

Trades House of Glasgow

Scholarships and Bursaries In the Trades House of Glasgow from 1877 to 1936



by
Craig R Bryce
Trades House Honorary Archivist

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Trades House of Glasgow Scholarships and Bursaries

Introduction

The Trades House's history of supporting the education of craftsmen's children goes back over 300 years. In 1649 the Minutes record: "*At a meeting of the Trades House they discussed a motion made a number of times concerning the setting up of a school and schoolmaster for instructing the poor children whose parents were not able to pay for their education. The Deacons of the Hammermen, Tailors, Cordiners, Visitor of the Maltmen, Deacons of the Baxters, Weavers, Masons, Chirugeones, Fleshers, Skinners, Coopers, Wrights, Bonnetmakers and Gardeners agreed to pay different amounts to support the school.*"¹ In November 1649 John Paterson was elected to be the school master and was paid accordingly.² John Paterson was instructed to carry himself and his charge to conform to instructions by the ministers.³ Ever since then Trades House has helped support education. The House and the Incorporations still award bursaries, grants and prizes to school pupils and to college and university students, encouraging people of all ages to attain their potential by increasing their skills and knowledge.

The Trades House awarded bursaries and scholarships and these were recorded from the earliest times and the detail in the Trades House Minutes from 1877 to 1946 gives lots of information on the individuals who applied for Bursaries and Scholarships. This can include their age, address where they resided and where they were educated. Genealogists and people researching family trees will find this information invaluable.

The question of why and how these bursaries and Scholarships came into being is worth considering. This paper will inform those interested in the background to the development of the Bursaries and Scholarships which the Trades House awards.

For more information on the work of the Trades House and the Incorporations in the field of Education please visit the Trades House Virtual Library or use the following link to access "*The Trades House Free School*":
https://www.tradeshouselibrary.org/uploads/4/7/7/2/47723681/trades_house_school~story.pdf

The end of the Trades House School

The Trades House of Glasgow had a school for children of the members of the 14 Incorporations and this was active from 1808 until the Education Act made it no longer necessary, when it closed in 1876.

The plans for continuing to support education

Wishing to continue to improve the education of members' children, in December 1876 the Trades House Committee on Education met to consider a report instigated by Collector Bogue in October. It was noted that all but the Incorporations of Wrights, Coopers, and Dyers had replied with suggestions for improving that report. A Mr. Caldwell proposed that the "*That the Trades' House should not interfere in the matter of education at all, as that matter is fully provided for by Hutchesons' Hospital*" but his motion was not seconded. Instead, the Committee formed a sub-committee to look at the reports from the

¹ Lumsden ~ Minutes of the Trades House, 10th September 1649 ~ page 270.

² Lumsden ~ Minutes of the Trades House, November 1649 ~ page 277.

³ Lumsden ~ Minutes of the Trades House, November 1649 ~ page 278.

Incorporations, to amend the rules regarding the Scholarships and to have these printed for the members of the Committee before the next meeting.⁴

The Sub-Committee of the Education Committee met in January 1877 to discuss the various reports from the Incorporations. In summary, the Incorporations reported the following:

- a) Hammermen, Tailors, Cordiners, Weavers, Bakers, Skinners, and Dyers approved of the proposed Rules
- b) the Maltmen, Skinners, Fleshers, and Gardeners recommended allocation of money to the proposal
- c) the Wrights and Barbers disapproved of the scheme
- d) the Coopers sent no report.
- e) the Tailors and Cordiners recommended age limits
- f) the Weavers and Fleshers wanted grandchildren excluded
- g) the Bakers recommended that Scholarships went to children who had been educated at the expense of the Incorporation
- h) the Maltmen, Gardeners, and Dyers recommended that a sum was reserved for Evening Classes and Technical Education
- i) the Maltmen also recommended that Scholarships should be for four years, instead of three.⁵

The full Education Committee reconvened on the 18th January 1877 to discuss the proposed rules and to amend them as they felt appropriate. After discussion, the following rules were proposed:

RULES FOR THE TRADES' HOUSE SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. The Scholarships of the Trades' House shall consist of two kinds, and be known as Junior and Senior Scholarships, for the promotion of higher education.
2. That there shall be thirty Junior Scholarships of the average value of Fifteen pounds, and tenable for three years, Ten Pounds to be paid the first year, Fifteen the second, and Twenty the third year.
3. That there shall be nine Senior Scholarships of the average value of Thirty Pounds and tenable for three years, Twenty-five Pounds to be paid the first year, Thirty the second, and Thirty-five the third year.
4. That these Scholarships, shall be open to the Children and Grandchildren of Freemen in connection with all of the fourteen Incorporation, educated in any school. That the maximum age for boys and girls competing for a Junior Scholarship shall be fixed at fourteen years; and those for Senior, at seventeen years.
5. That a boy or girl able to pass an examination in the Fifth* Standard of the Scottish Code, and any two of the specific subjects of secular instruction mentioned in said Code, will be eligible for a Junior Scholarship.
6. That the holders of the Junior Scholarships shall be required to attend some school where a graduated course of higher instruction is given, and give evidence of attention to their studies, by submitting to the Clerk of the House' a certificate from their teacher, before the second half of their annual allowance is paid.
7. That a boy able to pass an examination in a standard to be proposed by the Examiner herein after-mentioned, and approved of by the Committee - the standard to be somewhat equivalent to the entrance Bursary Examination at the University -

⁴ Trades House of Glasgow, Committee on Education, 26 December 1876.

⁵ Trades House of Glasgow, Sub-Committee on Education, 12 January 1877.

will be eligible for a Senior Scholarship. A corresponding standard will be fixed for girls.

8. That the holders of such Senior Scholarships shall attend the University or some Technical School, and give evidence of attention to their studies, by submitting to the Clerk of the Trades' House a certificate from their professor or instructor before the second half of their annual allowance is paid. Girls that hold Senior Scholarships must also prosecute their studies in a place and manner satisfactory to the Committee, subject to the same condition as the boys.
9. That ten Junior Scholarships shall be filled up for the first year, and the same for each succeeding year and in like manner with the Senior Scholarships - three to be filled up each year.
10. The payments to be made on 1st November and 1st May in each year.
11. The examination for the Junior Scholarships shall be held in August; and for the Senior, in October of each year.
12. The Scholarships shall be awarded according to the merits of the Candidates, on the report of a duly qualified Examiner appointed by the Committee on Education, with the sanction of the House; but the minimum of 400 out of 1000 marks, must be reached in order to entitle to a Scholarship, provided always, that the Candidates shall be restricted to necessitous Children or Grandchildren (a preference being given to Orphans), and especially to those who mean to prosecute a technical education. That for the purpose of furthering the education of young Craftsmen connected with the Incorporations, the House be recommended to allow the Committee on Education a sum not to exceed in anyone year £100 sterling, to be spent in payment of Fees for Technical instruction in morning or evening classes: careful arrangement to be made by the Committee to supervise the instruction, and secure attendance and efficiency.
13. In the event of misconduct or inattention to studies on the part of anyone holding any of the above Scholarships, it shall be in the power of the "Committee on Education" to suspend them from the benefits of said Scholarships, or altogether deprive them of the same.

* *STANDARD V.- Reading. - Reading with expression a short passage of prose or poetry, with explanation, grammar, and elementary analysis of simple sentences. Writing. - Writing from memory the substance of a short story or narrative read out twice by the Inspector; spelling. Grammar, and hand-writing to be considered. Arithmetic. - Practice, Bills of parcels, and simple proportion. History and Geography. - Outlines or the History of Great Britain from the Union of the Crowns to the death of George III. Geography of Scotland, with special knowledge of the county in which the school is situated, and map drawing of it.*⁶

At a meeting of Trades House on 15th February 1877, and after some debate, the House approved the rules for the Scholarships.⁷

With the rules now passed, the Committee on Education met a week later on 22nd February to discuss implementation. Late Collector Bogue moved that Mr John Hutcheson, M.A., classical master of the High School of Glasgow, be recommended for the appointment of Examiner, and that a Committee should be appointed along with the Examiner, to make all necessary arrangements for examinations under the Scheme.⁸

⁶ Trades House Minutes, Education Committee, 18th January 1877.

⁷ Trades House Minutes, 15th February 1877. 15th February 1877.

⁸ Trades House Minutes, Education Committee, 22nd February 1877.

The Committee met again on 13th March and considered draft Application Forms for the Junior, Senior and Technical Education Scholarships. That meeting unanimously approved the forms and asked the Clerk to circulate them to the Incorporations and inform them that applications for the Junior Scholarship should be returned by 1st June and for the Senior on or before 1st September. The Clerk was also asked to send a copy of the “Scottish Education Code, 1877” to each Director of Education, and to the Clerks of the Incorporations.⁹ (Some Incorporations have a position called the Director of Education, this is held by a person who in times gone past was a Director of the School and nowadays looks after any education matter in an Incorporation.)

With there not being a Trades School anymore the question of the annual Children’s Outing was raised at the meeting of the House in May 1877. The annual Children’s Outing was an outing organised by the Trades’ House for the children of the Trades School. As the school no longer existed and the children did not know each other as well as in the past, the Deacon Convener proposed that a trip for the Members of Trades House should be arranged instead. The Education and Finance Committee were asked to make arrangements for the Members of the Trades House, or a trip for the Children attending school.¹⁰

The joint Committee on Education and Finance met and soon came to the conclusion that having a trip for the children would be impractical and decided not to have one. It was then agreed that a trip for the members of Trades House should be arranged and a Committee was formed to carry this forward.¹¹

The applications for the Junior Scholarships were received by the Education Committee in June 1877 where the following applications were made:

From the Incorporation of	Hammermen,	2 applications
	Tailors,	8
	Cordiners,	3
	Maltmen,	2
	Weavers	1
	Bakers,	2
	Skinners,	2
	Wrights,	4
	Coopers,	3
	Fleshers,	1
	Masons,	0
	Gardeners,	3
	Barbers,	3
	Dyers,	0

The Convener, Collector and Late Collector were asked to make the arrangements for the Examination of the applicants eligible to compete.¹²

The Sub-Committee on Education on 29th June 1877¹³, proposed that Mr John Hutcheson should be given a salary of £25 for the work, but this was to be changed by the full Committee on Education who in August altered the remuneration to: ten

⁹ Trades House Minutes, Education Committee, 13th March 1877.

¹⁰ Trades House Minutes, 9th May 1877.

¹¹ Trades House Minutes, Joint Committee on Education and Finance, 9th June 1877.

¹² Trades House Minutes, Education Committee, 22nd June 1877

¹³ Trades House Minutes, Sub-Education Committee, 29th June 1877.

guineas for four days work, or if the examination is prolonged beyond four days, that Mr. Hutcheson would be paid at a rate of two guineas per day.¹⁴

The examinations of the Junior Scholarships were completed and a report was sent to the Education Committee by the 15th August 1877, and then sent to the Sub-Committee on Education for consideration. It was agreed that each child who attained the minimum 400 marks but did not receive a scholarship should be presented with a Bible costing not less than seven shillings and six pence.¹⁵

The Sub-Committee duly reported that 35 applications had been received and after examining the applications the Committee resolved that 10 were not eligible to compete. The remaining 34 applicants received letters informing them of the date and time of the examinations which lasted two days. Four of the applicants did not attend the examination. Each child who had to travel a distance was paid travelling expenses, the total of which amounted to sixteen shillings and six pence.¹⁶

The following candidates were recommended for Junior Scholarships under the rules and whose marks exceeded 400:

Simon G. McLennan,	Thomas White Shannon,	David Alexander Sutherland,
Annie Smith Findlay,	Andrew Wishart,	Anna Grant Mackintosh,
Hugh Anderson Macpherson,	Jane McGowan,	Mary H. Drinnan,
Minnie O. White.		

Mr. John Barnet whose name was second on the list was voluntarily withdrawn by his father to enable more necessitous applicants to receive a place.¹⁷

The applications for Senior Scholarships were received by the Education Committee in October 1877:

From the Incorporation of	Tailors,	4 Applications
	Maltmen,	1
	Weavers,	1
	Bakers,	1
	Skinner's,	2
	Wrights,	2
	Barbers,	1
	Dyers,	1

After considering the applications the following were recommended to compete:

Margaret Wallace Wingate	Jane Reid, Catherine McLennan	Frances Marie Findlay,
John C. Thomson	John Wylie	Ann Crawford
Jessie Pearston.		

There were questions about the eligibility of Ellen Galbraith from the Incorporation of Dyers and her application was referred to Mr. James Reid to determine if she was eligible and to report to the Clerk.

¹⁴ Trades House Minutes, Education Committee, 1st August 1877.

¹⁵ Trades House Minutes, Education Committee, 15th August 1877.

¹⁶ Trades House Minutes, Education Committee, 15th August 1877.

¹⁷ Trades House Minutes, Education Committee, 24th August 1877.

As with the Junior Applications, a sub-committee was formed to make the appropriate arrangements for the examination and it was agreed that those with a pass mark who did not receive a scholarship would also receive a Bible.¹⁸

The next issue that the Education Committee addressed was concerned with the assistance given for Technical Education. The Committee proposed that Females as well as Males should be allowed to apply and that the rules should be altered accordingly.

The Sub-Committee reported on the Applications for Senior Scholarships and noted that 13 applications had been received and of that number, four were not eligible to compete. The examination lasted two days and seven applicants attended the examinations and two applicants did not attend. The following applicants were awarded Scholarships:

John C. Thomson

Catherine McLennan

Frances M. Findlay.

It is interesting to note that the children who had been taught at the Trades' School did not do very well in the Junior or Senior examinations.¹⁹

In early December 1877, the Sub-Committee on Education met to discuss the applications received for Technical Education. Having read the applications the sub-committee felt that all were eligible except Lizzie Reid and R. P. Simpson. The Committee proposed that they should recommend that a maximum of £10 should be paid per applicant. The sub-committee asked the Convener, Collector and three others to interview the applicants and ascertain from them which branch of education they meant to follow and where, and also what trade or profession they intended to pursue. This small group had full powers to enrol the applicants.²⁰ The recommendations made would ultimately be presented to the Trades House and the Sub-Committee approved the applicants chosen.²¹

The above procedure on how to select applicants was carried out substantially in the same manner in the following years.

Various tweaks were periodically made to the rules for the awarding and receiving of the Trades House Scholarships. One change concerned whether students receiving a scholarship from another organisation would also receive a Trades House Scholarship or Bursary. The Education Committee had voted that this would not be acceptable, but at the House meeting in May 1880, Mr Thomas Miller moved that that portion of the Minute of the meeting dated 21st May 1880 be not approved. (*This had recommended that no one receiving a Bursary or Scholarship from another institution or person should also receive one of the Trades' House Scholarships, unless they gave up the other Scholarship, and kept only the one from Trades' House*). Mr Miller moved as an amendment, "*That the receiving or holding a Bursary or Scholarship from any institution or person, should be no barrier to holding one of the Trades' House Scholarships*" and was seconded by Mr Alexander Birrell. On the motion and amendment being put, the meeting, by a majority, approved them both.²²

HOWISON BURSARY.

¹⁸ Trades House Minutes, Education Committee, 15th October 1877.

¹⁹ Trades House Minutes, Education Committee, 31st October 1877.

²⁰ Trades House Minutes, Sub-Sub-Committee on Education, 3rd December 1877.

²¹ Trades House Minutes, Sub-Committee on Education, 3rd December 1877.

²² Trades House Minutes, 27th May 1880.

Reverend John Howison was the minister of Cambuslang, and by deed of mortification (his will) dated 25th November 1613, he left money to the Trades House to be used to support a student at Glasgow University. *"... 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,"* he 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.*

It is understood that Trades' House received the proceeds of the one thousand merks bequeathed, although there is no hard evidence of this, and until 1817 Trades House paid £5 of interest each year to the bursar, who was appointed regularly. In 1817, the House authorised the Collector to pay a further £3 each year, in addition to the £5. On 6th January 1820, the then Deacon Convener received an anonymous letter, stating that the writer had enjoyed this bursary, and received £20 from it, which his improved circumstances enabled him to repay, and the sum was enclosed. John Young, Professor of Greek in the University of Glasgow, was the writer. He was the son of a freeman cooper in Glasgow and receiving the bursary for four years, had allowed him to attend college and become an eminent classical scholar. The House added this £20 to the principal sum and from 1820 paid £9 a-year to the bursar, often for four sessions (years). The intention was that the bursar should have been given board and bed in the College accommodation. From 1889 the Bursary was united with the Gilchrist Bursary as its value had fallen so much. No Bursary is maintained with bed and board, instead the money is handed over to the bursar.

The Reverend John Howison

The Reverend John Howison who founded this bursary was a zealous supporter of the principles of the Scottish Reformation and resisted the introduction of Episcopacy into Scotland. He was moderator of the Presbytery of Glasgow in 1582, when it was assembled to issue a decree against Mr. R. Montgomerie, who, contrary to his agreement with the General Assembly, was seeking appointment as Archbishop of Glasgow. The Provost of Glasgow, accompanied by the bailies and some of the citizens, entered the meeting, and stopped John Howison the moderator from proceeding; *they 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 he again went to prison.

In 1585 while the parliament met at Linlithgow, he preached there, *"made a good exhortation, telling the truth, and meet for the purpose; but there was no help for it."* And he went to prison again.

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*". The next year, for being a party to the declination of the jurisdiction of the King and council in matters spiritual, Mr. Howison was for 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 thair of, and universitie of ye samin.*"²³ The translation of the above text reads as: "all and sundrie whom it is proper, and in special to the Right Reverend Father John Archbishop of Glasgow and the principal and regents of the college, and University".

GILCHRIST 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, (a merk is equivalent coinage to 1/3rd of one shilling Scots, which is equivalent to 1/12th of one shilling sterling [English shilling]) *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 sum 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, he was Deacon of that incorporation in 1670 and when the magistrates and councillors of Glasgow were elected, in 1689, by poll of the burgesses, under the influence of the Revolution, (*The Glorious Revolution in Scotland was part of a wider series of events between 1688–1689 in England and Scotland known as the Glorious Revolution. It covers the deposition of James VII, his replacement by his daughter Mary II and her husband William III of Orange and the political settlement thereafter. Scotland and England were linked but separate countries, each with its own Parliament; decisions in one did not bind the other.*) Mr. Gilchrist was appointed Deacon Convener of the Trades of Glasgow. He mortified sums for the merchant rank, and for the poor or the kirk session.²⁴ (*The kirk session in question would have been the one associated with Glasgow Cathedral, which was not a Cathedral at that time*)

BYE-LAWS AS TO HOWISON'S AND GILCHRIST'S 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 01 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

²³ George Crawford, Sketch of the Rise and Progress of the Trades House of Glasgow, Page 255

²⁴ George Crawford, Sketch of the Rise and Progress of the Trades House of Glasgow, Page 257

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 qualification²⁵

THE COMBINED BURSARY

In 1889 the above two Bursaries (Howison and Gilchrist) were combined into one by the Universities Commission and called the Howison and Gilchrist Bursary. Any person could be presented without restriction as to birth or preference as to name. The Bursary was tenable for four years on certain terms and conditions. Candidates had to present themselves for examination at the University Bursary Competition.

Applications had to be lodged in April. The value of the Combined Bursary was £10 per annum. The Combined Bursary in 2020 is subsumed into the Education Fund and applicants to this fund can apply through the Trades House website:

<https://www.tradeshouse.org.uk/charitable-education/>

SEARCY BURSARY



Before examining the Searcy Bursary, it is worth considering the man who created it. William Searcy was born about 1809 in Midlothian, Edinburgh.²⁶ He appears to have served his apprenticeship as a carpenter before moving to Kent and was there at the 1841 census.²⁷ William married Julia Jane Wilke in 1838 in Marylebone, London and after only 7 years of marriage, Julia died in 1845 in Kensington, London.

