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RECORDS  
OF  
THE INCORPORATION OF BARBERS,  
GLASGOW,

FORMERLY

**The Incorporation of Chirurgeons and Barbers.**



RECORDS  
OF THE  
INCORPORATION OF BARBERS,  
GLASGOW,

FORMERLY  
*The Incorporation of Chirurgeons and Barbers.*

*EXTRACTED AND NARRATED*

BY

JAMES B. TENNENT,

DEACON OF THE INCORPORATION, 1890-91.



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# The Incorporation of Barbers.

MASTER COURT—1899-1900.

**Deacon.**

GEORGE TENNENT.

**Collector.**

HUGH BARBOUR.

**Late Deacon.**

THOMAS B. CLEGHORN.

**Late Collector.**

JOHN HENDERSON.

**Member of Trades' House Building Committee.**

THOMAS B. CLEGHORN.

**Trades' House Representative.**

ANDREW L. FLEMING.

**Masters.**

*Deacon's Master.*

ANDREW L. FLEMING.

GEORGE MUNRO.

JAMES H. PYLE.

*Trade's Masters.*

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

DUNCAN O. BAIN.

ANDREW JOHNSTON.

**Clerk.**

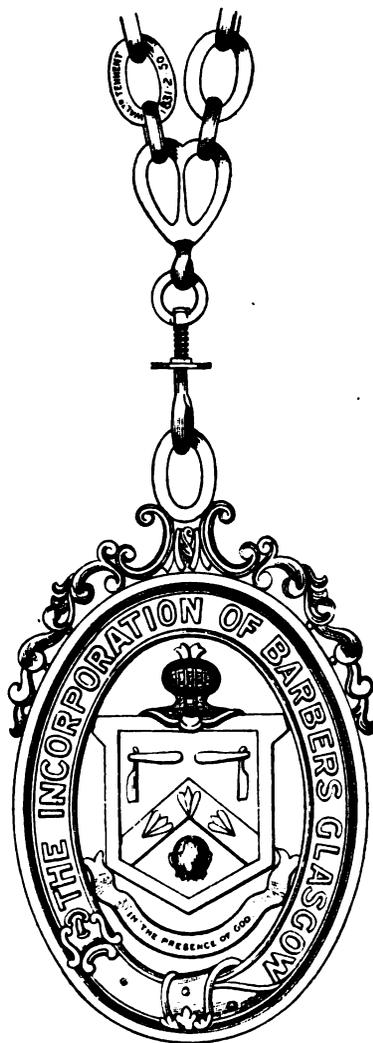
J. B. KIDSTON, 50 WEST REGENT STREET.

FRANCIS MACKIE, *Officer.*

THE INCORPORATION'S COAT OF ARMS.

---

VERT, on a chevron argent, between two razors endorsed, open, blades downwards, in chief, and a peruke in base, three lancets expanded, all proper. Motto:—IN THE PRESENCE OF GOD.



THE DEACON'S MEDAL AND CHAIN.

*(On Reduced Scale.)*

## P R E F A C E .

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IN designing the present work, it was the purpose of the writer to include in connected form, and in chronological order, all the original documents relating to the Incorporation, along with such excerpts from the existing Minute Books and others, as would bring to light and illustrate its past history.

It was evident that the somewhat adventurous career of the Incorporation would form an interesting subject of narrative. And whilst it was not intended to relate this at great length, the bulk of available material to be dealt with, that could not be overlooked, demanded more space than was at first contemplated. There was therefore no room left for touching upon other relative subjects, such as the affairs of the Burgh or of the other important Societies and Institutions within its bounds. But whilst casually taking notice of such concurrent events as affected the Incorporation, or in which it took an interest, the volume now produced professes only to tell the story of the Incorporation of Barbers, and nothing more.

It was, however, considered expedient, that the Letter of Guildry—being of like interest to all of the fourteen Incorporations—should be produced in full, as many members have not otherwise the opportunity of becoming acquainted with it.

Such a sketch was projected some time ago. So far back as 1887, a committee was appointed to examine the Incorporation's records, and select suitable material. Convened by Deacon Thomas Menzies, this committee spent some time in searching the earlier Minute Books and taking numerous extracts therefrom, but circumstances prevented their further proceeding with the work. Their notes, however, have now been availed of, so far as they were found applicable to the plan of the present work.

Ten years later, in 1897, a new committee was constituted by the Incorporation. It included Deacon Thomas Muir—a member of the former committee—with Deacons John Dobbie, George Tennent, and James B. Tennent. On the death of Deacon Dobbie, the committee assumed in his place, Deacon William Campbell. After some consideration, the committee decided that the best result would be attained if one mind were devoted to the work, and one of their number agreed to take it up.

In addition to the documents and books belonging to the Incorporation, the various histories of Glasgow and other allied works have been consulted; and in particular, the Burgh Records published by the Town Clerk, from which some appropriate extracts have been taken. No source nor authority has been neglected, where appropriate matter or reliable information might have been looked for.

Besides acknowledging the assistance and advice of the other members of committee in consultation, the writer desires to express his thanks to Deacon Campbell for access to his collection of books upon local history, and to Deacon Menzies for a similar favour. A member of the

Incorporation, Mr. John Gray, has kindly reproduced the old book title shown on page 144, as also the representation of the Deacon's Medal and Chain, from a photograph by Deacon T. B. Cleghorn. Mr. J. B. Kidston, Clerk to the Incorporation, has also rendered much valuable assistance.

J. B. T.

---

IN placing this work before the Incorporation, the committee trust that the members generally—in becoming acquainted with the ancient history of the Craft—will at all times seek to emulate the interest taken in its affairs by their predecessors and fellows during the three hundred years of which this date is the anniversary.

THOMAS MUIR.

GEO. TENNENT.

W. CAMPBELL.

JAS. B. TENNENT.

GLASGOW, 29th November, 1899.

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# THE INCORPORATION OF BARBERS.

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## THE SURGEONS AND BARBERS.

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THE art of the Barber was practised in untold ages of the past, in all lands where man had emerged from a state of nature. History does not record its beginning, it is hidden in the dim perspective of innumerable ages; but the most ancient writings refer to its existence. The old oil painting in the Trades' Hall, belonging to the Incorporation, displays the emblems of the Craft, and bears the following inscription, viz.:—*MUNDA HAEC ARS VIGEBAT DIEBUS JOSEPHI, JACOBI PATRIARCHÆ FILII, ÆGYPTI PRÆFECTI.* Translated it reads, "This elegant art flourished in the days of Joseph, son of Jacob the patriarch, governor of Egypt."

The care of, and adornment of the head, the most conspicuous — and, as the seat of the intellect, the most important — section of the body, was always considered worthy of the greatest care and attention. The mode of wearing the hair was made to denote joy and pleasure by its style of dressing and decoration; whilst in mourning, the hair was taken off or trimmed closely for a customary period, although amongst the ancient Jews natural baldness was looked upon as a great disfigurement. The Egyptians, the oldest civilised race of which there are authentic records, shaved their heads, and wore wigs in

place of the natural covering. A recent writer upon the "Land of the Lotus" describes the mummy of Rameses II. the Pharaoh who oppressed the Israelites. It was identified in 1881, and lies in the museum at Cairo. After remarking upon its general appearance and perfect state of preservation, the narrative goes on to say:—"His face is clean shaven, though an invalid's white beard had grown upon it during his last sickness. The Egyptians gave great attention to shaving. Joseph had to be shaved before he could see Pharaoh. Heaps of Egyptian razors are to be found in the museums. The little hair that was left Rameses is carefully dyed red or auburn, and the yellow pomade of his last toilet is still upon it."

The Jews, in their ordinary style, wore their hair short, not closely shaved, but trimmed with scissors. The beard was an emblem of manliness and dignity, and was dressed with utmost care. To be deprived of it, or to have it tampered with, was a keen infliction of insult that could not be borne in public. King David, whose servants had been so disgraced, desired them to tarry at Jericho until their beards were grown. The upper class amongst the Jews anointed their hair with fragrant oils and ointments, as did the Egyptians. With their females a luxuriant growth of hair was a chief point of beauty, which they sought to increase by plaiting and decorating it with ornaments of silver and gold. Upon the death of relatives, it was customary for the men to make cuttings in their flesh, and to tear or disfigure their hair and beards. The priests, however, were forbidden to mourn in such fashion. The law was:—"They shall not make baldness upon their head, neither shall they shave off the corner of their beard."

In all Eastern countries the barbers held an important position. In some places they ranked as officers of the State, and mixed in the society of the highest in the land. Generally they were the principal newsmongers, through whose aid the occurrence of important events, and no doubt

the ordinary gossip of the day, was circulated amongst the people. In Turkey especially, the Barber was an important functionary, and his profession was considered one of the most honourable in the kingdom. He was, besides, the dispenser of favourite cures for sicknesses, and the vendor of all manner of drugs, potions, and love philtres. Balm of Gilead, and frankincense from Araby the Blest, could be supplied from his wonderful stock.

It was quite a natural result for the Barber to assume the work that in modern times came to be dealt with as a special branch by the Surgeon. For many ages, the lancet was the principal instrument in use for executing the simple operations that were known or practised. Blood-letting was the general remedy in vogue for the alleviation of most bodily ailments, and suffering patients, as a matter of course, readily submitted themselves to the incision of the knife, in search of freedom from pain. It was found that the deft hand which wielded the razor was specially adapted for operating with the lancet, and the Barber's shop became the universal resort of patients in search of relief from aches and pains. Thus arose the calling of the Barber-Surgeon.

The Barber's pole, which is still displayed over the premises of many persons in the trade, is a relic of the old joint calling. It is sometimes adorned in various colours, suggested by the taste of the owner or the decorator, but the accurate design shows a white painted pole entwined with a red fillet or ribbon. Several definitions of its meaning have been made, but probably the most correct description is that given by a former president of the Faculty of Surgeons in Edinburgh, who had made careful study of the question. He says:—

“The Barber's emblem, the ribbon and pole, the former for tying the arm, the latter to be grasped by the patient during the operation of bleeding, is still displayed in every part of Europe, and bears testimony to the universality of

the ancient connection of the Barbers with the Surgeons." The brass basin, which is generally suspended from the pole, represents the vessel which was to receive the blood drawn from the patient.

Having thus briefly referred to the trade in ancient times, it is now the purpose of this sketch to relate its progress in Glasgow as one of the incorporated trades of the burgh.

With the exception of one—which owes its formal institution to the Letter of Guildry in the year 1605—the fourteen Incorporations were officially or legally constituted in the 16th century. Twelve of the number were incorporated by Letters of Deaconry or Seals of Cause, under the authority of the Magistrates and Town Council, between the years 1516 and 1600. But the Incorporation of Chirurgeons and Barbers arose out of the gift granted by King James VI. to the Surgeons or Barber-Surgeons of Glasgow, and it therefore stands alone amongst the fourteen in ascribing its origin to a Royal Charter. It is not overlooked that one of the other trades claims a similar inauguration, dating so far back as the eleventh century, but the authenticity of this tradition is not considered beyond doubt.

There does not appear to be in existence now, any record that shows the Barbers to have been an officially constituted body earlier than the date of the Royal Charter above mentioned. It may, however, be claimed inferentially, with good reason, that the trade met periodically—as others did—and elected their deacon year by year, long before the existence of the said Royal Charter. The fact that other than burgesses were not allowed to trade in the Burgh, indicates that the freemen citizens had special privileges in which all the trades would stand on like ground. So far back as the year 1424, King James I. passed an Act which ordained that in every Burgh "Of ilk Sindry Craft usyt tharin, thar be chosyn a wise man of

thar Craft, be the layff of that Craft, and be the counsel of the officiaris of the towne, the quhilk sall be haldyn Døkyn or Maister man owre the layff, for the tyme till hym assignyt, till assay and govern all werkis that beis made be the werkmen of his Craft, sua that the Kingis lieges be nocht defraudyt and scathyt in tyme to cum, as thai have bene in tyme bygane, threw untrew men of Craftis."

This Act was afterwards repealed, as it was considered that it gave the Craftsmen too much power in their dealings with the other townsmen. But the Crafts appear to have continued the exercise of the privileges they claimed, and up to the reign of King James V. various Acts were passed to regulate their powers. At one time they were prohibited from electing deacons; at another they were debarred from meeting together as a trade; but, ignoring such restrictions, they still continued to meet and elect deacons as they were in use to do. It was during the reign of that King, however, that authority to issue Letters of Deaconry or Seals of Cause was acquired or assumed by the Town Council of Glasgow, and such power was first exercised in the year 1516. At this time, and up to the Reformation, all such Acts of the Council required the assent of the Archbishop, as the Superior of the Burgh.

In corroboration of the assertion that the trades, or some of them, exercised their prerogative at their own will before they were legally incorporated, various entries in the records of the Burgh show this to have been the case. As an instance, there is an entry dated 10th June, 1595, which states that the Deacons of certain of the Crafts have found caution:—

"That the saidis deikines sall compear againe befor the provest, baillies, and counsall, to ansuer for accusatiounes laid to thair charge for contraventioune of thair Craftis, and vtherwayes, upon xxiiii houris warnyng." Amongst the Crafts therein named appears that of the "bonnet-makeris." Now this Craft was not incorporated until fully

two years later, its Seal of Cause being dated 29th October, 1597. It is, therefore, quite in keeping that the Barbers were also united in a body—it may have been in like manner informally—many years earlier than 1599, the date of the Royal Charter. This is all the more probable as being one of the reasons which caused the Surgeons, or those who practice Surgery by itself, to form with them a combined body acting under the King's authority, and to share their interest in the affairs of the Burgh.

Towards the end of the Sixteenth Century, apart from the Barber-Surgeons, there were not many practitioners of Surgery in Glasgow, and their skill in the art does not seem to have been very great. As to those who called themselves physicians, they were not one whit more enlightened. The sum of their practice consisted in prescribing drugs of which they knew little, in the attempt to cure ailments of which they probably knew less. So much was this the case, that the Town Council was instigated by the Kirk-Session to take some action for the protection of the citizens. It is described in the Burgh records as follows, the entry being dated 14th April, 1599 :—

“The provest, bailleis, and counsall, at desyre of the sessione, ministrie, and elderis thair of, being informit of medicineris and chyrurgianes quha dayeie resortis and remainis within this towne, and is not able to discharge thair dewtey thairintill, in respect thai have not cunying nor skill to do the same, and for evading of inconuentis that may follow thairupon, hes deput and assignit thir persones onderwritten of the counsall, to concur and assist the ministrie, certane of the sessione, and vtheris cunying men of that arte, to examinat and tak tryall of all sic persounes as vsit or sal happin to vse the said arte, within this towne in tyme cuming, and with thair advyis and consent to tak the tryall thereof, viz., the thrie baillies, James Forret, Alexander Baillie and Thomas Pettigrew, to conveyn with thir persones of the ministeris, the prin-

cipall, Mr. Blair Lowery and Mr. John Blakburne, upon Weddinsdye next efter the preaching in the Blakfrier Kirk, and to reporte.”

The course thus adopted by the Town Council was the more necessary, as there were no Schools of Medicine or Surgery in Glasgow at this time. Indeed, upwards of another century elapsed before such training was established in the University. But it does not appear that the measures designed were further carried out by the Local Authority. At the same time, the Council is undoubtedly entitled to the credit of having inspired, or suggested, an application to the King, which induced him to grant a Royal Charter or Letter of Gift.

It is necessary here to introduce “Maister” Peter Lowe, who now entered upon the scene. This worthy came to Glasgow in the year 1598, where he settled down as an expert in the art of healing, and married a daughter of the Parish minister, the first Protestant one appointed after the Reformation. Lowe was supposed to be a Scotsman, but the locality of his birth is not known; he appears to have studiously concealed it. He had gone abroad at an early age, and probably received his education at some foreign university. He was of an adventurous nature, and held the post of army chirurgion in different services. Presumably tiring of such a life, he made his way to London, remaining there for a year or two, prior to his descent upon Glasgow. Careful study of his character and habits shows him to have been a strange compound of mystery, audacity, and quackery. He wrote several works upon the cure of diseases; one of them, as an example, was entitled—

“An easie, certaine, and perfect method to cure and prevent the Spanish sickness, whereby the learned and skilful chirurgian may heale a great many other diseases. London 1596.”

His pretension, in this treatise, to propound a cure for

one disease, which would also be likely to heal a great many others, has often been imitated. Down to the present day there have been inventors and vendors of wonderful draughts and universal boluses, warranted to cure every ill which afflicts the human frame stopping short only at raising the dead to life.

Lowe was probably as well versed in his business as most of his fellow practitioners. It does not appear that he was ahead of them in either skill or knowledge, although his arrogance and egotism may have suggested superior ability. His appointment of surgeon to the King, referred to in the Charter, seems to have been merely an honorary one. It is not known that he ever personally attended his Majesty.

Seeing that the Town Council and the Kirk-Session had proposed to deal with and regulate the trade, it is not surprising that a man of Lowe's energy and resources should have hit upon the plan of approaching the King directly. He may not have had much respect for the Town Council; it is certain that he had none for the Kirk-Session, having already been subjected to its discipline for some offence not recorded. It was, therefore, quite natural that he would be desirous of superseding or forestalling any effort by either of those bodies, to impose restrictions upon, or to interfere with the business of the craft. In the petition to the King, M'Ure, in his history of Glasgow, states that Lowe represented the "great abuses which had been committed by ignorant, unskilful, and unlearned persons, who, under the colour of surgeons, abused the lieges at their pleasure by trying experiments whereby the patient oft times suffered."

The King could not but look favourably upon such a petition. He was known to take much interest in the burghs of Scotland. He created several new ones, besides confirming the Charters of most of the older established burghs. He himself afterwards accepted the freedom of

the City of Perth, becoming an honorary burghess, and, later, he was made honorary Lord Provost of that city. He was thus all along well acquainted with the needs and requirements of the burghs, and with the privileges and advantages that had already been granted to the traders and craftsmen therein. So in the case of the petition from the Chirurgeons of Glasgow he found an opportunity to establish another society of craftsmen that would be subject to the regulations imposed upon them. The King was, therefore, pleased to grant the prayer of the petition, and on 29th November, 1599, he issued a Royal Charter or Letter of Gift, which was in the following terms:—

CHARTER TO THE CHIRURGEANIS OF GLASGOW,  
BY KING JAMES VI.

JAMES, be the Grace of GOD King of Scottis, to all Provostis, baillies of burrowis, scheriffs, stewartis, baillies of regalities, and otheris ministeris of justice within the boundis following and thair deputis, and all and sundrie otheris our liegis and subditis quhom it effeirs, to quhase knowlege thir our letteris sal come greiting. WIT ZE WE with auise o oure counsall, understanding the grit abuisis quhilk hes bene comitted in tyme bigane and zit daylie continuis, be ignorant unskillit and unlernit personis, quha under the collour of Chirurgeonis abuisis the people to thair plesure, passing away but tryel or punishment, and thairby destroyis infinite number of oure subjectis, quhairwith na ordour hes been tane in tyme bigane, specially within our burgh and baronie of Glasgow, Renfrew, Dunbartane, and our Sherifdome of Cliddisdale, Renfrew, Lanark, Kyle, Carrick, Air, and Cunninghame. For avoid- ing of sik inconvenientis and for gude ordoure to be tane in tyme cuming, to have made constitutit and ordanit and be the tenoure of thir oure letteris makis constitutis and ordainis Maister Peter Low our chirurgiane and chief

chirurgiane to oure dearest son the Prince, with the assistance of Mr. Robert Hamiltone professoure of medicine, and thair successouris indwelleris of our Citie of Glasgow. GEVAND and GRANTAND to thame and thair successouris full power to call, sumound, and convene before thame within the said burgh of Glasgow, or onie otheris of our said burrowis or publick places of the forsaidis boundis, all personis professing or using the said airt of Chirurgie, to examine thame upon thair literature knowledge and practize, gif they be fund wordie to admit allow and approve them, give thame testimonial according to the airt and knowlege that they sal be fund wordie to exercise, thareftir resave thair aithis and authorize thame as accordis, and to discharge thame to use onie farder nor they have knowlege passing thair capacity, laist our subjectis be abusit; and that every ane citat report testimonial of the minister and eldris or magistratis of the parochin quhair they dwell, of thair life and conversazione; and in case they be contumax, being lauchfullie citat, everie ane to be unlawit in the soume of fortie pundis *toties quoties*, half to the judges other half to be disponit at the visitouris plesure, and for payment thairof the said Mr. Peter and Mr. Robert or visitouris, to have oure uthere letteris of horning on the partie or magistratis quhair the contemptuous personis duellis, chargeing thame to poind thairfoire within twentie four houris, under the pain of horning: and the partie not haveand geir poindable, the magistrate under the same pain, to incarcerate thame, quhill cautioun responsall be fund, that the contumax persone sall compir at sik day and place as the saidis visitouris sall appoint, gevan trial of thair qualifications. *Nixt*, that the saidis visitouris sall visit everie hurt, murtherit, poisonit, or onie other persoun tane awa extraordinarily, and to report to the magistrate of the fact as it is. *Thirdlie*, That it shall be leisum to the saidis visitouris with the advice of thair bretheren, to mak statutis for the comoun weill of our subjectis

anent the saidis airtis and using thair of faithfullie, and the braikeris thair of to be punisht and unlawit be the visitouris according to thair falt. *Fordlie*, It sall not be leisum to onie mannir of personis within the forsaidis boundis, to exercise medecine without ane testimonial of ane famous universitie quhair medecine be taught, or at the leave of oure and oure dearest spouse chief medicinarie, and in case they failzie it shall be leisum to the saidis visitouris to challenge perseu and inhibite thame throu using and exercising of the said airt of medecine, under the pain of fourtie pundis, to be distributed half to the judges half to the pure *toties quoties*, gif they be fund in useing and exercising the same, ay and quhill they bring sufficient testimonial as said is. *Fyfthlie*, That na manir of personis sell onie droggis within the Citie of Glasgow, except the same be sichtit be the saidis visitouris, and be William Spang, apothecar, under the pane of confiscatioune of the droggis. *Sextlie*, That nane sell retoun poison, asenick, or sublemate, under the pane of ane hundred merkis, excep onlie the apothecaries, quha sall be bund to tak cautioun of the byaris, for coist, skaith and damage. *Seventlie*, Yat the saidis visitouris, with thair bretherene and successouris, sall convene every first Mononday of ilk moneth at sum convenient place, to visite and give counsell to pure disaisit folkis gratis. And *last of all*, Gevand and grantand to the saidis visitouris indwellers of Glasgow professouris of the saidis airtis and thair bretherene, p<sup>n</sup>t and to cum, imunate and exemptioun from all wappin shawengis, raidis, oistis, beiring of armour, watching, weirding, stenting, taxationis, passing on assises, inquestis, justice courtis, scheriff or burrow courtis, in actiounes criminal or cival, notwithstanding of oure actis lawis and constitutionis thair off, except in geving yairr counsall in materis appertaining to the saidis airtis. ORDAINING you all the foresaidis provestis, baillies of burrows, scheriffis, stewardis, baillies of regalities, and otheris ministeris of

justice within the saidis boundis, and zoure deputis, to assist, fortifie, concur and defend the saidis visitouris and thair posterior, professouris of the foresaidis airtis, and put the saidis actis maid and to be maid to executioun: and that our otheris letteris of our sessioun be granted thairupon to charge thame to that effect within twentie four houris nixt after they be chargit thairto. GEVIN under oure previe seill, at Haliruid house, the penult day of November the Zeir of GOD Jmve and fourscore ninetein zeiris and of our regun the threttie thre zeir.

