.
 collector elected, 123.
 dean of guild councilmen elected, 123.
- Trades' House—
 office-bearers, directors of institution, &c., elected, 123.
 qualification of representatives in, 123.
 representatives to prove their qualification, 147.
 regulating powers of the House, 148.
 to decide disputes and make bye-laws, 148.
- Trades rank, 62.
- Two pennies on the pint of ale. *See* Impost, 90.
- Unincorporated inhabitants, 34.
- Union, the, 99.
 unpopular in Scotland, 99.
 riots in Glasgow, 99.
 rioters deliver up their arms to the deacons, 100.
- Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, 14.
- University, the, founded by Pope Nicholas V., 8.
 James II. takes the rector, &c., under his protection, 8.
 the bishop and his chapter grants privileges to, 9.
 languishes in poverty, 9.
 grant by Lord Hamilton to, 9.
 gift by Sir Thomas Arthurlee to, 10.
 James, Archbishop, annexes vicarage of Colmonel, 10.
 Queen Mary endows bursars, and grants for their support, 10.
 magistrates of Glasgow convey lands to, 11.
 foundation of James VI. to, 11.
 gift by Cromwell to, 11.
 site of, in Rottenrow, the pedagogium, 12.
 letter by Queen Mary as to buildings in High Street, 11.
 subscription for a library and other buildings, 12.
 cost of buildings, 13.
 librarian to be the son of a burges of Glasgow, 13.
 £600 sterling granted to pay debts, 14.
 John Howison's bequest for a bursar, 42.
- Visitor of the maltmen, 108.
- Weavers incorporated, 25.
- Wickliffe, 16.
- Widows may be recommended and enrolled as pensioners, 225.
- William the Lion, charters by, 3.
- Williamson's mortification, 261.
- Wrights incorporated, 26.
 ordained to enter a son-in-law, 152.

APPENDIX.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>No. I.—Bull by Pope Alexander III.,
1176, 281.</p> <p>II.—Charter by William the
Lion, 1174, 282.</p> <p>III.—Charter by William the
Lion, 1176, 283.</p> <p>IV.—Charter by William the
Lion, 1190, 284.</p> <p>V.—Charter by James II., 1450,
285.</p> <p>VI.—Notarial instrument on last
nomination of baillies, by a
Roman Catholic Arch-
bishop, 1553, 288.</p> | <p>No. VII.—The barony of Glasgow,
290.</p> <p>VIII.—The lordship and regality
of Glasgow, 290.</p> <p>IX.—Letter of Guildry. 296.</p> <p>X.—Ratification of the Let-
ter of Guildry, 1672,
315.</p> <p>XI.—Act William and Mary,
1690, 316.</p> <p>XII.—Statute Queen Anne, 1705,
318.</p> |
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Page 10



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