The next time we find William in the records he is staying at 179 Trongate, St. Enoch, Glasgow with his wife Elizabeth and 2-year-old daughter Mary A., and at that time he was a vintner and eating house keeper.²⁸ William's second wife Elizabeth Brown who died on 12th August 1880 aged 69 of a disease of the liver. At the time of Elizabeth's death, William was a Master joiner and was listed as a retired Restaurant Keeper.²⁹

William became a Burgess of Glasgow on 26th January 1857 as a member of the Incorporation of Wrights³⁰. The date that he joined the Incorporation of Bonnetmakers and Dyers is unknown but he became Deacon of that Incorporation in 1874, 1875 and 1878³¹. He was very active in the Trades House and served on the Committees on Lands of Kelvinbank, Hall Buildings, Pensions, Lands of Kelvinbank and Sandyford and Pensioners.³²

He died at 4am on the 1st December 1882 at the age of 73 from a disease of the stomach. He was then living at 13 Binnie Place, Carlton, Glasgow.³³ William had amassed a fair amount of money and property during his long life and left generous

²⁵ George Crawford, Sketch of the Rise and Progress of the Trades House of Glasgow, Page 258

²⁶ Census Returns of Scotland for William Searcy for the years of 1851, 1861, 1871 and 1881

²⁷ Census Returns of England for William Searcy for the years of 1841

²⁸ Census Returns of Scotland for William Searcy for the years of 1851 and 1861

²⁹ Scotland's Statutory Register of Deaths, 22nd August 1880

³⁰ Trades House of Glasgow Burgess Roll, 26th January 1857

³¹ Trades House of Glasgow, Archives, Bonnetmakers and Dyers Deacons

³² Trades House of Glasgow Minutes, Trades House Archives

³³ Statutory Register Deaths of William Searcy, 1st December 1882

bequests to his family and friends, and to a number of Glasgow institutions. This is a list of some of his bequests in Glasgow:

The Royal Infirmary, Glasgow	£100
The Western Infirmary, Glasgow	£100
The Lying-in-Hospital	£25
The Old Mans Society	£25
The Asylum for the Blind	£25
The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	£25
The Aged Woman's Home	£25
The Home for the Relief of Incurables	£25
The Trades House of Glasgow	£500 ³⁴

The setting up of the Searcy Legacy

His Trustees wrote to Collector MacLean, offering the Trades House £500 which William Searcy had left as a legacy in his Trust Disposition and Settlement for the purposes of founding a Bursary to be called the "*Searcy Bursary*". This Bursary would be open to the sons of members of the fourteen Incorporated Trades of Glasgow to allow them to attend Arts Classes at the University of Glasgow during its three years of tenure.³⁵

The legacy from William Searcy lay unused by the Trades House for about three years when the subject was raised by the Convener when he indicated that the sum of £450 had increased due to interest to £493 18s 4d. it was proposed that the Bursary should now be brought into operation and that the first Bursar should be appointed for the next session and that the amount to be fixed at £18 per session. A sub-committee was formed to frame the rules for the Bursary.³⁶

Rules for the Searcy Bursary

1. There shall be One Bursary of the value of £18 per annum, tenable for three years.
2. Competitors must be sons of Members of any of the Fourteen Incorporated Trades of Glasgow and prepared to enter on their first or second year's course at the University. They shall lodge an application, on a Schedule to be furnished, and must be recommended by the Director of Education of the Incorporation to which they belong.
3. Attendance must be given at the Arts Classes of the Glasgow University.
4. The Bursary shall be awarded according to the merits of the Candidates found eligible to compete, or it shall be in the option of the Trades' House Committee on Education to recommend such applicant as they may see fit to be appointed to the Bursary without competition. In the event of a Competition, the examination shall be that fixed for the Trades' House Senior Scholarships. A minimum of 400 out of 1000 marks must be reached in order to entitle to the Bursary.
5. The Examination shall be held, or the appointment made not later than the month of October. All vacancies shall, besides being intimated to the Clerks of the several

³⁴ Scotland, Last Will and Testament of William Searcy, 29th January 1883

³⁵ Trades House Minutes, 23rd February 1883

³⁶ Trades House Education Committee, 4th February 1887

Incorporations, be advertised in the Glasgow newspapers.

6. The payments shall be made half-yearly in May and November in equal proportions.
7. The Bursary shall not be held along with the Trades' House Junior or Senior Scholarships. The holder of the Bursary shall, at the close of each Session, produce to the Clerk of the Trades' House the Certificates granted by the Professors, and in the event of his not being satisfied with the progress made, or if evidence is received of inattention to studies or misconduct on the part of the holder of the Bursary, it shall be in the power the Committee on Education to suspend such holder from the benefits thereof, or altogether deprive him of the same.³⁷

Beneficiaries of the Searcy Bursary

Applicants in October 1887

Edward J. Primrose and Allan Smith from the	Hammermen
Hobert Lamont and John D. Smith from the	Cordiners;
Hamilton C. Marr from the	Wrights;
Andrew P. Aitken from the	Gardeners

The Bursary to was awarded to John D. Smith without competition for three years.³⁸

Applicants in September 1890

This was the first time that the Gilchrist, Howison and Searcy Bursaries were considered at the same meeting where the Clerk submitted the applications received for the three vacant bursaries. The meeting recommended:

James P. Granger from the Incorporation of Bakers received the vacant Gilchrist Bursary at £9 per annum;

Archibald Stewart from the Incorporation of Hammermen received the Howison bursary of £9 per year³⁹.

John D. Louttit, from the Incorporation of Cordiners received the Searcy Bursary of £18 per annum.

Applicants in October 1893

As the Gilchrist, Howison and Searcy bursaries were awarded for three years, the Education Committee considered applications for them in October 1893.

Searcy Bursary,

David H. Tweeddale and Harry Gaul,	from the Incorporation of Tailors
Thomas McLaren,	from the Incorporation of Coopers
Andrew L. Riddell, from the	Incorporation of Gardeners
Robert Tennent, Alexander Shaughnessy, and Alexander McCormick, jun.,	from the Incorporation of Dyers.

Robert Tennant by a majority was recommended for the vacant Searcy Bursary for three years at the rate of £10 per year.

Howison Bursary

³⁷ Trades House, Education Minutes, 27th April 1887

³⁸ Trades House, Education Minutes, 18th October 1887

³⁹ Trades House Minutes, 11th September 1890.

The Howison applicants were then submitted by the Clerk and they were: Alexander McCormick, Harry Gaul, and David H. Tweeddale.

David H. Tweeddale was recommended to the vacant Howison Bursary for a period of three years at the rate of £9 per year.

Gilchrist Bursary

The Gilchrist bursary applicants were: Harry Gaul and Thomas McLaren

on a very close vote, Harry Gaul was recommended for the Gilchrist bursary for a period of three years and at a rate of £9 per year⁴⁰.

Applicants in November 1896

The following recommendations were made:

Searcy Bursary: Mr. James S. Mackintosh ~ £18 per year for 3 years

Howison and Gilchrist Bursary: Mr. David Stewart Brunton ~ £17 per year for 3 years

In 1889 the Howison and Gilchrist Bursaries were combined into the one bursary where they awarded £17 per year to one person rather than £9 a year⁴¹.

Applicants in October 1899

The following applications were made for the Searcy Bursary:

Walter Henderson

George P. Granger

John Isdale Greig

Mr. George P. Granger was recommended for the Searcy Bursary of £18 per annum for three years from 1st November, 1899⁴².

A few weeks after awarding the Searcy Bursary to Mr. Granger, the Committee met to discuss a letter from the Clerk of the Incorporation of Bakers indicating that Mr Granger had been awarded the Hutchesons' Trust Bursary of greater value and that he wished to stand down from the Searcy Bursary. The meeting unanimously recommended that Mr. Walter should be recommend to be awarded the Searcy Bursary⁴³.

Applicants in November 1899

Howison and Gilchrist Bursary

Mr. Peter C. McArthur be awarded the Howison and Gilchrist Bursary of £17 for four years⁴⁴. Just over a week later the Education Committee were meeting again to discuss the Howison and Gilchrist Bursary as Mr. Peter McArthur had written to the Trades' House Clerk indicating that he had been appointed a Bursar from the Highland Society, he reluctantly had to give up the Howison and Gilchrist Bursary. The Committee considered the previous applicants and recommended Mr. John F. Steven be awarded the Howison and Gilchrist Bursary for four years⁴⁵.

⁴⁰ Trades House of Glasgow, Education Committee Minutes, 31st October 1893.

⁴¹ Trades House of Glasgow, Education Committee Minutes, 3rd November 1896.

⁴² Trades House of Glasgow, Education Committee Minutes, 17th October 1899.

⁴³ Trades House of Glasgow, Education Committee Minutes, 7th November 1899.

⁴⁴ Trades House of Glasgow, Education Committee Minutes, 6th November 1900.

⁴⁵ Trades House of Glasgow, Education Committee Minutes, 15th November 1900.

Mr. John Henderson was recommended for a grant from the Buchanan Bequest amounting to £2 2s to enable him to obtain technical education for his occupation as a mechanical electrician⁴⁶.

Applicants In October 1902

Searcy Bursary

applications are reported in tabular form along with the Buchanan Bequest⁴⁷.

At a meeting of the Education Committee in October 1902, the financial state of the Searcy Bursary was considered. The principal sum received from Mr. Searcy was £450 and the annual interest amounted to £15 15s. It was proposed that the Bursar should not receive any more than this amount in view of the operation of the Carnegie Trust, and that the Buchanan Bequest met the needs of all students associated with the Trades' House. It was therefore agreed that new bursars would receive £15 15s per annum in future.

Applicants in 1902

Searcy Bursary

J. Campbell Burton was appointed the Searcy Bursar from 1st November 1902⁴⁸.

Applicants in 1904

Howison and Gilchrist Bursary

The following applications for the Howison and Gilchrist Bursary, with marks gained by each at the University Preliminary Examination:

Name and Address	Age	Incorporation	Marks at examination	Remarks
Fred. A. Stuart, Milsey Bank, Holly Park, Crouch Hill, London, N.	19	None	376½	
Adam B. Mitchell, 124 N., John Street, Glasgow	18	None	314	Father was a Draper's Assistant for over 40 years in Glasgow.
Wm. M. Lyle, 2 Kirklee Road, Kelvinside	18	Weavers	232	Educated in Glasgow Academy; holds H.G. Certs. in English, French, and Arithmetic; L.G. in Latin, German, and Mathematics.
R. G. Alexander, 11 Belmont Crescent	18	Weavers	194	
Neil C. Scott, 6 West Croft, Paisley	18	None	183	Gained 1st Class Certs. in Maths and Physics; 2nd Class in Botany at University. No Bursary and finds it hard to make ends meet.
John G. Kinnear, 11 Wilson Street, Hillhead	23		109½	Handicapped for want of funds. Has not fully passed Prelim. Examination.
Wm. Miller, 27 Kelvindale Street	19	Coopers	94	
Elizabeth M. S. Meek, 59 SunnybankSt., Dalmarnock	16		45	Father a Stone Mason and Builder in Glasgow.

⁴⁶ Trades House of Glasgow, Education Committee Minutes, 6th November 1900.

⁴⁷ Trades House of Glasgow, Applications for Educational Grants, October 1902.

⁴⁸ Trades House of Glasgow, Education Committee Minutes, 22nd October 1902.

John Sturgeon, M.A., 205 Albert Rd., Pollokshields		Weavers	Passed in April, 1901	Going in for Honours.
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The Meeting first took into consideration the annual amount of the Bursary was only £220, they recommend the House to fix the amount of the Bursary for the following four years at £10 per annum instead of £17 - £5 being applicable to the Howison and £5 to the Gilchrist Funds. After consideration the Meeting remitted to the Platform to interview two of the Candidates: -

Adam B. Mitchell and Neil C. Scott,

with the power to award the Bursary to whichever of the two appeared most deserving⁴⁹. After interviewing the two potential bursars, Mr Adam B. Mitchell was awarded the Bursary⁵⁰.

Applicants in October 1905

Searcy Bursary

The following applicants were submitted for consideration for the Searcy Bursary of £15 15s per annum for three years:

Name and Age.	Occupation to be followed	Purpose of Course.	Remarks
William S. Ferrie (16)	Minister	Preparatory to entering Divinity Hall	Gold Medallist, 1904' 5 at Lenzie Academy; holds Leaving Certificates (H.G.) in English and French, (L.G.) in Latin and Mathematics.
William M. Mathieson (18)	Law	-	Medallist of Hutchesons' Grammar School; holds H. G. Certificates in Mathematics, English, Latin and Dynamics, and Honours Grade Leaving Certificate in Mathematics, and has passed Higher Greek at Preliminary Examination; holds First Class Certificates with distinction in Latin and Mathematics, and has passed Degree Examination in Mathematics; gained Wm. Whyte Bursary, value £25. for four years.
J. Murray Graham (18)	Law	To obtain Degree of M.A.	Holds H.G. Leaving Certificates in English, Mathematics, Latin, and Greek.
D. McGaw Harley (20)	Teaching	To obtain M.A. Degree	Has passed only Latin in Arts Preliminary Examination; passed Lower English and Latin for Medical University Preliminary Examination.

Mr. William S. Ferrie, Glasgow Road, Kirkintilloch, be presented for the Searcy Bursary⁵¹.

⁴⁹ Trades House of Glasgow, Education Committee Minutes, 24th October 1904.

⁵⁰ Trades House of Glasgow, Education Committee Minutes, 1st November 1904.

⁵¹ Trades House, Education Meeting Minutes, 25th October 1905.

Applicants in November 1907
Howison and Gilchrist Bursary

The following applicants were considered:

Name and Address.	Age	Father's Incorporation	Place at Exam	Remarks
William Lindsay Renwick, 12 Airlington Street, Glasgow,	18	None	3 rd	Educated at Woodside H. G. School and Pupil Teachers' Institute. Holds Leaving Certificates (H.G.) English, Latin, French, and Elementary Dynamics. Intends qualifying for a Teacher and taking M.A. Degree.
Robert P. Black, 16 Grafton Square,	17	Hammerman	1 st	Holds Leaving Certificates III Mathematics (Hons.), English (H.G.), Science (H.G.), Geometry, Latin and Dynamics. Also First Class Certificates Mathematics, Light, Chemistry; Second Class Certificates Heat, Sound, and Magnetism and Electricity. Study
George M. Main, Madox, Ibroxholm, Ibrox,	19	Dyers	2 nd	Educated at Bellahouston Academy and High School. Holds Five Higher Leaving Certificates.

After consideration it was unanimously resolved to recommend that Mr. Robert P. Black be presented to the Bursary, and in view of Mr. George M. Main, who took second place at the examination, being the son of a Member of the Incorporation of Dyers, and accordingly eligible for a Grant from the Buchanan Bequest, it was agreed that a Grant of £5 for one year be made to him⁵².

Applications in October 1908
Searcy Bursary

The following applications were submitted:-

NAME	OCCUPATION TO BE FOLLOWED	FATHER'S INCORPORATION
John Walker	Surveyor of Taxes	Dyers
Robert Gilmour	Teacher	Gardeners
George M. Main	Minister	Dyers
William Hamilton	Minister	Gardeners
George M. Dunn	Minister	Wrights.

After discussion, it was agreed to remit the applications to the Platform.⁵³ The Platform met on the 3rd November 1908 and it appeared that George M. Main, William Hamilton and George M. Dunn would not be in a position to attend the Arts Classes at the University it was agreed to recommend John Walker (Dyers) for the Bursary and Robert Gilmour (Gardeners) was recommended to receive a grant of £10 for one year from the Buchanan Bequest as he was almost equal to John Walker⁵⁴.

Applicants in 27 Oct 1911 Education
Howison and Gilchrist

The following applicants were considered for the "Howison and Gilchrist" Bursary of £10 for Arts students studying at Glasgow University:

⁵² Trades House, Education Meeting Minutes, 1st November 1907.

⁵³ Trades House, Education Committee Minutes, 15th October 1908.

⁵⁴ Trades House, Education Sub-Committee Minutes, 3rd November 1908.

Name and Age
John Chisholm (20)

Place in the Examination
3rd, 90 Marks

Miss Marion Carrick Alston (19)

1st, 488 Marks.
Has won Stewart Bursary,
£15, for four years.

Miss Alice M. Nisbet (18)

2nd, 309 Marks.

In view of Miss Marion C. Alston, who obtained the highest number of marks, having been awarded the "Stewart" Bursary, value £15, tenable for four years, it was unanimously resolved to recommend that Miss Alice M. Nisbet be presented to the Bursary.

Searcy Bursary

The Committee then considered the applicants for the Searcy Bursary, the applicants were:

William Angus Muir

Samuel Whyte, Jun.

Thomas Russell

As Samuel Whyte, junior, was not an Arts student he was ineligible, the Committee agreed to recommend splitting the bursary between William Angus Muir and Thomas Russell⁵⁵.

The following applications for the "Howison and Gilchrist" bursary of £10 for four years for a student attending classes in the Faculty of Arts at Glasgow University was considered on 12th October 1911: -

Name, Address, and Age.	Father's Incorporation	Place in Examination.	Remarks.
Thomas K. Johnstone, 3 Gower Street, Ibrox	None	—	Father (deceased) was a Minister of the Church of Scotland. Educated at Grammar School, Paisley; Prizeman each year for the subjects of the whole curriculum. High School, Glasgow, took first place and prizes in Latin and Greek. Proposes to take M.A. Degree with Honours and then proceed to the Divinity Hall. Highly recommended by James Lucas, M.A., High School of Glasgow.
John Chisholm, 12 Derby Street, Glasgow (20)	None	3 rd , 90 Marks	Educated at Woodside Higher Grade School, Glasgow, and Evening Classes. Has passed the University Preliminary Examination in English, Higher Mathematics and Lower Latin. Has attended the M.A. Degree Class in Mathematics at the University. Intends to study for the Ministry of the U.F. Church. Father a Flour Miller, earning 31/ per week.
William Angus Muir, Stormont, Monreith Row, Newlands (17).	Weavers	—	Father U. F. Church Minister. Educated at 13lairgowrie, Rothesay Academy, and Glasgow High School. Has the Intermediate and Leaving Certificates.

⁵⁵ Trades House, Education Committee Minutes, 27th October 1911.

Archd. Jeffrey, 3 Whitehill Street, Dennistoun (19).	None	—	Proposes to take the M.A. Degree and afterwards a Law Degree.
Samuel Whyte, Jun., 11 Carment Drive, Shawlands.	Tailors	—	A Second Year Student in Arts at the University. Parents dead; living with friends. No further information given.
Miss Marion Carrick Alston, 17 Glenfield Street, Glasgow (19).	None	1st, 488 Marks. Has won Stewart Bursary, £15 for 4 years,	At present studying at the Glasgow University for the Degree of B.Sc.
Miss Alice M. Nisbet, 17 Buccleuch Street, Glasgow (18).	None	2nd, 309 Marks	Father a Cabinetmaker-alive. Educated at Provamside and Kent Road Higher Grade Schools. Has obtained Leaving Certificate in Higher English, Higher Latin, Higher Mathematics, and Higher French. Proposes to take the Degree of M.A. with Honours. Strongly recommended by Mr. R. G. Wilson, Head Master, Kent Road School.
			Educated at Provanside and Kent Road Higher Grade Schools. Has the Leaving Certificate in Higher English, Mathematics, and Latin. Proposes to take the Arts Course for M.A. Degree. Father a Commission Agent-alive.

In view of Miss Marion C. Alston, who obtained the highest number of marks, having been awarded the "Stewart" Bursary, value £15, tenable for four years, it was unanimously resolved to recommend that Miss Alice M. Nisbet be presented to the Bursary⁵⁶.

Applicants in September 1912

Howison and Gilchrist Bursary

At a meeting of the Platform on 16th September 1912, an application from Mr. P. C. McArthur, M.A., a former bursar under the Howison and Gilchrist Foundation, was submitted, asking for a special grant to enable him to enter and sit for his final examination in medicine. As Mr. McArthur's record through the University had been exceptionally good, it was unanimously agreed to grant him a Convener's precept of £5 on condition that he should repay the same as soon as his circumstances would permit⁵⁷.

Applicants in July 1915.

Howison and Gilchrist Bursary

16 applicants had sat the preliminary examination. The results of the examination were as follows: -

Total Marks, Maximum 800	Place Taken in General Examination	Name	Bursary Awarded
658	6 th	Porteous, Martha, F.L.S.	Clark (Mile-end), £30 x 4
618	20 th	Caldwell, John	Patrick, £32 x 4
597	24 th	Tennent, James N.	Hannay, £15 x3
591	26 th	*McGregor, Francis J.	General Council, £20 X 3

⁵⁶ Trades House, Education Committee Minutes, 12th October 1911.