*From a copy in possession of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow.*

The terms of the King's grant do not call for interpretation, they are fully described in the letter. The style of its wording is not quite that of the present day, but its equivalent is discernible without difficulty. Authority is clearly given for the formation of a society, or body, to exercise the powers, and to conserve the rights granted, as well as for the punishment of offenders. It is also decreed, that certain services were required—such as giving gratis advice to the poor, reporting to the magistrates in cases of violent or sudden death—in return for the privileges conceded.

It may not be overlooked that, throughout the Charter, there is no reference made to the art of the Barber, of itself. But it cannot be controverted, that it covered the practice of the Barber-Surgeon, as exercised at the time. It specifically provided, that all persons professing or using the said *airt of chirurgie*, be examined, and admitted if found worthy, and authorised to practise "according to the airt and knowledge that they sal be fund wordie to exercise." It has been stated that Peter Lowe would not have desired a union of Surgeons and Barbers, but it is obvious that he could not help himself. The King's gift included conditions, that, when accepted, they made such

a union unavoidable. It was, moreover, not without precedent. The Barbers and Surgeons in the Capital cities of the three kingdoms, had already been incorporated, London in the year 1462, Edinburgh in 1505, and Dublin in 1572, all founding upon, and following, the ancient practice of the joint calling.

But although a Royal mandate had now been obtained, it was considered expedient that its practice should be approved of, and confirmed, by the city authorities. Accordingly, it was submitted to the Town Council, as described in the following extract from the Burgh records, dated 9th February, 1600:—

“The provest, baillies, and counsall (naming those in attendance) present, haveand inspectioun and advysand with the priuilegeis and statutes of our Souerane Lordis letter of gift and faculte, grantit to Maister Peter Low, Chyrurgian, Maister Robert Hamiltoun, William Spang, and thair successouris, professouris of thair artes, touching the liberte of thair artes, grantit be his Maiestie to thame and thair successouris, as in the said letter of gift vnder the priuey Seale at lenthe beris, has promesit to hald, haue, concur, fortifie, and menteine thaim and thair successouris and liberteis grantit to thame in the same, in all poyntis in tyme cuming; provyding that the same nor na actis that thair salhappin to mak salbe preiudiciall nor hurtfull to the commounewell and liberte of the towne.”

Some little time elapsed before much progress was made, as it was not till the year 1602 that the formation of the Society was completed. No doubt the intervening two years were utilised in framing the procedure that was to be adopted. On the 3rd day of June in that year, a meeting was held in Blackfriar's Kirk, and with the concurrence of the magistrates, certain others were assumed as members, along with those named in the King's letter. One of the latter, Thomas Hamilton, was chosen Deacon, to hold office until Michaelmas, or the next general election of Deacons

by the Crafts. A clerk and officer were also appointed. At a subsequent meeting, held in the same month, four quarter-masters were elected, one of whom was Peter Lowe. Rules were adopted for the admission of members, examining their qualifications, and fixing rates of entry-money. Amongst others, "It is statute and ordained, that Barbers shall pay at their admission Fortie pund Scots, and ilk year twentie shilling to the pair."

The Incorporation of Chirurgeons and Barbers was thus constituted, and gradually increased in membership, to a moderate extent. But the two classes were distinct; members were enrolled under one or other of the branches, and their trade was confined to that branch for which they were entered. The Surgeon could not practise the art of the Barber, but the Barber had more latitude. Whilst some of them were entered to profess the art of Barborie, others were booked to continue their practice as Barber-Surgeons. This included the healing of wounds, executing simple surgical operations, cupping and bleeding, extraction of teeth, and so on. It is true that none of the said operations called for great surgical skill, but even the Surgeon of those days was not much higher skilled in his art than was his fellow craftsman the Barber.

The Incorporation was now firmly established amongst the Trades of Glasgow, and took part with the other Crafts in their contest with the body of Merchants. A violent quarrel had existed for some time, between the two sections of Burgesses, regarding their respective concern in the government of the City. That the Surgeons and Barbers held a foremost position amongst the Crafts, is shewn by the appointment of two of their members—viz., Robert Hamilton their Deacon, and Peter Lowe—to the commission of representatives from each body, in whose hands was placed the adjustment of the differences. The negotiations were successful, and resulted in their agreeing to certain regulations. Those were embodied in a Letter of Guildry,

executed on 6th February, 1605, defining the positions and rights of the two bodies. By it also were instituted the offices of Dean of Guild and Deacon Convener, as the respective heads of the Merchants' and Trades' Houses.

An interesting entry in the books of the Town Council, dated 30th November, 1605, illustrates how Surgeons and Barbers were classed with others whose avocation was professional. Complaint was made to the Magistrates and Council, that

“Sindrie persounis of this burgh quha will not pay their stent for releif of the proveist, baillies, & counsall, of the townis pairt of the taxatioune appointit for reiking out of the commissioneris to England anent the Vnioune, but pretendis exemptioun thairfra, specially Medicineris, Chirurgiounis, Barbouris, Procuratouris, Messengeris, Notteries, and sic vthers.” And it was ordained, that all such persons who use any free liberty within this burgh by their own calling, shall be subject to pay stent. Although in the King's Charter certain immunities were granted, including exemption from “Stenting taxations,” it is noteworthy that the Town Council insisted upon its right to tax all who used the free liberty of the burgh.

There is nothing of importance to record about the working of the Incorporation, during the next series of years. The usual meetings were held, members were admitted from time to time, and the poor of the Trade were assisted as its means afforded. All its work was carried on under authority of the Royal Charter of 1599, with which the Town Council was in agreement, as has already been shewn. But the other incorporated Trades of the burgh had been instituted by direct authority of the Town Council, as set forth in the Seals of Cause by which they were established and governed. The Surgeons and Barbers bye-and-bye seem to have entertained the idea that a Seal of Cause, in their favour, was desirable to be procured. They did not apprehend that it was necessary to their existence

or organisation—which were already assured by the King's authority—but as a local charter of incorporation it was expected to define their civic and other rights, more particularly than the Royal Charter set forth. And in this case, it would also regulate their rights and privileges, upon the same basis as that of the other thirteen trades. Accordingly, in the year 1656, a petition was presented to the “Right Honorabil the Provest, Bailleis and Counsall of Glasgow,” by their “servantis and comburgessis, the Chirurgicalianis and Barbouris, residenteris within the said citie.” The petition was considered by the Council, and on 9th August it was decreed that

“In ansuer to the desyre given in be the Chirurgicalianis craving ane lettre of deikenheid or Seall of Caus, it is condischendit that thai sall have it, but appoyntis Baillie Walkingschaw, the deane of gild, and dekin conveaner, to meet and consider on the artakles they crave to be containit thairintill, and to mak report thairanent this day aught dayis.”

Following thereupon, a Seal of Cause was issued by the Council upon 16th August, 1656, bearing the same date. This document has been carefully preserved by the Incorporation, and after the lapse of nearly two and a-half centuries, it still remains in perfect condition, legible as when it left the hands of the Town Clerk. It is in the following terms:—

SEAL OF CAUSE IN FAVOUR OF THE CHIRURGIANIS  
AND BARBOURIS.

TO ALL and SUNDRIE quhom it effeiris, TO quhois knowledge thir present letters sall cum, We, Johne Andersonne, Provest; John Andersonne, Johne Walkingschaw, and Williame Neilsonne, Bailleis of the Brughe of GLASGOW, senatoris and counsalleris of the samyn, Greiting in God everlasting: WIT YOU, universities and all wtheris quhom it may concerne, That ther compeirit befor ws sitand in

our counsell hous, JOHN HALL, present heidismane or deacone of CHIRURGIANIS AND BARBOURIS, within the samyn Brughe, for himself and in name and behalf of the saidis Chirurgianis and Barbouris, did oft divers and sundrie tymis, present to ws and our counsell gatherit together, the bill and supplicatioune underwritten, off the qlk the tenour followis:—

“UNTO the Right Honorabill the Provest, Bailleis, and Counsall of Glasgow,—The humble petitione of your servantis and comburgessis, The Chirurgianis and Barburis, residenteris within the said citie, humblie scheweth,—That quher thes ffyftie seaven zeiris past, since the patent grantit to us of the dait the penult day of November, ane thousand five hundred ffyftie-nyne zeiris, by the deceist King James, to your awin and your predicesoris knowledge, we have been in use, zeirlie, to elect ane deacon as visitour and oversiar of the rest of the memberis of our calling as oyr callings have been in use, Be verteu of any patent letter of deaconheid and seal of caus conferit upon them heirtofoir by any autoritie: And that it is incumbent to us to have ane letter of deaconrie of your honouris, as oyris of thir incorporatioune have grantit to them by your predecessors, for ane joynt and hermonious correspondencie of brotherhood, as brother citizenis willing to simpatheis with the rest of the bodie of the citie, whereintill we sall be concernit to the extent of our power, With the lyke priviledges and liberties as that your autoritie may be interponit thereto, and we authorised thairby to use such power, observe such courssis and customes as oyr callings have grantit to them by thair letter of deaconheid or seall of caus. THAT we conveyin at the ordinary tyme as oyr callings doe zeirlie, before Michailmes, in our ordinarie place of meeting, in all tyme comyng, and thair, as use is, be pluralitie of votis, elect and make choyse of ane of our number to be visitour or deacon for ane zeir thairefter to cum, quho sall be ane of the most fitte, qualified, and worthiest of the said calling,

ane Chirurgiane and burges of the burghe, and he being sworne *de fideli administratione*, may appoint meetings for convening the calling, caus quarter maisteris be electit—the one-half of his awin nominatioune and the oyr half by the calling itself, Quha sall be authorized to impede any persoune quhatsumever with concurse of yeir honouris, To presume to exerceis any poynt of the airt of Chirurgicalrie or Barbourie, or sett out any signis for either of them, till he be tryed and admitted by the said calling, In maner of tryeall as schall be prescrybit, being first admittit burges of the toune. NIXT, that ane burges sone serveing his prenteischipe ffyve zeiris as ane prenteis, and twa zeiris for meit and fie, paye ffourtie merkis Scottis at his admissiounne for his upsett; And ane strainger entering with the said calling, ffirst being burges, to pay for his admissiounne, ffour score merkis, for the use of the poore of the calling. THRIDLIE, That no friemane usurpe the haveing of any mae prenteiss nore ane during the saidis seaven zeiris, without expres warrand from the visitour and quarter maisteris. FOURTLIE, The said calling may fyne any usurper that exerceiss the saidis artis, without thair admissiounne, tollerance, and licentiatiounne, In the soume of Ten pundis Scotis *totis quoties*, appropriating the ane half to the bailleis of this citie, and the oyr to the box of the calling. FYFTLIE, That the visitour for the tyme appoynt dyets of four heid courtis or meatingis of the calling, and oftner *pro re nata*, and caus poynd the absents in half ane merk each tyme, to be imployit for the use of the poore. SEXTLIE, That no frieman make use of ane unfriemane under his tollerance, under the paine of ane new upsett, Nather take any oyr friemanis prenteis without his former maisteris leive, askit and grantit, under the lyke paine. SEAVINTHLIE, That no friemane presume to tack ane oyr freamanis cuir af his hand until he be honestlie payit for his bygaine paines, and that at the sight of the bailleis, with the advyce of thair visitour, Incaice the

patient find himself grived by the chirurgiane, under the payne of ane new upset. Excepting allwayis, libertie to the visitour and qrter maisteris to tack patientis from ane frieman not fund qualified for the cuiring of them, and to put them to ane more qualified persoune, as schall be thocht expedient efter exact tryall. EIGHTLIE, That any member of the calling, of whatsumever qualitie, contempner of the visitour and his quarter maisteris, In any of the poyntis afoirsaidis, or of thair officer in executioun of his office, (quho is to be last intrant friemane of the calling, and is to remayne till ane oyr enter), pay ane new upsett, according to that he payit at his entrie, To be qualifeit be the recordis of the calling. NYNTLIE, That no brother within the said calling presume to meddle with any mae poyntis of chirurgianrie nor thais they ar fund qualified of at thair admissioun and conforme as they are booked, under the paines of the soumes above-written re"xive, as ane new upsett. AND LASTLIE, That the said visitour or deacon may judge betwixt maister and prenteis, at the bailleis sightis, Incaice any differ of importance aryse; and betwixt brother and brother of the calling in particulars relaiting thairto; and give orders to poynd absentes from courtis and buriallis, Being warned for that effect, and for not payment of qrter coumptis. MAY it therfore pleas your honouris, the premiss being considerit, To grant ane le"r of deaconrie or seall of caus to the said calling under the seal of the Brughe; And that in regard of our so long being a standing pairt of the craftis of this citie, and contributis zeirlie in a constant proportioun for the supplin of the poore of thair hospitall. To caus extend the samye conform to the laudabill custome observit to us and our successoris Chirurgianis and Barbouris burgessis of this citie. AND to grant to ws the liberteis and priviledgis aforesaid grantit to oyr callingis as is above expressit in all poyntis for removing of the disordouris that may aryse, AND your Lordschipes answer:"

QWHILKIS articles and statutis above-writtin Being oft tymes Red, hard, understand, and maturlie advysit, Be ws, the saidis Provest, Bailleis, and Counsell of this Brughe of Glasgow, and we finding the samyn To tend to the weill of the people, alsweill within as without the Brughe, and to the benefeit of the said airte and craft of Chirurgianis and Barbouris: WEE therefore be thir presentis, GRANT, Ratifie, approve, and confirme the samyn, for ws and our successoris, IN the hail heidis, articles, and clauses containit in the supplicatioune above-written, TO the said JOHN HALL, present Deacon of the saides Chirurgianis and Barbouris, and hail present brethrein of that arte and craft, and to their successoris Chirurgianis and Barbouris, Burgesses of this Brughe, in perpetwal memorie in all tyme cumying, PROMISSAND faithfullie to fortifie and defend them thereanent, Be ws and our successoris and office-beireris for the tyme; AND the premisses, TO all and SUNDRIE quhome it effeiris, We make manifest and knowin, IN WITNES of the qwhilk, and for the mair verificatioune of the samyn, WEE have subscribit thir presentis, Togidder with our clark-depute of court. Our common seal is hereto appendit. ATT GLASGOW, the sextein day of August, Ane thousand sex hundreth fyftie-six zeiris.

(Signed)

JO. ANDIRSONN, *Provest.*

JOHNE ANDIRSONE, *Bailie.*

JOHNE WALKINSHAW, *Bailie.*

WILLIAM NEILSONNE, *Bailie.*

JOHNE BELL, *Dean of Gild.*

WALTER NEILSONE, *Deikin Convener.*

W. ZAIB, clark-depute of the said Brughe at comand  
of the saidis Provest, bailleis, and counsell, as  
witness my signe and subscriptiounne manuall.

It is of importance to observe a discrepancy that has arisen, in transcribing the petition of the Incorporation.

The Seal of Cause has it, "That where these fifty-seven years past, since the patent granted to us of the date the penult day of November, One thousand five hundred *fifty-nine* years, by the deceast King James." The anachronism is self-evident. Reckoning fifty-seven years back from 1656, agrees with 1599, the date of the King's Charter or patent. It is clear that the year could not have been 1559 as King James VI. was not then born. His mother, Mary Queen of Scots, was in possession of the throne at that date. It cannot now be explained how such an error occurred, as it also exists in the original entry in the records of the City. It must be reckoned a clerical error.

It may be considered that the Incorporation was now so firmly and legally established that nothing further was required to maintain its position. Without doubt, this was doubly secured by the Royal and Local Acts already cited. But the Scottish Parliament became inclined to deal further with the matter, and passed an Act in the year 1672, ratifying the Letter of Gift by King James VI. It does not appear at whose instance this Act was passed, but it is interesting to note that it was done at the same time as the Act confirming the Letter of Guildry. The one is Chap. 127, and the other Chap. 129 of the Acts passed by that Parliament of King Charles II. The Act was made in the following terms:—

RATIFICATION IN FAVORS OF THE CHIRURGIANS  
APOTHECARIES AND BARBERS IN GLASGOW.

At Edinburgh, 11th September, 1672.

127. OUR SOVERAIGNE LORD with advice and consent of his Estates of Parlia<sup>t</sup> now presentlie conveind be his Mat<sup>ties</sup> speciall authoritie, hes Ratified and Approven and be thir p<sup>nttis</sup> Ratifies and Approves ane lettir of gift past vndir the privie seall of the dait at Halyrude house the penult day of November I<sup>m</sup>v<sup>c</sup> nyntie nyne years (1599) whereby

his Maiesties grandfather of blissed memorie for avoiding of inconveniencies and for good order to be tane in tyme comeing within the burgh and barronie of Glasgow Gave and granted full power to the Chirurgians and professors of medicine within the Citie of Glasgow for the tyme and their Successors, to call and convein before them within the sd burgh of Glasgow or any other place of the bounds forsd contained in the sd gift, all persones professing or vseing the arte of Chirurgrie. To examine them vpon their literature knowledge and practice, if they be found wordie to admitt allow and approve them give them testimoniall according to their arte and knowledge to exerce, thereafter receive their oathes and authorize them as accords. And that it shall not be leisum to any maner of persones within the forsd bounds to exercise medicine without ane testimoniall of ane famous vniversity where medicine is tawght, or at least of the persons abovementioned & their Successors, vndir the paines contained in the said gift. And that no manner of persones sell any drogs within the City of Glasgow except they be sighted be the forsd persones, vndir the paine of confiscatione of the droggs. And that (no) rottoun poyssoun be sold except by the apothecars, who shall be bound to take Cau<sup>o</sup>ne of the buyers for coast skaith and damage As the sd lettir of gift in the self at more length proportis In the hail heads clauffs articles and circumstances of the same and after the forme and tennor thereof in all pointes in soe fare as the samyn gift & this p<sup>nt</sup> ratifica<sup>o</sup>ne thereof can be extended in favors of the present Chirurgians Apothecaries and Barbers within the sd burgh of Glasgow and their successors allanerlie & noe furder. And his Mat<sup>ie</sup> and Estates of Parlia<sup>t</sup> Wills Grants and Declaires that this present generall ratifica<sup>o</sup>ne shall be als valid and sufficient to the sds Chirurgians Apothecaries and Barbers and their Successors allanerlie as said is As if the said gift wer word be word heir ingrossed Notwithstanding the same be not soe done Wherwith his Maiestie

and Estates of Parliament hes Dispensed and be thir p<sup>n</sup>tts Dispenn<sup>s</sup> for evir.

From the Seal of Cause and the Act of Ratification, all doubts are set aside as to the right of the Barbers to participate in the privilege of incorporation, granted by King James. In their petition to the Council it was represented that the Chirurgeons and Barbers had been in use yearly to elect their Deacon, for the intervening period of fifty-seven years, succeeding the date of the King's gift. They had also exercised and defended their trade privileges, in like manner with the remaining Crafts, and like them, they formed one of the component parts of the Trades' House; in this way, they were of equal standing with the other thirteen. The Council, therefore, had no hesitation in granting, ratifying, approving, and confirming the rights already possessed, to them and their successors in all time coming. And the Seal of Cause was designed to detail, as well as confirm, the procedure which had till then, in part, been unwritten law. The Act of Ratification, as its name implies, was a confirmation of the original gift to the "Chirurgians, Apothecaries and Barbers." Obviously, ratification, or confirmation, could only be applied to what was already in existence; it was not a creation of new, but a further recognition of the old rights. It did not grant any further privileges, nor did it curtail those formerly granted. The probability is, that it was intended to maintain the authority of the Crown, as superior to that of the Burgh; whilst it did not interfere with the local procedure and freedom, which the Burgh, as such, was competent to exercise within its own borders.

From this time onward, during the next fifty years, there is nothing of special interest to touch upon regarding the ordinary transactions of the Incorporation, except in so far as they were affected by internal differences and disputes, which arose between the two sections of members. It is

undoubtedly the case, that from an early period in its history, the union of Surgeons and Barbers was not a peaceful one. This lack of harmony increased as the years went on, until the Surgeons, finding themselves always adjudged to be the offenders, "threw up the sponge," and then pettishly renounced their rights in the Incorporation, which the Barbers had shared with them for 120 years.

It was during the last twenty years of their partnership, that the relationship between the Surgeons and the Barbers became so strained as to call for the intervention of external authority. This was not the first time that such an appeal had been made. So far back as 1657, owing to an Apothecary member having been appointed Deacon, the Barbers appealed to the Town Council, and were successful in having this election declared void. As provided in the Seal of Cause, the office of Deacon was to be held by "ane chirurgiane and burges of the burghe," but all the other offices were open to any member. This did not suffice the Surgeons, they claimed priority in all things, and by force of numbers they were able to secure it. They thus kept the power in their own hands, and were, therefore, able to overrule the Barbers. To such an extent was this carried on that the Barbers, albeit they were the smaller number, became determined to throw off the yoke, and to insist upon their equal rights being maintained. So failing to get just dealing from the Surgeons, they, in the year 1704, submitted an appeal to the Town Council. After much consideration, and great forbearance shown to the Surgeons, as described in the Act of Council which now follows, decision was given conclusively in favour of the Barbers.

ACT OF THE TOWN COUNCIL, DATED 8TH MAY, 1704.

Att Glasgow, the Eight day of May, One thousand Seven hundred and four years.

The whilk day the Magistrats and Town Counsell convened. The Provost, Baillies, Dean of Gild, and Deacon

Conveener, Robert Rodger and George Buchanan late Baillies. Reported that there was formerly ane supplicatione given in to the saids Magistrats and Town Counsell att the instance of the Barbers of this burgh against the Chirurgeons thereof, relative to ane Letter of Deaconrie granted be the Magistrats and Town Counsell of the said Burgh, dated the Sixteen of August One thousand six hundred and fifty six, proceeding upon ane Supplicatione then given in to them be the Chirurgeons and Barbers residents within the said City, Establishing the said Chirurgeons and Barbers in Deaconhood with priviledges as is Exprest in the said Letter of Deaconrie, And by which Supplicatione the Barbers petitioners do complain that of late the Chirurgeons has committed many unwarrantable Encroachments upon the Interest of the Barbers contrary to the said Letter of Deaconrie, and as particularly are Exprest in the said Supplicatione. AND THEREFORE craving the Magistrats and Town Counsell their protection, and that they would Repon the Barbers to their wonted priviledges and Liberties conforme to the termes of the Letter of Deaconrie, or otherwayes to fall about some methods for disjoyning the Barbers from the Chirurgeons in manner and for the Causes particularly exprest in the petition, and to appoynt the Chirurgeons to Exhibit and produce their Gift and Ratificatione specified in the said Supplicatione with the said Letter of Deaconrie and Acts of Court to the effect the samen may be seen and considered with the same said Supplicatione as in the samen more fully and particularly is exprest, and that the said Supplicatione being upon the threttie day of October last read in presence of the Magistrats and Town Counsell, They be their Act of the said date Recommended to the Reporters as a Committee to take consideratione of the said petition and to hear both thereupon as the said Act more fully bears, and that conforme to the said Act the Reporters gave out the said Supplicatione to Mr. Henry Marshall

present Visitor of the Chirurgeons, to the effect he might returne the samen with the Chirurgeons their answers thereunto. Lykeas the Reporters having thereafter conveened upon the Second of November Invijc and three years, and having called before them the saids pairties the said Mr. Henry Marshall gave in to them answers to the said petition. Which answers being read in presence of the Reporters and others of the Committee, THEY FAND that albeit the petition was given out to the said Mr. Henry on Behalf of the Chirurgeons to the effect he might give the Chirurgeons of the Faculty their answer thereto, yet the answers did bear to be given in his own name allenerly, and Therefore the Committee refused to have any regard to the saids answers. But Declared that if the said Visitor should give in other answers in name of himself and the other Chirurgeons, that the same should be considered: after which the said Mr. Henry gave in answers in name of the Faculty of the Chirurgeons, which being given out to the Barbers and they having Returned the same with their Replyes, The Reporters and others of the Committee having conveened upon the fyftein day of November last, and the Barbers Supplicatione with the Answers and Replyes forsaide and the Double of the said Letter of Deaconrie being read in their presence, They appointed the Chirurgeons to produce their Books containing their Acts since the date forsaide of the said Letter of Deaconrie and Sicklyke the said Reporters and others of the Committee having conveened upon the Seventeen day of the said month of November last and Mr. Peter Patoun Doctor of Medicine, the said Mr. Henry Marshall Visitor forsaide, William Thomsone, James Weir, and David Icall, Chirurgeons, and Thomas M'Callay and Walter Robisonne, Barbers, having compeared before them, the said Visitor produced two of the Act bookes of the Faculty, and the Reporters and others of the Committee appoynted the Chirurgeons to take to their consideratione whether they

would adhere to or pass from the said Letter of Deaconrie and to Report their Resolutions and Determinations therein. Thereafter upon the Second of May instant The Reporters and others of the Committee having convened, compared before them the said Mr. Henry Marshall Visitor, and the said Thomas M'Callay and some others of the Barbers, and the said Visitor being required to make the forsaide Report conforme to the appoyntment above written, He Declared that he forgote to call the Faculty of the Chirurgeons to that effect and craved a new dyet for doeing thereof. Whereupon the Committee assigned to the Visitor the fyfth of May instant att fyve of the clock in the afternoon for that effect. And Lykewayes the Reporters and others of the Committee having accordingly convened att the said dyet, the said Visitor and some of the Barbers compared before them, and the said Mr. Henry Marshall Visitor being required to give in the Report of the Faculties Resolutions anent adhering to or passing from the said Letter of Deaconrie, The said Visitor answered that he had no Report to make in Wrytt, But declared that he had no commission from the Faculty either for adhering to or passing from the Letter of Deaconrie as the samen now stands But that it was the Chyrurgeons' Judgement and opinion that it was very reasonable and requisite that many things in the Letter of Deaconrie should be amended. And Therefore Desyred the Committee that they would think upon methods for making necessary alterations and ammendaments therein, and for that effect to appoint a Committee consisting of some of the Chirurgeons and some of the Barbers to meet thereupon. And after the Reporters had made the forsaide Report of their procedure and diligence forsaide, The Magistrats and Town Counsell after hearing and considering the samen with the petition forsaide given in be the Barbers, Answers made thereto be the Chirurgeons, Replies made be the Barbers, with the Coppie of the Chartour granted be King James the Sixth in favors of

the Chirurgeons, with the forsaide Letter of Deaconrie in the year Imvjc and fifty six. THEY FIND that the forsaide Letter of Deaconry having proceeded upon the joynt applicatione of the Chirurgeons and Barbers of this Burgh for the tyme, By which the Rules to be observed by the members of the said Societie of Chirurgeons and Barbers are clearly and distinctly Stated and Determined for all tyme thereafter. THEREFORE it is their opinion that none of the said pairties nor any of their members can nor have any power to recede from any of the rules and Conditions of the above Letter of Deaconrie, But that the samen ought to be observed by them and every member of their Societie And that the Magistrats and Town Counsell Judged it their duty and Interest to preserve the said Letter of Deaconrie from any Encroachments to be made thereupon by any person. AS ALSO the said Magistrats and Counsell are of opinion, that the above gift in favours of the Chirurgeons does no wayes transmitt any power of Deaconrie or other peculiar power than that granted be the Burgh, and that the said Gift can affoord no ground or warrand to the saids Chirurgeons to recede from the said Letter of Deaconrie procured upon their and the Barbers joynt applicatione many years after the said Gift. AND THEREFORE ORDAINES the said Letter of Deaconrie to be the Standart and rule, and discharges all alterations or encroachments to be made thereupon, and Remitt to the Magistrats to hear and Determine in all complaints to be Exhibite before them in relatione to any encroachments upon or violationes of the said Letter of Deaconrie, or any abuses or undue Exactions of money or of all other acts or deeds contrary or dissagreeable to the said Letter of Deaconrie and haill contents and priviledges thereof, and to Redress any person or pairties aggreived, and to punish the pairties Contraveeners as they shall see Cause. Extracted be me

(Signed) JA : M'BRYD.

The decision thus given by the Town Council, that the Letter of Deaconry was the Standard, "in its hails contents and privileges," upon which no encroachment would be tolerated, might have been considered sufficiently explicit and authoritative to prevent further misunderstanding. But the Surgeons were not to be so easily conciliated. They had already, as related in the foregoing Act, used all the means in their power to obstruct and delay the Council's consideration of the case. The subterfuges and excuses of the Deacon, with the object of causing delay, are very apparent. The holder of this office at the time, "Mr." Henry Marshall, had himself been admitted a member, only after a protracted fight in the Court of Session. As a country bred Surgeon, he had no claim to be admitted a member. But the Town Council, so interpreting one of the bye-laws of the Trade— which they supposed gave them the right—tried to enforce his admission, with the result that the Court of Session decided against their power to do so. The Incorporation, having successfully asserted its rights, immediately thereafter accepted him as a member, at their own will. This was, of course, the action of the Surgeon members, and is the only graceful one recorded in their favour.

With such a doughty leader, it is not surprising that the Surgeons were still unwilling to accept their defeat by the Barbers. Within the next three years, their differences again came to a head, but this time a joint reference was made to the Town Council. It will be seen from the award which followed, that the Barbers were again successful in maintaining their claims. The points of variance are fully detailed in the deliverance of the Town Council, which was in the following terms:—

ACT OF THE TOWN COUNCIL DATED 16TH SEPT., 1707.

Att Glasgow The Sixteen day of September One Thousand Seven Hundereth and Seven years. The whilk day

the Magistrats and Town Councill Convened, John Aird Provest, James Coulter, Henry Smith and Thomas Hamilton, Baillies, John Anderson of Dowhill late provest, John Bowman Dean of Gild, George Buchanan Deacon Conveener, James Sloss, Robert Zuill, Robert Rodger, William Dickie, John Paull, Mathew Gilmour and John Brown as a Committee appointed for hearing and considering the Debates and differences Betwixt the Chyrurgeons and Barbers of this Burgh, and Reporting of their Judgement and oppinion to the Town Councill thereanent, Conform to ane act of the Magistrats and Town Councill dated the sixth day of September One thousand seven hundered and six years. Represented and Reported That the Chyrurgeons and Barbers of this Burgh Being in the year One thousand six hundered and fifty six years upon their joynt application Erected in ane Deaconry be the Magistrats and Councill of this Burgh, Diverse debates and differences had within these few years bygone arisen betwixt the saids Chyrurgeons and Barbers, which differences having in the year One thousand seven hundered and four years, been brought in by a Supplication from the Barbers before the then Magistrats and Town Councill, They by their Act dated the Eight day of May the said year did give their oppinion and judgement as to some few particulars, But brought not the saids differences to a full determination, as is contained in the said Act. And that thereafter the saids debates and differences continueing betwixt the saids parties, Both of them of late did submitt the determination of the samen to the Magistrats and Town Councill. Whereupon the saids Magistrats and Town Councill by their forsaid Act in September last Gave power and Commission to the Reporters or seven of them to be a sufficient Quorum, to meet with the saids parties and receive in from them their severall Complaints each upon others, and hear the hail debates and differences betwixt them, and to take the same to due consideration and make Report of their Judgement

thereanent to the Councill, that they might proceed therein and doe as they think Just. And Further Represented and Reported, that conform to the said Commission, The Reporters having convened both parties before them, Had received in wrytt ane Representation given in to them by the Barbers against the Chyrurgeons containing the particular grievances of which they crave to be redressed. Which being given out to the Chyrurgeons they returned the same with their answers thereto, and the answers being given out to the Barbers, they also gave in Replies to the samen. As also there was produced before the Reporters the Coppie of their Letter of Deaconry. And that the saids Reporters as having Commission as said is, Having taken full Consideration of the whole matter, It was the Reporters oppinion and Judgment That the Magistrats and Town Councill should Find and Declare as Followes: viz. IMPRIMIS, That the whole Qualified Barbers should with the Qualified Chyrurgeons have free access to vote for ane Chyrurgeon Deacon or Visitor conform to their letter of Deaconry. SECONDLY, That the Visitor or Deacon choyse his own Three Masters. That the Trades Three Masters be Elected and Chosen by pole out of the whole Trade one after another and no Lites to be made at their Election. THIRDLY, That the Collector to the Trade be year about ane Chyrurgeon and Barber per vices, who is to be chosen by the haille Trade. FOURTHLY, That there be alwayes ane Chyrurgeon and ane Barber box masters. FIFTHLY, That the Trade have four Quarterly meetings in the year conform to the custom of other Trades, and that the haille Trade be lawfully warned to the saids meetings, and to the Collectors Compt makeing, Election of any office bearers, To makeing of any Acts of the Trade. and when any weighty Emergent falls out in relation to the affairs of the Trade, and that the whole Trade be lawfully warned thereto as said is to one particular dyet. SIXTHLY, That a Physician Preses is or can be no

member of the Trade, and can neither sitt nor vote therein, and that the Visitor doe only preside conform to the Letter of Deaconry. SEVENTHLY, That the hail Barbers that are now unentered and Qualified to Enter shall have free access to enter from the date of their practising, And to have their prentices booked from the date of their Indentures. EIGHTLY, That as to the number kind or Qualities of the Trade, viz. of the Chyrurgeons and Barbers that shall be members of the Conveener's House, In caise that at any tyme hereafter the said Trade be reunited to the Conveener's House, That when the said reuniting does Exist, that it be in the power of the Deacon or Visitor to nominat the members of the Trade to fill the Conveener's House in the same manner as the Visitor or Deacon was in use to doe when the Trade was united to the Conveener's House. NINTHLY, That as to the Barbers being reimbursed of their Expenses and Charges debursed be them since the difference arose betwixt them and the Chyrurgeons. In Respect that the Chyrurgeons have acknowledged that what Expenses they were at in reference to the plea betwixt them and the Barbers the same was payed out of the publick stock of the Trade. That therefore the Barbers ought and should have their Just expenses and charges reimbursed to them out of the publick Stock of the Trade also, and that at the sight of the Magistrats who are to Cognosce upon the Justness and verriety of the said accompt of Expenses. TENTHLY, That the Barbers have and shall have no interest to the tryall of the qualificationes of Chyrurgeons, or in any faults committed be the saids Chyrurgeons in the Exercise of their Imployment as such, and that what priveledges are in favours of the Barbers are alwayes But prejudice to the Liberties and priveledges of the Chyrurgeons Granted to them by their gift from King James the Sixth. ELEVENTHLY, That all former Acts of the Trade contrair to and not agreeable with what is above writen and to the Letter of Deaconry, Be void and null and

have no effect in all tyme hereafter. WHICH REPRESENTATION and REPORT above writen Being heard and maturely considered by the saids Magistrats and Town Councill, THEY NOT ONLY as arbitrators nominat by the saids Chyrurgeons and Barbers as said is, BUT ALSO as their Superiors and having power to determine in all such differences and debates that may arise in and among Incorporations of this Burgh, DOE HEREBY RATIFIE AND APPROVE the hail forsaid Report and oppinion of the said Committee, and hail points and articles of the samen as they are above insert, And have interponed and hereby Interpones their authority thereunto. AND FIND, DECLARE, AND DECERN that the articles above writen shall be binding upon each partie of the saids Chyrurgeons and Barbers Incorporat by the said Letter of Deaconry as said is, and shall be Inviolably obeyed and observed by them in all tyme hereafter. Extractum per me

(Signed)

JA: M'BRYD.

This award distinctly relates how the various offices were to be filled, so that no further misunderstanding could be possible. But its most important decree was that given in the Seventh article, ordaining that "the hail Barbers that are now unentered and qualified to enter, shall have free access from the date of their practising." This was the strongest and most important deliverance it contained in favour of the Barbers, and it eventually produced the turning point in their history. From this time their membership gradually increased, until, as appears in the sederunts, they outnumbered the Surgeons. Another act of justice included in the award, was to provide for the Barbers being re-imbursed of the expenses incurred by them in their contests with the Surgeons. The latter body admitted that their own expenses had been defrayed from the common stock, and the Council allowed the Barbers' expenses to be refunded to them in like manner, at the

sight of the Magistrates. This was arranged forthwith, and at a meeting of the Trade, held upon 9th December following, the Collector was ordained "to pay to the Barbers One hundred pounds Scots out of the funds of the Trade, as allowed by the Bailzies of the burgh, being their expenses contesting with the Surgeons."

Having so far settled their differences, the two sections were now, for a short time, on slightly better terms with each other, and advantage was taken of the armistice to effect another amicable arrangement, defining the separate interests in the joint stock and means. Along with the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, which was of much more recent formation than the Incorporation of Surgeons and Barbers, they had, about ten years before this time, erected a property in Trongate. Amongst other subjects, it contained a hall, known as the Chirurgeons' and Barbers' hall. No allocation had yet been made of their respective shares in the joint adventure, and they now proceeded to have this done in proper form. The mode of division arranged between them was embodied in the following agreement:—

#### AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE CHYRURGEONS AND BARBERS.

Att Glasgow, the sixteenth day of September One thousand seven hundred and eight years. It is Contracted agreed and finally ended Between the persons parties underwri<sup>n</sup>. They are to say, Thomas Hamilton, Deacon or Visitor of the Incorporation of Chyrurgeons and Barbers within the City of Glasgow, Mr. Henry Marshall, Robert Graham, Mr. Robert Houstoun, Mr. Alexander Tran, William Thomson, John Boyd, John and David Halls, Alexander Knox, Alexander Porterfield, John Bogle, Andrew Reid and Hugh Fulton, Chyrurgeons in Glasgow on the one part, And Charles Anderson, Thomas M'Aulay, Walter Robertson, Alexander Milne, John M'Aulay, William Wallace, John Neilson, Robert Kerr, Robert

Arbuckle, Andrew Younger, William Wright, Alexander and John Hutchisons, Duncan Fleming, John Leitch, John Petigrew, John Sherriflaw, William Neilson, Robert Gray, James Horn, and James Pollok, Barbers there on the other part. THAT IS TO SAY, FORASMUCH as the saids Chyrurgeons and Barbers within the sd Burgh of Glasgow and their successors Chyrurgeons and Barbers there, are united and Erected in ane Corporation and Trade conform to ane Letter of Deaconrie granted to them be the Magistrats and Town Council of this burgh, dated the Sixteen day of August Jmviijc and fifty six years, and conform to ane Act or Decreit arbitrall of the Magistrats and Town Council of the said burgh, dated the Sixteen day of September last, Jmviijc and seven years. Be Vertue whereof there has severall Emoluments, Profits and Casualties accresced and fallen to the said Corporation by payment of freedom fynes by Intrants, Quarter accompts of freemen within the sd burgh of Glasgow. Lykeas the saids Chirurgeons have by vertue of a gift long before the sd Letter of Deaconrie Granted In Favours of them and their predecessors for trying all practises of Chirurgery within the Shires of Lanark and admitting and Lincenting them according to their knowledge, and for fyning of Delinquents, and who practise within the sd bounds without being found qualified and having Licence as said is, also Received in severall summs of money as fynes imposed upon delinquents, admission of Intrants and quarter accompts. Both which stocks als weell that last educible accrescing from the sd gift belonging properly and peculiarly to the sds Chyrurgeons, and in which the Barbers pretend no interest, As that first above mentioned accrescing from the sd Letter of Deaconrie, which belongeth to the Chyrurgeons and Barbers in Cumulo, Have been confounded, lent and oyrways applyed without distinction, which without ane amicable division may occasion differences and pleas. FOR PREVENTING whereof and of all debates that may

arise yranent now and in all time coming, It is hereby Expressly agreed to betwixt the saids parties as followes, viz: In the first place, That the Bookes, Skeletone and all rarities now in the hall belonging to the sd Corporation or that at anytime hereafter shall appertain to them, shall now and in all time coming pertain and belong to the sds Chyrurgeons and their successors only, and to which the Barbers and yr successors are to pretend no right now nor at any time hereafter. And in the next place, That the Hall in Trongate of Glasgow belonging to the sd Trade, with the Pictures, Table, Table Cloath, Chayrs and all oyr utencills yrin, appointed for their common meetings, shall in all time coming remain for ever Common to the effect forsd to both the Facultie of Chyrurgeons, and the Incorporation and Trades of Chyrurgeons and Barbers. And Thirdly, That their haill other stock both heretable and moveable now pertaining and belonging to them, shall be divided belong and appertain as followes, viz: Three fifth parts yrof to the Facultie of Chyrurgeons only now and in all time coming to be managed and disposed of by them only, Excluding the Barbers and their successors from any benefits yrof or any management yrintill. And the other Two fifth parts yrof to the said Trade of Chyrurgeons and Barbers in Cumulo, now and in all time coming, to be managed and disposed of by the sd Joynt Trade of Chyrurgeons and Barbers and the Deacon or Visitor and Masters yroff now and in all time coming. And it is hereby Declared and Agreed to, That the Deacon or Visitor of the said Trade of Chyrurgeons and Barbers shall preside in all meetings of the sd Trade and Corporation of Chyrurgeons and Barbers within the sd City of Glasgow, And That thir presents shall be outt prejudice to the forsd Letter of Deaconrie Granted be the Magistrats and Town Councill of Glasgow dated the sd Sixteen day of August Jmvejc and fifty and six years, And of ane act of the sds Magistrats and Councill relative to and corroborative of the said Letter

of Deaconry dated the Eight day of May Jmviijc and four years, And of the forsd Act and Decreet of the saids Magistrats and Town Councill determining differences betwixt the saids Chyrurgeons and Barbers dated the Sixteen day of September last Jmviijc and seven, All which shall remain firm and Inviolable in all points in all time coming. And these presents shall not be effectull any further than the same are Consonant and agreeable to the sds Letter of Deaconry, Acts and Decreit forsd and no further. And it is Hereby Expressly provyded and Declared, That in caise of any future difference betwixt the sds Chyrurgeons and Barbers anent the sds parties their fullfilling of the premisses to other, That the same shall be submitted and referred Lykeas the saids parties for themselves and their successors in offices Doe hereby submit and referr the samen to the Magistrats and Town Councill of Glasgow for the time. And it is hereby further agreed between the sds parties, That it shall allwayes belong to and be the part of the Deacon and Visitor of the Chyrurgeons and Barbers within the said burgh of Glasgow and his Chyrurgeon Masters Conform to the sd Letter of Deaconry, To Examine all Chyrurgeons residing or practising within the sd burgh, appoint them their Essay and Essay masters, and to enter ym when found qualified. And that the Visitor or Facultie of Chyrurgeons for the Countrey shall admitt and enter Chyrurgeons practising in the Countrey as they find Cause, But the sd Visitor for the Countrey be only ane ordinar member of the Corporation of Chyrurgeons and Barbers in their meeting, And consenting to the registration hereof in the bookes of Councill and Session or any oysr competent. Therein to remain for preservation and yrto constitute.

In Witness whereof Thir presents (written be Gilbert M'Meikine Serv<sup>tt</sup> to James M'Bryd Town Clerk of Glasgow) are Scribe be both parties at place day month and year of GOD abovewri<sup>n</sup> Before thir Witnesses Hugh Crawford

Servitor to John Syme Writer in Glasgow and the sd  
Gilbert M'Meikine.

Signed by 11 Chirurgeons and 18 Barbers.

But it was evident that no lasting peace could be maintained, as within other four years, a fresh difficulty occurred. This time it arose through an application for membership by a stranger. On 5th February, 1712, as the minute of meeting states—

“Compeared Mr. William Stirling, and presented a petition, humbly craving to be admitted freeman with the Incorporation, in the exercise of Chyrurgiary and pharmacy, albeit he has not served apprentice to a freeman for the space of five years, but because he offers to come in the Trades' will for what he shall pay. And for that end, he has instantly granted bond to the Trade with ane sufficient cautioner, for the sum of One thousand merks, with annual rent and penalty for the use of the poor, that the members may exact what yrof they think fit for his admission, in respect he has not served as said is.”

His application was favourably received by the Surgeons, and they agreed to admit him subject to approval of an essay which they prescribed for him, but the Collector—who was a Barber—dissented. The Surgeons, in this case, desired to claim for the Faculty the extra sum offered by the applicant, whilst the Barbers claimed it for the Incorporation. An appeal to the Trades' House was decided in favour of the Barbers, and the Surgeons further appealed to the Town Council. Whilst this was in dependence, another similar application was received, but its consideration was delayed “until a case much parallel anent ye admission of Mr. William Stirling, now lying at ye determination of ye Town Council of Glasgow, be decided and finally determined.” The Council finally decided that the whole fee should be awarded to the funds of the Incorporation, and they advised that he be admitted. Accordingly, on 26th

January, 1714, his essay having already been approved of, and he being found sufficiently qualified to "serve ye liedges," Mr. William Stirling appeared, produced his burgess ticket, and paid Ten pounds sterling money of freedom fine, modified by "ane plurality of votes of the whole Incorporation, at ye desire and recommendation of John Anderson, Provost, the Baillies, Dean of Guild, and Deacon Convener." His bond of a thousand merks was given up, and he was declared to be entered and admitted in all time coming. A son of this member was the founder of Stirling's Public Library.

But the various efforts made from time to time, to effect the reconciliation of the two parties, proved abortive in the long run, and a final rupture was now in view. It was evident that lasting harmony could not be maintained, owing to the different ideas of the members. No sooner was one dispute adjusted, than a fresh one appeared in its place. The climax was reached by a difference concerning the rights of freemen's sons. It was claimed, under the constitution, that freemen could enter their sons for either branch, provided they so qualified themselves; but this was not admitted by the Surgeons. The point was keenly contested, and so hostile had the two parties become that in the year 1719 a deadlock occurred, and the business of the Incorporation came to a standstill. The exact nature of the dispute is fully set forth in an Act of the Town Council, which was produced by the Trades' Baillie and the Deacon Convener, at a meeting held by the Barbers in the Tron Church. The minute of said meeting is so full, and so well explains the position of the Trade at the time, that it is here given intact. It speaks for itself.

#### MINUTE OF MEETING HELD BY THE BARBERS.

At the Trone Church of Glasgow, December  
15th 1719 years betwixt the hours of  
three and four in the afternoon.

In presence of Stephen Crawford Trades Baillie and the

Deacon Conveener, Conveened Walter Robison, John M'Ala, Thomas M'Ala, Masters; Alexander Miln, Collector; John Robison, Boxmaster; John Neilson elder, William Neilson, James Pollock, Alexander Leggat, Walter King, James Mitchell, Adam Gray, William Smith, Allan Glen, Anthony Murray, Duncan Fleming, Andrew Younger, John Shirreflaw, John Neilson younger, Thomas Alexander, John Weir, Robert Wallace, John Ogilvie, Samuel Balmano, George Buchanan, John Whitehill.