⁵⁷ Trades House, Platform Minutes, 16th September 1912.

568	33 rd	Watson, James A.	Lusk, £37 x 3
569	34 th	Wardrop, John	Glasgow City, £25 x 4
520	59 th	Welsh, Margaret L.	
511	71 st	McCallum, Elizabeth	
500	79 th	Laughlan, Maggie Y.	
477	97 th	Aitken, Agnes K.	
430	Not in 1 st 100	Logan, Jane H	
383	"	*McIntosh, Margaret	
377	"	Blackwood, George	
315	"	Donaldson, Robert S	
229	"	*Stewart, John W.	
227	"	McCallum, Jeanie L.	
	Absent	Aikman, Alexander	
		Sowter, Agnes M.	

*The fathers of these Candidates are members of an Incorporation.

The Committee unanimously agreed to present Margaret L. Welsh to the Bursary, the applicant having received 520 marks out of 800, taken 59th place in the general examination, and 7th amongst the 18 competitors; the other six having been awarded Bursaries of higher value⁵⁸.

Applicants in October 1915

Searcy Bursary

The Meeting considered the following applications for the Searcy Bursary of £15 15s. per annum, for Art Students at Glasgow University, tenable for three years from:

Name, Age and Residence.	Present Occupation and Income	Father's Name, Occupation, and Incorporation.	Further Particulars.
DAVID M. HARPER (19), 57 Queensborough Gardens, Glasgow W.	Student. No Scholarship or Bursary	Peter R. Harper, Agricultural Chemist, Bakers.	Second Session. Passed Latin and French for M.A. Degree.
JOHN MILLER (16), Biaweerie, Tollcross.	Student. No Scholarship or Bursary. No Income.	John Miller, Writer, Gardeners	Passed Arts. Prelim. In English, Mathematics, and Latin. Has O.T.C. "A" Certificate. Grandfather and Greatgrandfather both Deacons of Gardeners.
WM. J. STEWART (21), 6 Queen's Park, Avenue, Glasgow,	Student. No Scholarship or Bursary	Robert Stewart, Papermaker, Cordiners,	Has full higher leaving Certificate. Distinction Certificates in English and Latin. Father's circumstances insufficient.

It was unanimously agreed to recommend that John Millar be presented to the Bursary, and that the cases of David M. Harper and Wm. J. Stewart be remitted to a Sub-

Committee, consisting of the Platform and Messrs. Logie and Currie for consideration and report, as applications under the Buchanan Bequest⁵⁹.

Applicants in October 1918

Searcy Bursary

As no applications had been received, it was agreed to carry it forward to the following year⁶⁰.

At a meeting of the Education Committee on 22nd October 1918, the Clerk reported that there was only one applicant for the Searcy Bursary. Ian S. MacGillivray, a pupil of Glasgow Academy, having the Higher Leaving Certificate, and having passed the University Preliminary Examination desired to take the B.Sc. Degree at Glasgow University. The cost of the ensuing Session's study, including season ticket would be £31 12s. 1d. The application was supported by Visitor George F. Paisley, of the Incorporation of Maltmen, to which the applicant's deceased father had belonged.

The Meeting unanimously agreed to award the Bursary to Mr. MacGillivray for the usual term of three years at £15 15/- per annum⁶¹.

Applicants in January 1920

Howison and Gilchrist Bursary

Results of the Competition held last June, from the University of Glasgow and the results were as follows:

Maximum 800. Total Marks.	Place taken in Examination	Name.	Bursary Awarded.
621	1 st	Malachy Gallagher	Glasgow City Educational Bursary. £25 for 4 years.
612	2 nd	Ian P. Logan	Patrick Bursary. £32 for 4 years.
586	3 rd	Francis A. MacPhilips	None-Did not matriculate
549	4 th	James McKean	—
547	5 th	Margaret S. Dickson	—
545	6 th	Alex Herd	—

The Committee recommended James McKean for the Bursary as the first and second had received Bursaries of a higher value and the third highest had not matriculated⁶².

Applicants in July 1923

Howison and Gilchrist Bursary

⁵⁹ Trades House, Education Committee Minutes, 1st November 1914.

⁶⁰ Trades House, Education Committee Minutes, 21st October 1917.

⁶¹ Trades House, Education Committee Minutes, 22nd October 1918.

⁶² Trades House, Education Committee Minutes, 15th January 1920.

James B. Johnstone was presented to the Howison and Gilchrist Bursary as having received 594 out of 800 marks, and taken fifty-second place in the General Bursary Competition out of 394 candidates, and seventh place among the candidates entered for the Examination, the other six candidates having been awarded or recommended for other Bursaries of equal or greater value⁶³.

From 1924 onwards applicants for the Searcy Bursary were recorded along with the rest of the Bursary and Scholarship applications.

THE BUCHANAN BEQUEST

James Buchanan's Biography



James Buchanan was born on 27th June 1784, his father was Alexander Buchanan and his mother was called Jean Robertson⁶⁴. He started off life as a blacksmith in Glasgow before moving into merchandising and having interests in Jamaica. In 1800 he moved to St George's, Grenada in the West Indies in connection with the firm of Dennistoun, Buchanan, and Co, of which house he afterwards became a partner. Here he made a large fortune, and afterwards came home to Scotland, where he resided for a long period in retirement⁶⁵.

There is no record that James Buchanan ever owned slaves although his role involved profiteering from commerce related to chattel slavery. As a junior worker in Grenada, his role might have included managing the store and conducting business with resident slave plantation owners and managers (as well as supervising enslaved workers connected with the store). After a seven-year training period under Wilson in Grenada, James Buchanan became the firm's managing partner in Kingston, Jamaica and Rio De Janeiro, Brazil (also a slave-owning society). In a more senior commercial role, he might have been responsible for financial business including the management of the firm's activities including the loaning of mortgages to resident slave-owners. After his return to Scotland in 1816, Dennistoun, Buchanan & Co.'s minute books confirm he was still involved in the company's trading activities as late as October 1825⁶⁶.

James married Jane Jack of Gorbals, Glasgow on 16th July 1817⁶⁷.

⁶³ Trades House, Education Committee Minutes, 30th July 1923.

⁶⁴ National Records of Scotland, 27/06/1784 James Buchanan (O.P.R. Births 644/1 333 Glasgow) Page 333 of 470.

⁶⁵ British Newspaper Archive, York Herald, Saturday 09 January 1858, p 11.

⁶⁶ British Newspaper Archive, York Herald, Saturday 09 January 1858, p 11.

⁶⁷ www.scotlandpeople.org, 16/07/1817, Jane Jack (O.P.R. Marriages 644/2 30 186 Gorbals) Page 186 of 216.

James Buchanan subsequently accumulated a major portfolio of shares and investments in commerce and industry, including Scottish and English railways and American banks and insurance companies. He also acquired urban property in Glasgow and a luxurious home in 47 Moray Place in Edinburgh's New Town. Upon his death on 21st December 1857⁶⁸, Buchanan had a personal fortune of over £124,000 (and more in heritable property). Buchanan spent sixteen years in the West Indies (seven in Grenada, nine in Jamaica and Brazil), and then about forty-two years in Edinburgh investing the money he had made in commerce, land and industry across Scotland, England and America. His wealth at the time of his death was therefore derived from multiple sources. At the very least, however, the initial accumulation of capital was probably acquired in the West Indies and Brazil (although there are no extant records documenting how much wealth he accumulated during these years) which facilitated later profitable investments, some of which became the Ewing/Buchanan bequest approximately fifty-two years after his death⁶⁹.

Jane Buchanan (nee Jack)



Jane Buchanan (Nee Jack)
© Trades House of Glasgow

Jane Buchanan was born about 1798 and she outlived her husband by 26 years when she died in her home at 49 Moray Place, Edinburgh of Gastric Catarrh and Biliary Colic on 11th June 1883 at the age of 85 years⁷⁰

She contributed liberally towards the construction and support of drinking troughs for animals in London and elsewhere and founded and supported a school in Swatow in China, in which 20 girls received a Christian education. In 1880 she presented £1000 to the University of Edinburgh for the foundation scholarship in midwifery and gynaecology.

She was a regular worshipper at Cuthbert's Church. Her remains were laid beside the mausoleum in the Dean Cemetery, which she erected to the memory of her

husband⁷¹.

Buchanan Monument

Sadly Mrs Buchanan did not leave any money for the upkeep of his monument and in February 1913 it was in need of repair and this was brought to the attention of the Trades House and the Merchants House by the Buchanan Trust as both had gained from £10,000 being left to both institutions. The Buchanan Trust were unable to assist in the payment of the repairs due to the scheme under which they had been set up.

The Trades House agreed to pay £5 towards the repair on condition that the Merchants House did the same. The cost of the repair was £10⁷². On 6th May 1913, the House met once again, and the Convener reported that the Late James Buchanan's Monument would cost more than had been reported at the last meeting. Mr. Ninian McWhannell, Architect, had visited the Cemetery and had made a minute inspection of the Monument. He was of opinion that the cost of repair would probably

⁶⁸ www.scotlandspeople.org, 1857, James Buchanan (Statutory Records Deaths 685/1 518).

⁶⁹ British Newspaper Archive, York Herald, Saturday 09 January 1858, p 11.

⁷⁰ www.scotlandspeople.org, 1883, Jane Buchanan (Statutory Records Deaths 685/1 657).

⁷¹ British Newspaper Archive - Edinburgh Evening News - Wednesday 13 June 1883, p2.

⁷² Trades House, Finance Committee Minutes, 3rd February 1913.

amount to £25 or £30. It was agreed that the House would pay half if the Merchant's House would pay the other half⁷³.

Three years later the saga of the Buchanan Monument had still not been resolved and a letter was sent from the Merchants House concerning the poor state of the monument. It outlined the following facts:

1. Sir Thomas Mason had made a careful examination of the Monument and it was his view that it would cost about £150 to make a really satisfactory repair.
2. The expenditure of £30 (which was the figure suggested before) would be quite ineffectual.
3. He also reported that the stone which the monument was made from, had not stood well and even if the repair is carried out, it will require future repairs from time to time.
4. It was also noted that the Monument stood on an unusually large piece of ground and that Mrs Buchanan is buried in a portion of it, but it was otherwise unoccupied.
5. Sir Thomas suggested that this ground was now very valuable and by selling some of it to the Cemetery Company, a fund could be set up to pay for the present repairs and also provision could be made for future repairs.

It was agreed to remit the whole question to the Finance Committee⁷⁴.

In September 1916, another letter had been received from the Merchants House suggesting that a Committee should be appointed to consult with the Merchants House and the Governors of the Buchanan Institution to consider proposals for having the Monument repaired⁷⁵. The House met again on 7th November 1916 and the Platform reported that they had met with the Merchants House and the Buchanan Institution where Sir Thomas Mason reported that the cost of restoration would not fall short of £500. The House unanimously agreed to pay half on the understanding that the Merchants House would pay the other half⁷⁶.

At a meeting of the House on 1st October 1917, it was reported that, acting in cooperation with Sir Thomas Mason, the repairs and renovation to James Buchanan's Monument were complete. Particular attention had been paid to the bust and marble panel on the front of the vault and the sculptor had been successful in retaining the good lines designed by the original artist. The total cost amounted to £125 15s., which would be paid equally by the Trades House and the Merchants House. The key of the small gate to the Monument was in the possession of Late Collector Jackson Millar⁷⁷.

The Buchanan Memorial Window in Glasgow Cathedral

In May 1931, the Trades House received a letter from the Session Clerk of Glasgow Cathedral regarding a stained-glass window erected to the memory of Mr. and Mrs. James Buchanan in the Cathedral. The Kirk Session wished to remove the Buchanan window which was not in a good state and to replace it with one to the memory of a Glasgow gentleman who had left a sum of money for that purpose and it would take the place of the one erected to Mr. and Mrs Buchanan⁷⁸. In May 1931, the Finance Committee met once again and discussed the question of the Buchanan Memorial

⁷³ Trades House, Finance Committee Minutes, 6th May 1913.

⁷⁴ Trades House Committee, 31st May 1916.

⁷⁵ Trades House Minutes, 26th September 1916.

⁷⁶ Trades House Minutes, 7th November 1916.

⁷⁷ Trades House Minutes, 1st October 1917.

⁷⁸ Trades House, Finance Committee Minutes, 13th May 1931.

Window in the Cathedral. The Clerk had ascertained that the window had been erected by Mrs James Buchanan, but no funds had been left by her for its maintenance. It was agreed that the Trades House would write, indicating that the deprecate the removal of the window they did not propose to raise any objection provided an inscription indicating that the new window takes the place of that erected to the memory of Mr. Buchanan appears on the new window, and not merely on a tablet affixed beneath it⁷⁹. It took the Cathedral a good few years before they were ready to act on the Buchanan Memorial Window. In January 1936, the Platform considered a letter from the Session Clerk which indicated that the Window was in a poor state of repair and that they wished to put up a window to the memory of the Mowatt family. The proposal was agreed to if a suitable inscription was put at the bottom of the window⁸⁰.

The danger of having monuments raised to the memory of a loved one is fraught with danger unless a considerable sum is left for their maintenance.

Buchanan Street in Glasgow is not named after this James Buchanan but is named after an Andrew Buchanan.

James Buchanan's Legacies

Two of James Buchanan's best-known legacies was as the founder of the Buchanan Institution (established in 1859) in the former Greenhead House at 47 Greenhead Street in Bridgeton, to provide education and industrial training for the city's destitute boys, it later became Greenview Special School. The other legacy was the Buchanan Trust which gave scholarships to the children of the 14 Incorporations. His painting still hangs in the Trades Hall, but his lower legs were cut off as the paintings were too large for the wall.

Buchanan Bequest

Mr. James Buchanan, by a Codicil to his Settlement, dated 17th May, 1857, bequeathed £10,000 to the Trades' House in the following terms:- "*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.*"⁸¹

In April 1885 the Education Committee formed a Sub-Committee to consider Scholarships and to report on the Buchanan Bequest as it had become operable⁸² This Scholarship was to become a great boon to many young men and women who wished to further their education and countless scholars gained from his generous benevolence. The remains of James Buchanan's legacy which is still managed by the Trades House of Glasgow, continues to help students and apprentices for educational purposes today.

The Bequest that the Trades House received was occasionally challenged by others wishing to gain from James Buchanan's legacy and one such example happened in February 1896 when the Finance Committee of the Trades House received a letter dated 27th December 1895 from Mr. John Young, Secretary of the Glasgow and West

⁷⁹ Trades House, Finance Committee Minutes, 31st July 1931.

⁸⁰ Trades House, Platform Committee Minutes, 15th January 1936.

⁸¹ British Newspaper Archive - York Herald - Saturday 09 January 1858, p 11).

⁸² Trades House of Glasgow, Education Committee Minutes, 24th April 1885.

of Scotland Technical College, was read, drawing attention of the House to the claims of that Institution for assistance under any scheme which the House might prepare for administering the fund of the Buchanan Bequest.

After considering the letter, it was unanimously agreed to remit to the Platform, along with Mr. W. R Copland, to ascertain the terms of the Bequest, the powers of the House under the bequest, and all other particulars bearing on the question, and to report to a future meeting⁸³.

The 1896 – 97 Report to the Trades' House from the Directors of the Buchanan Institution is listed below:

TRADES' HOUSE OF GLASGOW.

Harry Lumsden M.A.B.L
Clerk

Chambers,
105 WEST GEORGE STREET,
GLASGOW,
24th September, 1898.

Dear Sir,

I annex Excerpt from a Codicil to the Settlement of the late, JAMES BUCHANAN, who bequeathed a sum of £10,000 to the Trades' House, the revenue of which should be used for educational purposes of the nature explained therein.

I shall be glad to receive applications for grants under this bequest from sons of Members of your Incorporation who are recommended by the Deacon, Visitor, or Director of Education (if any) as deserving of such help.

Each Applicant should state his name, residence, place of education, present occupation and income; the occupation he intends following, and for what educational purpose assistance is desired; his father's name, occupation, and Incorporation; and any further particulars bearing on the application.

Applications should be lodged with me not later than 1st November next.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

Clerk.

EXCERPT REFERRED TO.

*" 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*

⁸³ Trades House of Glasgow, Finance Committee Minutes, 10th February 1896
© Trades House of Glasgow

*" 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."*⁸⁴

First Buchanan Application and Preparing a Scheme to operate the Bursary

At a meeting of the Education Committee in December 1898 the Committee were expecting to examine the application for grants from the various Incorporations, but they were to be disappointed as several Incorporations had not replied. The Committee agreed to extend the date to receive applications to the first week in December to enable more Incorporations to submit applications.

The Clerk stated that the Fund consisted of a sum of £9,000 (legacy-duty of. £1,000 having been paid to Government) and £3,615 19s. 7d. of accumulated revenue-in all, £12,615 19s. 7d.

The Committee then discussed the terms of the bequest and the advisability of drawing up a scheme for its administration. They unanimously agreed to recommend to the House: -

- 1 That £10,000 be considered as the capital of the bequest, and that the accumulated revenue of £2,615 19s. 7d. remaining after that sum is laid aside be left over to be appropriated in meeting emergencies, should grants in excess of the annual income at any time be made.
- 2 That the case of each individual applicant be considered on its own merits, both as regards the question whether or not a grant should be made, and what the amount of the grant should be.
- 3 That meantime neither a maximum nor a minimum amount of grant should be determined upon until a scheme has been in operation long enough to afford sufficient experience to settle such a question.
- 4 That a memorial for the opinion of Counsel be prepared by the Clerk, submitted to the Platform for adjustment, and afterwards brought before the Committee for final approval; that the queries to be put to Counsel should, so far as possible, exhaust all questions which occur to the Committee with regard to the proper administration of the bequest, and that there should be submitted to Counsel at the same time a draft scheme for approval and suggestion⁸⁵.

At a meeting of the Education Committee in January 1899, the draft scheme for the management of running the Buchanan Bequest was once again considered. The Platform of the House had previously discussed a Memorial which had been prepared by the Clerk for the opinion of Counsel. The Committee then discussed the points from the Platform and other thoughts from the Committee to be submitted to Counsel. The chosen Counsel was determined to be the Solicitor-General, Q.C., and Mr. Alexander Ure, Q.C., M.P.⁸⁶

BUCHANAN BEQUEST QUESTIONS FOR THE OPINION OF COUNSEL.

The following questions are respectfully submitted for opinion: -

⁸⁴ Minutes of the Trades House, 16th September 1898.

⁸⁵ Trades House of Glasgow, Education Committee Minutes, 22nd November 1898.

⁸⁶ Trades House of Glasgow, Education Committee Minutes, 17th January 1899.

1. Does the Bequest extend only to Sons of Representatives who sit, or have sat, in the Trades' House, or to Sons. of Members of the Fourteen Incorporations, or, to Sons of Burgesses of the Craft Rank without regard to whether they are Members of an Incorporation or not?
2. Do the purposes of the Bequest extend to ordinary education in Secondary and Evening Schools and Universities, as well as to Technical Education and Practical Training, say in workshops?
3. In voting Grants to successful Applicants, might some of these, particularly or only for technical, engineering, and science students, include a sum for their maintenance, as well as for fees, books, and instruments?
4. Can a Grant be given to a son in order to pay a Premium to enable him to become an apprentice in the Merchant Service, or an apprentice Civil or Practical Engineer, etc.?
5. Can a Grant be given from the Funds
 - a. to an Educational Institution whose operations are not directly confined to the Sons of Decayed Members of the Trades' House, or
 - b. to one or other of the Fourteen Incorporations to be expended at their discretion in the manner pointed out by the Testator?
6. Should all accumulated revenue be treated in the same manner as the capital of the Bequest, and held entirely separate from the Funds of the House, so that any interest on same will be credited to the Bequest in the same way as interest derived from the Capital?
7. The administration of the Bequest will be under the control of the House. Should a reasonable sum to cover the expenses of the general management of the Bequest be credited to the House and debited the Bequest Fund, so that these expenses will be paid by the Bequest, in the same manner as ordinary outlays?⁸⁷

The Education Committee met in March 1899 where the answers from The Clerk read the answers from the Solicitor-General and Mr. Alexander Ure, Q.C., M.P., were received concerning the queries about the Buchanan Bequest. The meeting asked the Clerk to have the scheme printed and sent to the Clerks of the 14 Incorporations along with application forms and to inform them that applications should be submitted not later than the 15th August each year.