The sd day the whole barbers in the above sederunt Complained to the Baillie and Deacon Conveener. That John Gordon present Deacon or visitor had formerly refused to convean the Incorporation, and that the trade having this day applyed to the Deacon Conveener to order and appoint the sd Deacon or visitor to convean the Incorporation this day and hour at the Chyrurgions and Barbers hall their ordinary place of meeting, and all the Incorporation being warned to the sd dyet. And the barbers having accordingly attended at the door of the sd hall, and the Baillie and Deacon Conveener coming at the hour appointed and access having been demanded into the sd hall, and the Deacon being absent and no admittance into the sd hall being allowed. But on the contrary the officer being present and declaring that the Deacon had the key and kept up the same. The barbers humbly desired the Deacon Conveener would proceed in their meeting and order the reading of the determination of the Town Councill of Glasgow upon a difference betwixt the Chyrurgions and Barbers anent the priviledges of Freemen's Sons and Sons in law, of Chyrurgions and Barbers and their prentices Indefinitely. Upon which process was first intented by the Barbers against the Chyrurgeons before the Deacon Conveener's house, and appealed from the sd house by the Chyrurgeons to the sd Town Councill of Glasgow. The sd Baillie and Deacon Conveener ordered the reading of the sd act and sentence of the Town Councill. The tenor wherof follows:—

At Glasgow the seventh day of November Jmvijs and nineteen years. The which day the Magistrats and Town Councill conveened. The PROVOST and oysrs of the Committee appointed by a former act dated the fifteenth day of September last for considering the petitione then given in to the Councill by the Surgeons, complaining of ane sentance past by the Conveanor's house against them in favours of the Barbers Finding that the Barbers and their Sons, Sons in law and prentices ought all Equally to be admitted to the practice of Surgery and pharmacy as well as Barberizing They being first found qualified by the Deacon and Surgeon Masters for such practises, and that without any Distinctione betwixt the Sons, Sons in law and prentices of Surgeons and Barbers for pay<sup>t</sup> of the like freedome fines and other dues, as the Surgeons their Sons Sons in law and apprentices doe pay. Against which Sentance the Surgeons had protested as prejudiciall to them, and appealed to the Magistrats and Councill. REPORTED that the Surgeons had given in before the Committee their reasons of appeal, and that the Committee had given out the samen to the Barbers to make answers therto, who returned the samen with their answers. And that the Committee had heard seen and considered the said Sentance of the Conveanor's house upon the Diferances, which is dated the twenty fourth day of August last, with the reasons of appeal by the Surgeons against the samen, and wryts and acts therin founded upon. They are of opinion that by the letter of Deaconry, the Surgeons and Barbers are incorporate into one body and Incorporatione without Distinctione, upon the joint applicatione of the Surgeons and Barbers, and that there is no diferance therby made anent the sum to be payed for admission of a member to any of the said professions, and also it is provided, that no person to be admitted should presume to medle with any more points than those they were admitted to, and as they should be booked, and that all the Acts made either

by the Surgeons or Barbers for excluding persons from those Employments, are only against unfreemen, And that upon the repeated submissions by both partys to the Magistrats and Town Councill, They the said Magistrats and Town Councill have always approven of the Letter of Deaconry erecting both partys into one Corporation, and that seeing every Surgeon and Barber is a freeman of the said Incorporatione, and that therby their sons, sons in law and apprentices have an EQUALL priviledge to be admitted members of the Incorporatione according to what upon Trayall they shall be found qualified to practise, And that the Surgeons cannot be therby prejudged as if strangers craving to be admitted with the Barbers and being admitted to that practise could practise Surgery. In respect no brother can practise any further than the Employment into which he is admitted, unless he pay in a new upsett and be of new admitted. Therefore the Committee are of opinion that the Sentence of the Conveanors house is consonant and agreeable to the Letter of Deaconry and that there is no prejudice done to either party, and that the said Sentence ought to be approven, and are of opinion that most of the diferances that have happened betwixt the said partys is from an undue extentione of the rights and priviledges Conveyed to the Surgeons by the gift of KING JAMES the Sixth in the year Jmve and ninety nine years, which both partys endeavour to confound with the Letter of Deaconry, wheras the Barbers can justly pretend to no priviledge by that gift, and the powers and priviledges committed yrby to the Surgeons and Physicians give them no further powers as practitioners within the City of Glasgow, than those who practise in the hail neighbouring Shires, and can never be made use of in prejudice of the Letter of Deaconry.

WHICH REPORT ABOVE WRYTIN being heard and the forsaid Sentence of the Conveanors house, with the reasons of appeal by the Surgeons against the samen, and answers

therto by the Barbers and wryts and acts founded upon, all read in presenee of and duly considered by the Magistrats and Councill THEY APPROVED and herby APPROVE of the Sentance forsaide of the Conveanors house, and ORDAINED and herby ORDAINE the samen to take effect and be observed.

Sic Subscritur      JOHN BOWMAN, *Provost.*  
                              PETER MURDOCH, *Baillie.*  
                              JO<sup>N</sup> ORR, *Baillie.*  
                              JAMES PEADIE, *Dean of Guild.*  
                              JOHN ARMOUR, *Deacon Conveaner.*

After reading therof, the whole Barbers abovenamed declared their satisfaction therwith and adherance therunto, and all in one voice protested that in case the Surgeons put them to any further trouble or molestatione anent the forsaide differance, and would not adhere to the said sentance, That then they the said Surgeons might be liable for all loss skaith and damnadges that might follow therupon, and that whatever plea should ensue yrfrom, the Surgeons might be liable for the Barbers' expenses, and also that the Common Stock of the said Incorporatione might not be affected with the Surgeons' expenses therein.

They likewise represented to the Baillie and Conveaner that at the last meeting of the Incorporatione, Mr. William Stirling, late Collector, was appointed to make up and give in his accounts of Intromissions with the means and estate belonging to the said Incorporatione, at a certain dyet now long past, and that there was a great ballance in his hand. Nevertheless the Deacon had not observed the dyet appointed for the said meeting tho often desired for that end, nor will he keep any meeting at all but refuses to convean the Incorporatione. And therefore all in one voice they humbly craved and desired the said Baillie and Deacon Conveaner would be pleased to ordain the said Mr. William Stirling,

late Collector, to make up his accounts of his said Intromissions and to pay in the Ballance yrof to Alexander Miln, Barber, present Collector to the said Incorporatione, and to take such methods as should make their appointment effectual in case Mr. Stirling delay giving obedience therto.

The Barbers in like manner represented that there were diverse affairs of the Incorporatione that lay behind and not done threw the Deacon refusing to convean them. Particularly their poor were altogether neglected, and that there were severall persons ready offering themselves to be admitted freemen and could not be heard, and that there were many apprentices and journeymen ready to be booked who could not have access, and that the Trade suffered therby threw the want of their dues. And lastly that there were many disorders and abuses committed by severall persons unfreemen who daily Incroached upon the priviledges of the said Incorporatione, even to that degree, that diverse unfree persons had set up open shops, put forth publick signes, and were practising and exercising all the priviledges of freemen. None of which can be redressed without the present Deacon exercising in his office and conveening the Incorporation, and therefore humbly desired the Baillie and Deacon Conveaner would take such effectual methods as might cause the said Deacon exercise his office, conform to his oath and engadgement at his admission; and humbly offered the premisses to the Baillie and Deacon Conveaner their consideratione, and desired they would take effectual means for redressing their grievances.

The proceedings of the Barbers, as described in the foregoing minute, show that they were determined to maintain their rights, and that they were prepared to adopt all lawful measures for their protection. The Town Council had sustained their appeals in every instance; and declined to allow the Surgeons any special priviledges, which the Seal of Cause, &c., did not convey to them. The final decision,

in the Act last quoted, brought about the crisis. The Surgeons, deprived of the power which as a clique they had so long asserted, could find no other remedy than the amputating knife, and in their haste they decided upon self-excision. Accordingly, without much loss of time, they, on the 19th December following, intimated to the Council that they renounced all the right, privilege, or interest granted to them by the Seal of Cause. They averred that the adverse decision of the Town Council deprived them of any advantage, which the fact of their incorporation by the Council could yield. If the Surgeons were impulsive in this matter, the Council did not act hastily. As will be seen, nearly two years elapsed before they finally expressed their judgment.

In the meantime, the work of the Incorporation was not to be further neglected, so far as the Barbers were concerned. Meetings were held from time to time, at which the Deacon Convener presided, and the ordinary business of the Trade was transacted. To keep those proceedings in order, the Town Council made an Act empowering the Deacon Convener to officiate as Deacon of the Incorporation, until the differences between the Surgeons and Barbers were cleared. This was followed by a second Act, authorising the Craft to elect representatives to the Trades' House, or Convener's House as it was then generally called. They had not been represented in that House for a number of years past, a result of their disorganised condition. The tenor of the two Acts now follows.

ACT OF THE TOWN COUNCIL, DATED 27TH JUNE, 1720.

At Glasgow the 27th day of June 1720 years. The which day the Magistrats and Town Councill conveaned. Considering that by a former act dated the twenty third day of January last they had ordained the Renounciatone then given in to ym by the Surgeons of this Burgh, of all right priviledge or interest they or their Successors can

pretend to, by or from the letter of Deaconry granted by the Councill erecting them and the Barbers into one Corporation, that the samen might be extinguished and void as to them To ly in the Clerk's hands, that the Councill deliberate and have their thoughts yrupon how farr the samen ought or should be received or accepted of by the Councill, and that as yet the Magistrats and Councill are not determined to give their judgement in the said matter, and that now the Barbers have given in a petitione complaining that by the said Renouciatione they are destitute of a Deacon and of masters for manadgement of the affairs of the Trade and their poor neglected, and are convinced that if ever come of the said Renouciatione it cannot prejudice them, the Barbers, so long as they are willing to adhere to the letter of Deaconry. But because that matter of the said Renouciatone is not yet determined, and that the Barbers be not without order in the meantime, Doe therefore request the Councill to allow them to choise one of their number to officiate as Deacon of the Incorporatione in the interim, untill matters betwixt the Surgeons and them be determined, as in the said petitione at more length is contained. And considering that since the giving in of the said Renouciatione, the present Deacon of the Incorporatione refuses to act and officiate as Deacon and to meet with the Barbers in the affairs of the Trade, and that the poor of the calling is neglected. **THE MAGISTRATS AND COUNCILL** do therefore Impower the **DEACON CONVEANER** To act and officiate as Deacon of the said Incorporatione in the interim, during the Councill's pleasure, untill matters betwixt the Surgeons and Barbers be determined by the Councill, and to conveane the said Incorporatione, and according to the letter of Deaconry, make choise of such of their number as he shall think fitt, to act as masters for his assistance, and in case any of them refuse to accept, to make choise of oysr in their room, and see to the executione of the Acts and Statuts of the said Incorporatione Touching

entrys, freedome fines, quarter accounts, supplying the poor, and the discharging of unfreemen, in the same way as was formerly done by the Trade before the Surgeons withdrew from acting among ym. The said Deacon Conveaner and those who are to be chosen masters for his assistance, being allways accountable to the Magistrats and Council for their actings and manadgement.

Sic Subscribitur

JOHN BOWMAN

PETER MURDOCH

JO<sup>N</sup> ORR

JAMES PEADIE

ACT OF THE TOWN COUNCIL DATED 15TH OCTOBER, 1720.

Att Glasgow, the fifteen day of October  
One thousand Seven hundred and  
twenty years.

The which day the Magistrats and Town Council conveaned, Anent the petition given in by the Barbers mentioning that albeit the Magistrats and Town Council by their former Act dated the twenty seventh of June last, Impowered the Deacon Conveaner to officiat as Deacon of the Corporation of the Surgeons and Barbers in the interim and during the Council's pleasure, untill matters betwixt the Surgeons who had withdrawn from acting, and the Barbers, were determined. And to choise masters from among them, and see to the execution of the Acts and Statutes of the trade, touching entries, freedom fynes, quarter compts, supplying the poor, and discharging unfreemen, in the same way as was done by the Trade before the Surgeons withdrew from acting among them. That yet they had it to represent that threw the sd act it being limited to certain speciall purposes, severall things are wanting, such as a power to the Conveaner for the time to bring in some of their number as members of the Conveaner's house, and therefore craving the Magistrats and Council to allow and ordain the Conveenor for the time

and after, so long as the Conveenor is to act as Deacon, to bring in some of their number to be members of the Conveenor's house, as was in use for their Corporation before the Surgeons withdrew, and generally to empower the Conveenor to do everything in relation to their Trade as was in use to do formerly, that they may not hereafter be troublesome with new applications to the Council upon unforeseen events as the sd petition bears. Which being heard and considered by the Magistrats and Council They Ratifie and approve of the sd former Act, and do hereby further empower the Deacon Conveenor and his successors in office in the interim, to nominat and choise one Surgeon and one Barber as members of the Conveenor's house for the sd Corporation of Surgeons and Barbers. And this act to continue during the Council's pleasure only, reserving to the Council to rescind this and the former act when they shall think fit. Extractum per me

Sic Subscriberitur

J<sup>o</sup> M'GILCHRIST

Full authority was thus granted by the Town Council, to enable the Barbers to exercise their privileges granted to them by the old Charters. They were now empowered to carry on the affairs of the Trade as an independent Incorporation of Barbers, which they now actually became *ad interim*. Thus situated, they continued until September, 1722, their meetings being still held in the Chirurgeons' and Barbers' Hall. The Surgeons were yet nominally members of the Incorporation, but as the Council was expected to finally dissolve the connection, steps were now taken to value the common property with a view to its division. A committee was selected "to meet with those appointed by the Chyrurgeons, in order to accommodate and agree matters betwixt the Chyrurgeons and Barbers anent the lands and heritable estate belonging to the Incorporation." At a meeting held upon the 18th September, the committee reported that they had agreed with the

Chirurgeons to bring the lands to a roup. This was the last meeting held by the Trade in the old hall. It may be here stated that the hall and property were taken over by the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, as the highest bidders, and the proceeds were divided in the manner agreed upon in the deed executed in 1708. The sum of £2116. 5s. 10d. Scots, was the share falling to the Barbers from the price of the property.

On 22nd September, 1722, the severance of the tie that had united the Surgeons and Barbers was finally decreed by the Town Council. They accepted the renunciation of the Surgeons, and issued a new Letter of Deaconry in favour of the Barbers. Thus was the union dissolved after an existence of over 120 years. That it was an unhappy connection has already been shown, and that the Surgeons were responsible for all the differences is beyond doubt. In renouncing their interest in the Incorporation, it is evident that disappointed vanity and selfishness—not to say ambition—was one of the reasons; they had desired to manipulate the affairs of the Trade in their own interest, and failed in the end. They were also no doubt influenced by the fact that they were already interested in another Society, known as the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, and, therefore, to some extent independent. This Society likewise arose out of the Charter granted by King James, although the date when it took to itself “a local habitation and a name” is not recorded. It was certainly many years after the institution of the Incorporation of Surgeons and Barbers, and its title was probably not adopted until near the end of the 17th century, or shortly before the joint hall was acquired in the Trongate in 1698. Further, the University of Glasgow had recently—in 1714—established a Chair of Medicine, and at the date when the Surgeons renounced their rights in the Incorporation, arrangements were being made to appoint a Professor of Anatomy. There was, therefore, separate provision now existing, or in

progress, for the training of young aspirants to kill or cure, and the old system of apprenticeship was not so much a necessity. And again, the power of example may not have been without its influence. The Surgeons and Barbers in Edinburgh had dissolved their partnership in 1719, and the Surgeons of Glasgow, not being yet versed in the art of inoculation, may have caught the infection from their brethren in the East.

Reviewing the career of the past Incorporation of Chirurgeons and Barbers, it must be confessed that the various points upon which the two sections disagreed, were not of primary importance to the general welfare of the Craft. But the Surgeons, "dressed in a little brief authority" for a time, could not appreciate the levelling process, nor allow themselves to be controlled where they had formerly sought to rule. From a professional point of view, it does not appear that the art of the Surgeon in those days demanded the exercise of more skill or training than was necessary to acquire the art of the Barber and Periwig maker, and in administrative ability the Barbers shewed their superiority. It must be admitted, that the practice of Surgery was still in its infancy, as was also the sister art of the Physician. The vast strides which both branches have since made, down to the present time, contrast strongly with the primitive methods in vogue during the early years of the 18th century. In those days, the treatment of wounds and diseases was, upon the whole, little more than experimental, with all the skill then available. Even now at the present time, with all the advance that has been made, no one will be bold enough to assert that the practice of experimenting upon ailing humanity does not still exist. The advancement of what may now be called a science, does not owe its progress to the general efforts of the practitioners, but to the researches of a comparatively small number of representative men, who discovered or sought out new methods and forced them to the front. At a recent

annual meeting of the British Medical Association—Edinburgh, 1898—one of the principal speakers declared, “It was melancholy that there had been no great discovery in medicine or surgery, but had been violently opposed by their own profession. It was simply disgraceful.” With such conservatism ruling the trade it is not surprising that, nearly two centuries ago, the Surgeons of Glasgow failed to move onward in harmony with the requirements of the day, as part of a municipal institution, but left the Barbers to conduct the forward march.

In dismissing the Surgeons from the scene, they may be awarded a little sympathy along with the blame. The conclusion seems to be, that they failed to realise how good and how pleasant it was for brethren to dwell together in unity. On the other hand, the Barbers were always professionally reminded, that such unity was “like the precious ointment upon the head, that ran down upon the beard, even Aaron’s beard; that went down to the skirts of his garment.”

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## THE BARBERS.

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THE successful career of the Incorporation of Barbers, dates its commencement from the secession of the Surgeons. Freed from the narrow policy that had for so many years hampered the business of the Incorporation, and retarded its progress, the Barbers were now about to be placed in an independent position, and they were not slow to take advantage of their privilege. The success which had always attended their contests with the Surgeons, and their final release from the drag which had so long impeded their usefulness, gave fresh impetus to their energy, and augured a prosperous career.

The first meeting of the Trade as a separate body was held in the Trades' Hospital on 28th September, 1722. The minute of that meeting thus relates the opening business:—

“This day convened James Mitchell, Trades' Baillie, Matthew Gilmour, Deacon Conveaner, and the Barbers of Glasgow. The Conveaner produced a Letter of Deaconry by the Town Council of Glasgow, dated the Twenty second of September instant, erecting the sd Barbers into an Incorporation.” This instrument was extended in the following terms:—

### LETTER OF DEACONRY IN FAVOUR OF THE BARBERS.

At Glasgow the Twenty two day of September One thousand seven hundred and twenty two years. The which day the Magistrates and Town Council convened anent the Petition given in and presented to them by the

whole freemen Barbers of this Citie, whereof the tenor follows:

Unto the Right honorable the Provest, Baillies, and Town Councill of the Citie of Glasgow, the Petition of the whole freeman Barbers of the said Citie for ourselves and our successors in office Humbly Sheweth. That whereas in the year One thousand six hundred and fifty six, the freemen Surgeons of the said Citie and our predecessors being erected into ane Incorporation with several powers priviledges and immunities, and since that time many questions having arisen betwixt the said Surgeons and us, with respect to our separate Interests in the Letter of Deaconrie granted thereanent, which from time to time was submitted to your Ho<sup>s</sup> and wherein much pains has been taken for accomodating and settling these differences. But the Surgeons still complaining of insuperable hardships, they by a write duly signed by every one of them, of the date the Nineteen day of December One thousand seven hundred and nineteen years, have renunced and surrendered their priviledge and whole effect of the said Letter of Deaconrie in so far as concerns them, in your Ho<sup>s</sup> hands. And we understanding that your Honors incline to accept of the said renunciation, and to declare the said Letter of Deaconrie void and extinct as to the Surgeons; and at the same time conceiving that your Honors will not punish us upon account of any deed of the Surgeons, but that your Ho<sup>s</sup> will of new grant to us such powers and priviledges as were formerly allowed to us, and which are granted to other trades and crafts within the Citie. We therefore humbly pray that your Honors will be pleased to grant a Letter of Deaconrie in our favours, authorizing us to conveen at the ordinary time as other callings do within the Citie yearly before Michaelmas in all time coming, and there as is the use of other trades, by plurality of votes to elect and make choice of one of our number to be Deacon for one year, and he being sworn

*de fidei*, to appoint meetings for convening the trade and cause quarter masters be elected, the one half of his nomination and the other half by the freemen of the trade, who shall be authorised to impede any person whatever by concurrence of your Ho<sup>s</sup> to exercise our trade or set out any signs until he be admitted by the trade, being first admitted a Burges of the Burgh. 2dly, That every unfreeman that hath not served ane apprenticeship to a freeman or married a freeman's daughter, shall pay for his enterie One hundred pounds Scots. 3dly, That an apprentice who hath served in the terms of the Letter of Deaconrie, shall pay Thirty pounds Scots. 4thly, That a freeman's son or son in law shall at his admission pay Fifteen pounds Scots. 5thly, That every prentice shall serve five years as apprentice and two years thereafter for meat and fee. 6thly, That no freeman shall take any more prentices than one during the said seven years without express warrant from the deacon and masters. 7thly, That the said calling may fine any usurper that exercises the said trade without admission licence or tolerance in the soum of \_\_\_\_\_ pounds Scots money *toties quoties*, one half to the Baillies of the Citie and the other half to the box of the calling. 8thly, That the deacon for the time appoint dayets of four head Courts and meetings of the trade and oftener *pro re nata*, and cause poind the absents in half a merk each time, to be employed for the use of the poor. 9thly, That no freeman make use of ane unfreeman under his tolerance under the pain of a new upset, nor take any other freeman's prentice or servant without his former master's allowance, under the like penalty. 10thly, That every member of the trade who shall contemn the deacon and his quarter masters in any of the foresaid points, or their officer in the execution of his office, pay a new upset as he payed at his enterie. 11thly, That the deacon may judge betwixt master and prentice and servant, and betwixt brother and brother of the calling in points relating thereto, and give order to

poind absents from Courts and for not payment of their accompts. 12thly, That ane apprentice who is not the son of a Burges shall pay at his Booking as Prentice Six pounds Scots, and ane apprentice being a Burges son shall pay Three pounds, and that every Journeyman shall pay Three pounds at his Booking. 13thly, That no person who has been apprentice or journeyman to any freeman in the sd trade, shall have any priviledge or liberty to make wigs, or vend or sell the same, until he enter with the trade in the terms above set down. 14thly, That the deacon and quarter masters shall once every quarter, or as often as they shall see cause, appoint two or more of the freemen of the Incorporation to survey the shops of the freemen of the trade, and at sight of the Trades' Baillie and Conveenor, fine any freeman that shall be convict of the insufficient work. And Lastly, That we be authorized to make such Acts and Statutes as shall be necessary for the regulation and good of our Incorporation, according to the practice of other trades, these Acts having no effect until they be ratified and approved by your Honors. And we hereby submit to your Honors to determine all questions betwixt the Surgeons and us, with respect to the division of the stock heritable or moveable, presently belonging to the Surgeons and us. Sic subscribitur, Alexr. Milne, Jon. Robertson, William Niven, George Buchanan, John Neilson, Robert Wallace, David Hadden, James Taylor, Thomas Alexander, Robert Hepburn, John Neilson, John Whitehill, John Cruikshanks, Adam Gray, John Ogilvy, William King, William Smith, Allen Glen, John Sherriffaw, Thomas Mitchell, Walter King, John Hutcheson, Charles Anderson, Robert Kerr, James Pollock, John M'Aulla, John Weir.

Which above Petition being several times at lenth heard read seen and considered by the saids Magistrates and Councill, and that by an Act of the date hereof they have accepted of the Surgeons' demission and renunciation of the former Letter of Deaconrie, and determined with respect to

the division of the stock betwixt them and the Barbers, they the saids Magistrates and Councill authorize the saids Barbers and their successors in office, to convene meet and act as a free Trade and Incorporation within the Citie in all time coming, and give grant and confirm to them the powers liberties rights and priviledges above narrated, and promise to support maintain and defend them therein, in all time coming. Providing always that this present Gift and Letter of Deaconrie nor no clause therein contained shall be any ways prejudicial unto or stop or hinder any freeman of this Citie in the making or vending or selling of wigs in any time coming. But that the clause in the said Gift and Letter of Deaconrie as to the visiting of shops and restraint of making of wigs is allenary to be extended to the freemen of the Incorporation of Barbers, their sons and sons in law, and such as have served as apprentice or journeyman to them in the said art and trade. And with this provision also, that a master may take one prentice everie five years, and that if a master take more apprentices than one within the five years, the prohibition thereof shall be no further extended than to Eight pounds Scots for each prentice and for each year of the five within which he shall take more prentices than one. And considering that the ordinary time of the election of the Deacons of Crafts for the ensueing year is now over, Therefor allow the said Corporation of Barbers to convene upon the Twenty eight instant by virtue hereof, and elect and make choice of one of their number to be Deacon for the ensueing year. Extractum per me

(Signed) ALEX<sup>R</sup> FINLAYSON.

The Letter of Deaconry being read over and approved by the meeting, the minute goes on to state that amongst many other privileges granted thereby to the Trade, they were authorised to "convean this day and place, to chuse one of their number to be their Deacon for the year to come.

By vertue of the sd Letter of Deaconry the sd Barbers by plurality of votes, chused Alexander Milne to be their Deacon for the ensuing year, and untill the next ordinary time of election, who accepted of the sd office and gave his oath *de fidei*."

A subsequent meeting was held three days later, for the election of other office-bearers. A Master Court was chosen, consisting of six members in addition to the Deacon, three named by him and three elected by the Trade. A Collector was also appointed, besides the Clerk and Officer. The two latter officials had already held similar positions in the old Incorporation.

The Petition of the Trade as embodied in the Letter of Deaconry, contains the names of 27 members, and one name only is known to be omitted. It therefore appears that the full number of the Trade at the time was 28 members.

It is not intended in this article to relate the business and other transactions of the Incorporation, as those will be referred to separately under distinct headings. But leading events dealing with its general history will be briefly described in their order.

The first matter that claimed the attention of the re-constituted Incorporation, was to secure reunion with the Trades' House. As stated in the previous article, the old Incorporation had not been represented in the House for a number of years, owing to the dissension between the two sections of members. The Barbers now, in their own right, desired to resume their position amongst the other Trades, and immediate steps were taken to seek the re-admission of their representatives to the Trades' House. A Petition, signed by the Deacon, was by him presented to the House on 10th October, 1722. It was favourably received, and upon the same day the following deliverance was made:—

" Which Petition being heard and considered by this House, they unanimously receive the said Alexander Milne, Deacon of the Barbers, as a member of this House, And

appoint him and his successors to be in the same place and station that the Deacons of the Surgeons and Barbers formerly were in. With this difference only. That the said Deacon and his successors shall have only two members in the House yearly, To wit, The Deacon himself and another whom he shall name. And upon this condition, that the sd Barbers shall pay Ten punds Scots yearly to the Collector of the House, for the use of their poor."

The restriction of their representatives to two in number, in place of three as formerly, was not acceptable to the Incorporation, and a second Petition was presented, craving full restitution of their original representation. This was again approved of, and on 2nd November following, the House further enacted, as thus recorded :—

" The said day upon a Petition given in by the Barbers. They the sd Barbers are allowed to have three of their number members of the House, viz. The Deacon for the tyme and other two whom he shall name. The sd Barbers paying in yearly to the Collector of the House for the use of the poor, Twenty punds Scots."

This was submitted to a meeting of the Incorporation, and as stated in the minute, "The whole Trade agreed thereunto, and condescended to the payment of the sd Twenty punds."

The Incorporation of Barbers, as now re-formed and established, was placed upon a firm basis, and furnished—like the other Crafts,—with all the authority required for protection of their calling and control of the members. As shown by the records, with the new era commenced a period of activity that has not since been permitted to lag. Freed from the yoke of the Surgeons, the Barbers entered upon their independent existence, with energy that was all the more powerful, because of its former restraint.

Upon their being re-united to the Trades' House, the station allotted to the representatives of the Incorporation amongst the other Crafts, was the thirteenth in order,

which was the position last held by the Surgeons and Barbers. At a former period, when the order of precedence may not have been so closely adhered to as it became later on, they had held a different seat in the House, taking precedence of the Masons, and they determined to claim re-instatement in the old position. Their claim was duly brought before the House, and the decision, embodied in an Act by the House, is of such interest as to merit being quoted in full.

ACT OF THE 'TRADES' HOUSE, 1724.

At the Tron Church the Twenty first day of  
Janry. Jmviic and twenty four years.

Conveened James Mitchell, Deacon Conveener, John Armour, Bailie, Matthew Gilmour and Stephen Crawford, late Bailies, All of the Deacons of the rexive Crafts except James Grahame Deacon of the Cordiners, whom Robert Wotherspoon their last Deacon now in life being present represented. And also most part of the other members of the Trades' House, all of them being warned as was verified by Archibald Glen their officer. THE SAID DAY The Committee of the House appointed By Act dated the tenth of October last for considering the difference between the Measons and Barbers, anent their being placed and ranked in the records of the House and preference in manner mentioned in the before recited Act. Reported to the House that they had called and heard the sds parties in their presence, and heard and considered the sd Barbers their Act of admission to be members of this House, and that thereby they are received in the same place and station that the Surgeons and Barbers formerly were in, and that by the records of the House it appears That the station that the united Trade of Surgeons and Barbers were in att last filling up of the House while they were members of it They were ranked placed and stated immediately before

the Bonnetmakers, and that therefore it is the opinion of the foresd Committee That the Barbers now incorporated ought to be so ranked placed and stated now and in all time comeing, and that they ought to demand no other place or station. WHICH REPORT being considered by the whole, They unanimously, except the members for the Measons and Barbers and the members for the Incorporation of Gardeners whose voices were laid aside in this matter DID approve and hereby approve the forsd report of the sd Committee, and ordained and hereby ordain the forsd Trade of Barbers To be ranked placed and stated now and in all time comeing att the yearly filling up of the House and otherways, immediatly before the Bonnetmakers To witt between the Gardeners and Bonnetmakers. AND FOUND and hereby FIND that the sd Barbers have no other just claim or demand to any other place or station in the House. WHEREUPON Alexander Milne Deacon of the Barbers for himself and other members of the Trade Gave in an appeall of the forsd matter To the Town Counsell of this Burgh, whereof the tenor follows :—CONVEENER, It is with reluctance that we challenge this sentence, but seeing wee represent a Trade wee think it lys upon us to say ag<sup>t</sup> this sentence and because we think the Incorporation of Barbers liesed by the sentence of this House presently past. Wee for our selves and in name of the whole Barber Trade whom wee represent Humbly appeall from this sentence to the Town Counsell of Glasgow, and wee shall give our reasons of appeall. And we crave extracts hereof and hereupon wee take instruments in the Clerk's hands. Which instruments were accordingly taken. Extracted from the Records of the Trades House by

(Signed) J<sup>o</sup> SYM, Clerk.

The finding was thus against the Barbers, and although their Deacon took care to protect himself by intimating an

appeal to the Town Council, it does not appear that such appeal was ever made. At all events, the order prescribed by the House has been maintained; and confirmed as it was by the Lords of Council and Session in the year 1777, as hereafter referred to, it became unalterably fixed for all time coming.

In accordance with the Letter of Deaconry, which authorised the Incorporation to make such Acts and Statutes as would be necessary for the regulation and good of the Trade, they proceeded to draw up rules bearing upon their business. Having agreed upon the regulations that they considered appropriate and expedient, they presented them to the Trades' House for confirmation. The Petition was duly laid before the House, and its object was ratified and approved in the following deliverance:—

#### ACT OF THE TRADES' HOUSE, 1726.

Att the Trades Hospitall the fifeteenth day of  
September Jmvije and twenty six years.

Conveened John Armour, Deacon Conveenor, Matthew Gilmour, Bailie, James Mitchell and John Graham, late Bailies, most part of the Deacons and seald other members of the House. The sd day anent a petition presented to the House by the Deacon & Masters of the Barber Trade Makeing mention That these of their Craft being some few years agoe Erected into an Incorporation and having a Charter for that effect granted to them By the Magistrates and Town Councill of Glasgow Containing seald privileges, and amongst others Liberty to make Acts for the better regulateing the affairs of their Trade, which nevertheless were to be approven & confirmed by this House. In consequence of which their sd Trade being conveened and having drawn up and by a great plurality of votes concluded upon the following Acts for regulateing their sd Trade, whereof the tenor follows.

## ACTS OF THE TRADE.

Firstly. That masters of their Trade being chosen in the form prescribed to them by their sd Charter, they shall attend every meeting when warned by the officer att the Deacons order, under the pain of Twelve shilling Scotts to the poor of the Trade, without a law<sup>l</sup> excuse.

Secondly. That none shall be admitted a freeman so as he shall practise their Trade, Untill he shall give in a sufficient essay as shall be appointed him by the Deacon & masters, which shall be by them approven.

Thirdly. That no freeman Exercise any part of his Employment upon a Sabbath day, or suffer any of his Servants to do the same, under the pain of Ten pundz Scotts to the poor of the Trade.

Fourthly. That no freeman allow either his apprentice or journeyman to make pirrie-wiggs for their own use Except one for their own wearing once a year under the pain of ten pundz Scotts to the poor of the Trade.

Fifthly. That no freeman work up old hair in a Pirrie-wigg & sell it for new, under the pain of ten pundz Scotts to the poor of the Trade; and that he shall not putt threed netts or threed bordering or woollen crowning or insufficient silk netts or bordering in a pirrie-wig, under the pain of Twelve shilling Scotts for the use foresaid, for such transgression.

Sixthly. That no freeman shall keep open shop and by himself or his servants shave therein after eleven a clock att nights on Saturdays nights, under the pain of Twelve shillings Scotts to the poor of the Trade.

Sevently. That no freeman give undecent names to another freeman in any court or meeting of the Trade, under the pain of Three pundz Scotts to the poor of the Trade.

Eightly. That no freeman Interrupt another when speaking to the Deacon, under the pain of Twelve shilling

Scotts to the poor of the Trade in the Courts of the Trade.

Ninthly. That no freeman entertain another freeman's apprentice or journeyman without his Master's Leave, unless it be by allowance of the Deacon and Masters, under the pain of Ten punds Scotts to the poor of the Trade.

Tenthly. That no freeman Entertain any man in his service as a journeyman, unless he be capable to work tollerably. But the master upon application to the Deacon & obtaineing his liberty, may take twenty days triall of a servant before he be obleidged to book him as a Journeyman.

Eleventhly. That no freeman be received either as prin<sup>l</sup> or caur in any bond granted to the Trade.

Twelfthly. That all apprentices shall serve five years as apprentice & two years thereafter for meat & fee before they can be admitted freeman, and when they are booked as apprentice they shall pay of booking money as follows viz. A Burgess or Burgess Son of the City of Glasgow shall pay four punds Scotts, and a stranger six punds Scotts, for the use of the poor, besides the Clerk and officers dewes; and all apprentices shall be booked within three months after they enter to their masters service, under the pain of fourty shillings Scotts to be payed by the master for the use of the poor. Besides the ordinary dewes for booking.

Thirteenthly. That no apprentice or journeyman work any part of his masters employment privately & unknown to him applying the profite thereof to his own use, under the pain of ten punds Scotts to the poor of the Trade.

Fourteenthly. That in case a freeman who has an apprentice Decease before his apprenticeship be runn out, the apprentice may choose another freeman of the Trade to be his master, whom he shall serve untill the expiration of the Indentures betwixt his first master & him. Notwithstanding if the freemans relict Desire to keep up her husband's Trade and the matter betwixt her husband's

apprentice and her be laid before the Trade, They may determine therein according to Justice.

Fifteenthly. That none shall keep open shop or practise the Trade untill he be admitted a freeman, under the pain of Twenty punds Scotts to the poor of the Trade, besides his ordinar freedom fine. But reserveing power to the Deacon and masters to modifie the sd Twenty punds Scotts if they see cause.

Sixteenthly. That each freeman shall pay yearly of quarter accounts one shilling ster. to the poor of the Trade.

Seventeenthly. That all Indentures betwixt masters and apprentices shall be after one form, and that none but the Clerk to the Trade write the same, and the Clerk to keep a minute of the Indentures.

Eighteenthly. That every one who is admitted freeman shall pay to the Clerk for his booking money three punds Scotts, & to the officer fourteen shilling Scotts.

Nineteenthly. That every apprentice shall pay of booking money to the Clerk Twenty four shilling Scotts, and to the officer Twelve shilling Scotts. And that every journeyman shall pay of booking money to the Clerk Twelve shilling Scotts, and to the officer Six shilling Scotts.

Twentiethly. That none but the Interest of the Trade's Common Stock be disposed upon by the Deacon & masters to any use, except upon extraordinary occasions.

Twentie firstly. That the Box masters be chosen yearly by a vote of the whole Trade, and

Lastly. That all the Acts of the Trade be read att every quarter Court

AND CRAVING They might approve and Ratifie the samen Which petition being read in presence of the House and fully considered by them. They Ratified and Approved and hereby Ratifie and Approve the foresd Acts therein mentioned as therein and expressed. And ordain extracts hereof to be given to the Barber Trade. Extracted by

(Signed) J<sup>o</sup> SYM, Clk.

The regulations thus adopted and confirmed as the Acts of the Trade, became the basis of their procedure in conjunction with the Letter of Deaconry. Whilst reserving the right of exercising the trade to those who were admitted freemen of the Incorporation, as was its object, it will be observed that stringent measures were included to provide for efficient workmanship in the public interest. As regards the internal working of the Incorporation, orderly conduct at meetings was specially enjoined, and provision was made for enforcing its observance, or punishing those who transgressed. The benevolent side of the Incorporation's work, was not restricted by any special enactment, but the multifarious fines that might be imposed, and the various fees exacted, were to be applied for the benefit of the poor of the trade, and the office-bearers had a free hand in dispensing what they had to give away.

Thus fully organised and established in their own right and name, with all the powers pertaining to the Incorporations of the City, the Barbers were now actively engaged in promoting the welfare of the Craft, watching over the interests of the freemen, and helping those who were dependent upon them for aid and support.

Continuing the order of leading events, it may be taken as evidence of the Incorporation's standing and position, that their fellow tradesmen across the river sought to attain by similar organisation, the power to control their trade within their own borders.

At a meeting of the Incorporation, held in the Ram's Horn Kirk Session-house on 14th January, 1732, there was considered a proposal made by the Barbers in the village of Gorbals. They humbly craved "That this Incorporation would take them as a pendicle of their Trade, to be incorporate in the said village of Gorbals, upon certain conditions at length mentioned in their Petition and Overtures," which here follow :—

## PETITION OF THE BARBERS IN GORBALS, 1732.

Janry. 14th 1732. Unto the Deacon, masters  
and haill remanent members of the Incor-  
poration of Barbers and Wig-makers in  
Glasgow The Petition of us Subscribers  
Barbers and Wig-makers in Gorballs

Humbly Sheweth

That the Incouragement of Societies and Incorporations hath been the studies of all ages, and by the most Industrious and Lovers of the Common-wealth their utmost Care.

The other Incorporations in Glasgow hath not been wanting to Incourage Trade, and to Cultivat the same Charters has been granted by them To those of the same Trade in Gorballs who has ever since lived under them In a happy quiet and peaceable manner. And it's hoped that the said Incorporation of Barbers will not be wanting to us your petitioners in particular.

To that end we your petitioners hath some time agoe given in to the said Incorporation proposalls to be Considered on by them which will be needless to repeat. Without we have an Incorporating right granted us by your Incorporation We cannot be defended ag<sup>t</sup> Intruders or those who practise being unqualified, nor make provision for the poor, nor be beneficiall to any Society.

We therefore Crave the Honourable Incorporation of Barbers and Wig-makers in Glasgow would be pleased to take us under their protection, and grant to us a Charter and incorporating right Erecting us and our Successors in a Subordinate Incorporation to themselves, and grant to us the priveladges contained in the Overtures already presented by us, or such others as shall be agreed upon according to reason. And your petitioners shall ever pray.

Overtures Proponed by the Barbers and Wig-makers in Gorballs, To the Incorporation of Barbers and Wig-makers in Glasgow, In order to a settlement betwixt them in time coming. By way of Contract, Conforme to their neighbouring tradesmen, The Hammermen, Wrights &c. in Gorballs.

1<sup>mo</sup> That the said Barbers and Wig-makers in Gorballs, In order to their being Incorporat, are to have an Oversman Elected and Chosen yearly, By the Deacon of the Barbers of Glasgow and his masters for the time being Who with a Competent number of assessors, The one half to be nominat by the said Oversman, and the other half thereof By plurality of vottes of the members of Craft, are to determine in all differences that shall happen to fall out betwixt Brother and Brother of Craft, or masters and servants In relation to affairs of their Craft, and to manadge prudently the other concerns of the Craft. And for that end, That the saids Barbers &c. of Gorballs shall be oblidged to make choise of Two or three of their number (as shall be agreed upon) of the best and worthiest To be presented in a Lite to the Deacon and masters of Glasgow yearly, and ilk year, upon the first next after the Ellection of the town Deacon.

2<sup>do</sup> That it shall not be leisum To any person to sett up or take upon hand, To work att the said Barber and Wig-maker Craft within the said villadge of Gorballs or priveladges thereof, Untill first he be tryed whither he be capable to Serve his Majesties leidges in the said Craft and points thereof. And for that effect Shall be oblidged to undergoe an tryall and pass an Sey To be presented by the Oversman and his assessors who are to be Judges of the Sufficiencie of the Sey when presented by him That thereby his Qualifications may be known And thereupon being found qualified, shall before admission as an freeman, pay of freedom fine in manner following viz. The Stranger

the sum of Twenty six pounds 13<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup> Scots money An freeman's Son the sum of Three pounds 6<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup> money forsaide An freeman's Son in Law or a Stranger marrieng an freeman's daughter the sum of Five pounds money forsaide An apprentice having served Four years apprenticeship the sum of Six pounds 13<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup> money forsaide All which rexive freedom fines are to be equally divided betwixt the town trade and the said craft in Gorballs for the use of their rexive poor And the saids Rexive fines to be attour the Clerk and officer of the said craft in Gorballs their dues.

3<sup>tho</sup> That ilk apprentice serving for his freedom is to be Bound for and accordingly Serve the space of Four years compleat, and to pay at his Entrie to apprenticeship of Booking money the sum of Two pounds 13<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup> Scots money besides Clerk and officers dues.

4<sup>tho</sup> That ilk Journeyman at his Entrie to his service with his Master Shall pay of Booking money the sum of One pound ten shill<sup>s</sup> money forsaide attour Clerk and officers dues as said is. Which rexive Booking money are to be divided in manner as said is The one Just and Equall half thereof to the Town trade for the use of their poor and the other half thereof to the said Craft in Gorballs for the use of their poor.

5<sup>tho</sup> That ilk freeman of the said Craft in Gorballs shall be obliged to the town trade yearly at the term of The sum of One shilling Scots money of Quarter accompts.

6<sup>tho</sup> That the said Barbers and Wig-makers in Gorballs shall have liberty to bring in their made work To the burgh of Glasgow without impediment or interruption And the said town trade to doe nothing prejudiciall to the said craft in Gorballs and their Interest.

7<sup>tho</sup> That it shall be leisum to the said craft in Gorballs To make Acts and Statutes of Craft for the well and behove thereof Providing the same be not hurtfull or prejudiciall to the saids Barbers of Glasgow And both parties to

oblidge them and their Successors in Craft, To abide by and performe to each others the oblidgments in the premissis under the pain of Scots money of penalty To be paid by the partie faillier to the party observer or willing to observe attour performance. And the saids Barbers in Glasgow (in case the intended contract shall be expedit) To oblidge them to procure Ratificatione thereof by the Magistrats and Town Council of Glasgow.

(Signed) ARCHIBALD MURDOCH.  
 ROBERT R<sup>his</sup> R ROBERTSON.  
mark  
 JOHN BURNSID.  
 ROBERT THOMSON.  
 JOSEPH GRIEVE.  
 ANDREW SPREULL.  
 ALEX<sup>R</sup> URIE.  
 ALEXANDER BARR.  
 JOHN POLLOCK.

Item. That any freeman Barber in Glasgow having Customers for Shaving in Gorbals, Shall Intimat to the Oversman in Gorbals who they are. To the end that their Servants may not have liberty To hauck or impose upon the said Trade in Gorbals farder than their own Customers. And that any barber in Gorbals, having occasion to sell a Wigg in Glasgow, Shall have liberty to Shave the Buyers head and face if required.

The Trade approved of the proposal, and consented "That an agreement should be made betwixt the Barbers in Gorbals and the Barbers in Glasgow, upon reasonable terms, but always that the Convener's House, and afterwards the Town Council, be consulted in the affair." A committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements. At a further meeting, articles of agreement were approved of, and

appointed to be laid before the Convener's House. On 24th February following, the Trade finally confirmed the agreement, appointed the Articles to be drawn out in proper form, and allowed the Collector to disburse a payment towards defraying the charges. Having thus far assisted to organise the Gorbals Barbers, it may be assumed that their Society continued to exist as long as it was found expedient. Nothing further has been recorded of their transactions.

The affairs of the Incorporation, and its dealings with the transactions of the freemen and others concerned, were conducted in accord with the regulations contained in the Letter of Deaconry and Acts of the Trade. As time went on, new cases and circumstances occasionally arose, which were found to require surveillance and treatment, or control, not specifically provided for, or not sufficiently detailed. This increasing experience produced a desire on the part of the Incorporation to secure authority for dealing with any affair whatever that might affect the Trade, and power to put such authority in execution. For this purpose, upon 28th June, 1770, concerning the Letter of Deaconry, a committee was appointed along with the Deacon "to get it strengthened" by an application to the Town Council. Following thereupon, a Petition was addressed to the Council on 8th August, and in the next month the Deacon was able to produce to the Trade an Act of the Magistrates and Town Council, explaining and more particularly defining the rights conferred upon the Trade by the said Letter of Deaconry. The extract Act was deposited in the Trade's Box and still exists, in perfect condition, amongst the Incorporation's Records. The following are its terms:—

#### ACT OF THE TOWN COUNCIL, 1770.

WEE James Buchanan Esq<sup>r</sup> Lord Provost, John Campbell, John Brown and William Craig, Baillies, Archibald Smellie,

Dean of Guild, Walter Lang, Deacon Convener, John Tulloch, Treasurer of the City and Burgh of Glasgow, and remanent members of the Council of the said City in Council convened. CONSIDERING that Alexander Moodie, Deacon, and John Gilfillan, Collector of the Barbers of the said City of Glasgow, and remanent members of the said Incorporation of Barbers Did on the eight day of August last preffer a petition to us Setting furth That upon the twenty second day of September one thousand seven hundred and twenty two years The then Magistrats & Council of Glasgow were pleased to grant a letter of Deaconrie in favours of the Barbers in Glasgow Authoriseing them and their Successors To convene at the ordinary time as other callings doe within the City Yearly before Michaelmass in all time thereafter And to make choice of a Deacon and masters as therein mentioned Who are thereby Impowered and authorised To impede any person whatsoever by Concurrance of the Magistrats from Exerciseing the said Barber Trade or from setting out any Signs Untill he be admitted by the trade being first admitted a Burgess of the Burgh: And that from the Generality of the said Letter of Deaconrie respecting the forsaid power of Impeding unfreemen from practiseing the said Barber trade, Sundry disputes had arisen betwixt them and Unfreemen who practise different Branches of their business under pretence that these are not comprehended in the General power granted by the forsaid letter of Deaconrie to the said Barber trade And praying the Magistrats and Council To explain and amend the forsaid letter of Deaconrie As in manner herein and after mentioned. WHICH PETITION being read and considered by us Wee by our act dated the eight day of August last REMITTED the Consideration of the said petition to the Provost and Baillies aforesaid who are thereby Impowered to doe therein as they should Judge proper. AND WEE the Magistrats and Council aforesaid now Convened Having again considered the forsaid petition of the

said Barber Trade with the forsaid Letter of Deaconrie granted to them in the year Jmviijc & twenty two With the report of the Magistrats to whom the consideration of the said Petition was remitted WEE FIND that the Shaveing of Beards, Dressing of Wigs, Curling, dressing, clipping and trimming of the hair on men and womens heads, Makeing of Wigs, Curling & preparing hair for men and womens wearing Are all Branchess of the Barber Trade and are comprehended in and fall under the Generall power granted to the said Barber Trade by the forsaid Letter of Deaconry to Impede Unfreemen from exercising the said trade. AND THEREFORE WEE DOE hereby authorise and Impower the present Deacon and Masters of the Barber Trade in Glasgow and their successors in office with Concurance of the Magistrats of Glasgow To IMPEDE AND STOP all and whatsoever Unfreemen from practiseing all or any of the Branches of the said Barber Trade. PARTICULARLY from Shaveing of Beards, Dressing of Wigs, curling dressing and trimming of the hair on men and womens heads, Makeing of Wigs and Curleing and prepareing of hair for men and womens wearing. UNTILL the person or persons practiseing any of the Branches of business aforesaid Be first admitted a Burgess of the City of Glasgow and a freeman of the said Barber Trade. BUT ALLWAYS with and under this Exception and provision That nothing herein contained shall Impede or Interrupt men and womens menial Servants from Shaveing and dressing their Masters wigs and hair Nor from dressing the Hair on their Mistresses heads anything herein to the contrair notwithstanding. AND PROVIDEING that all Questions and disputes which shall hereafter arise betwixt the said Barber Trade and unfreemen practiseing any of the Branches of the said Trade shall be solely and finally Determined by the Magistrats of Glasgow or any one of them To whose Judgement the said Barber Trade and their Successors are by express condition hereof bound to submitt and acquiesce in all such Judgements. RESERVEING

ALLWAYS TO US the saids Magistrats and Council and to our Successors in office Full power in all time comeing hereafter To alter Explain or amend or to retrinsh the powers aforesaid hereby Granted or any of them As wee or our said Successors in office Shall Judge proper and expedient. IN TESTIMONIE whereof wee in Council assembled have subscribed these presents (written by John Wilson Town Clerk of Glasgow) At Glasgow the Twelfth day of September One thousand seven hundred and seventy years Before these Witnesses, Archibald M'Gilchrist Town Clerk of Glasgow and the said John Wilson.