The Clerk was asked to communicate with the outstanding applicants to determine if their financial circumstances had altered and this would allow the Committee to determine if Grants should be given in 1899 or held over to the following year.

COUNSELS' REPLIES TO QUESTIONS SUBMITTED FOR OPINION.

1. We are of opinion that, on a fair construction of the terms of the Bequest, it is not confined to Sons of Representatives who sit, or have sat, in the Trades' House, but extends to Sons of Members of the Fourteen Incorporations, and not to Sons of Burgesses of the Craft Rank, who are not Members of any Incorporation.
2. We answer this query in the affirmative.
3. We think the grant made in any given case ought not to include a sum expressly devoted to the maintenance of the beneficiary. At the same time we consider that the discretionary powers conferred by the Truster on the administrators of his County are so wide as to warrant them, in any case where they are satisfied need exists, in bestowing an allowance somewhat larger than would be necessary to defray purely educational expenses.

⁸⁷ Trades House of Glasgow, Education Committee Minutes, 17th January 1899.
© Trades House of Glasgow

4. We think grants may be given to enable Sons of Decayed Members to become apprentice Engineers, but not to become apprentices in the Merchant Service.
5. We answer this query in the negative. The administrators selected by the Truster cannot delegate their powers, although they may, we think, inform themselves in any given case, of the views entertained by any of the Fourteen Incorporations as a guide in the exercise of their own discretion.
6. We are of opinion that all accumulated revenue ought to be held entirely separate from the funds of the House, and any interest derived therefrom must be credited to the Bequest.
7. Yes, we think so.

The opinion of
(Signed)

CHARLES SCOTT DICKSON.
ALEXANDER URE.

EDINBURGH, 14th February 1899⁸⁸.

In June 1899, the Finance Committee started the formal process of separating the funds of the Buchanan Bequest from the funds of the Trades' House so that any interest gained by the Bequest was credited to the Bequest. It was agreed that the sum of £3827 3s. 5d., which was the accumulated revenue at that time, be, at the end of the financial year, credited to the Bequest in the balance sheet by writing or paying over the following investments and deposits :-

Loan over subjects, Harvey Street and Baltic Street Bridgeton,	£1000 0s 0d
Loan over subjects, Springfield Road and Lily Street,	£900 0s 0d
Loan over subjects, Hayfield Street and McNeil Street,	£800 0s 0d
Deposit Receipts of the Union Bank of Scotland, Limited,	£1000 0s 0d
Sum to be lodged in a special Account Current to be titled	<u>£127 3s 5d</u>
" Buchanan Bequest,"	<u>£3827 3s 5d</u>

£1000 of the above sum was carried to Capital Account, and £2827 3s. 5d. to Accumulated Revenue Account of the Bequest⁸⁹.

In September 1899 the Education Committee considered the applications for the Buchanan Bequest and the following grants were recommended:

Buchanan Bequest		
Name	Occupation to be followed	Grant
William Templeton	Doctor of Medicine	£10 0 0
James Brown	Commission Agent	£1 1 0
Henry Macfarlane	Joiner	£1 12 0
William Ray	Marine Engineer	£1 5 0
David R. Galloway	Electrical Engineer	£12 12 0
William Hugh Taylor	Metallurgist,	£3 0 0
Thomas R. Brownlie	Commercial	£2 6 0
Robert Short	Building Trade	£3 0 0
James S. Mackintosh	Law	£10 0 0
Robert Austin	Dental Surgeon	£12 12 0

⁸⁸ Trades House of Glasgow, Education Committee Minutes, 13th March 1899.

⁸⁹ Trades House of Glasgow, Finance Committee Minutes, 21st June 1899.

Alexander Mackie	Electro-plater and Bronzer	£1 15 0
Alexander Smith Guthrie	Draughtsman	£5 10 6
George Caldwell Wilson	Analytical Chemist	£6 12 0

The applications of David R. Galloway and Robert Austin were remitted to the Platform, in order that they might meet with those applicants personally, and decide, after hearing further particulars, whether they should be allowed Grants from the Bequest, and if so how much, the total Grant in each case not to exceed £12 12s⁹⁰.

For a list of the applications details, please see the details in the booklet:
<file:///E:/Trades%20House%20Scholarships/Pensions%20and%20Scholarships%20~%201877%20%20to%201946%20Book.pdf>

The Collector's Account for 1888/89 show the following recipients of the Buchanan Bequest:

BUCHANAN BEQUEST BURSARIES.

NAME.	Amount of Yearly Grant.	First Quarter's Payment.
Cauvin S. Alston	£2 15 0	£0 13 9
George McConnachie	£1 9 0	£14 6 (half-year.)
Thomas A. C. Taylor	£12 12 0	£3 3 0
David S. Brunton	£10 10 0	£2 12 6
Arthur A. Rennie	£6 0 0	£1 10 0
James McNicol	£3 0 0	£15 0 0
Robert Ross Anderson	£3 0 0	£15 0 0
James R. McAllister	£5 4 9	£1 6 2
Robert Finlay	£3 0 0	£0 15 0
John D. Morrison	£3 0 0	£0 15 0
Walter D. Cherry	£3 0 0	£0 15 0
John Paterson	£3 0 0	£0 15 0
Jardine Bell Whyte	£8 0 0	£2 0 0
Robert Sutherland	£3 15 0	£0 18 9
John R. Thomson	£5 0 0	£1 5 0
John W. B. McCallum	£6 6 0	£1 11 6
Alexander D. Hutcheon	£3 5 0	£0 16 3
John A. Grossart	<u>£5 0 0</u>	<u>£1 5 0</u>
	<u>£87 16 9</u>	<u>£22 6 5⁹¹</u>

In November 1899, the Education Committee met to consider bursaries. At that time they received a letter from the Clerk of the Incorporation of Bakers informing the meeting that George P. Granger who had recently been awarded a Searcy Bursary, had been awarded a Hutchesons' Trust Bursary of greater value and intimating that he was giving up the Searcy Bursary. Mr Walter Henderson was awarded the £18 per annum Searcy Bursary in his stead.

The meeting then considered a list of applicants for the Buchanan Bequest and recommended the following grants:

Name.	Occupation to be followed.	Amount of Grant
Evan D. Smith	Architect	£4 16s 0d

⁹⁰ Trades House of Glasgow, Education Committee Minutes, 13th September 1899.

⁹¹ Trades House of Glasgow, Collector's Accounts, 1888/89.

Fred M. Renison
Robert Brash

C.A.
Civil Service or Engineering

£2 5s 0d

The application of Robert Brash was remitted to the Platform to make further inquiries and consider more fully, with full powers, if they thought the applicant deserving, to make a grant for the year only, but not exceeding £12 12s⁹². Subsequently, a letter was received from Robert Brash withdrawing as an applicant as he had received a grant from Queen's College, Galway for £20⁹³.

A request from the Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College was received in March 1900 asking that a proportion of the Buchanan Bequest be transferred to the College and this would allow the House to have a number of free admissions to the College each year. Based on the advice given by Counsel, the Education Committee had to reject the request as they were not empowered to disburse funds to Educational establishments⁹⁴.

In September 1900, the following grants were recommended by the Education Committee from the funds of the Buchanan Bequest:

RENEWALS.

Name.	Occupation to be followed.	Amount of Grant.
J. R. Thomson	Law	£5 0 0
E. D. Smith	Architect,	£5 0 0
J. B. Whyte	Marine Engineer	£7 10 0
C. S. Alston	Mining	£2 15 0
A. A. Rennie	C.A.	£5 0 0
W. Templeton	Doctor of Medicine	£10 0 0
T. A. C. Taylor	Engineering Science	£10 0 0
J. R. McAllister	Architect	£5 5 0
R. R. Anderson	Joiner	£2 0 0
T. B. Brownlie	Commercial	£3 3 0
R. Short	Building Trade	£2 15 0
J. S. Mackintosh	Law	£8 8 0
R. Sutherland	Engineer	£3 11 0
A. D. Hutcheson	Engineer	£4 0 0
J. A. Grosart	Chemist	£5 0 0
T. W. H. McCallum	Engineering	£6 6 0
R. Austin	Dental Surgeon	£12 12 0
A. S. Guthrie	Draughtsman	£5 5 0
T. Macdonald	Analytical Chemist	£5 0 0
G. C. Wilson	Analytical Chemist	£4 7 0
		<u>£112 17 0</u>

NEW GRANTS.

Name.	Occupation to be followed.	Amount of Grant.
D. M. Harley	Writer	£5 0 0
J. M. Wright	Ministry	£10 10 0
F. G. Cromar	Teacher	£5 5 0
H. Currie	Compositor	£2 2 0
J. Leechman	Engineering	£2 2 2
J. R. Peden	Chemist	£5 5 0

⁹² Trades House, Education Committee Minutes, 7th November 1899.

⁹³ Trades House, Sub-Education Committee Minutes, 12th February 1900.

⁹⁴ Trades House, Education Committee Minutes, 11th April 1900.

J. Tweedale	Wholesale Warehouseman	£2 3 0
R. Stewart	Mechanical Engineer	£8 3 6
J. W. S. Finlay	Engineer	£2 13 6
A. Dobbie	Cotton Manufacturer	£5 5 0
A. Buchanan	Excise or Customs	£5 10 0
Alex. B. Taylor	Electrician	£5 0 0
B. M. Martin	Engineer	£1 1 0
A. Cleland	Plumber and Sanitary Engineer	£1 0 0
J. Cleland	Warehouseman	£1 0 0
Arch. B. Taylor	Engineering	£8 10 0
A. Smith	Ministry	£10 0 0
G. P. B. Reid	Chemistry	£2 5 0
J. M. Scott	Teacher	£10 0 0
R. Brash	Civil Engineering	£10 0 0
D. R. Anderson	Journalism	£10 0 0
S. C. Monteith	Cabinetmaker	£1 1 0
A. W. Gardner	Engineering	£15 15 0
R. Bryce	Electrical Engineering	£5 0 0
J. J. Mackie	Joiner	£10 4 0
J. C. McGregor	Teacher	£15 0 0
W. Wood	Engineer	<u>£5 10 0</u>
		<u>£165 0 0</u>

Following the discussion on the awardees, the Committee discussed applications for renewal from D. S. Brunton and F. M. Renison and C. D. Whyte and J. D. Brown for new grants and remitted these to the Platform for further consideration⁹⁵. At the end of September, the Platform met and considered the application for grants from D. S. Brunton, and also an application from Andrew Miller (Incorporation of Maltmen). The meeting recommended the following Grants:

Name.	Occupation.	
D. S. Brunton	Teacher	£10 0 0
F. M. Renison	Accountant	£2 10 0
Andrew Miller	Engineer's Clerk	£2 0 0

Care and consideration of the bursar was always in the forefront of the minds of the Education Committee and it was agreed to alter the four times a year payments to twice yearly to avoid those working having to take time off work. It was also proposed to alter the dates of payments from 1st September to 1st October due to the Trades' House financial year running from the Deacon's Choosing Day⁹⁶.

At a meeting of the Finance Committee in July 1900, it was unanimously recommended, after due consideration, that a sum of £35 be debited annually against the Buchanan Bequest and credited to the House, as the cost of administering the scheme⁹⁷.

In early November 1900, an application for a grant from the Buchanan Bequest was made by Mr. John Henderson to enable him to obtain a technical education to further his career as a mechanical electrician. After due consideration a grant of £2 2s was recommended⁹⁸.

⁹⁵ Trades House, Education Committee Minutes, 4th September 1900.

⁹⁶ Trades House, Education Committee Minutes, 28th September 1900.

⁹⁷ Trades House, Finance Committee Minutes, 4th July 1900.

⁹⁸ Trades House, Education Committee Minutes, 6th November 1900.

The Meeting then proceeded to consider the Applications for Grants from the Bequest when the following Grants were recommended: -

Second Year

Name.	Occupation to be followed.	Amount of Grant.
David McGaw Harley	Commercial	£5 0 0
John Miller Wright	Ministry	£10 10 0
Fred. Gordon Cromar	Teacher	£5 5 0
Hamilton Currie	Reporter	£5 0 0
John Leechman	Engineer	£2 2 0
John Riddell Peden	Chemist	£5 0 0
Robert Stewart	Mechanical Engineer	£2 0 0
John W. S. Findlay	Engineer and Electrician,	£4 5 0
Alexander Dobbie	Manufacturer	£2 7 0
Andrew Miller	Engineer's Clerk	£2 0 0
John Henderson	Electrician	£4 10 0
Alexander Buchanan	Excise or Customs	£2 0 0
Alex. Boyd Taylor	Textile Manufacturer	£5 0 0
Bowman M. Martin	Engineer	£1 0 0
John McNaught Scott	Teacher	£10 0 0
Robert Brash	Civil Engineering	£10 0 0
David R. Anderson	Journalism	£10 0 0
Robert Bryce	Land Agent	£5 0 0
James J. Mackie	Joiner	£1 10 0
James C. McGregor	Writer	£10 0 0
William Wood	Engineer	£6 5 0
		<u>£108 14 0</u>

Third Year

Name.	Occupation to be followed.	Amount of Grant.
Evan Douglas Smith	Architect	£5 0 0
Cauvin S. Alston	Mining	£3 0 0
Arthur A. Rennie	C.A.	£5 0 0
William Templeton	Doctor of Medicine	£10 0 0
James R. McAllister	Architect	£6 3 6
Robert R. Anderson	Joiner	£1 5 0
Thomas B. Brownlie	Commercial	£4 2 0
Jardine B. Whyte	Marine Engineer	£8 0 0
Robert Short	Building Trade	£2 15 0
James S. Macintosh	Law	£8 8 0
John R. Thomson	Law	£6 6 0
Robert Sutherland	Engineer	£3 10 0
Alex. D. Hutcheon	Engineer	£4 0 0
Robert Austin	Dental Surgeon	£12 12 0
Alex. S. Guthrie	Draughtsman	£5 0 0
Thomas MacDonald	Analytical Chemist,	£6 0 0
George C. Wilson	Analytical Chemist	£4 10 6
		<u>£95 12 0</u>

Fourth Year

Name.	Occupation to be followed.	Amount of Grant.
David S. Brunton	Teacher	£10 0
Thomas A. C. Taylor		£5 0 0

	Engineering Science	<u>£15 0 0</u>
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New Grants

Name.	Occupation to be followed.	Amount of Grant.
James H. Herriot	Decorative Painter	£2 11 0
Harold Wellwood	Civil Service	£10 0 0
William Taylor	Medical	£10 0 0
William Currie, Jun.	Plumber and Electrician	£3 0 0
James D. Walker	Undecided	£4 4 0
Robert M. Crawford	Clerk	£1 5 0
George A. Morison	Insurance Clerk	£3 10 0
Gilbert Dodd	Metallurgical Chemist	£2 10 0
C. Drummond Whyte	Analytical Chemist	£10 0 0
John B. Ross	Civil Service and Church Organist	£6 10 0
Frank Livingstone	Engineer	£1 0 0
John Livingstone	Brass Finisher	£1 0 0
Thomas S. Bowman	Architect	£4 10 0
Alfred Hutcheon	Engineer	£2 0 0
Andrew Stevenson	Art Decorator	£5 0 0
Maurice Stevenson	Civil Service	£1 0 0
Thomas B. Wood	Engineer	<u>£6 15 0</u>
		<u>£74 15 8</u>

The Grants recommended to Harold Wellwood and William Taylor were voted subject to the Platform being satisfied with various points, after making further enquiries.

In 1901 the Clerk reported that the Scheme had been advertised solely by supplying the Clerks, at the expense of the Bequest Fund, with printed Circulars for distribution amongst their members, and that no advertisement had been inserted in the newspapers. The Committee agreed with this action but suggested that periodical inserts in the press would be advantageous⁹⁹.

At a meeting of the Platform in mid-September 1901 discussed a request concerning the case of a lad, Martin (16), the son of a deceased Pensioner of the Incorporation of Tailors who wished to learn foreign languages at a cost of about £1 1s per year. As this was an emergency case the meeting agreed to award the amount after seeing the lad personally¹⁰⁰.

From August 1901, the applications for the Buchanan Bequest are shown in tabular form in the minutes of the Trades House in a similar manner as the other applications for Scholarships and these give a great deal more information than in the past¹⁰¹.

In September 1902, the Trades' House received an application from the Athenium asking if there was no obstacle to the Buchanan Bequest surplus revenue might be given to the Athenium to promote Commercial Education. The matter was directed to the Finance Committee who would have to say no to the request as it was against the donor's instructions¹⁰².

⁹⁹ Trades House, Education Committee Minutes, 6th September 1901.

¹⁰⁰ Trades House, Platform Committee Minutes, 17th September 1901

¹⁰¹ Trades House, Buchanan Bequest Applications, August 1901.

¹⁰² Trades House Minutes. 25th September 1902.

Appeals were not unheard of and in October 1904, a letter was received from Mr. Ross, Cheshire, on behalf of his two sons Alexander and Archibald whose applications for grants had been declined at the last meeting, asking that they be reconsidered. The meeting did not reconsider the applications¹⁰³.

At a meeting of the House in May 1906, the Incorporation of Cordiners suggested that the Buchanan Bequest should be extended to include daughters of members of Incorporations as well as sons of members. This was sent to the Education Committee to consider¹⁰⁴. This was the first time that such an idea had been proposed, possibly because the terms of the Bequest indicated that it was for BOYS and no mention had been made to include girls.

The Education Committee met shortly after the House meeting and one of the items under discussion was the request from the Incorporation of Cordiners to have daughters included in the Buchanan Bequest. The Clerk reported the following:

This Bequest of £10,000 was paid over to the House in the year 1884 on the death of the trustee's widow. The amount received was £9,000, £1,000 being payable to the Government as Legacy Duty.

No scheme was formulated by the House, however, until the year 1899. By that time the accumulated revenue amounted to £3,615 19s. 7d. Under the scheme drawn up by the Clerk and revised and approved by the Solicitor General of the time (Mr. Scott Dickson), and Mr. Alexander Ure, grants have been given annually to sons of decayed Members of the Incorporations.

It took some years before the scheme was in full operation as will be seen from the following statement of surplus revenue;-

1899	£185 1 11
1900	£218 2 11
1901	£75 19 3
1902	£114 7 2
1903	£115 7 11
1904	£55 17 2
1905	£45 18 10

The surplus for 1906 was probably about £100.

The grants hitherto given have never exceeded the actual sums required by each applicant for fees, instruments, tools, books, and other necessary outlays. In a few instances a sum had been allowed for maintenance, such an allowance being in accordance with the purposes of the Bequest, in the view of Mr. Scott Dickson and Mr. Ure. Allowances for maintenance are not granted unless specially asked for and under very exceptional circumstances.

While the scheme in operation had not hitherto taken up all the available revenue, the spread of technical education was likely in the future to bring about greater expenditure by reason of an increase in the number and the amount of the grants.

¹⁰³ Trades House, Education Committee Minutes, 24th October 1904.

¹⁰⁴ Trades House, Education Committee Minutes, 18th May 1906.

There have been very few applications or enquiries on behalf of daughters, probably not more than half a dozen during the seven years the scheme had been in operation. On the other hand, the cost of obtaining legal authority to extend the Bequest to daughters would be very considerable whether the Trustees proceeded by an application to the Court of Session or by a Provisional Order.

The Court would institute an inquiry as to how far the requirements of sons had been exhausted hitherto and would probably extend the Bequest to daughters only to the extent of the surplus remaining in each year.

If the House were to extend the Bequest to daughters without the authority of the Court to an extent not exceeding this surplus in anyone year, action might be taken by a member of one of the Incorporations to have any grants so made refunded to the Trust. The risk of such legal action might no doubt be very small but would require to be kept in view in considering this question.