(Signed)

JA<sup>S</sup> BUCHANAN  
 JOHN CAMPBELL  
 WILLIAM CRAIG  
 JOHN BROWN  
 WALTER LANG  
 JOHN GRAY  
 JOHN HAMILTON  
 GEORGE BUCHANAN JUNIOR  
 AND<sup>W</sup> YOUNGER  
 THO<sup>S</sup> SCOTT -  
 WILLIAM EWING  
 JOHN M'ASLAN  
 JOHN JAMESON  
 ROBERT FINLAY  
 WILLIAM SIMPSON  
 JA<sup>S</sup> LECKIE  
 GEORGE BROWN

(Signed) ARCHIBALD M'GILCHRIST  
 Witness

JOHN WILSON Witness

A further matter of importance, in which several others of the Incorporations were interested, arose in the following year, 1771. At this time great dissatisfaction existed regarding the unequal representation in the Trades' House, which permitted four of the Trades to have a greater number of representatives than the other ten. This prac-

tice was considered to be unfair and unjust, and on the part of the ten Trades who found themselves aggrieved, it was resolved to make an effort to secure equal representation. Upon 16th April, 1771, the Deacon was empowered by the Trade, to join with the Deacons of the other Incorporations whose number of representatives was not equal to the first four Trades, and he was instructed to use his utmost endeavours to have all the Incorporations equally represented. At a subsequent meeting he reported to the Incorporation,

“That at a meeting of the Conveener and Deacons of this City on 13th May last, there was presented a petition to them and the Trades’ House, signed by Ten old Deacons of the Ten Incorporated Trades last in the order of the said Trades’ House: Setting furth that the said Ten Trades had a fewer number of members in the Conveener’s Council than the first Four Trades in the said roll, without any reason appearing for it in the Trades’ House books, or that any solid reason can be assigned for it, and craving remed.”

The Incorporation approved of this procedure, and further specially empowered the Deacon to support the prayer of the petition in the Trades’ House, or to join in any measures regarding it; and they agreed to pay any charges incurred in the said matter.

It was scarcely to be looked for, that the four Trades affected would willingly agree to resign the advantage which they possessed, or, if they could help it, allow the others to be levelled up; and they therefore strenuously opposed any change being made. The agitation continued, with less or more attention, for several years, and the Incorporations, along with the Trades’ House, found themselves unable amicably to settle the matter. It therefore ended, like many a less important cause, in an appeal to the Court of Session. In August, 1776, there was laid before the Incorporation, the copy of a petition presented

to the Lords of Council and Session, at the instance of the first four Incorporated Trades of the City ; that is to say, the first in their order in the Trades' House—viz., the Hammermen, Tailors, Cordiners, and Maltmen. The petition craved a definite pronouncement on the rights of the Trades to representation in the Trades' House, and their respective positions therein. The Barbers agreed to concur with the other Nine Trades, in employing proper Counsel to answer that petition, and to bear their share of the costs.

The result was a decision against the claim of the Ten Trades. On 28th February, 1777, the Court pronounced a Decree of Declarator, in which, after carefully referring to the history of the Incorporations and the Trades' House, the point at issue, as well as the general practice of the House, was thus decided :—

“The Lords of Council and Session found, and hereby find, that the constitution of the Society of the Trades' House, as established either by the decret arbitral commonly called the Letter of Guildry, anno 1605, or by immemorial usage, cannot now be altered or encroached upon. And particularly, that the rank or precedency of the several Trades or Incorporations, and the number of members which each Corporation has a title to send to the Trades' House, as in use prior to the late encroachments which gave rise to the present dispute, being previously established by immemorial custom, must continue, and cannot be altered or varied either by the trades or convenery by themselves, or with the concurrence of the Magistrates and Council of Glasgow. . . . Found, decerned and declared, and hereby find, decern and declare, that the rank and precedency of the several Trades and Incorporations in the Trades' House is and ought to be as follows, and in the order here set down: Hammermen, Tailors, Cordiners, Maltmen, Weavers, Baxters, Skinners, Wrights, Coopers, Fleshers, Masons, Gardeners, Barbers, Bonnetmakers. That

the number of members which each Trade or Incorporation has a title to send to the Trades' House are as follows : The Hammermen, Tailors, and Cordiners, each their deacon with five assistants ; the Maltmen, their visitor with five assistants ; the Weavers, their deacon with three assistants ; the Bonnetmakers and Dysters, their deacon with one assistant ; the Baxters, Skinners, Wrights, Coopers, Fleshers, Masons, Gardeners, and Barbers, each their deacon with two assistants—being in all fifty-four in number. . . . That when the Deacon Convener and Collector are chosen out of the first five Trades—viz., the Hammermen, Tailors, Cordiners, Maltmen, or Weavers, then these office-bearers are to be accounted part of the ordinary representatives of the first five Trades, so that the ordinary number of members of the House shall not thereby be increased. But if it shall happen these office-bearers are chosen out of any of the remaining nine Incorporations, then they shall be additional extraordinary members of the Trades' House, and the Trade or Trades out of which they are chosen shall be entitled to have their ordinary number of representatives in the Trades' House, over and above the said office-bearers."

This authoritative decree, following upon, and confirming the ancient practice of the Trades' House, with regard to the rights of the several Incorporations, has been acted upon ever since, and still remains in force. Whilst the result was disappointing at the time to the ten Trades, it may still have been a blessing in disguise. It may be taken for granted, that as the representation and rights of any Incorporation could not be augmented nor improved, so, on the other hand, the like authority would at no time allow them to be curtailed or diminished. The Letter of Guildry, and its ratification by Act of Parliament in 1672, with the Act of Declarator in 1777 just referred to, have established and confirmed in impregnable position the vested rights of each of the fourteen Incorporations, along with the use and wont of their representation in the Trades' House.

Returning to the transactions of the Incorporation in the 18th century, the year 1780 was noted by an advance in the freedom fine exacted from a stranger, or far-hand entrant. Up to this time no change had yet been made upon the rates sanctioned by the Seal of Cause in 1722. For the reason that the poor of the Trade had increased, and considering from their necessitous circumstances, that a fund sufficient ought to be provided, it was agreed to advance the entry money from £100 Scots to £12 Sterling. This was duly confirmed by the Trades' House, but was not submitted to the Town Council till several years later. The near-hand rates were in the meantime also increased; and with several other alterations enacted, relative to the management of the Incorporation's business and regulation of the Trade, the whole were embodied in a petition to the Town Council in 1793, for final confirmation. This was granted in terms of the following Act:—

#### ACT OF THE TOWN COUNCIL, 1794.

At Glasgow the Fifteenth day of January  
Seventeen hundred and ninety four.

Which day the Magistrates and Council of the City of Glasgow being in Council assembled, the Committee of Council appointed by an Act of the Twenty third of December last to consider a petition of the Incorporation of Barbers, gave in a Report stating it as their opinion that the Augmentations of freedom fines and other Regulations specified in the Act of the said Corporation referred to in the foresaid Act of Council were proper and reasonable, and therefore the said Committee recommended to the said Magistrates and Town Council to Ratify and Confirm the same. The tenor of the said Act of the Corporation here follows:—At Glasgow the Twenty second day of July One thousand seven hundred and ninety three years. Which day in presence of Charles Crawford, Deacon of the Incor-

poration of Barbers in Glasgow, Conveened the Members of the said Incorporation, being warned to attend by the Officer. Which day it was agreed that the Entry money to be paid by a Stranger for entering a freeman with the said Corporation in all time coming after the date of being sanctioned by the Trades' House and Magistrates and Town Council of the City of Glasgow, should be Twelve pounds Sterling in place of Eight pounds six shillings and eight pence Sterling formerly paid. That a Son or Son in law of a Freeman shall at their entering as Freeman with the said Incorporation pay Two pounds Sterling in place of One pound five shillings formerly paid. And that each apprentice at entering a Freeman with the said Incorporation shall pay Three pounds Sterling in place of Two pounds ten shillings formerly paid, And these besides Clerk's and Officer's fees usually paid. The Incorporation also considering that no member of the said Incorporation shall be allowed to serve the said Incorporation as Deacon, in all time coming, unless such member has served the said Incorporation for the space of one year as Collector, former Deacons excepted. And if any of the office-bearers after being chosen shall refuse to accept of their office, the person chosen as Deacon and refusing to accept shall be fined in the sum of Three pounds, and the Collector in Two pounds, and the Master in One pound, all to be recovered by legal diligence, for the use of the poor of the said Incorporation. Excepting always such members who have served in any of the above offices for the space of six years. That the members of the said Incorporation shall have power to borrow money from the said Incorporation as Principals only on finding two good sufficient Cautioners not members of the said Incorporation, to be appoven by the Deacon and Masters as good and sufficient. That each member of the said Incorporation shall be obliged to intimate to the Deacon, the name of every apprentice, journeyman, and servant he shall take and that immediately, at least within

two days after he enters to work, under the penalty of Twenty shillings-Scots money for each failure, three weeks for a journeyman and six weeks for an apprentice, which is agreed shall be the time such Master shall take such apprentice and journeyman on trial. And if the Master shall keep such apprentice and journeyman in his service after these periods, he shall be obliged to pay the Booking money. That each member of the said Incorporation shall be obliged to pay up their Quarter Accompts and other debts due to the Trade at the Lambmass Court yearly, before the Election of office-bearers, otherwise he shall be incapable of voting or being voted upon.

Which Report of the Committee of Council, and Act of the Incorporation of Barbers, being considered by the Magistrates and Council, they Approve of the said Act, and of the Alterations and Regulations therein specified, and Ratify and Confirm the same accordingly. And appoint the Town Clerks to deliver to the Deacon of the said Incorporation, an Extract of this Act of Council with the Seal of the City thereto affixed.

Extracted from the Minutes of Council and the Seal of the said City is hereto affixed by

(Signed) JOHN ORR.

The foregoing Act was the last one of importance passed by the Town Council at the instance of the Incorporation, and in the year 1833 the Burgh Reform Act passed by Parliament deprived the Council of its right to control the working of the Incorporated Trades. This was the prelude to further proceedings of Parliament, which in 1846 passed an Act entirely abolishing the exclusive privilege of trading in the Burghs of Scotland. This is dealt with at length in a separate article, and need not be further described here. It was expected that such destructive legislation would have a disastrous effect upon this and the other Incorporated Trades, but in the light of the present day, viewing the

effects realised, the result shews an increase of membership and capital in all the fourteen Incorporations—notably so in the Barbers—surpassing anything in their previous histories.

Consequent upon the changed position of the Incorporation, the old “Acts of the Trade”—which had so well governed its procedure in the past—were rendered inoperative and obsolete. It therefore became necessary to frame and provide a new code of Bye-laws, adapted to the altered circumstances, but not opposed to any principle laid down in the Seal of Cause. Such a code was eventually produced and adopted, and so carefully were its regulations conceived and expressed, that subsequent alteration has not been required in any important degree. Some amendment has been found necessary, principally on account of increased membership, or to conform with later demands of the day, or to keep up with the march of time which always goes forward, but the spirit and intent of the old Bye-laws has been, and will be, maintained.

The inner working of the Incorporation is separately illustrated under various headings following. These will show that whilst the Barbers of past days had a keen regard for their own affairs, they took much interest and an active part in all matters affecting the public welfare, and freely expressed their opinion on questions relating thereto. And realising that although charity should begin at home, it need not be selfishly allowed to remain at rest there, they contributed from time to time of their modest means for other good and pious uses to aid the general community.

## EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE OF TRADING.

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UNDER this head it is proposed to illustrate the practice of the Incorporation in defending its rights against the encroachment of strangers and unfreemen, in illegally exercising the trade. It is not to be assumed, although it has been commonly so asserted, that the Crafts were solely formed for protection of their several callings, in their own interest. Had this alone been their object, it is not at all probable that any authority, either Royal, Parliamentary, or Municipal, would have so endowed certain sections of the people, to the loss or disadvantage of the remainder. They were rather incorporated for the public weal, in so far as they were called upon and enjoined to secure skilled workmen, and to provide for the adequate training of apprentices.

In their Acts of the Trade, the Barbers required that none shall be admitted a freeman so as he shall practise their trade, until he shall give in a sufficient essay, which was to be appointed and approved by the Deacon and Masters, as a test of his skill and ability. That no freemen work up old hair in a periwig and sell it for new. That no freemen employ a journeyman unless he be able to work tolerably. That apprentices should serve for seven years before they were allowed to practise the trade and be admitted freemen; and so on. It was further provided, in the general interest of the public, that any person who had cause to complain of insufficient work, or overcharge in price, had the right of appealing to the Deacon and Masters

against the Craftsman so offending, and obtaining redress if such complaints were well founded.

Assistance of the poor was also one of the most prominent objects, and fines procured from offenders were added to the fund available for that purpose. It will thus be seen that the Trade's right of protection, the more stringently it was exercised, so much the more was its power of benevolence increased. As stated more fully in a separate article, such assistance was not confined to the poor of the Trade, but was freely dispensed to other needful subjects, as the funds allowed.

The Master Court was most energetic in pursuing all those who encroached upon the rights of the Incorporation, and numerous instances are recorded in the books, where such prosecutions took place. Fines were exacted, or imprisonment inflicted, as the offence was more or less serious, although imprisonment was only applied to such offenders as were not amenable to less stringent measures. And as regards fines, they were not too rigorously imposed where the parties gave little trouble, or agreed to discontinue their unlawful practice of the trade. Indeed, in many cases where the offenders were qualified tradesmen, they were permitted to become members of the Incorporation, and their fines were reckoned as part of the entrance money.

In the year 1762 an Act of Parliament was passed "To enable such officers, mariners, and soldiers as had been in the land or sea service, or in the marines, since the twenty-second year of his late Majesty King George the Second, to exercise trades." This privilege was available in all Royal Burghs within the Kingdom, the Cities of Cambridge and Oxford excepted, and it included the children of such soldiers and sailors as had served within the specified period. Further, an Act of Parliament passed in 1816, conferred the privilege on persons who had served for five years in the Army or Navy, and also authorised the wives and children of soldiers, to exercise any trade for which they

were fit and able. The Government in this way found a cheap method of rewarding the gallant defenders of the nation, calculated to save the payment of pensions, at the cost of the Trades' Incorporations. And the liberty thus opened up, was often taken advantage of by impostors with borrowed or stolen certificates of service, or with pretence only of having such certificate, causing endless trouble and annoyance to most of the Crafts. Those who were duly qualified by service in the Army or Navy, came to be described as Kings freemen. But they had no Burgess rights, they were merely tolerated as traders, having no further privilege of citizenship.

To illustrate the practice of the Incorporation upon the various points that have been described, the following examples have been extracted from the records:—

24th Feby. 1708. In presence of the Master Court, John Craig, Gardener, having acknowledged the practice of Chyrurgiarly within the Town of Glasgow, though not admitted yrto, he is therefore fined in Five pundis sixteen shillings, for his foresaid unwarrantable practice, and ordained to make payment to the Collector and to be imprisoned whyle he doe the same.

26th Decr. 1709. John Miller, pretended Chyrurgian in Gorbals, convened before the Deacon and Masters, was convicted of unwarrantable practice of Chyrurgiarly within the City of Glasgow, for which he is fined in Six pundis Scots money, for the use of the poor. And he is discharged to practise in time coming within the said City, under the pain of Fourty pundis Scots money for each transgression, *Toties quoties*.

2nd May 1710. Elizabeth Dunlop, relict of umq<sup>l</sup> George Hutchesone, being formerly prohibeit from the practise and exercise of Medecein Chyrurgiarly aud Pharmacy within the City of Glasgow or precincts of the respective Shires of their freedome. She compeared and was of new again pro-

hibeit, and her tryal continued till she be of new warned for that effect.

31st May 1710. Complaint given in against James Mitchell, that he, not being entered with the Incorporation, had, without liberty and toleration from them, put out and hanged up before his house or window yrof, ane Barber's Bason and ane Brode having the picture of ane pirrewig yron, as synes of ane Barber and pirrewig maker. Being summoned, he appeared before the Master Court, and judicially confest that he practised the trade. He was therefore ordained to pay for the use of the poor, Six pund Scots money, and to take in the said synes and desist from practising. At a subsequent meeting, he applied for admission, and was appointed for an essay, to make ane Campygne wig and ane Bab wig. Upon 13th March following, he appeared with his essay, which being found sufficient, he was admitted a member upon payment of One hundred pounds Scots for his freedom fine.

18th Sept. 1710. James Murdoch, for practising Chyrurgariy within the City, is "fyned and amersiat in the soume of Twelve pund Scots" for the use of the poor, and ordained to be secured in prison whyle payment, and the officer is ordained to put the sentence in execution.

17th July 1713. The said day, William Neiven a stranger, not free with this Incorporation, is discharged and prohibited to practise any part or point of Chyrurgariy, pharmacy, shaving, trimming, or pirriewig making, within this burgh and liberties yrof, under ye pain of Fourty pund Scots money, *toties quoties*, and this is intimat to him.

21st Jany. 1723. Benjamin Mitchell, having been formerly warned, was convicted by his own confession of working in making pirriewigs, since the former prohibition. The Deacon and Masters find him guilty of contravention, modify the Forty to Ten pund Scots, decern him to pay

the same for the use of the poor, and to be incarcerated within the Tolbooth of Glasgow until payment be made. Ordain the Trade's officer with assistance of the Town officers, to put the sentence to execution.

16th March 1724. This day three members are fined for insufficient work. The fines to be paid against the first day of May next, or else the Deacon will order the said work to be rouped, and the money given to the Collector, for use of the poor.

16th April 1725. Complaint made that John Drew, late apprentice to a freeman now deceased, has continued to use a freeman's trade though he be no freeman himself, after he has been several times judicially discharged to practise. Compeared the Trade's officer, and verified a personal warning against him to compear before the Trade, and answer for the said delinquence. Being called and not appearing, the Deacon and members ordain their officer to apprehend and secure him within the Tolbooth of Glasgow, until he enact himself to come before ym to answer for the said fault.

12th Octr. 1733. Complaint made that Margaret Gordon, a stranger in this place, who has only resided here and near the place for about the space of a year and ane half, has encroached upon the privileges of the Trade, by making and vending of pirriewigs within this City, which are altogether insufficient work, and thereby an imposition upon the lieges. She was formerly detected in the like delinquence, and had given her obligation not to make or sell pirriewigs within the liberties of this City, under the pain of Twelve pounds Scots for each transgression. Being this day convened before the Deacon and Masters, she acknowledged that a pirriewig half made and upon a block, together with some woven hair, were all made by herself. The work being inspected, was found insufficient. They therefore agree to pursue her before any of the Magistrates, for payment of

the said sum; and furdur to fine and punish her for encroaching upon the liberties of the Incorporation, and to take security that she shall desist from such practice hereafter.

8th March 1734. Anent a complaint by James Taylor, Merchant, upon a freeman of this Incorporation, bearing that about ten or fourteen days ago he sold him a fair wig mixed with horse and goat hair, and upheld the same for human grey hair mixed with fine horse hair, and craving that the offender be ordained to restore him his money for the wig. The Deacon and Masters having inspected the wig, find that it is mixed with goat's hair, and adjudge the price of it to be lodged in the Collector's hands. They also ordain the wig to be sold as a goat's hair wig, the price thereof to go to the use of the poor.

17th Sept. 1735. Complaint made that William Paterson, late apprentice to John Luke, is this instant practising a freeman's trade. Being called, he acknowledged that he has both practised shaving and making of wigs, and resolves so to do in defiance of the whole Incorporation, but refuses to subscribe this his declaration. The Deacon and Masters having considered the foresaid confession, hereby fine him in the sum of Ten pounds Scots, and ordain the officer to keep him in custody until he make payment thereof, or find sufficient caution.

18th Feby. 1746. The visiting committee reported that they had found in the shop of William Lang, two wigs which they considered were of insufficient hair. He was brought before the Deacon and Masters, and the wigs being examined, one of them was found to be made of such bad hair as ought not to be put into any wig, and it would be an imposition on the lieges, to demand any price for such hair. The wig was therefore confiscated for the use of the poor, and the offender fined in terms of the Acts of the Trade.

18th June 1754. The Deacon and Collector authorised to pursue Samuel M'Culloch, late journeyman to John M'Kechnie, for cardowing and working making and selling wigs, without being admitted freeman.

21st Octr. 1773. The Deacon and Masters having ordained the officer to warn several persons practising the Barber trade within the Burgh, who had been in the Army, or are the children of persons who had served his Majesty in the late war. Compeared Robert Wharton and produced his discharge, as also David Henderson who produced his father's discharge. Which discharges the Masters declare themselves satisfied with, as being within the late Act of Parliament, and find the parties entitled to practise the Barber trade.

16th Dec. 1774. Reported that John Jackson a stranger, who had opened shop and put out a sign, had been convened before one of the Magistrates, and ordered to find caution that he should not practise the Barber trade within the limits in all time coming, until he was admitted a burgess and freeman. Being a stranger, he was unable to pay any fine or to find caution, but gave in a missive to the Deacon, of the following tenor:—"I do hereby declare that I will not practise no part of the hairdressing business, upon my own bottom or any pretence whatsoever, by the order of the Deacon and Collector of the Corporation of Barbers, which hereby I oblige myself to do." Which being considered by the Masters, they declare themselves satisfied therewith.

30th April 1782. James Rennie fined, for trespassing the rules and laws of the trade, in that he has packed and peeled with ane unfreeman. He having lent and furnished ane apprentice of his to Thomas Benholm, Glover in Glasgow, to keep a Barber's shop and to shave and dress therein, for behoof of the said Thomas Benholm.

21st May 1787. David Barrie, who was summoned before the Deacon and Masters for practising the trade without being a freeman, produced a discharge of his father being a soldier, being a letter from Commodore Keith Stewart. This not proving satisfactory to the Master Court, they empower the Deacon and Collector to convene the said David Barrie before the Magistrates, to have him impeded or the said discharge sustained. On 14th June, the Masters arranged to procure certificate from the Navy Office in London, if or not David Barrie served as a Seaman or Marine aboard his Majesty's Ships of War, the "Princess Amelia," "Berwick" or "Cambridge" under command of the Honourable Keith Stewart, during the late wars.

30th June 1791. John Barr convened before the Deacon and Masters, acknowledged that he had practised the trade, but said he did so in virtue of his father's discharge from the army in 1763, he having served therein one year and discharged as being under size. It was agreed to convene the said John Barr before the Magistrates for their decision.

28th Feby. 1800. Alexander M'Cracken, Barber, who was a soldier in the 90th Regiment of Foot, has been carrying on business in Glasgow. The Deacon and Masters are satisfied that as his discharge was granted since the year 1783—it being dated 17th April, 1796—it gives him no right to carry on business within the City, without being entered with the Trade. And resolve that if he does not enter with the Incorporation, they will take measures to prevent him from encroaching on the privileges of the Trade.

At a subsequent meeting, the Clerk was instructed to prosecute the above offender.

16th March 1818. Found that one of the members of the Incorporation had violated the Acts of the Trade, and incurred the penalty annexed to packing and peeling with

an unfreeman. His name having been affixed to a shop where John Nimmo was exercising the craft.

27th March 1829. George Elder, at present under incarceration in the Jail of Glasgow. His father had served three years and eight months in Clan Alpin Fencibles and 26th Regiment, which was not long enough to give the privilege. He refused to discontinue the Trade, and on complaint being made, the Court granted interdict with expenses.

17th Feby. 1835. Anent process in Court of Session against George Anderson, the Incorporation agreed to ask assistance from the other Incorporations—Seeing that they are as much interested in the point in dispute as the Incorporation of Barbers, for if Anderson should be successful, individuals in similar circumstances will be entitled to carry on business, without entering with any Incorporated Trade whatever.

In July the Collector reported that he had received from the Trades' House £10 . 10 . 0 and from the Incorporation of Coopers £5 . 5 . 0 to assist in carrying on this litigation.

On 22nd December following, the Collector was authorised to pay the account of the Agent in Edinburgh in Anderson's process, and "It was thought proper to state in this Minute that the Agent lately wrote that the Incorporation had been successful in Anderson's process, the Lord Ordinary however notwithstanding refusing expenses."

7th Sept. 1841. Alexander Smith appeared before the Trade. He stated that he carried on business in virtue of his wife being the daughter of a soldier, and produced a discharge shewing a service of  $19\frac{5}{12}$  years. The meeting found that it did not entitle him to carry on business within the bounds of the Incorporation's privilege.

At the same time, John Rowan produced a certificate of his father having served eight years in the Kirkcudbright

and Wigtown Militia, and the meeting agreed that if the certificate were genuine, it gave him the freedom of the City.

7th July 1843. The Clerk was instructed to intimate to five persons named, that if they do not enter within three weeks, their shops will be shut up.

21st Augt. 1845. George Smith appeared and produced his father's discharge from the Ninth Royal Veteran Battalion, which was found satisfactory and entitled him to practise the trade.

*This was the latest case which the Incorporation found itself called upon to investigate.*

From the preceding extracts—selected from numerous entries of similar nature—it is evident that the Incorporation was always upon the alert, zealously and energetically conserving and defending its rights, punishing and interdicting intruders. Viewed in the light of the present age, it is perhaps somewhat surprising that such exclusiveness was allowed to exist so long as it did. But it was not an easy matter to break down systems which had been in use for centuries. Apart from the Incorporated trades, there were distinctions and preferences claimed by, or conferred upon, certain classes, which, throughout the Kingdom, gave to wealth and position the rights which belonged to the people. Latterly, impelled by advancing ideas, the people began to realise their power and importance. Once roused, they commenced and carried on an agitation, which did not subside until they had successfully secured their demands, and obtained recognition of their rights as a free people.

Reference has already been made to the Act of Parliament passed in 1762, allowing soldiers and sailors to practise the trades hitherto confined to the freemen. This was the first opening of the door to free trading in burghs, but the ancient rights of the Crafts remained without further interference,

for the greater part of another century. Leading up to further action, came the Reform Bill of 1832, which gave to the people a more direct voice in the choice of their representatives in Parliament. This was succeeded in the following year by the Burgh Reform Act, which entirely changed the constitution of the Town Councils, and, so far as Glasgow was concerned, demolished the monopoly of municipal power that had prevailed for centuries. Preceding and following those enactments, a violent struggle was carried on in Parliament, having for its object the repeal of the Corn Laws, and the abolition or reduction of duty on importations of protected articles. At this time, foreign products and materials of every kind were subject to heavy import duties, which vastly increased the cost of nearly every article in common use, including foodstuffs, manufactured and raw materials. For twenty-one years the Free Traders in Parliament maintained the fight against protection, until in 1846 their efforts were rewarded by the passing of the measures they had sought to make law. Thus was secured free importation of grain, and reduction of duty or freedom from duty, upon a list which contained upwards of one hundred and fifty necessary articles of import. The aim of the Free Trade advocates, is shewn in the following words spoken by Richard Cobden, during the debate in Parliament. He said:—

“We have set an example to the world in all ages. We have given the world the example of a free Press, of a representative Government, of civil and religious liberty. And we are going, I trust, to give them an example more glorious than all, that of making industry free, and of giving it the advantage of every clime and every latitude under the sun.”

A further attainment of the Free Traders was secured in 1849, in the repeal of the Navigation laws. This was the last great battle of free trade against protection.

With such important changes upon the foreign trade of

the country, it was not to be expected that protection would be continued at home, and the rights of the Incorporated Trades were therefore bound to be dealt with. So far back as 1836, a Bill, introduced by the Lord Advocate, was discussed in the House of Commons. Its object was to provide for the better regulation of Municipal Corporations in Scotland. The Trades' House proposed sending a deputation to London to oppose it. The Incorporation also considered it, and at a general meeting framed certain resolutions against the measure, the principal one being in these terms :—

“That this Incorporation has seen with much surprise a Bill recently introduced into Parliament, professing to be a Bill to provide for the better regulation of Municipal Corporations in Scotland, but in reality proposing to annihilate them altogether. And while this Incorporation leaves it to those Corporated bodies, and in particular to the Magistrates of Glasgow, the Trades' House and Merchants' House, to vindicate *their* rights, they deem it their duty to enter their solemn protest against that part of it which abolishes the exclusive privileges of Incorporations in Scotland and converts them into Friendly Societies, as tyrannical and uncalled for, and a violation of established rights.”

Copies of the resolutions were sent to the Lord Advocate and to others, and they were also advertised in the Glasgow Newspapers.

This Bill was not successful, but the incoming tide could not be kept back, even by the Incorporation of Barbers. Ten years later, in 1846, amongst the other important measures already mentioned, was passed an Act providing for the abolition of the exclusive privilege of trading in Burghs in Scotland. The Incorporations had found themselves helpless to prevent the sacrifice of their ancient heritage, and had to be content with what was left to them, thankful that no attempt had been made to confiscate their capital funds or property. Later, in considering their new

position, the Barbers found that as "The late Act deprived the Incorporations of the privileges which they along with the other Incorporations in the City enjoyed from time immemorial, consequently nothing is left but the property belonging to the Incorporation, and it ought to be appropriated in the same manner as the funds of Friendly Societies."

Without discussing the cause, or attributing it to free trade, it is a significant fact that in the succeeding fifty years, the Capital of the Incorporation has increased by five times, the sum which had taken nearly two and a half centuries to accumulate.

The Act of Parliament is here given in full.

#### STATUTE ABOLISHING EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES.

Anno Nono Victoriæ Reginæ.—Cap. XVII.

*An Act for the Abolition of the exclusive Privilege of Trading in Burghs in Scotland.*—[14th May, 1846.]

WHEREAS in certain Royal and other Burghs in Scotland the Members of certain Guilds, Crafts, or Incorporations possess exclusive Privileges of carrying on or dealing in Merchandise, and of carrying on or exercising certain Trades or Handicrafts, within their respective Burghs; and such Guilds, Crafts, or Incorporations have corresponding rights, entitling them to prevent Persons not being members thereof from carrying on or dealing in Merchandise, or from carrying on or exercising such Trades or Handicrafts within such Burghs: And whereas it has become expedient that such exclusive Privileges and Rights should be abolished: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act all such exclu-

sive Privileges and Rights shall cease, and it shall be lawful for any person to carry on or deal in Merchandise, and to carry on or exercise any Trade or Handicraft, in any Burgh and elsewhere in Scotland, without being a Burgess of such Burgh, or a Guild Brother, or a Member of any Guild, Craft, or Incorporation: Provided always, that in lieu of the Stamp Duties of One Pound and Three Pounds now payable on the admission of any Person as a Burgess, or into any Corporation or Company in any Burgh in Scotland, for the Enrolment, Entry, or Memorandum thereof in the Court Books, Roll, or Record of such Corporation or Company, there shall from and after the passing of this Act be paid on every such Admission a Stamp Duty of Five Shillings.

2. And be it enacted, That notwithstanding the Abolition of the said exclusive Privileges and Rights all such Incorporations as aforesaid shall retain their Corporate Character, and shall continue to be Incorporations, with the same Names and Titles as heretofore: and nothing herein contained shall anywise affect the Rights and Privileges of such Incorporations, or of the Office-Bearers or Members thereof, except as hereinbefore enacted.

3. And whereas the Revenues of such Incorporations as aforesaid may in some Instances be affected, and the Number of the Members of such Incorporations may in some Instances diminish, by reason of the Abolition of the said exclusive Privileges and Rights, and it is expedient that Provision should be made for facilitating Arrangements suitable to such Occurrences; be it therefore enacted, That it shall be lawful for every such Incorporation from Time to Time to make all Bye-Laws, Regulations, and Resolutions relative to the Management and Application of its Funds and Property, and relative to the Qualification and Admission of Members, in reference to its altered Circumstances under this Act, as may be considered expedient, and to apply to the Court of Session, by summary Petition, for the

Sanction of the said Court to such Bye-Laws, Regulations, or Resolutions; and the said Court, after due Intimation of such Application, shall determine upon the same, and upon any Objections that may be made thereto, by Parties having Interest, and shall interpone the Sanction of the said Court to such Bye-Laws, Regulations, or Resolutions, or disallow the same in whole or in part, or make thereon such Alterations, or adject thereto such Conditions or Qualifications, as the said Court may think fit, and generally shall pronounce such Order in the whole Matter as may to the said Court seem just and expedient; and such Bye-Laws, Regulations, or Resolutions, subject to such Alterations and Conditions as aforesaid, shall be, when the Sanction of the said Court shall have been interponed thereto, valid and effectual and binding on such Incorporations: Provided always, that nothing therein contained shall affect the Validity of any Bye-Laws, Regulations, or Resolutions that may be made by any such Incorporation without the Sanction of the said Court, which it would have been heretofore competent for such Incorporation to have made of its own Authority or without such Sanction.

4. And be it enacted, That this Act may be amended or repealed by any Act to be passed in the present Session of Parliament.

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## MEMBERSHIP.

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As stated in the previous article, one of the principal objects that led to incorporation of the trades, was the desire to secure and provide the service of properly skilled tradesmen. For that end, before an applicant was admitted to membership, he was obliged to perform an essay, or trial of work, as a test of his art. It could not of course be the case, that every member would be alike expert. The essays prescribed did not always demand exceptional intelligence or skill, but were adapted to the average workman as a fair test. There is no room to doubt that occasionally a member might pass with an essay, the making of which had exhausted all his knowledge of the trade. The Surgeons had a cure for such a case. In the old Seal of Cause there was reserved "Libertie to the visitour and qrter maisteris to tack patientis from ane freeman not fund qualified for the cuiring of them, and to put them to ane more qualified persoune, as schall be thoght expedient efter exact tryall."

As there were two branches in the old Incorporation, distinct essays were allotted in each, and it was provided that no brother should meddle with any more points than he was found qualified for, at his admission. The Surgeon of the day was expected to know something of pharmacy, or the compounding of drugs, and was exercised accordingly. An example is given in the following essay, which was appointed to "Mr." William Stirling on 5th February, 1712:—

"For Pharmacy. Impl. diach. cum gummi, unguentum dealthea, prt. cochie minores troch: de carable, elect. de

ascordie, and to make Rose Tables. And appoint him to answer extempore questions in Chyrurgiarie and Pharmacy. And for Chyrurgiarie to desect the eye of ane animal, and discourse on the brain."

The anatomical exercise was occasionally varied. At one time the applicant was desired to "Discourse upon attomy bond of the head, and to demonstrate the same upon the skailiton." At another, to "Desect ane liver and to have ane discourse on ye parts containing and contained in ye lower belly." Or to "Desect ye liver and lower parts of belly of ane animal." In the latter case it does not appear that the applicant was desirous of being classed as a veterinary surgeon.

The essay for the Barbers was generally the making of periwigs, and two specimens were required, commonly selected from the following kinds, viz. :—

- A Grizel cut Bob wig and a Queue wig.
- A curled Bob wig and a cut Bob wig.
- A Bag wig and a Scratch wig.
- A Lady's wig and a Wig with one curl.
- A Brigadier wig and a Natural wig.
- A Campaign wig and a Spencer wig.
- A Foxtail wig and a Drop lock wig, or
- A Long Bob Wig with a feathered fore top.

To shave and dress a head, was the trial for a person who intended to do a limited trade; and an essay of curled hair was allotted to a hair merchant.

Had earlier records been available, they might have shewn more exactly the points of Surgery which a Barber was permitted to practise, but they cannot now be given any fuller than as already referred to, in the article headed "Surgeons and Barbers." The wearing of wigs was a general habit, their different styles shewing the class of the wearer, or the occasion of their being worn. The art of making wigs in such variety required considerable training and

practice, and, including all the other branches of the trade, it appears that to be an efficiently qualified Barber required the exercise of fully as much skill and training as was found necessary to equip the Surgeon of those days.

Apprentices who had served the regular time to a freeman, acquired the privilege of entering the Incorporation with a smaller freedom fine than was paid by a stranger. But at commencement of the apprenticeship, the indenture required to be booked, and a booking fee paid. In the case of an apprentice from any of the City Charities, the booking fee was not exacted. Examples of apprentice bookings follow:—

9th Decr. 1707. Alexander Legat, son lawful to Alexander Legat, Maltman, Burgess of this Burgh, is booked prentice with Walter Robertson, Barber, a freeman, for five years from his entry upon the first day of March 1703, Conform to Indenture; who paid to the Collector Three pounds, and to the Clerk and Officer their dues.

30th Decr. 1707. Thomas Crawford, son lawful to Thomas Crawford of Manualmilne, is booked prentice to David Hall, Chyrurgion, for five years from his entry upon the eighteenth day of December instant, conform to Indenture of this date; who paid to the Collector for his booking Five pounds, and Twenty shillings Scots for the use of the Bibliothecarius, and to the Clerk and Officer their dues.

7th Jany. 1723. Thomas Buchanan is booked apprentice with John M'Alla, for five years as apprentice, and two years thereafter for meat and fee, from Martinmas last. Conform to Indenture betwixt them, dated the Second of November Jajvije and twenty two years. Who has paid Five pounds twelve shillings Scots to the poor, besides the Clerk's and Officer's dues.

13th Sept. 1723. James Frazer is booked prentice with Robert Kerr, for five years as prentice and two years there-

after for meat and fee, from the date of the Indentures betwixt them, which are dated the Seventh day of July 1722 years. He has payed Eleven pounds four shillings Scots, as double dues for booking, because he booked him not in due time.

23rd Sept. 1729. Robert Campbell is booked prentice with John Campbell, for five years as prentice and two years for meat and fee, from the 23rd May 1729, at which time the Indentures betwixt them are dated. He has payed no booking money nor other dues, being a prentice out of the Charity of the Highland Society.

Entry of a freeman was made upon payment of freedom fine, after trial by essay. Some examples of such entries will best shew the nature of the engagement:—

27th Novr. 1707. At the Chyrurgions' Hall. The said day John M'Caule, Barber and Burgess of this Burgh, is admitted freeman with the Trade. Who payed to the Collector One hundred pund Scots for his freedom fine, with Two pund eight shilling Scots of Quarter accounts preceding the date hereof. Who gave his oath *de fideli* as use is, and payed the Clerk and Officer's dues.

Same day. John Hutchesone, Barber and Burgess of this Burgh, is admitted freeman with the Trade, as he who served apprentice to Alexander Hutchesone, ane freeman. Who payed Ten pund Scots to the Collector, and granted assignation to the Trade of ane bond of Twenty pund Scots, granted to him by Janet M'Colme relict of umq<sup>l</sup> Duncan Buchanan, Sailer in Renfrew, and Cautioners; making up in haille Thirty pund Scots for his freedom fine, with Three pund farder of booking money, which was not payed when he was booked prentice. Who gave his oath *de fideli* as use is, and payed the Clerk and Officer's dues.

3rd Feby. 1708. Andrew Reid's Essay masters having reported anent his making up of his Essay formerly enjoined him, and the same being also inspected and tryed by the

Deacon and Chyrurgion members, and the said Andrew having also discoursed before them, upon the bond in the head and demonstrat thereupon, and having also answered several questions extempore, they found him qualified for being freeman, he having produced his Burgess ticket. On the following day, at a general meeting of the Incorporation, he was admitted freeman as Chyrurgion and Pharmation, gave his oath, and payed the Clerk and Officer's dues.

12th August 1709. Allexander Legat, Burgess and Guild brother of this Burgh, as having served Walter Robertsons, Barber freeman, the years in the Guildrie, is admitted a freeman. Who gave his oath as use is, and payed Thirty pounds Scots to the Collector for his freedom fine, and payed Clerk and Officer's dues.

12th Novr. 1713. Compeared John Gordon, late apprentice to Thomas Hamilton, and gave in a petition to ye Deacon & Chyrurgians, shewing yt tho he had not served his said master ye whole space of his indentures, yet he had since improven himself in ye knowledge of Chyrurgiary and pharmacy. Therefor humbly craving to be admitted freeman in ye practice of Chyrurgiary and pharmacy, and oyr points of imployment for which he came in will, and oblidge himself to pay for his freedome fyne what soume should be determined. Which petition being read, it was first put to ye vote, dispense or not with ane act of ye trade whereby none may enter freeman, without serving ye whole space of five years and improving ymselves farder for ye space of two years yrafter, and it was unanimously voted not dispense with ye said act, *nemine contradicente*.

At a subsequent meeting his application was reconsidered, and he was appointed an essay. Having been found qualified, he was admitted a member upon 2nd January 1714, at the desire and recommendation of the Provost, Baillies, Dean of Guild and Deacon Convener. He paid an augmented freedom fine of Ten pounds Sterling.

14th Novr. 1722. John M'Farlane who was formerly enjoined an Essay, and was fined at last meeting for his contumacie, having now compeared and payed Thirty pounds Scots of freedom fine, besides Clerk's and Officer's dues, the Deacon and Masters pass from his fine, having now produced his Essay. Which having been found sufficient, and he qualified to serve His Majesty's lieges, and having given his oath *de fidei* as use is, he was admitted freeman of this Incorporation.

*The first entrant to the new Incorporation of Barbers.*

It was the privilege of a son or son in law of a freeman, to be entered upon payment of a smaller freedom fine. If they had served an apprenticeship to the trade, or were otherwise qualified, they became operative members by making an Essay before admission. Not having learned the trade, they were classed as "pendicles," a pendicle being defined as a member not qualified to hold office in the Incorporation, nor to exercise the trade.

14th Sept. 1748. Robert Muir, Weaver in Glasgow, as married to Agnes Hutchieson daughter lawful to John Hutchieson, freeman Barber, produced his Burgess and Guild brother ticket dated 9th September instant, gave his oath as use is, and paid in Fifteen pounds Scots of freedom fine, with Clerk's and Officer's dues, and was admitted freeman of the Trade.

Same date. Thomas Dobbie, Weaver in Glasgow, as married to Marrion Leggate, daughter lawful to Alexander Leggate, late Deacon of the Barbers, produced his Burgess and Guild brother ticket dated 9th August, 1731. He was admitted freeman of the Trade, having given his oath as use is, and paid in Fifteen pounds Scots of freedom fine, with Clerk's and Officer's dues.

21st Sept. 1749. John Russell, Weaver in Glasgow, married to Janet Horn daughter of James Horn, freeman of

the Trade, produced his Burgess and Guild brother ticket, and was admitted freeman of the Trade without making an Essay, having paid his freedom fine and given his oath *de fidei*. And the said John Russell promises and engages and binds and obliges him—That he shall not by himself, or any in his name or for his behoof, work or practise any part or branch of the Barber or Wigmaker trade, until he make a sufficient Essay to be approved of by the Deacon and Masters.

22nd Sept. 1749. Several applicants, sons or sons in law of members, were admitted freemen of the Trade without making Essays, and each of the said parties Renounced the benefit of working any part of the Barber and Wigmaker trade, or bearing any office therein, until he made a sufficient Essay to be approved by the Deacon and Masters.

The distinction between operative and pendicle members was rigidly maintained, so long as the exclusive privilege of the Trade existed. When this right was abolished by Act of Parliament in 1846, one result was, that both classes of members were placed on equal footing, so far as exercising the trade was concerned, and this in time led to all distinction being removed, by enactment of the Incorporation. The making of an Essay, to qualify an operative member, was continued till 1864, the last member who so qualified being the present respected officer of the Incorporation. Upon 5th December 1865 it was enacted—That in respect the pendicles are now eligible to hold all the offices in the Incorporation, all the members — whether operative or pendicle—shall be considered on an equality.

It is interesting to observe how the freedom fine or entry money has been changed from time to time, the difference being always an increase. And it is remarkable, that since the rescission of the Trades' exclusive privileges, the advances upon those rates have been much greater than at

any former period. Shorn of the rights which the Incorporations were established to maintain, it might have been expected that their days were numbered and that their existence would be sooner or later ended, their utter extinction being only a matter of time. The contrary has been witnessed. At no former period have the Trades' Incorporations of Glasgow been in a more flourishing condition, both as regards membership and means, than at the present day.

The original sum claimed from a Barber-Surgeon at his admission, was Fortie pundis Scots. When the Seal of Cause was granted in 1656, the freedom fine became Four Score Merks, equal to £4. 8s. 10 $\frac{2}{3}$ d. Sterling. It was later increased to £100 Scots, but at what period the change was made cannot now be ascertained. That rate existed before the occurrence of the breach between the Surgeons and Barbers, and continued for many years afterwards. The following table shews the graduation since the year 1656.

TABLE OF ENTRY MONEY.

Date.	Stranger.	Apprentice.	Son or Son-in-law.
1656	80 Merks.	40 Merks.	
1722	{ £100 Scots, or £8 6 8 Sterling.	{ £30 Scots, or £2 10 0 Sterling.	{ £15 Scots, or £1 5 0 Sterling.
1781	£12.	£2 10 0	£1 5 0
1793	£12.	£3.	£2.
1859	{ £21. Age under 40. £25. Age 40 to 50.	{ £3. + 5 %.	{ £2. + 5 %.
1870	£25. + 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %.	£3. + 5 %.	£3. + 5 %.
1876	£25. + 5 %.	£3. + 5 %.	£3. + 5 %.
1896	£35. + 5 %.	£5. + 5 %.	£5. + 5 %.