After consideration, the Meeting decided to recommend the House that no steps be taken in the matter meantime¹⁰⁵.

At a meeting in October 1905 of the Sub-Committee of the Education Committee, Late Deacon Stewart reported to the Clerk the result of his enquires concerning James Bruce Taylor, an applicant for a Grant from the Buchanan Bequest, he also reported that the applicant had been interviewed by the Clerk who sent a report to the Deacon Convener, Collector, Late Convener and Late Collector indicating that under new regulations of the Education Department, pupil teachers were being abolished. This meant that there was no course open to the applicant except to take a course in Higher Education and at one of the Training Colleges or University to get a Teaching certificate.

It was also reported that James Bruce Taylor had obtained all the free education available and his mother's financial circumstances were such as to make him eligible for a grant. It was agreed that he should receive a grant of £2 2s¹⁰⁶.

In January 1907, the Platform of the House met to consider a number of different points, one of which was a request from Hutchesons' Educational Trust requesting a statement of particulars regarding the Trades' House Bursaries and of the Buchanan Bursaries and also the income and how it was spent. The Committee wished the details as they were investigating the funds of various endowment Institutions in the City.

The Clerk was instructed to write to the Committee informing them that the House was not represented on their Committee and that they did not know the reason for the enquiry and that the corporate and trust funds of the Trades' House and Incorporations are administered (with a few minor exceptions) for private purposes for the benefit of members and their children. The only fund which the House administers which had a semi-public scope was the Howison and Gilchrist Bursary¹⁰⁷.

This was not to be the end of the enquiries into the funds of the Educational Endowments as the Clerk submitted a letter from the Town Clerk with an accompanying Form of Return to be made to him showing the Capital, Income and application of the Income of the various Educational Endowments that the House

¹⁰⁵ Trades House, Education Committee Minutes, 30th July 1906.

¹⁰⁶ Trades House, Sub-Committee of the Education Committee, 13th October 1906.

¹⁰⁷ Trades House, Platform Minutes, 9th January 1907.

administered. The information would be laid before the Conference of Representatives of the different Educational Institutions of the city.

The Committee felt that it would be wise to supply the information requested but that the Clerk should indicate:

1. that the recommendations of the Parliamentary Bills Committee of the Corporation in its Minute of 22nd January, 1903, were almost precisely on the lines which the Trades' House has followed in administering their Educational Endowments, and especially the funds of the Buchanan Bequest.
2. That the scheme for the administration of the Buchanan Bequest revenue was still in its infancy, and that although balances of revenue had been experienced in the past, there was no reason to expect that these balances would regularly occur when the scheme was in full operation
3. That in the event of balances generally occurring, it was the intention of the Members of the House to consider the broadening of the scheme as regards surplus revenue in order to include daughters of decayed Craftsmen for their technical education¹⁰⁸.

It is interesting to note that when asked about the Bursaries, the Platform was quick to point out that they were considering including daughters. The issue of Educational Endowments was not going to go away easily, and the Platform made the following report:

EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS. FURTHER REPORT BY THE PLATFORM COMMITTEE.

The Platform reported that the Corporation of Glasgow and various Educational bodies in the City wished to have an enquiry into the funds available for educational endowments in the city and how they could be more usefully employed.

The Town Clerk was asked to prepare a memorandum stating the matters which were to be brought before the proposed conference. The Sub-Committee on Parliamentary Bills met with the representatives from the following Educational Endowments' Boards; -

1. Hutchesons' Educational Trust-
2. The Glasgow City Educational Endowments' Board.
3. The Glasgow General Educational Endowments' Board.

It was explained to the representatives that the object of the Conference was to consider the question of the most advantageous methods of utilising the existing educational endowments of the City, and especially of these Boards. After an interchange of views, it was agreed to circulate amongst the representatives' present copies of the Memorandum prepared by the Town Clerk, and to hold another Meeting on an early day.

The Memorandum was as follows;-

MEMORANDUM.

The Corporation Committee would wish it to be clearly understood that, in asking that the question of the most advantageous methods of utilising the existing educational endowments of the city should be carefully considered by all the parties

¹⁰⁸ Trades House, Platform Minutes, 18th February 1907.
© Trades House of Glasgow

interested, they do not seek to criticise the action of the various Educational Endowment Boards who have administered the endowments under their charge in accordance with the provisions of the law.

They have in view the fact that the schemes for the administration of these endowments were issued some 18 years ago, prior to the introduction of free education, and that the changes made on the schemes in 1889, consequent upon free education being introduced, especially those relating to school bursaries, were not regarded at the time as the best or final methods of disposing of the funds.

The Corporation are impressed with the fact that a thorough, sound elementary education is now secured by our School Board system to every child, and that each child has to attend school till he has acquired a fair elementary education.

One idea which underlay the institution of school bursaries that children of 11 or 12 years of age might be taken from school unless the parents receive a consideration in respect of the child's services no longer holds good, and no doubt something has been learned by the experience of those 18 years as to the special educational requirements of the city and district. For example, it occurs to the Corporation Committee that educational funds given to parents in respect of their children's compulsory attendance at school must, in the majority of instances, be regarded as money expended rather with a philanthropic than with an educational aim. They are also inclined to think that substantial benefits would be derived from the question of the application of these funds being considered afresh, without regard to the provisions of the present schemes.

Without laying down any hard-and-fast proposals, the Committee are inclined to think that at least a portion of the educational endowments might be applied with great advantage to such objects the following:-

1 GIRLS.

Although the funds were, generally speaking, left equally for the education of boys and girls, only 89 out of 439 bursaries, in the 1901 report of the City and General Educational Endowment Boards went to girls. This tends to show that the present allocation of the funds does not suit the greater number of girls.

The city would benefit by new institutions in suitable districts of the city for training girls in domestic work and cooking, and probably also other institutions for training girls in handicraft work and technical subjects. These are the institutions which are probably most needed at present by the working classes

The funds would admit of, say, two domestic training schools of moderate size. Grants might also be given to existing institutions doing similar work at present. The Logan and Johnston School does this in the east end. A similar institution would confer a boon upon the dense industrial population in the north of the city, and another in the south side.

Everyone is convinced that the Technical College is of inestimable value to Glasgow and the West of Scotland. The large amount of subscriptions to the new building fund (£170,000) is evidence of this opinion. The time is now come when similar teaching for girls might be put on a better footing. There is a demand for girls trained in chemistry and in technical drawing for shipyards, engineering works, and architectural offices. Experience has shown that technical education worthy of

the name can only be obtained in a properly equipped institution, with expert teachers and as part of a curriculum, and it would be of undoubted advantage to the city if such education could be given either in connection with the Technical College, or separately on the lines of Allan Glen's School.

2 BOYS.

There is a need for new institutions in certain parts of the city to train lads belonging to the poorer classes in industrial occupations. The training ship, for destitute boys who come under the Industrial Schools' Act, does much good. A larger work might be done in training lads who are residing in their own homes in handicrafts, navigation, and kindred subjects. The Buchanan Institution gives an industrial training along with a general education, but what would be aimed at would be an institution, chiefly industrial, to train boys, say, of 12 years of age and upwards, who had received a fair general education in ordinary elementary schools.

There is a strong feeling that a Nautical School for training seamen and officers is greatly needed in Scotland. Money could certainly be better expended in Glasgow just now in starting or supporting such a school than in subsidising boys who are receiving the ordinary branches of a general education.

More money could be advantageously given to the Technical College, and more bursaries could be given for day students there. The bursaries for day students are few, only about half-a-dozen. These bursaries to be effective, would require to be of substantial amount.

Whatever bursaries are given for technical, art, and commercial education should be limited to apprentices, or to those who intend to follow a particular vocation and should be for the training necessary for efficiency in that vocation.

On 20th March 1903, representatives of the three above institutions again met the Parliamentary Bills Sub-Committee, when the Town Clerk reported he had circulated copies of the Memorandum amongst the different representatives. After some conversation it was remitted to a Sub-Committee of the Conference to consider and report what scheme they would propose for the utilisation of the existing educational endowments.

No report seems to have been drawn up and no formal minuted Meetings of the Parliamentary Bills Sub-Committee on Educational Endowments seem to have been held again until 14th January, 1907, when the Sub-Committee appointed on 20th March, 1903, reported that they had met on

1. 3rd October, 1906, when they had before them the remit made to consider and report on what scheme they would propose for the utilisation of the existing educational endowments, especially of those belonging to the Boards which were represented at the meeting on 20th March, 1903, and after a suggestion by the Chairman that an application should be made to Government for a Commission of Inquiry, consideration of the whole matter was continued, and in the meantime it was remitted to Councillor James Macfarlane and the Town Clerk to prepare a statement showing the funds available in connection with the existing educational endowments in the city
2. 14th January 1907, when there was submitted the Statement of Funds referred to at the previous meeting, and after consideration, it was agreed

- a. that a Conference should be convened for Monday, 28th instant, of representatives of the various educational endowments in the city to consider as to whether a representation should be made to the Secretary for Scotland urging upon him the desirability of appointing a Commission to enquire into, and report on the various funds available for educational endowments in the city, and how far these funds could be more usefully employed
- b. that Councillor W. F. Anderson should be added to the Sub-Committee appointed on 20th March, 1903, in room of the late Rev. D. E. Irons. The Sub-Committee approved.

The Conference held on Monday, 28th January 1907, has already been reported upon by the Platform (See Minutes, 12th February 1907, page 22, and Platform Minute; 18th February 1907, page 30). It may, however, be added that at the Conference, the following 12 educational Institutions and Endowments were represented, to all of which excepting the Glasgow University Court and the Glasgow Highland Society, the Trades' House elects Directors, viz. :-

1. The Glasgow School of Art.
2. The Glasgow University Court.
3. The Glasgow Highland Society.
4. The Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College.
5. The Trades' House (for Buchanan Bequest).
6. The Logan and Johnston School of Domestic Economy.
7. Hutchesons' Educational Trust.
8. Glasgow City Educational Endowments Board.
9. Glasgow General Educational Endowments Board.
10. The Marshall Trust.
11. The Haldane Trust.
12. The Buchanan Institution.

At that Meeting it was agreed: -

1. That the said representatives should report this meeting to their parent bodies, so that they might consider whether or not any change is desirable in the present scheme of administration of the funds of the respective Boards represented at this Conference; and
2. That thereafter a further Conference should be held at which the representatives of these bodies could then further discuss the whole question of the administration of the said funds, and, if any change be thought desirable, consider as to preparing a case for presentation to the Secretary for Scotland, requesting the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the whole matter.

It was further arranged that the Town Clerk should obtain from the bodies represented a statement showing, for the last completed year, the capital, income, and expenditure, etc., of their respective funds, and how the income was applied.

The next Meeting was held on 19th April 1907, when the Town Clerk submitted the Statement which he had been instructed to prepare and circulate. After discussion it was agreed to adjourn the Conference till Friday, 26th April, the Town Clerk in the interval to procure and insert in the Statement more detailed information.

On 26th April, the Conference again met when the Town Clerk submitted his amended Statement. The Statement is annexed.

The Meeting thereafter resumed consideration of the question of whether any change is desirable in the administration of the funds of the various Boards represented, and as to whether the Government should be requested to appoint a Commission to enquire into the whole matter. After a full interchange of views, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to, viz.: -

That the Government be requested to appoint a Departmental Commission to enquire into the Educational Endowments of Glasgow; and it was remitted to the following executive committee to carry that Resolution into effect, viz. :- The Lord Provost, the Deacon-Convener, Councillors W. F. Anderson, Gray, and James Macfarlane, Mr. A. M. Williams, Mr. R. S. Allan, Mr. Wm. Graham, and the Rev. Alex. Simpson¹⁰⁹.

In August 1909, the Education Committee met and discussed the proposal to extend the benefits of the Buchanan Bequest to daughters of members of the fourteen Incorporations as there was a large amount of unused revenue each year. The Clerk was asked to make enquiries to determine the cost of obtaining further powers, either by way of Provisional Order or otherwise, and to report to next Meeting¹¹⁰.

The rules concerning the Buchanan Bequest underwent another change in May 1924 when Collector Dallas moved that "*No applicant shall be deemed to be a son of a decayed member so as to be eligible for a grant if his parents are in receipt of an income exceeding £250 per annum, unless in very exceptional circumstances.*" After some discussion, the motion was carried with a vote of 17 for the motion and 12 against¹¹¹.

In June 1928, the Committee on Public Business met and discussed the Educational Endowments (Scotland) Bill and the possible effects that it could have on the Trades House and the fourteen Incorporations. The Bill gave very wide powers to Commissioners to reorganise all Educational Endowments in Scotland and in its form at the time, empowered the Commissioners to seize and divert educational funds such as those administered by the House and the Incorporations. To protect the funds, the Clerk suggested the following alterations to the Bill:

" Endowment shall not include funds bequeathed or given to any incorporation or society for the benefit of members or widows or families of members of such incorporation or society.

Educational Endowment shall not, except with the consent of the governing body, include the funds, whether capital or revenue, of any incorporation or society held or applied for the maintenance or education of the members of such incorporation or society only or the widows or children of such members."

The Clerk also reported on the correspondence that had been exchanged between the House and the Secretary for Scotland outlining the opinion of the House that the Bill did not protect the rights of the Trades House, the fourteen Incorporations or their members each of whom, on joining an Incorporation paid a membership fee and a Burgess Fine which entitled them to support from the funds which the Trades House and the fourteen Incorporations held. Fortunately, the Secretary for Scotland was able

¹⁰⁹ Trades House, Platform Minutes, 18th February 1907.

¹¹⁰ Trades House, Education Committee Minutes, 9th August 1909.

¹¹¹ Trades House Minutes, 29th May 1924.

to reassure the House that they were indeed safeguarded and indicated in detail where this was the case¹¹².

Buchanan Institution

The Trades House had three members on the Board of the Buchanan Institution and therefore they received regular reports from their Directors on the Buchanan Institution Board and the one for 1884 - 85 which gives a wonderful insight to the work of the Buchanan Institution.

BUCHANAN INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTION.

The Representatives desire to remind the House that this Institution was founded to provide educational and industrial training for destitute children, and that by the settlement of the late Mr. Buchanan, the founder, £3000 per annum was bequeathed to the Institution during the lifetime of his widow, and the residue of the estate after death. The residue was expected to have been sufficient to provide £3000 per annum in perpetuity, but owing to depreciation in the Stocks held by Mr. Buchanan and the long period that the widow survived him, the residue of the estate has been so reduced that it cannot be expected to provide over £2000 per annum.

Efficiently conducted hitherto, the Institution has proved eminently successful. Many pupils have risen to good positions - several have become clergymen; last year one graduated as M.B.C.M. and another obtained from the Board of Trade a certificate as sailing master.

The number of boys at present on the roll is 303, and while, during the year, the average number on the roll has been 288, the average daily attendance has been 245.

These boys, in addition to educational and industrial training, are supplied daily with breakfast, dinner and supper, and the total average cost per boy in attendance was £8. 0s. 1d.

In conclusion, your Reporters add: - The pupils are necessarily in very poor circumstances, and, when any have developed unusual talent, it has been a matter of regret that no means are available for assisting such pupils to prosecute their education beyond the point to which they are carried in the Institution. It might be worth consideration, whether it would not be desirable for the House to institute three or four scholarships of a small amount, to be awarded by competition and held for three or four years - one being available for competition annually. Seeing that the House received from Mr. Buchanan a legacy of ten thousand pounds for educational purposes specially designed for sons of decayed Members of the House - it appears that it would be a graceful act to spend a few pounds annually in this way for the benefit of the pupils of the Institution, who are virtually Mr. Buchanan's foster children. The Representatives cordially recommend this suggestion to the favourable consideration of the House¹¹³.

Many of the reports repeat the same message as that above with slight variations on the number of boys attending the school. The following contains the progress or different aspects of the Institution over the years.

¹¹² Trades House, Committee on Public Business Minutes, 19th June 1928.

¹¹³ Trades House Minutes, Abstract of the Reports furnished by the representatives from the Trades House to the various Public Bodies, 1884 - 85.

The 1893-94 report by the directors to the Trades House gives some insight into the curriculum of the school: *The work of the Institution is being carried on with commendable efficiency, both in the ordinary classes and in the Joiner's shop, which has always been a prominent feature of the Institution. A class for manual training, in accordance with the requirements of the Science and Art Department, is giving highly beneficial results. A class for manual training, in accordance with the requirements of the Science and Art Department, is giving highly beneficial results*¹¹⁴. The 1896-97 report extends our knowledge of the curriculum as it reports that “*Good work has been done during the year with the 300 boys in average attendance; the passes under the Government Examinations, and in the Drawing and Technical Departments having been eminently gratifying. While the Teaching Staff has never been excelled, it may be mentioned that one of the Teachers headed the list in all Scotland in competing for entrance to the Normal College*”¹¹⁵. The 1900-1900 report mentions that “*All the scholars get manual work of some kind, such as Clay-modelling, etc*”. It also indicated that: “*The older boys to the number of 96 are taught Woodwork, and 45 of these are also in the Tailor's Shop*”¹¹⁶. The 1900-1901 report gives further insight with the following, “*Many of the Boys are showing considerable proficiency in swimming, and arrangements have been made whereby those who have more skill may become good swimmers*”¹¹⁷. Music was not ignored as can be seen in the 1901-02 report, “*A flute band has also been organised out of some forty of the more advanced boys*”¹¹⁸. This report included the following snippet, “*Many Boys show considerable proficiency in Manual Instruction, Drawing, Wirework, Clay Modelling, Swimming, Music, and Physical Drill, while in the Tailors' and Joiners' Workshops they are taught the rudiments of the trades. The Brass Band is a special feature of work and has developed an esprit de corps which is commendable. the Boys are in the Institution from about 8 A.M. till 6 P.M. each day*”¹¹⁹. The 1907-08 report indicated that “*the work done in this Institution is excellent, considering that the Headmaster and Teachers have to deal with fatherless boys. Success seems to follow their efforts, for although the boys have no home lessons.....*”¹²⁰.

The commencement of the First World War in 1914 had an unhappy consequence on the school and its former pupils. The 1914-15 report indicated that *The Roll of Honour shows that former pupils are well represented in all branches of the Service and doing their part for their King and Country and the honour of their School*¹²¹. The First World War had a secondary effect on the school as the number of pupils had fallen, they believed *due to the high wages being paid to the industrial classes*. The Directors anticipated that the numbers would increase due to the “*admission of sons of men who have been disabled or died in the service of their country*”¹²². The 1916-17

¹¹⁴ Trades House Minutes, Abstract of the Reports furnished by the representatives from the Trades House to the various Public Bodies, 1893 – 94.

¹¹⁵ Trades House Minutes, Abstract of the Reports furnished by the representatives from the Trades House to the various Public Bodies, 1896 – 97.

¹¹⁶ Trades House Minutes, Abstract of the Reports furnished by the representatives from the Trades House to the various Public Bodies, 1899-1900.

¹¹⁷ Trades House Minutes, Abstract of the Reports furnished by the representatives from the Trades House to the various Public Bodies, 1900-1901.

¹¹⁸ Trades House Minutes, Abstract of the Reports furnished by the representatives from the Trades House to the various Public Bodies, 1897 – 98.

¹¹⁹ Trades House Minutes, Abstract of the Reports furnished by the representatives from the Trades House to the various Public Bodies, 1901-1902.

¹²⁰ Trades House Minutes, Abstract of the Reports furnished by the representatives from the Trades House to the various Public Bodies, 1907-1908.

¹²¹ Trades House Minutes, Abstract of the Reports furnished by the representatives from the Trades House to the various Public Bodies, 1914-1915.

¹²² Trades House Minutes, Abstract of the Reports furnished by the representatives from the Trades House to the various Public Bodies, 1914-1915.

report confirmed the belief of the Directors as they reported that “*nearly all the applicants for admission are the sons of men who have died for their country, about seventy having been admitted since the war began*”. Trust was now proving one of the most useful and beneficent charities in connection with the calamitous war. The Roll of Honour of the Buchanan boys with the colours now numbered about 150¹²³. The 1917-18 report highlighted the devastating effect that the war was having on society: “*Most of the boys admitted during the year were sons of men who made the supreme sacrifice for their King and Country*”. The Trust was also having financial difficulties and had a debt of about £5,000 which had arisen due to the building work carried out to meet educational standards¹²⁴.

Finances were getting worse as in the 1918-19 report it was reported that: “*We have to report that, owing to the increase in teachers’ salaries the high cost of food, and the interest on the building fund debt, the funds of the institution have gone behind to the extent of about £6,100*”¹²⁵.

The number of boys on the roll on 1st September, 1920, was 233 against a previous average of about 300. This was a natural result of the general prosperity of the artisan and labouring classes and the inevitable collapse of the artificial conditions gave full scope for the work of the institution. The Trusts deficit had also increased and now stood at 10,000 and the Education Department offered to £2,500 towards the deficit¹²⁶. The financial deficit had once again increased in 1920-21 and due to the Education Act, no further Grants would be given to the Trust. The Directors were negotiating with the Local Authority about the future of the Institution¹²⁷.

The accommodation in the school also advanced with time and the 1897-98 report indicates, “*are at the erection of a dwelling-house for the head of our teaching staff*”¹²⁸. Sadly, as time passed and numbers of boys increased, so came accommodation issues as can be seen in the 1903-04 report, where the Inspectors of the school showed their unhappiness with the accommodation and the Trust started an appeal to raise money to improve the accommodation. Trades House voted a special grant of £250 to this purpose in October 1904¹²⁹.

By 1904-05, work had started in the Spring with the building of the new Workshops, Drill Hall, and Janitor’s House, towards the cost of which the House made a grant of £250, and eight Crafts, £376 5s., amounting in all to £626 5s. The Appeal for money to complete the building was short by over £1,000 and the Incorporations were asked once again if they could assist. The buildings were expected to be ready for occupancy the coming October¹³⁰. The 1905-06 report indicated that the new premises were formally opened on 10th October 1905, by Sir John Ure Primrose, Bart., and the then Lord Advocate (Charles Scott Dickson, Esq.).

¹²³ Trades House Minutes, Abstract of the Reports furnished by the representatives from the Trades House to the various Public Bodies, 1916-1917.

¹²⁴ Trades House Minutes, Abstract of the Reports furnished by the representatives from the Trades House to the various Public Bodies, 1917-1918.

¹²⁵ Trades House Minutes, Abstract of the Reports furnished by the representatives from the Trades House to the various Public Bodies, 1918-1919.

¹²⁶ Trades House Minutes, Abstract of the Reports furnished by the representatives from the Trades House to the various Public Bodies, 1919-1920.

¹²⁷ Trades House Minutes, Abstract of the Reports furnished by the representatives from the Trades House to the various Public Bodies, 1920-1921.

¹²⁸ Trades House Minutes, Abstract of the Reports furnished by the representatives from the Trades House to the various Public Bodies, 1897 – 98.

¹²⁹ Trades House, Finance Committee Minutes, 24th October 1904.

¹³⁰ Trades House Minutes, Abstract of the Reports furnished by the representatives from the Trades House to the various Public Bodies, 1904-1905.

The premises had proved to be a great boon in the comfort and facility with which the work was carried on. The total cost of the new buildings was £5,174 3s. 8d., of which £3,401 18s. had been collected, leaving a debit balance of £1,772 5s. 8d. This increased cost arose chiefly from the Heating Apparatus, New Boiler and Furnishings.

Trades' House and the Crafts have given the handsome donation of £818 1s. as follows: -

Trades' House	£250	0	0	
Incorporations				
Hammermen	£25	0	0	
Tailors	£50	0	0	
Cordiners	£50	0	0	
Maltmen	£50	0	0	
Weavers	£16	16	0	
Bakers	£100	0	0	
Skinners	£50	0	0	
Wrights	£50	0	0	
Coopers	£25	0	0	
Fleshers	£25	0	0	
Masons	£50	0	0	
Gardeners	£25	0	0	
Barbers	£25	0	0	
Dyers	£26	5	0	
	<u>£568</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	
Total:				<u>£818 1 0</u> ¹³¹ .

The Trades House had for a long time been represented on the Buchanan Institution by elected members from the House, but in February 1888 the Convener submitted a draft scheme which had been issued by the Educational Endowments Commissioners for the administration of the endowments known as Buchanan's Institution. The paper asked for objections or amendments to the scheme which had to be lodged with the Commission on or before 27th February. The Convener also informed the meeting of a letter from the Collector of the Merchant's House, suggesting that a conference of representatives of the City Corporation, the Merchant's House and the Trades' House, should be held to consider joint or concerted action. The proposal was unanimously approved, and the Trades' House representatives were chosen¹³².

The following representation was prepared by the Trades' House, Merchants' House and the Lord Provost and City Magistrates and was presented to the Educational Endowments (Scotland) Commission:

*County of LANARK,
Burgh of GLASGOW.*

EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS (SCOTLAND) COMMISSION.

¹³¹ Trades House Minutes, Abstract of the Reports furnished by the representatives from the Trades House to the various Public Bodies, 1905-1906.

¹³² Trades House, Education Committee Minutes, 3rd February 1888.

**REPRESENTATION
BY**

**The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of Glasgow,
The Merchants House of Glasgow, and
The 'Trades House' of Glasgow,**

ANENT THE

Draft Scheme for the Administration of the Endowment known as BUCHANAN'S INSTITUTION, hitherto held and administered under the Will of James Buchanan, 49 Moray Place, Edinburgh, dated 17th May, 1857.

The Commissioners having, in terms of Section 23 of the Educational Endowments (Scotland) Act, 1882, sent for the information of the Memorialists the Draft Scheme prepared by the Commissioners for the Administration of BUCHANAN'S INSTITUTION, the Memorialists have carefully considered the same, and beg leave to make the following Observations and Representations there anent:-

The BUCHANAN'S INSTITUTION originated in a bequest by the late James Buchanan, Merchant in Glasgow, latterly: 49 Moray Place, Edinburgh, in a Codicil dated 17th May, 1857, to his Trust Disposition and Settlement, by which he instructed his Trustees to pay to the "City of Glasgow £3,000, annually," for ten years for carrying into active operation an Industrial Institution for the maintenance and instruction of destitute children. "By the Codicil to his Will Mr. Buchanan directed that the Institution should, in the first instance, be experimental, or tentative, for the period of ten years, and thereafter, "should " the said Institution prove eminently successful, and give decided promise. of "usefulness," to the satisfaction of his Trustees, they should continue the annual payment of £3,000, so that the Institution might be continued in full operation during the life of his wife, Jane Jack or Buchanan; on whose death the Trustees were directed to invest the residue or balance of Mr. Buchanan's estate, "in the Stock of the Bank of England in name of the City of Glasgow, in trust for behoof of the said Institution, the dividends and bonuses accruing therefrom to be exclusively appropriated and expended, in all time coming, in the maintenance and education and mechanical instruction of destitute boys, who may be admitted, from time to time, as pupils into the said Institution."

To secure this bequest, subscriptions were made, inter alios, but principally by the Corporation of the City of Glasgow of £1,000, by the Merchants House of £500, and by the Trades House, and several of its Incorporations, of £2,005, and the Institution was accordingly established in 1859.

In terms of Mr. Buchanan's Will, the management of the Institution was committed to twelve Directors, three being members of the City Corporation, annually elected by the Town Council; three members of the Merchants House, and three members of the Trades House, annually elected by the Merchants and Trades Houses respectively; the Lord Provost, the Dean of Guild, and the Deacon Convener being also Directors, ex officii.

For the purposes of the School, ground was purchased, the title being taken in name of the City Corporation and the Corporations of the Merchants and Trades Houses, as Trustees.

The conveyance of the property to these Trustees contains the following stipulation:-
"Second. That should the said Institution which the said James Buchanan declared to be experimental be found not to work successfully, on the lapse of ten years, and that it should be considered advisable by the Directors appointed for the management of the same to abandon it, and carry it on no longer, then and in that case the said lot of ground and whole buildings thereon shall be held by our said disponees for behoof of the Corporation of the City of Glasgow to the extent of One thousand pounds, being the sum advanced by the said Corporation towards payment of the foresaid price thereof, for behoof of the foresaid Corporation of the Merchants House of Glasgow to the extent of Five hundred pounds, being the sum advanced by the said Corporation from its corporate funds towards payment of the foresaid price thereof, for behoof of the foresaid Corporation of the Trades' House of Glasgow to the extent of Two thousand and five pounds, being the sum advanced by that Corporation and the Incorporations of Hammermen, Tailors, Maltmen, Weavers, Bakers, Skinners, Wrights, Coopers, Mason, Gardeners, Bakers, Cordiners, and Fleshers of Glasgow, towards payment of the foresaid price thereof; and for behoof of such person or persons, Corporation or Corporations, who shall hereafter advance and pay to the Directors of the " said Industrial Institution, established under the authority conferred by the " said James Buchanan by his said Disposition and Settlement and Codicil, "such sum or sums of money as such person or persons, Corporation or Corporations, shall so advance and pay towards payment of the foresaid price, and the expense of fitting up and building the necessary accommodation on the said ground for carrying forward the purposes of the said Institution, provided that such advances shall, within six months of the same being made, be intimated by the Directors of the said Institution to the said Corporations of the City of Glasgow, Merchants' House, and Trades' House severally, and be sanctioned and approved by them, by Minute duly recorded in the Sederunt Books of the said respective Corporations."

In the fifth place, the said Disposition further provided, that "after the primary object of the Institution shall have been fulfilled, the said lot of ground and buildings thereon shall continue to be held in trust for payment to the Corporation of the City of Glasgow, the Merchants House of Glasgow, and the Trades House' of Glasgow in the proportion foresaid, and to the several persons or Corporations who 'shall have contributed toward payment of the foresaid price, as shall be ascertained in manner foresaid, to the end that the said price and the whole expense which shall have been incurred from the formation of the said Institution, shall be repaid and reimbursed to them in case the said Institution Should at any future time be abandoned."

Having regard to the foregoing, the Memorialists respectfully submit that the following amendments should be made on the Draft Scheme, viz. :-

- 1. That in Section 3, enacting the Constitution of the Governing Body, the representation proposed to be given to the Parochial Boards of the City and Barony Parishes of Glasgow should be omitted, and that the number of the Governing Body should be preserved by giving one additional representative to each of the Merchants and Trades Houses, thus making the Board consist of three representatives elected by each of the City Corporation and the Merchants and Trades Houses, and two representatives by the School Board of Glasgow. The Memorialists are led to this from consideration that the interpretation which the expression "destitute boys". in Mr. Buchanan's Will has, with much advantage, obtained in the regular practice of the Directors, commends itself to their approval, as it has done since the outset, to all who have taken an active interest in the affairs of the Institution- viz "to admit to the benefits of the Institution boys of a destitute but at the same time deserving class, not absolutely or permanently "paupers," which would be to the mere relief of the poor rates of the City. The Memorialists*

would further suggest that the "last day of November" should be substituted for the "first day of August" as the period to which the Governors first elected should hold office - November being the month in which the General Meetings of the City Corporation and Merchants and Trades Houses are annually held, for electing their representatives to public and other institutions and trusts.

2. That Section 15, which empowers the Governing Body to sell or feu the property of the Institution, should be qualified with the proviso, that to the price paid, or feu-duty, there should be attached the condition that it is subject to the stipulation contained in the disposition of the heritable property in favour of the City Corporation and Merchants and Trades Houses, for securing repayment to them of their respective contributions in the event of the primary or original object of the Endowment or Institution being abandoned, or departed from.
3. That as the designation "Day Industrial School" in Section 22 is generally considered as applicable to a "penal" School, the Memorialists would further suggest that such inference should be avoided by omitting the word "day," and by making it clear that the School is intended for the maintenance, education, and industrial training of destitute boys, and is not to be reduced to the level of a Reformatory Institution.

Further, that the Scheme should by an additional Section, (say 27a), provide for the periodical inspection of the School, as at present, under the regulations of the Scotch Education Department.

4. That to avoid ambiguity as to the sex of the recipients of the benefits of the Endowment, the word "boys" should be substituted for "children" in Sections 23, 24, 26, 27, and 28 of the Draft Scheme.
5. And for the reason already stated, the Memorialists also suggest that the concluding paragraph of Section 23, providing for arrangements with the Parochial Boards of the City and Barony Parishes of Glasgow, should be deleted.
6. That in Section 29, which, "in the event of the Governors being of opinion that the purposes hereinbefore (i.e., in the Draft Scheme) specified may and ought to be carried out in whole or in part by the' School Board or other public body, empowers the Governing Body to close the School, or to sell or transfer it to' the School Board or other public body, the Memorialists submit that a proviso should be inserted that repayment shall in that event be made of their respective contributions to the City Corporation and Merchants and Trades Houses, as stipulated in the Deed of Conveyance of the property, unless these Corporations, respectively, expressly agree to the purpose for which the' sale or transfer is made or effected.
7. And similarly with respect to Section 34, "which empowers the Court of Session on: the application by the governing body or any party interested, with consent of the Scotch Education Department, to alter the provisions of "the Scheme," and Section 36, which empowers the governing body with consent of the Court of Session to incorporate or amalgamate with other Trusts or Endowments, the Memorialists respectfully submit should be amended to the effect that such alteration to the provisions of the Scheme, or incorporation and amalgamation, should be subject always: to the fulfilment of, and in no way to derogate from the above-mentioned stipulation.

The Memorialists' accordingly crave that the Draft Scheme be amended so as to

give effect to what is set forth in the foregoing Representation, and, if need be, that the Commissioners will either afford the Memorialists an opportunity of supporting their views before the Commission, or otherwise will by themselves hold an inquiry concerning the Subject-matter of the Scheme; or direct a local public inquiry to be held by an Assistant Commissioner, in manner appointed by the said Educational Endowments (Scotland) Act, 1882.

Signed at Glasgow, this Sixteenth day of February, 1888, in name, on behalf, and by authority of the respective Corporations, viz. :-

JAMES KING, Lord Provost;
For the Corporation of the City of Glasgow

WM. WALLS, Dean of Guild,
For the Corporation of the Merchant's House of Glasgow

JAMES T. TULLIS, Deacon Convener,
*For Corporation of the Trades' House of Glasgow.*¹³³

In September 1888, the Deacon Convener called a meeting of the Directors of the Buchanan Institution and the Committee on Public Business concerning a letter that he had received from the Agents of the Trustees of the late Mr. James Buchanan. The Agents had lodged a claim on a Fund which formed part of the subject of an action in the Court of Session. Having considered the information, the Trades House felt it was a matter for the Buchanan's Trustees¹³⁴. This view was upheld by a Joint Meeting of the Committee on Public Business and the Trades House Buchanan Institution where they unanimously agreed to decline to interfere in the matter.¹³⁵

At a meeting of the Finance Committee in March 1891, the Clerk read two letters from Messrs. Hill & Hogan dated 24th April and 20th February. The first letter requested that all the books, deeds, titles, securities, and correspondence, etc., belonging to the Buchanan Trust should be handed over to them claiming authority of the Minutes of the Governors of the Buchanan Trust. The second letter requested that the sanction of the Trades' House should be obtained in order to sell the ground in Greenhead Street belonging to the Trustees of the Buchanan Institution.

This must have been a bit of a shock as the Trades' House believed that the property belonged to themselves, the Merchants' House and the Corporation of Glasgow. The meeting after fully considering the two letters instructed the Clerk not to comply with the request in the first letter and to retain the titles etc., of the Buchanan Institution in accordance with the Trust Deed. With regard to the second letter the Meeting authorised the Deacon Convener to concur in signing the conveyance along with the Town Council and the Merchants' House to the Logan and Johnston School of the portion of ground proposed to be sold to that institution¹³⁶.

A meeting of the Sub-Committee of the Merchants House and the Trades House took place on 1st May 1922 to consider the school which they had supported via the

¹³³ Trades House of Glasgow, Education Committee Minutes, 3rd February 1888.

¹³⁴ Trades House of Glasgow, Minutes of the Directors of Buchanan Institution and Committee on Public Business, 11th September 1888.

¹³⁵ Trades House of Glasgow, Minutes of the Committee on Public Business and the Trades House Buchanan Institute Directors, 12th September 1888.

¹³⁶ Trades House of Glasgow, Finance Committee Minutes, 20th March 1891.

Buchanan Trust since 1890. The Governors were of the opinion that the purposes of the school should be carried out in whole by the Education Authority, and had resolved to sell the school (under the powers conferred by Section 15 of the scheme) to the Education Authority of Glasgow, and that the transfer had been arranged to take place on 15th May 1922. It was further pointed out that Section 29 of the scheme provided that in the event of the Governors transferring the school without the consent of the Corporation of the City of Glasgow or the Trades House or Merchants House, the Corporation not consenting is "*entitled to repayment of the contribution made by it to the purchase of the subjects in and upon which the Institution is now carried on.*"

The Trades House and the 14 Incorporations would be due: £3,853 1s.

Buchanan Trust Re-Constituted

With the end of the school, there had been a great deal of work to reconstitute the Trust and by 1923-24 they had about £66,000 which, after costs and expenses yielded a net income of £2,500 per annum, to be applied to grants to necessitous young persons for their maintenance, education, and industrial or practical training. From May 1923 to September 1924, over 500 applications had been considered¹³⁷.

During 1924-25, £2,200 had been given to 188 people to help them with their education. The majority of the recipients during the that year were children whose fathers were dead or totally disabled¹³⁸.

The Directors report for 1926-27 defined the roll of the Buchanan Trust as: *The purpose of the Buchanan Trust is to give assistance by way of grants to necessitous young persons between the age of 6 and 21 for maintenance, education and industrial training.*

The 1927-28 Directors' Report warned of a new threat to the Buchanan Trust as follows:

*"The Educational Endowments (Scotland) Act, which comes into force on 1st January 1929, makes provision for the reorganisation of all educational endowments in Scotland by the appointment of a Commission with very drastic powers. The future of this and similar Institutions is accordingly in the melting pot. The present tendency towards centralisation will probably result in the creation of Central Boards having jurisdiction over large areas, and in this event efforts should be made to secure adequate representation on such reconstituted Boards for bodies such as The Trades House"*¹³⁹.

A definition of the grants which the Buchanan Trust gave was outlined by the Directors during their 1928-19 Report as:

The grants made are of several classes, viz: -

1. Maintenance grants to boys and girls attending ordinary day schools in Glasgow.

¹³⁷ Trades House Minutes, Abstract of the Reports furnished by the representatives from the Trades House to the various Public Bodies, 1923-1924.

¹³⁸ Trades House Minutes, Abstract of the Reports furnished by the representatives from the Trades House to the various Public Bodies, 1924-1925.

¹³⁹ Trades House Minutes, Abstract of the Reports furnished by the representatives from the Trades House to the various Public Bodies, 1927-1928.

2. Grants for maintenance and fees and books to boys and girls who have left day school and are attending evening classes.
3. Grants to boys and girls whose elementary education has been completed and who require assistance to enable them to complete a course of higher education.
4. Grants for maintenance and education to pupils of special promise who require assistance in attending classes of higher or technical education at such institutions as the University, the Technical College, School of Domestic Science, etc.

Grants to apprentices for maintenance, fees, books and tools, during the period of their apprenticeship when their remuneration is low, to encourage them to follow a definite trade and avoid blind alley occupations¹⁴⁰.

The 1932-33 Directors' Report spelled out the formation of the Directors as being administered by a Board of eleven Governors, of whom the Trades House appoints three, the Merchants House three and Glasgow Corporation the remaining five. The Directors also reported many applications and how they had to refuse certain classes of applications as follows: *"In the past year owing to the general depression, a large number of applications have been received. Many of these have been in cases where the father is alive have been finding difficulty in maintaining a family on unemployment benefits. Unless in very exceptional circumstance, the Governors have been forced to decline such cases as a preference is given to orphaned and fatherless children, and there have been sufficient cases, applications of this class to absorb the bulk of the Trust income"*¹⁴¹.

The Trades House met on the 19th January 1934 and one of the major items on the agenda was a memorandum from Harry Lumsden, the Clerk to the House, concerning the Educational Endowments (Scotland Commission) where the House sought representation on any new organisations or Boards that they had held seats on the Boards. The list of Boards is given below:

Institution	Year when representation commenced	Number of Representatives on existing Boards
The Anderson College of Medicine	1887	1
Baillie's Institution	1889	1
The Buchanan Trust	1859	3
The Glasgow School of Art	1892	1
The Glasgow City Educational Endowments Board	1885	2
The Glasgow General Educational Endowments Board	1885	1
The Glasgow and West of Scotland Commercial College	1901	2
Glasgow and West of Scotland College of Domestic Science	1912	1
Haldane's Trust	1886	1
Hutchesons' Educational Trust	1885	1
Hutchesons' Hospital	1641	3
The Logan and Johnston School of Domestic Economy	1864	3
The Marshall Trust	1888	1
The Muirhead Trust	1910	1
St. Mungo's College	1889	2
The Scottish National Academy of Music	1901	1

¹⁴⁰ Trades House Minutes, Abstract of the Reports furnished by the representatives from the Trades House to the various Public Bodies, 1928-1929.

¹⁴¹ Trades House Minutes, Abstract of the Reports furnished by the representatives from the Trades House to the various Public Bodies, 1932-1933.

The Royal Technical College	1880	1
		<u>26</u>

The House approved of the Memorandum and it was dully sent off¹⁴².

The 1933-34 Director's Report indicated: "*Applications have been received from all districts in Glasgow, particularly the east end where the Trust is best known owing to the Buchanan Institution having been in Greenhead. The majority of the cases are from orphans and fatherless children who, Under the scheme of administration have a preference. Each case is visited and then considered on its merits by a Committee and afterwards by the Governors. Up to date 236 cases have been granted, the total amount granted being £2427 2s*".

The Commissioners appointed to act on behalf of the Endowments Act 1928 commenced their work in Glasgow at the beginning of 1934 with the inquiry into the working of the Buchanan Trust being held on 26th January 1934. The Trusts Representatives put up a strong case, but it was clear that there would be changes to the Trust¹⁴³.

In April 1935, the Clerk reported to a meeting of the Platform that the decision on the new Schemes of the Educational Endowments (Scotland) Commissioners and the effect that it would have on the Trades House representation on the Boards of several Glasgow Educational Endowment Boards had been set and was as follows:

Buchanan Trust: - Representation of 3 Governors lost, the Trust having been combined with the Glasgow Educational Trust Scheme.

Hutchesons Educational Trust Scheme: - The House would still continue to have a representation of one Governor

Glasgow Educational Trust Scheme: - The House would still (as in Changes in House the case of the old Glasgow City Educational Endowment Scheme) have representation, a representation of 2 Governors.

Glasgow General Educational Endowments Trust: - Representation of one Governor lost by combination with Glasgow Educational Trust Scheme.

In addition to the above the House had also obtained the right for the first time to elect one Governor to the University of Glasgow Adam Bell Gibson and Stewart Bursaries Trust Scheme. The general result was therefore that instead of having power to elect 7 Governors to 4 Boards, the House had now the right to elect 4 Governor to 3 Boards¹⁴⁴.

The 1934-35 directors' report makes salutary reading as it spells out in clear terms the coming demise of the Buchanan Trust¹⁴⁵. The 1935-36 report indicates that 312 cases were considered and "2,407 2s had been granted to young persons between the ages of 6 to 21. It was anticipated that the Buchanan Trust would cease to

¹⁴² Trades House Minutes, 19th January 1934

¹⁴³ Trades House Minutes, Abstract of the Reports furnished by the representatives from the Trades House to the various Public Bodies, 1933-1934.

¹⁴⁴ Trades House, Platform Committee Minutes, 2nd April 1935.

¹⁴⁵ Trades House Minutes, Abstract of the Reports furnished by the representatives from the Trades House to the various Public Bodies, 1934-1935.

function as a separate unit within the next few months, although the exact date of the amalgamation has not yet been fixed by the Commissioners¹⁴⁶. The 1936-37 report pointed out that 259 cases had been considered and that £2,524 15s had been granted. The Buchanan Trust effectively ceased to exist in September 1937 when it was amalgamated with a number of other trusts¹⁴⁷.

The above report was the last presented to the Trades House by the House representatives on the Buchanan Trust as the premises in the Trades Hall that the Trust was occupying, became vacant at Whitsunday 1938 and the Clerk was asked to advertise the premises for let from Whitsunday 1938¹⁴⁸.

Adam Williamson Mortification

In November 1907 a Meeting of the Trades' House considered the Mortification by Adam Williamson made to the House on 12th June 1719. The Clerk reported that this Mortification, the capital of which stood in the Collector's Accounts at £106 5s., had not previously been administered on account of its terms being unknown, and he submitted an Extract, obtained from the Town Clerk, of the Deed of Mortification, dated 12th June 1719, which had been recorded in the Burgh Court Books on 11th November 1721.

Under the Deed the House became bound, after the death of the donor and his wife, to "*put a boy an apprentice, once in every two years, to some trade within the town of Glasgow, and to pay for his apprentice fee 100 merks.*" After a discussion, in view of apprentice fees being now practically abolished, it was agreed to recommend that a sum-say £3 10s., representing the revenue from the capital sum, be paid every year to the technical student, receiving aid from the Buchanan Bequest, who makes the most satisfactory progress in his studies. The Clerk was instructed to submit to the next meeting a draft scheme of administration¹⁴⁹.

At a meeting of the Education Sub-Committee in August 1909, the Adam Williamson Mortification was again discussed, and an outline of the Mortification was tabled:

Adam Williamson, hatmaker in Glasgow, on 12th June 1719, handed to the Trades House of Glasgow the sum of two thousand merks (£111 2s. 2d. sterling), and in terms of an obligation granted to John Armour, Deacon Convener of the Trades in Glasgow, and John Steivinson, their Collector, dated 12th June 1719, and recorded in the Town Court Books of the Burgh of Glasgow, on 11th November 1721, the House became bound and Obligated "*to make payment of the annual rent of the said two thousand merks to the said Adam Williamson during all the dayes and yearis of his lyfe and likways of the annual rent of the said sume to :Margaret Vetch his daughter in law in case she survive him for all the dayes and yearis of her lyfe after him and once in every two years after both their deceass to put a boy an apprenttce to some trade within the town of Glasgow and to pay for his apprentice fee one hundred merkes (£5 11s. 1d. sterling). And with this provision that these boys of the name of Williamson and after that of the name of Steiven shall be preferable to all others.*" Capital, £ 106 5s.

¹⁴⁶ Trades House Minutes, Abstract of the Reports furnished by the representatives from the Trades House to the various Public Bodies, 1935-1936.

¹⁴⁷ Trades House Minutes, Abstract of the Reports furnished by the representatives from the Trades House to the various Public Bodies, 1936-1937.

¹⁴⁸ Trades House, Building Committee Minutes, 12th day of January 1938.

¹⁴⁹ Trades House, Education Committee Minutes, 1st November 1907

The last payment made for an apprentice fee was in October 1847. An application was made as late as 1857, by the parent of the apprentice who had been feed in 1847, for the grant of another apprentice fee for another son. This application, along with the fuller question of the future administration of the Mortification, was remitted to the Pensioners' Committee. On 23rd February 1859, that Committee drew up a scheme for report to the House, in which they proposed to apply the bequest for the purpose of an annual scholarship in connection with the Trades School. The scheme was remitted back to the Pensioners' Committee by the House and seems never to have been reconsidered.

The meeting proposed that a sum of £4, representing one year's interest, should be made to supply one or more of the scholars attending the Buchanan Institution with clothing, tools, or other requisites necessary and useful for acquiring a technical knowledge of a trade.

The Platform of the House were of the opinion that the prize should be awarded to scholars who had made satisfactory progress in their studies during the previous year, and who, by reason of their general education, character, and fitness, deserved encouragement in acquiring a thorough knowledge of a trade had asked the Headmaster to select suitable candidates. This he had done, and the money had been thereafter awarded equally among:

ALEXANDER CHAMBERS	Apprentice Joiner.
ANGUS SELLARS	Apprentice Joiner.
ALEXANDER ALGIE	Apprentice Tailor.
DANIEL NEILSON	Apprentice Tailor.

The meeting then discussed the draft scheme for administering Adam Williamson's Mortification:

DRAFT SCHEME FOR FUTURE ADMINISTRATION OF THE MORTIFICATION.

The Trades House of Glasgow shall administer the Mortification under the title of "Adam Williamson's Mortification," with power to alter this scheme at any time, in whole or in part.

A sum of £4 per annum shall be held to represent the free annual income, and shall be the amount of prize money to be awarded as after mentioned, and to be known as the "Adam Williamson Prize."

The Trades House being already administrators of the Educational Bequest entitled the Buchanan Bequest, and being entitled, in terms of various schemes under The Educational Endowments (Scotland) Act, 1882, and otherwise, to appoint Governors or Directors to certain Educational Institutions in Glasgow, students and scholars enjoying the benefits of the Buchanan Bequest or attending schools or classes connected with these Educational Institutions above referred to, shall alone be eligible for presentation to the Prize.

The Prize shall only be presented to such students or scholars as are about to be apprenticed to a trade (as distinct from a profession) in the City of Glasgow, and the Platform of the Trades House shall determine upon the eligibility in this respect of any applicant or candidate for the Prize.

Applicants or Candidates must have been on the roll of the Buchanan Bequest or in attendance at schools or classes connected with the Educational Institutions after mentioned for the year previous, and shall apply for the Prize in such manner as may from year to year be determined by the Platform of the Trades House.

The Platform of the Trades House may confine the applications for any one year to bursars under the Buchanan Bequest, or to students or scholars of any one of the Educational Institutions after mentioned.

All applications shall be brought before the Platform of the Trades House, who, after carefully considering the same, shall award the prize to the applicant or applicants who, in their opinion, have made satisfactory educational progress during the previous year, and who, by reason of general education, character, and fitness, deserve encouragement towards acquiring a technical knowledge of a trade.

The prize money shall be paid by the Collector of the House to the successful applicant or applicants, or to some responsible person, who shall be bound to apply the same in the purchase of tools, instruments, books, clothing or other useful and necessary articles.

Applicants of the name of Williamson, whom failing of Steiven, shall have a preference *caeteris paribus*. The Clerk of the House shall intimate yearly the particulars of the scheme to the Secretary of the particular Educational Institution which the Platform of the House have selected, from which the applicants of the year in question are to be drawn.

Institutions referred to: -

THE BUCHANAN INSTITUTION.

THE TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

THE MARSHALL TRUST.

HALDANE'S TRUST.

THE SCHOOL OF ART¹⁵⁰.

At a meeting of the Platform in June 1910, they recommended offering the Adam Williamson Prize to a student about to be or just apprenticed to a trade attending the Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College during the previous session. The Clerk wrote to the College asking for applications or recommendations for the prize¹⁵¹.

In 1915, Harry Lumsden the Clerk to the Trades House, published details of the various prizes and scholarships that could be applied for. The following is a copy of the Adam and Williamson prize conditions:

ADAM WILLIAMSON PRIZE.

ADAM WILLIAMSON, hatmaker in Glasgow, on 12th June 1719, handed the Trades House of Glasgow the sum of two thousand merks (£111 2S. 2d. sterling), and in terms of an obligation then granted by the Deacon Convener of the Trades in Glasgow, and their Collector, the House became bound and obliged "to put a boy an apprentice to some trade within the town of Glasgow, and to "pay for his apprentice fie." The present capital is £106 5s.

¹⁵⁰ Trades House, Education Sub-Committee, 20th August 1909.

¹⁵¹ Trades House, Platform Minutes, 21st June 1910.

A sum of **£4 per annum**, representing the free annual income, is now awarded annually in prize-money as after mentioned, and known as the " Adam Williamson Prize."

The Prize is only presented to such students or **scholars** as are about to be or have been during the last twelve months **apprenticed to a trade** or handicraft (as distinct from a profession) in the City of Glasgow, and the Trades House determine upon the eligibility in this respect of any applicant or candidate for the Prize.

Applicants or Candidates must have been in attendance at classes connected with the

during the year preceding 1st September,, and should apply for the Prize by letter to the undersigned.

All Applications are brought before the Executive of the Trades House, who, after carefully considering them, award the prize to an applicant who, in their opinion, has made satisfactory educational progress during the previous year, and who, by reason of general education, character, and fitness, deserves encouragement.

The prize- money is paid by the Collector of the House to the successful applicant, **to be applied** by him in the purchase of **tools, instruments, books**, or other useful and necessary articles.

Applicants of the name of **Williamson**, whom failing of **Steiven**, **have a preference caeters paribus**.

All applications must be lodged not later than **1st October next** with

HARRY LUMSDEN LL.B.
Clerk of The Trades House
105 West George Street, Glasgow¹⁵²

Mary Lumsden Bursary

The Mary Lumsden Bursary was founded in 1923 by Harry Lumsden, the Clerk of the Trades House, donating a gift of £300 presented to him by the Trades House in recognition of twenty-seven years' service as Clerk by the past and present representatives of the House.

The revenue of the Fund was to be devoted to a Bursary for a girl not under 17 years of age who was qualified to take classes at an Educational Institution (always excepting Arts, Divinity, and Law classes at a University) which was entitled to grant diplomas to young women which would be of service to them in earning their own living in some form of professional, technical or skilled employment.

The Bursary was the gift of the Clerk or the Collector of the House and presented annually.¹⁵³

The original Draft Deed of Trust is below and is worthy of a read to better understand the thoughts behind the Trust:

¹⁵² Trades House Minutes, 1915.

¹⁵³ History of the Incorporation of Bonnetmakers and Dyers ~ 1597 - 1930,

THE CLERK'S FUND.

DRAFT.

DEED OF TRUST FOUNDING THE BURSARY

I, HARRY LUMSDEN, Clerk of the Trades House of Glasgow: CONSIDERING that on the Seventeenth day of October Nineteen hundred and twenty three I was presented by the past and present representatives of the Trades House in recognition of Twenty seven years' services as Clerk of the House with a Medallion bearing the Coat of Arms of the Trades House on one side and that of my own Incorporation of Weavers on the other and also with a cheque for the sum of Three hundred Pounds :

FURTHER CONSIDERING that I am desirous upon my part of expressing my high appreciation of the honour of holding the ancient office of Clerk of the Trades House of Glasgow and of the confidence reposed in me as Clerk and as assistant to my predecessor during the past Thirty years and that I have resolved to hand over to the Trades House the said sum of Three hundred Pounds or its equivalent for the institution of a girl's bursary to be held and administered as a Trust Fund under the designation of "The Bursary " : THEREFORE I have given granted and assigned to and in favour of the Trades House of Glasgow Three Hundred Pounds of Five Per Cent War Stock 1929-1947 for the purpose of establishing the said Trust Fund: And I expressly provide and declare that the said War Stock is given in trust and shall be accepted by the Trades House in Trust for the ends uses and purposes and under the conditions following, viz. :-

1. The Trust Fund shall be known as " The Bursary ":
2. The Trades House shall administer the annual revenue by way of a grant or bursary to a girl not under Seventeen years of age who has completed a satisfactory course of elementary education and who is qualified to enter and attend classes at a College or Educational Institution (excepting always the classes of the Faculties of Arts, Divinity and Law of any University or College) recognised by the Education Department or the State and entitled to grant to young women diploma which are calculated to be of service to them in earning their own living in some form of professional technical or skilled employment:
3. The Bursary shall be granted annually and shall be in my presentation, whom failing in the presentation of the Collector of the House and shall be awarded in my or his sole and absolute discretion to the girl who is the most deserving of the applicants and who requires pecuniary assistance in order to obtain the training and diploma she desires:
4. The Bursary shall not be awarded to a University student in the Faculties of Arts, Divinity or Law, and shall always be given in preference to a girl who desires a training to fit her for an occupation which will be useful to her as a woman all through her life whether single or married:
5. The Bursary may be held by the same person for not more than four consecutive years but no renewal of the grant shall be made in any year after the first unless satisfactory progress has been made by the recipient in her studies:
6. The Bursary shall be open only to daughters of members of one of the Fourteen Incorporated Trades and shall be intimated as a vacancy occurs in the same manner as far as practicable as in the case of grants from the Buchanan Bequest in the administration of the Trades House :
7. The Trades House shall have power at any time in General Meeting permanently or temporarily to divert the annual revenue from the above purpose to some other charitable purpose unconnected with education should the House be of opinion that the Fund is no longer or not for time required for educational purposes by reason of educational legislation or other cause which makes the continuation of the bestowal of the Bursary inadvisable or unnecessary: In that event the annual revenue shall remain

under my control whom failing under the control of the Collector of the House and shall be devoted by me or him to whatever charitable purpose I or he thinks fit:

8. I hereby confer upon the Trades House power to invest the capital of the Trust Fund from time to time in any investment authorised by the Trusts (Scotland) Acts : And I declare that the Trade House shall not be liable for the intrusions of any factor to be appointed by them nor for the sufficiency of the securities or investments on which they may lend out or invest the Trust Fund provided that the said factor securities and investment were reported sufficient and eligible at the time: And I consent to registration hereof for preservation and execution: IN WITNES WHEREOF¹⁵⁴.

Dr. Harry Lumsden's Obituary ~ 13th December 1939

In all the long history of this House I doubt that its members felt such a great a sense of personal bereavement as we experienced at the death of our esteemed Clerk, Dr. Lumsden which occurred on 18th November at his home in Irvine.

Dr. Lumsden was born at Irvine where his father was headmaster of Irvine Public School and was educated at Irvine Royal Academy.

Proceeding to the University of Glasgow he qualified with distinction as M.A. and LL. B. In 1893 he entered the employment of the firm of Thomas Weir and Biggart as the assistant of Mr. Weir, the Clerk to the Trades House. On the death of Mr Weir in 1896, Dr. Lumsden entered into Partnership with Mr. Thomas Biggart, under the firm name of Biggart & Lumsden, later Biggart, Lumsden & Co., and in the same year he was appointed Clerk of the Trades House.

His outstanding ability as a lawyer his splendid integrity, together with his fine personality and wide culture in literature, music and art, combined to make Dr. Lumsden one prominent and highly esteemed citizens.

But it is of his work in the Trades House that we think of at this time. The Clerkship of the House was his first public appointment, and from the day in September 1896, when he took up his duties, till the day of his death, this House and its work remained his foremost interest in spite of the calls on his time and ability by many other important matters.

In these 43 years the material resources of the House have increased almost threefold, and its influence in the city and community has advanced at least as greatly. Dr Lumsden would have been the last man to suggest that this progress was due entirely to his effort. There not any doubt, however, that to him more than to any other single individual the House owes this great development.

Twenty-one succeeding Deacon Conveners have found in him a tower of strength, wise in his counsel, profoundly versed in the affairs of the House and of the Crafts, seeking always with singleness of purpose and wholehearted devotion to further the welfare of the House and to increase the its field of benevolence and helpfulness in the Community.

Modest in disposition, whilst giving service which could not be surpassed, Dr. Lumsden preferred always to remain himself in the background.

Dr. Lumsden found an additional outlet for his unrivalled knowledge of House and Craft affairs and also for his great literary ability in making notable contribution to their literature.

In 1910 he edited the records of the House, 1605-1672.

In 1912 he was joint author with Dr. Henderson Aitken, of the History of the Hammermen of Glasgow.

In 1914 he edited the Records of the Incorporation of Bonnetmakers and Dyers, with historical introduction.

In 1928 he wrote The Bibliography of the Guilds of Glasgow.

In 1933 he edited the Records of the Trades House, 1713-1777.

And in 1937, only two years before his death, he completed his History of the Skinners, Furriers and Glovers of Glasgow.

Both as history and as literature, these productions are of the highest standard and will remain for all time an invaluable guide to students of the History of our City and its Crafts.

In 1923, in recognition of 27 years' service as Clerk, Dr. Lumsden received a gift by the then past and present representatives of the House of £300. He devoted this sum to the founding of a Bursary, known first as the Clerk's Fund Bursary. It was suggested by the representatives that the Bursary should bear his name. He would not agree to this, although afterwards he was prevailed upon to agree to its being call it "The Mary Lumsden Bursary," after the name of his mother.

In 1938, Dr. Lumsden received an honorarium from the Incorporation of Skinners of £100 in recognition of his work in connection with the History of that Craft, and he added this sum to the capital of The Mary Lumsden Bursary.

In 1933, the University of Glasgow conferred on him the well-deserved distinction of Doctor of Laws, following which occasion, over 150 Deacons and Visitors entertained him at Dinner in the Trades House.

And now his work here is ended. His voice, which we knew so well, is silent, and that kind heart, which responded so gladly to the call of those in need, is forever still. We remember, with gratitude, his great work for the city, for this House, and for the countless number he has helped. By his passing, Glasgow has lost a great citizen, this House a loyal and devoted Clerk, and those of us who were privileged to know him well, mourn a greatly esteemed and valued friend. He leaves a memory which will be fragrant so long as there remain here any who knew him; he leaves an example of devoted service which should be an inspiration to those who follow.

We have already expressed as a House and individually our deep sympathy with Mrs. Lumsden in her great bereavement.

I now move that we record in the Minutes our appreciation of Dr. Lumsden's great service to the House and our profound regret at his death.

*The motion was agreed to in silence, the members upstanding*¹⁵⁵.

On the 29th May 1924, the Draft Deed of Trust founding the Bursary for Girls and to be called the “Mary Lumsden” Bursary after the Clerk, Harry Lumsden’s mother was unanimously approved¹⁵⁶.

The Clerk Harry Lumsden indicated to the Education Committee on 16th July 1924 that he wished the first Mary Lumsden Bursary to be awarded was to Miss Jean McInnie Dixon (the McLean Bursar) and she received a bursary of £15¹⁵⁷.

In July 1925, Clerk reported that he had awarded the Mary Lumsden Bursary to Lillias Agnes Paton and she received £15 per annum¹⁵⁸.

In July 1927, the Clerk reported that he had awarded the Mary Lumsden Bursary to Miss Lillias A. Paton (third year), and she received the £15 per annum¹⁵⁹.

In July 1928, the Clerk reported that he had awarded the Mary Lumsden Bursary to Emily B. M. Pennell (second year)¹⁶⁰.

In July 1929, the Clerk reported that he had awarded the Mary Lumsden Bursary to Emily B. M. Pennell (Third Year)¹⁶¹.

On 31st July 1931, the Clerk reported that he had awarded the Mary Lumsden Bursary to Miss Emily B. M. Pennell¹⁶².

On 21st September 1932, the Convener intimated that Mr. Lumsden had awarded the Clerk’s Fund Bursary to Miss Jean I. Elder (Wrights)¹⁶³.

On 27th July 1933, the Clerk reported that he had awarded the Mary Lumsden Bursary of £10 10s. per annum for one year to Miss Mary E. Currie (Wrights and Masons)¹⁶⁴.

On 30th July 1934, the Clerk reported that he had awarded the Mary Lumsden Bursary of £10 10/- per annum for one year to Miss Norah M. Wilkie¹⁶⁵.

On 23rd July 1935, the Clerk reported that he had awarded the Mary Lumsden Bursar of £10 10/ - per annum for one year to Miss Norah M. Wilkie¹⁶⁶.

On 24th August 1936, the Clerk reported that he had awarded the Mary Lumsden Bursary of £10 10s. to Miss Marion R. Pennycook (Barbers)¹⁶⁷.

¹⁵⁵ Trades House Minutes, 13th December 1939.

¹⁵⁶ Trades House Minutes, 29th May 1924.

¹⁵⁷ Trades House, Education Committee Minutes, 16th July 1924.

¹⁵⁸ Trades House, Education Committee Minutes, 13th July 1925.

¹⁵⁹ Trades House, Education Committee Minutes, 29th July 1927.

¹⁶⁰ Trades House, Education Committee Minutes, 30th July 1928.

¹⁶¹ Trades House, Education Committee Minutes, July 1929.

¹⁶² Trades House, Education Committee Minutes, 31st July 1931.

¹⁶³ Trades House, Education Committee Minutes, 21st September 1932.

¹⁶⁴ Trades House, Education Committee Minutes, 27th July 1933.

¹⁶⁵ Trades House, Education Committee Minutes, 30th July 1934.

¹⁶⁶ Trades House, Education Committee Minutes, 23rd July 1935.

¹⁶⁷ Trades House, Platform Committee Minutes, 24th August 1936.

On the 5th July 1937, the Clerk intimated that he had awarded the Mary Lumsden Bursary of £10 10/- per annum to Miss. Marion R. Pennycook¹⁶⁸.

On 11th August 1938, the Education Committee considered Miss Bethia C. Blackey (31) as a suitable applicant for the Clerk's Fund Bursary, but should she not receive the Bursary, they recommend that a grant of £15 should be made from the Buchanan Bequest*.

*NOTE:-The Clerk later awarded the Clerk's Fund Bursary to Miss Bethia C. Blackey¹⁶⁹.

On the 31st July 1939, the Clerk reported that he had awarded the Mary Lumsden Bursary of £14 per annum for one year to Miss Isobel A. Melville, Teaching (Domestic Science) (Masons)¹⁷⁰.

On the 6th August 1940, the Collector reported that he had awarded the Mary Lumsden Bursary of £14 for one year to Miss Joyce S. M. Murray (Barbers), whose proposed occupation is Teacher of Domestic Science¹⁷¹.

Although the educational grants and bursaries described here have generally fallen into disuse, the Trades House of Glasgow continues to award bursaries and scholarships and applicants should apply via the Trades House website:

<https://www.tradeshouse.org.uk/charitable-education/>

MACLEAN TRUST

Deacon Convener William McLean, the benefactor of the MacLean Trust, became a Burgess of Glasgow on 27th April 1855 as a member of the Incorporation of Maltmen. He was the younger son of Robert McLean. William entered the Incorporation of Maltmen as the son-in-law of Ebenezer Richardson, a Freeman of the Incorporation of Maltmen who entered on 26th November 1790. William became Visitor of the Maltmen in 1866 and later Deacon Convener in 1885-86, he passed away in February 1893.

His son, William MacLean, Junior, joined the Incorporation of Maltmen on 4th February 1860 and became a Visitor of the Incorporation in 1878 and 1882.

Deacon Convener MacLean's Gift ~ 13th October 1886

The Deacon-Convener, before leaving the chair, asked to be allowed to make a few remarks with reference to himself. He stated that in addition to being Deacon Convener during the past year, he held the offices of President of the Association of Deacons, and Preses of the Grand Antiquity Society of Glasgow, all the Members of these bodies being also Burgess of the city. He thus held, at one time, the highest honours which it was in their power to bestow upon him, and no Deacon-Convener had hitherto been so highly honoured. In taking this opportunity to acknowledge the kindly consideration shewn to him, he desired to hand a cheque for One Thousand Pounds for the benefit of the House.

On the motion of late Convener Kennedy, seconded by Mr. David Kinghorn, the Meeting unanimously resolved to accept Deacon Convener MacLean's handsome gift, and with acclamation unanimously awarded him a very cordial vote of thanks.

¹⁶⁸ Trades House, Platform Committee Minutes, 5th July 1937.

¹⁶⁹ Trades House, Platform Committee Minutes, 11th August 1938.

¹⁷⁰ Trades House, Education Committee Minutes, 31st July 1939.

¹⁷¹ Trades House, Education Committee Minutes, 6th August 1940.

At a meeting of the Trades House in October 1893, the Deacon-Convener stated that before proceeding with the business of the House, he wished to refer to the recent death of Late Deacon Convener MacLean who had discharged the duties of Collector and Deacon Convener with such acceptance to the House, and he moved that the House record their great sense of the loss sustained through his death, and that an excerpt of this minute be sent to his relatives, which motion was unanimously agreed-to¹⁷².

On the suggestion of the Deacon-Convener at the Trades House in September 1900, it was unanimously agreed to vote Miss Bruce a sum of £15 as a Special Grant from the revenue of either the Maclean or James McLennan Trust, the sum to be remitted to Miss Bruce after her return to Hungary, and the Meeting appoint the Deacon Convener, Collector, Late Convener, and Late Deacon Couper a Committee to take up the matter, with full powers¹⁷³.

MacLean Trust. No further particulars having been received from Norman McLean, consideration of his application for a Grant was again continued¹⁷⁴.

The Meeting took into consideration an application for temporary assistance from an Ex-Deacon of about fifteen years ago. The Clerk read a statement giving full particulars regarding the circumstances of the applicant, and after hearing a further statement from the present Deacon of the applicant's Incorporation, it was decided to grant a special precept of £15 from the revenue of the McLean Trust¹⁷⁵.

An application for a special grant from the McLean Trust, from Miss Adelaide Binnie Murgatroyd (22), 235 Bath Street, Glasgow, was considered, as also a strong recommendation in favour of the applicant from Dr. Ivy Mackenzie, physician to the Glasgow District Board of Control, and certificates showing Miss Murgatroyd's ability in general subjects, including Higher Leaving Certificates in French and German, and a Pass in the London University Matriculation Examination. The applicant has been recommended by her educational advisers to study for the Degree of Bachelor of Science at London University and at the London School of Economics, in order to qualify for some official department of public social work requiring scientific training. The Committee being of the opinion that the applicant is possessed of exceptional talent, unanimously recommend, in view of the circumstances of her family, that she be awarded a grant of £26 from the McLean Trust¹⁷⁶.

The Clerk submitted an application received from Miss Adelaide B. Murgatroyd, who for the past two years had obtained grants of £25 and £35 respectively from the revenue of the McLean Trust to enable her to complete her studies for the Degree of B.Sc. (Economics) of London University. The expenses of the coming Session would, it appeared, again amount to £30. Miss Murgatroyd had, with the assistance of the Trust, passed the intermediate examination, and had completed one year of the Finals Honours Course at London University. Another Session's study was required before she could go up for her final examination, which she hoped to do in October 1919. Miss Murgatroyd's excellent promise as a student having been fulfilled during the past two years to the satisfaction of the Committee, it was again agreed to recommend that she should be awarded the grant of £30 for the ensuing year¹⁷⁷.

¹⁷² Trades House Minutes, 11th October 1893.

¹⁷³ Trades House Minutes, 28th September 1900.

¹⁷⁴ Trades House, Education Committee Minutes, 16th October 1909.

¹⁷⁵ Trades House, Finance Committee Minutes, 12th April 1915.

¹⁷⁶ Trades House, Platform Committee Minutes, 20th September 1916.

¹⁷⁷ Trades House, Education Committee Minutes, 22nd October 1918.

An application for a grant from the McLean Trust was made in January 1922 by Miss Jean McInnes Dixon (Flethers), medical student, was considered, and a grant of £30 for the current year was unanimously recommended¹⁷⁸.

In July 1922 applications for Grants from the McLean Trust by
(a) Miss Jean McInnes Dixon, who had a grant of £30 last year, and
(b) Miss Margaret Wylie Thomas, were considered. It was agreed to grant each £20 for one year¹⁷⁹.

From 1923 onwards the McLean Trust bursars were recorded in the records along with the other bursar applicants.

On the 29th July 1929, the Committee on Education recommend grants from the MacLean Trust to :

Charles M. Groves, Teacher (First Year),	£20 11 0
Margaret C. Caldwell, Schoolgirl (Second Year),	£12 0 0 ¹⁸⁰

On 15th July 1930, the Committee on Education recommend Grants from the MacLean Trust to :-

Charles M. Groves, Teacher (Second Year),	£20 0 0
Margaret C. Caldwell, Schoolgirl (Third Year),	£15 9 0 ¹⁸¹

On 31st July 1931, the Committee on Education recommend Grants from the MacLean Trust to:-

Charles M. Groves, Teacher (Third Year),	£16 0 0
Margaret C. Caldwell, Schoolgirl (Fourth Year),	£15 14 0 ¹⁸²

On 13th July 1932, the Committee on Education recommend a grant from the MacLean Trust to

Margaret C. Caldwell, Schoolgirl (fifth year),	£15 14 0 ¹⁸³
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On 27th July 1933, the Committee on Education recommended a grant from the Maclean Trust to Margaret C. Caldwell, Schoolgirl (sixth year)¹⁸⁴.

On 30th July 1934, the Committee on Education recommended a grant from the MacLean Trust to Miss Jean I. Elder. £30 0 0¹⁸⁵

On 24th January 1938, an application for an educational grant on behalf of Norman W. Watson was considered and it was agreed that £15 should be granted from the Maclean Trust for this one year¹⁸⁶.

On 11th August 1938, at an Education Committee Meeting, it was agreed to recommend a grant of £15 from the Maclean Trust to Norman W. Watson (15)¹⁸⁷.

¹⁷⁸ Trades House, Pensions Committee Minutes, 12th January 1922.

¹⁷⁹ Trades House, Education Committee Minutes, July 1922.

¹⁸⁰ Trades House, Education Committee Minutes, 29th July 1929.

¹⁸¹ Trades House, Education Committee Minutes, 15th July 1930.

¹⁸² Trades House, Education Committee Minutes, 31st July 1931.

¹⁸³ Trades House, Education Committee Minutes, 13th July 1932.

¹⁸⁴ Trades House, Education Committee Minutes, 17th July 1933.

¹⁸⁵ Trades House, Education Committee Minutes, 30th July 1934.

¹⁸⁶ Trades House, Platform Committee Minutes, 24th January 1938.

¹⁸⁷ Trades House, Education Committee Minutes, 11th July 1938.

On 24th January 1938, an application for an educational grant on behalf of Norman W. Watson was considered and it was agreed that £15 should be granted from the Maclean Trust for this year¹⁸⁸.

On 11th August 1938, it was agreed to recommend a grant of £15 from the Maclean Trust to Norman W. Watson (15)¹⁸⁹.

CONCLUSION

The Trades House has been involved in the education of the children of the Incorporations for centuries and continues to this day. The following are just a few of the numerous activities that the Trades House and the 14 Incorporations are involved in, in connection to education.

The Modern Apprentice Awards

“To be awarded the Trades House of Glasgow Modern Apprentice of the Year was a huge honour. It has allowed me to progress into the final year of my apprenticeship with a strong attitude and mind-set, and the recognition has been invaluable within the company, creating opportunities to grow my knowledge and network. I would strongly encourage anyone in a modern apprenticeship to apply for this award no matter what stage you are at.”

Erin Tinney of Doosan Babcock, previous winner of GMAA.

The winner is presented with an inscribed trophy (which remains on display in the Trades Hall), receiving an inscribed replica and a cash prize of £1,000 for study. A second prize of £500 and a third of £250 is also awarded. Each finalist receives a certificate of commendation.

Winners and runners up in recent years have included a wide range of professions: painter and decorator, electrical engineer, joiner, hotel night manager, chef, and a mechanical engineer. Apprentices in professions like pharmacy and administration have also featured among award winners.

CRAFTEX

Craftex exhibits hundreds of pieces of outstanding modern and traditional craftwork, showcasing the best of Glasgow's colleges students' work. Don't miss this fabulous, free event in the heart of the city.

Craftex is kindly sponsored by Quilter Cheviot. Also supported by the 14 Incorporated Crafts, The Weavers of Anderston, The Merchants House of Glasgow and the Scottish Leather Group.

Craftex is an ideal platform for students to showcase their work in a city centre exhibition, win prizes and gain industry recognition, make industry contacts and create employment opportunities for themselves. They are exhibiting alongside the best of Glasgow's colleges' students, and with over 50 categories ranging from Graphics to Nail Art, Industrial Product Design to DVD Technology and Plasterwork, there is a section for everyone.

¹⁸⁸ Trades House, Platform Committee Minutes, 24th January 1938.

¹⁸⁹ Trades House, Platform Committee Minutes, 11th August 1938.

Citizenship Awards

The Trades House of Glasgow aims to recognise the excellent work being undertaken by schools in, for and with their communities.

The Citizenship Award is open to all schools - pre-5, primary, secondary and special needs.

"Being involved in the Citizenship awards really helps the children to have a voice and say within the running of the school. It's helps staff and children to work together for a better future, giving children vital skills in reasoning, justifying and forming their own opinions on various matters. The fact that all of this is recognised through the citizenship award and the Trades House helps all of the school community (staff, parents and children) to understand the importance of developing these skills for everyone's future."

Teacher, Darnley Primary School (previous winner of the Citizenship Awards.

There is no monetary award, rather a certificate for all commended schools and a plaque for the winning school. Each school gaining the award is entitled to display the Trades House logo on their stationery.

Schools qualifying for the award competition would be involved in some of the following:

- contributing to the life of the local community
- participating in local events
- undertaking local ventures
- contributing to newspapers and other media
- linking with local industry/employers
- providing events which the local community can attend
- involving the local community in the educational life of the school by assisting pupils in a variety of activities
- enabling members of the local community to take part in educational experience to encourage lifelong learning
- any project which involves the community helping the school or the school helping the community

Each year, the winning school is announced at an award ceremony held in the Trades Hall of Glasgow. The winning school in 2019 was Mount Vernon Primary School.

The Robert Burns Festival

"It is not just a competition: it is a door opening to great things."

(Elizabeth Kearney, mother of a Festival participant)

The Trades House of Glasgow Robert Burns Festival is a wonderful event that takes place each year in January with children from Glasgow primary and secondary schools showcasing their skills in recitation, singing and instrumentals.

Held in the spectacular surroundings of the historic Trades Hall in Glassford Street, Glasgow, participants perform a piece of their own choice in relation to the works of Robert Burns.

Elizabeth Kearney, mother of a participant recently wrote to us and said:

"Being part of the Trades House Burns Festival has been very rewarding for Liam and hugely beneficial, not only in the skills he has gained but in the opportunities

presented to him. With his teachers' help and guidance in preparing for the Festival he has grown in confidence and ambition. Not only this, but he has used the skills learnt to fund raise for Glasgow City Missions homeless Christmas meals appeal. He raised an amazing £600 for them by carrying out four Burns recitals - something I don't think he would have done without gaining so much confidence from the Burns Festival."

School Craft Competition

The School Craft Competition, run in conjunction with Glasgow City Council Education Services, seeks to recognise and reward traditional craft work undertaken by pupils as part of the SQA National and Higher Grade craft & design syllabuses. Annually a total of approximately two hundred and fifty pupils from fifteen to twenty secondary schools within Glasgow participate.

2019 was yet another successful year for the Competition, and was extended to both earlier and later years, which meant that entries were received from S1 to Advanced Higher levels. Entries were judged in Broad General Education, Woodwork, Metalwork, Design and Manufacturing, Engineering Science and Graphic Communications.

Prizes are awarded to some fifty pupils at a ceremony held in the Trades Hall attended by senior representatives of Glasgow City Council, Glasgow City Council Education Services, and the Trades House.

Determined to Make Movies

The Trades House of Glasgow is delighted to support 'Determined to Make Movies'.

In addition to supporting many of the Scottish Government's 'Curriculum for Excellence' initiatives, Determined to Make Movies encourages children from an early age to think about careers in the growing film industry in Scotland and develop their skills.

The Deacon Convener helps to judge the entries prior to the awards ceremony. Some members of the House then attended the event along with schools, teachers and associated organisation to watch the fantastic winning films from Glasgow primary and secondary schools at the Glasgow Film Theatre (with Glasgow City Council Education Department).

The Trades House of Glasgow Lecture

The Trades House Lecture is a prestigious annual event hosted in rotation by the three universities: Caledonian, Strathclyde and Glasgow. Following the lecture, the Deacon Convener of the Trades of Glasgow hosts a dinner within Trades Hall for the speaker, members of the House and University.

The first Lecture took place on 2 May 1989 at the University of Strathclyde entitled 'Scottish Business - The Challenges' by speaker William Hughes. The Deacon Convener in office was Peter Crichton and the University Principal, Graeme Hills.

Two years later at the University of Glasgow, the second Lecture, 'An historical perspective on the development and state of British Universities' by Roy Jenkins was attended by Deacon Convener Roy Johnson, welcomed by Principal Sir William Fraser.

Finally, in 1998, the Caledonian University hosted its first Trades House Lecture when Her Excellency the High Commissioner of South Africa - Ms Cheryl Carolus was the guest speaker.

Incorporations

Most Incorporations also hold competitions and awards prizes and bursaries to students studying within their traditional sphere of influence. They also award pensions to people who have fallen on hard times. Those wishing to apply for support should contact the Trades House via the website at: <https://www.tradeshouse.org.uk/>