Adding compound interest at rates shewn, after 25 years of age.

Up to the year 1870, it was the practice that "In admitting members at the *far* hand, the Master Court shall have an absolute power of admission or rejection." Since that date such applicants are only admitted by vote of the Trade. An extended table, shewing present rates of Entry money, will be found annexed to the Bye-laws.

The Incorporation did not at any time in its past history include a large membership. Commencing its independent existence in 1722 with only 28 members, the number gradually increased throughout the eighteenth century, until about 80 members were upon the roll, of which a large proportion were pendicles. Later on, a decrease took place, and from 1846 this became very marked for several years, the abolition of the Trade's privilege having had the effect of greatly diminishing—for a time—the interest taken in the Incorporation. In 1850 this was at the lowest ebb, as in that year, with a list of 40 members only 20 names were placed on the qualified roll. From that time a gradual and steady increase has been secured, and the latest roll contains the names of 138 members. Of those, 51 are descendants of members of the old Incorporation of Surgeons and Barbers.

The Incorporation has never sought to increase its numbers by large accession of far-hand entrants, or by indiscriminately inviting all and sundry to join its ranks. At the same time, recognising that an infusion of fresh energy is desirable as a stimulant, eligible applicants who seek admission are not turned away. By such careful addition to its numbers the position of the Incorporation has been maintained, whilst its traditionary distinction has not been allowed to become eclipsed, or to fade away.

The usage of members to take the oath *de fidei* upon their admission, was discontinued after 1871. The Burgess Oath had been annulled in the early part of the present century. From the terms of this oath, it is evident that persons professing the Roman Catholic religion could not be admitted Burgesses. They therefore could not become

members of any Incorporation, and consequently they were unable to trade in Glasgow. The Burgess Oath was in the following terms, as copied from the Burgess ticket of a former member of this Incorporation, of date 26th January, 1808:—

## BURGESS OATH.

Here I protest, before God, that I confess and allow with my heart the true RELIGION, presently professed within this Realm, and authorised by the Laws thereof. I shall abide thereat, and defend the same to my Life's end, renouncing the Roman Religion called Papistry. I shall be leal and true to our Sovereign Lord the KING'S MAJESTY, and to the Provost & Baillies of this Burgh. I shall obey the Officers thereof, fortify, maintain and defend them in the execution of their Office, with my body and goods. I shall not colour unfreemen's goods under colour of my own. In all taxations, watchings, and wardings to be laid upon the Burgh, I shall willingly bear my part thereof, as I am commanded thereto by the Magistrates. I shall not purchase nor use exemptions to be free thereof renouncing the benefit of the same for ever. I shall do nothing hurtful to the Liberties & common well of this Burgh. I shall not brew nor cause brew, any malt but such as is grinded at the Town's milns, and shall grind no other corns, except wheat, pease, rye and beans, but at the same allenarly. And how oft as I shall happen to break any part of this my oath, I oblige me to pay to the common affairs of this Burgh the sum of One hundred pounds Scots money, and shall remain in ward while the same be paid. So help me God.

I shall give the best council I can, and conceal the council shown to me. I shall not consent to dispone the common goods of this Burgh, but for ane common cause, and ane common profit. I shall make concord, where discord is, to the utmost of my power. In all lienations and neighbour-hoods, I shall give my leal and true judgment, but price, prayer, or reward. So help me God.

## OFFICE-BEARERS.

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THE DEACON. He shall be one of the most fit, qualified, and worthiest of the calling. So ran the injunction or regulation contained in the old Seal of Cause granted by the Magistrates, in favour of the Incorporation of Chirurgeons and Barbers. It was fitting that the persons appointed to this office from time to time should be men of parts, qualified to conduct the business of the Craft, and able to command the respect of their fellow craftsmen. Up to the early years of the seventeenth century, the Deacons of the Trades were called upon to take part in matters before the Town Council. They did not sit as Councillors, and probably they did not act in all the business transacted by the Council, but it is evident that upon many occasions they sat along with the Council. In the Burgh Records, entries like the following frequently occur:—

“20th June 1574. It is statute and ordainit be the baillies, counsall, dekynnis, and haill communitie present, that forasmuckle as thai, considerand the greit inconvenient done to the toun throucht the multitude of strangeris cum-and to be burgessis,” Etc. The entry goes on to state that the meeting fixed a sum, “Ten pundis money,” to be paid on the enrolment of a burgess. Three years later, it was increased to “Twenty pundis.”

“10th March 1577–8. It is condescendit be the prouest, baillies, counsall, and dekynnis, that the act made anent the hagbuttes be renewit,” Etc.

“21st March 1577–8. The prouest, baillies, and counsall, with dekynniss presently convenit, hes appoyntit thair wapinschawing according to thair statute to be on the daye of the Symmerhill nixt,” Etc.

“28th Dec. 1588. The quhilk day, the baillies, counsall and deaconis convenit within the counsalhouss, and calling to mind how necessar, profitable and comlie it wilbe to the decoration of the toun, to transport the Westport, presentlie ruinous and to be repairit of new, to the Stokwalheid, and to includ the hail rew and housses betwix and thair inwith the toun—Condscendit all in ane voce, that the samyn salbe done with all convenient speed, provyding the provest at his returning be content thairwith.”

“12th April 1589. The quhilk day the provest, baillies, counsall and deaconis, being convenit within thair counsalhouss for consulting upon His Majesties missive derset to thame, for outtreiding and furneissing to his Heines, of the number of thrie scoir hagbutteris to await on His Majesties service in the North,” Etc.

The attendance of the Deacons was discontinued from the year 1605, and instead thereof, the Crafts were represented in the Council by the Deacon-Convener, who was appointed by the Letter of Guildry to be “an ordinary Councillor of the town’s great Council, and have a principal key of the town’s Charter-chest to keep.”

It is not necessary to describe the position and power of the Deacon. They were practically the same as at the present day, except that up to the year 1846, his duty included supervising the manner in which the trade was conducted, as well as its Society or Incorporation interests. But affecting his place as an office-bearer, the enactments of the Incorporation bearing thereon, are of interest, and may be briefly related.

Formerly it was customary to continue the Deacon in office for two years at least, but in 1736 the Trade enacted

“That in all time coming, the Deacon bear office for one year only and no longer, notwithstanding any former use or practice to the contrair.”

Upon the expiry of his year in office, the Deacon retired from the Master Court, unless elected as a Master; and to provide for his being so recognised, the Trade ordained in 1738 “That the late Deacon shall be elected as one of the Deacon’s Masters.” This prevailed until 1750, in which year the Trade “Statuted and enacted that in all time coming the late Deacon is always to be a Master extraordinary.” Since that time, the late Deacon has been a member of the Court, in virtue of his office.

As to who was eligible for this position, the practice was at times changed. Up to 1756, it was not imperative that the person to be chosen Deacon should have already served in one office or other, although it was generally the case that the new Deacon was selected from—or had previously been a member of—the Master Court. But in that year the Trade enacted “That in all time coming, no person shall be elected Deacon, unless he has of before either officiated as Deacon or Collector for the space of a year at least.” Again, in 1760, “Every person who is Master of the Trade shall be capable of being elected Deacon, whether he has officiated as Collector or not.” And finally, in 1783, “That no member shall be elected Deacon, until he first serve as Collector.” The last enactment was confirmed by the Trades’ House on 20th August, 1784, and has remained in force from that time.

It may be related here, that upon three occasions the office of Deacon Convener has been held by representatives of the Barbers, each time for the usual space of two years, viz. :—

In 1760 and 1761, Deacon Duncan Niven.  
 In 1777 and 1778,           The Same.  
 In 1813 and 1814, Deacon Walter Ferguson.

A list containing the names of Deacons of the Incorpora-

tion is given separately. The years from 1678 to 1702 are not included, as there is no record for that period in either the Incorporation or the Trades' House books.

**THE COLLECTOR.** The appointment of this official was not specified in any of the Charters. But the important duty of keeping the Incorporation's accounts and taking care of its funds, demanded the services of some one competent to undertake such work, and a Collector was appointed for that purpose only. He was not a member of the Master Court in virtue of his office, and although he attended its meetings, he had no voice nor vote in the business before it; he was simply present to report his transactions and receive instructions. Such was his position till 1745, but in that year it was resolved that the Collector should have a vote in all affairs that came under the Deacon and Masters.

In 1805, the Master Court proposed that in future the Collector—if he gave off his accompts satisfactorily—should sit in the Court for the subsequent year *ex officio*. This was confirmed by the Trade, with the condition that “the Collector shall be considered one of the Deacon's Masters, and that the present number shall not be augmented.” A further advance was made in 1811, when it was agreed “That in every case where a Collector has conducted himself to the satisfaction of the Trade and paid over whatever balance he found owing by him, he shall sit as a Master *ex officio*, with the same privileges as the other Masters possess; and that the Deacon, agreeable to former practice, shall name his four Masters.” This regulation was confirmed by the Magistrates, as required at that time, and the Incorporation continues to observe it so far as it affects the position of the late Collector.

Up to 1813, the Collector was not required to find caution for his intrusions, but in that year it was agreed that Collectors for the time to come should find security—to the satisfaction of the Deacon and Masters—to the extent

of £30. This was for some time furnished in form of a bond from an approved party, but latterly it became customary for the Collector to lodge the above-named sum in cash. In 1870, the Collector's security was fixed at £100—this amount was suggested by the Trades' House, at confirmation of new bye-laws—and it is the recognised practice that each Collector, upon his appointment, lays upon the table £100 to be lodged in Bank at credit of the Incorporation.

The duties of the Collector are otherwise incidentally referred to, and need not be more fully described at this point.

A list of Collectors of the Incorporation—along with the Deacons—will be found at the end of this article. It will be observed therefrom, that up to 1783, the Collector generally remained in office for two years, and that not till after the year 1800 was the custom established, of the late Collector passing on to the Deacon's chair.

**THE MASTERS.** The Deacon shall cause quarter-masters be elected, the one half of his own nomination and the other half by the calling itself. Who shall be authorised to impede any person whatsoever, to presume to exercise any point of "Chirurgianrie or Barbourie," or set out any signs for either of them, till he be tried and admitted by the said calling. Such was the rule originally laid down to regulate the appointment and powers of the Master Court. It shews that the Masters, acting along with the Deacon, were entrusted with full power to manage the business of the Craft, in virtue of their election to those offices by the general body of members. The number of Masters to be appointed was not fixed, and was therefore left to the determination of the Trade. Following the use of the Surgeons and Barbers, Six Masters were at first elected, forming—along with the Deacon—a Master Court of Seven in all. This number has been varied from time to time, as exigency dictated, in the following manner:—

In 1738, the Trade enacted that at the next election two Masters shall be added to the former six, and they are to enjoy the same privilege as the former Masters. In 1745, the Collector was made a member of the Court for all time coming. In 1750, it was agreed that in time to come the late Deacon should be a Master extraordinary. In 1811, the late Collector was appointed to a seat in the Court *ex officio*, the Court now consisting of twelve members. In 1837, "owing to the paucity of members, a great many having deceased, and there being few entries of late years," the number of masters was reduced from eight to six. In 1840, a further reduction of two Masters was made. This was made up again in 1845, and again reduced in 1849. Once more, in 1855 the Masters were increased to six, and have since remained at that number, with this difference, that under new bye-laws adopted in 1870, instead of appointing one-half of the Masters, the Deacon should place one only, the Trade electing the other five.

**THE BOX-MASTERS.** As a precautionary measure, before Banks were available, the Box-masters were practically the custodians of the Incorporation's spare funds. The first Bank permanently established in Glasgow was the Ship Bank in 1750, with its office situated in that important and central thoroughfare, the Bridgegate. The Box-masters were two in number, and were chosen one each from the Deacon's and Trade's Masters.

Whilst the Collector was primarily responsible for all dealings with the Trade's means, he was not permitted to retain in his hands any cash, further than a small sum to meet immediate requirements. When payments were made, either to or by the Incorporation, the Box-masters were ordained to open the Box, and receive from the Collector or hand over to him as need be, in presence of the Deacon, each transaction being carefully minuted. The Box was also the resting place for all Charters, Deeds, Bonds, or other

important documents, and although it did not possess the fire and thief proof properties of a modern steel safe, in the careful custody of the Deacons of the Barbers, its powers of resistance were never tested.

With the opening of a Bank account in 1800, and a decree by the Incorporation in 1861 that all valuable documents should be left in custody of the Clerk, the old Box that so well served its day has now become of ornamental use only, and the functions of the Key-masters—as they are now termed—are of a similar nominal nature.

**THE CLERK.** With the other office-bearers changing from year to year, the Clerk, possessing virtually a permanent appointment, had probably the most responsible position. To him the Incorporation looked for guidance in all important questions. In defending the rights of the Trade, in prosecuting offenders, in borrowing, lending, or investing money, in directing its general affairs, and recording its proceedings, the services of the Clerk were always in demand, and were faithfully bestowed. No better evidence could be given of the rectitude, carefulness, and accuracy of the Clerks who have served the Incorporation of Barbers, than is shewn in the Books and Records of the Trade. Commencing in 1722, with the re-modelled Incorporation, the Minute books and yearly accounts have been preserved intact, and shew the successive care with which they have been kept. The Books relating to the Surgeons and Barbers do not extend further back than 1707.

The following are the names of the gentlemen who have held the office of Clerk to the Incorporation, with the dates of their appointment.

1st Octr. 1722.	Thomas Orr,	Writer.
23rd Decr. 1735.	John Wardrop,	„
6th July 1772.	George Riddoch,	„
23rd Septr. 1794.	Robert M'Aulay,	„
18th Novr. 1803.	John Clark,	„

22nd Octr. 1816.	Michael Gilfillan,	Writer.
19th Sepr. 1834.	John Hadden,	"
28th Jany. 1841.	James Burns Kidston,	"
30th Octr. 1890.	James Burns Kidston, Junior,	"

The first named, Mr. Orr, had already been in office as Clerk to the Surgeons and Barbers, having been so appointed in 1709, succeeding Mr. John Syme who became Clerk to the Trades' House. Bailie John Wardrop also acted as Clerk to the Incorporations of Coopers and Masons. All the former Clerks above named—with one exception, Mr. Gilfillan—retained the office until removed by death. Calculating to the present time, there is shewn an average service of twenty years; and it is worthy of special notice, that the late highly respected Clerk, Mr. J. B. Kidston, Senior, served the Incorporation for a period of only a few months less than half a century.

THE OFFICER. The Seal of Cause specified that this official was to be the last entrant freeman of the calling, to remain till another enter. This arrangement was departed from, as it was found more useful to place a regular man in the position. The Officer had special powers in dealing with offenders against the Trade, warning them to appear before the Deacon and Masters, pouncing their goods and effects against unpaid fines or dues, and apprehending for imprisonment those who were not amenable to gentler means. In such services he was accompanied by one of the Town or "Redcoat" officers, and there are frequent entries of fees paid to the Town officer "who waits upon the Trade." Any member contemning or resisting the Trade's Officer in the execution of his office was required to pay a "new upset as he paid at his entry." To wait upon the Deacon, warn members to all meetings and attend thereat to verify his warning, warn and attend upon visiting and inspecting committees, and to assist generally in carrying

out the orders of the Deacon and Masters, were part of his multifarious duties.

Besides his fee, the Officer was provided with clothing, getting a new outfit every second year, to be ready for the day of the Deacon's choosing. Entries of such furnishings were made in the following manner:—

“Appoint the Collector and Alexander Legat to buy a suit of new clothes and a hat to the Officer, the price not to exceed Twenty six pounds Scots.”

“Allow the Collector to buy a meikle coat and pair of shoes to the Officer, the cloth not exceeding a crown per eln.”

“Appoint a committee to buy a suit of clothes for the Officer, not exceeding nine shillings Sterling each yard, with a hat, a pair of stockings, a pair of shoes, and a great coat, and ordain the Collector to employ a proper tradesman to make the same.”

This custom lapsed in 1848, upon the appointment of a new Officer with an increased salary. Since 1846, his principal work was to intimate meetings, until in 1876 it was agreed that cards calling meetings should be posted, instead of being delivered by the Officer. In consequence, the Officer has now very light duties to perform, but the Incorporation continues to employ such an official, in memory of ancient times. The names of the Officers since 1722 are as follows:—

1722	William Wallace	1799	James M'Alpine
1726	James Taylor	1808	Alexander Edwards
1729	Henry Anderson	1817	Francis Mackie
1739	James Selcraig	1840	John Telfer
1750	Walter King	1848	John Wright
1752	Robert Fleming	1869	Andrew Mackie
1759	James Selcraig, re-elected	1884	Simon Temple
1778	David Robb	1886	Francis Mackie

## LIST OF DEACONS.

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### DEACONS OF THE SURGEONS AND BARBERS.

1602 Robert Hamilton	1627 Andrew Milne
1603 Robert Hamilton	1628 Andrew Milne
1604 Robert Hamilton	1629 John Hall
1605 William Spang	1630 John Hall
1606 William Spang	1631 Andrew Milne
1607 Robert Hamilton	1632 Andrew Milne
1608 Robert Hamilton	1633 James Hamilton
1609 John Hall	1634 James Hamilton
1610 John Hall	1635 Robert Archibald
1611 Robert Allison	1636 Robert Archibald
1612 Robert Allison	1637 James Hamilton
1613 John Hall	1638 John Hall
1614 John Hall	1639 John Hall
1615 Andrew Milne	1640 Daniel Brown
1616 Andrew Milne	1641 Andrew Muir
1617 Andrew Milne	1642 James Hamilton
1618 John Hall	1643 George Mitchelson
1619 John Hall	1644 George Mitchelson
1620 Robert Hamilton	1645 Robert Mayne
1621 Robert Hamilton	1646 James Hamilton
1622 Andrew Milne	1647 Daniel Brown
1623 Andrew Milne	1648 Andrew Muir
1624 John Hall	1649 Andrew Muir
1625 John Hall	1650 Andrew Muir
1626 Andrew Milne	1651 John Hall

1652	John Hall	1675	Charles Mowat
1653	John Hall	1676	Charles Mowat
1654	John Hall	1677	Robert Houston
1655	John Hall	1703	Henry Marshall
1656	James Thomson	1704	Henry Marshall
1657	James Thomson	1705	Henry Marshall
1658	Thomas Lockhart	1706	Thomas Hamilton
1659	Thomas Lockhart	1707	Thomas Hamilton
1660	Daniel Brown	1708	Thomas Hamilton
1661	James Frank	1709	William Thomson
1662	James Thomson	1710	William Thomson
1663	James Frank	1711	William Thomson
1664	James Thomson	1712	Hugh Fulton
1665	William Clydesdale	1713	Hugh Fulton
1666	Archibald Bogle	1714	William Thomson
1667	Archibald Bogle	1715	William Thomson
1668	Archibald Graham	1716	James Calder
1669	Archibald Bogle	1717	James Calder
1670	Andrew Elphinstone	1718	James Calder
1671	Archibald Bogle	1719	John Gordon
1672	Robert Bogle	1720	The Deacon Convener
1673	David Sharp	1721	The Deacon Convener
1674	David Sharp		

## DEACONS AND COLLECTORS OF THE BARBERS.

	<i>Deacons.</i>	<i>Collectors.</i>
1722	Alexander Milne	Alexander Leggat
1723	Alexander Milne	Alexander Leggat
1724	John M'Alla	John Weir
1725	Alexander Leggat	James Pollock
1726	George Buchanan	John Cruickshanks
1727	Alexander Leggat	John Cruickshanks
1728	Alexander Leggat	William M'Kechnie
1729	John Robertson	William M'Kechnie
1730	John Robertson	John Tassie

	<i>Deacons.</i>	<i>Collectors.</i>
1731	Robert Wallace	John Tassie
1732	Robert Wallace	Andrew Blair
1733	William M'Kechnie	Andrew Blair
1734	William M'Kechnie	James Hutchison
1735	John Cruickshanks	James Hutchison
1736	John Cruickshanks	John Luke
1737	John Weir	William Niven
1738	James Hutchison	William Niven
1739	John Weir	John Hadden
1740	John Tassie	John Carse
1741	William King	John Carse
1742	Alexander Edwards	Duncan Niven
1743	Andrew Blair	Duncan Niven
1744	James Hutchison	John Craig
1745	Robert Paul	John Craig
1746	James Brown	Andrew Younger
1747	Duncan Niven	Andrew Younger
1748	John Miller	William Kirkland
1749	John Faulds	William Kirkland
1750	Andrew Younger	Andrew Duncan
1751	John Tassie	Andrew Duncan
1752	John Craig	John Murdoch
1753	John Carse	John Murdoch
1754	Malcolm Fleming	John Hutchison
1755	Duncan Niven	John Hutchison
1756	John Carse	John Miller Junr.
1757	Andrew Duncan	John Miller Junr.
1758	Duncan Niven	William Cassells
1759	Alexander Edwards	William Cassells
1760	John Miller Junr.	William M'Lean
1761	William Cassells	William M'Lean
1762	William Stevenson	Andrew Haltridge
1763	John Hutchison	Andrew Haltridge
1764	William Cassells	Robert Bryson
1765	William M'Lean	Robert Bryson
1766	William Stevenson	William M'Kechnie

	<i>Deacons.</i>	<i>Collectors.</i>
1767	Robert Bryson	William M'Kechnie
1768	Andrew Haltridge	John Gilfillan
1769	Alexander Moodie	John Gilfillan
1770	William M'Kechnie	William Reid
1771	John Miller	William Reid
1772	Charles Murray	Alexander Park
1773	Robert Logie	Alexander Park
1774	Alexander Moodie	Archibald Campbell
1775	William Pollock	Archibald Campbell
1776	William Wilson	Alexander Edwards
1777	Archibald Campbell	Alexander Edwards
1778	Robert Logie	Charles Crawford
1779	John Haldane	Charles Crawford
1780	Alexander Park	William Logie
1781	Charles Crawford	William Logie
1782	Charles Murray	Robert Dickson
1783	William Logie	Robert Dickson
1784	John Maxwell	John Marshall
1785	William M'Kechnie, elder	John M'Crindale
1786	Charles Crawford	James Rennie
1787	William Logie	John Christie
1788	James Rennie	William M'Kechnie
1789	John Christie	Stephen Colville
1790	John Marshall	William M'Kechnie, elder
1791	Stephen Colville	Walter M'Indoe
1792	Charles Crawford	George Brown
1793	Walter M'Indoe	Robert Ure
1794	George Brown	James Paterson
1795	William Logie	Walter Ferguson
1796	John Christie	John Wise
1797	Walter Ferguson	James Barton
1798	Charles Crawford	David Brown
1799	John M'Crindale	Thomas Campbell
1800	Robert Brown	Gavin Addison
1801	James Paterson	William Caddell
1802	Gavin Addison	James Nimmo

<i>Deacons.</i>	<i>Collectors.</i>
1803 James Barton	{ C. S. Gardner
	{ Robert Ure
1804 William Caddell	William Russell
1805 James Nimmo	Daniel Campbell
1806 Charles Crawford	William Auld
1807 Daniel Campbell	Robert Gardner
1808 William Auld	Francis Mackie
1809 Thomas Campbell	David Burton
1810 Francis Mackie	C. S. Gardner
	{ John Strachan
1811 David Burton	{ Charles Crawford
	Alexander Proudfoot
1812 C. S. Gardner	
1813 { Charles Crawford, <i>died</i>	{ Andrew Rae
{ C. S. Gardner	
1814 Alexander Proudfoot	Matthew Lymeburn
1815 Andrew Rae	Malcolm M'Bryd
1816 Thomas Campbell	Alexander Paterson
	{ John Ross
1817 Malcolm M'Bryd	{ Thomas Campbell
	Andrew Crawford
1818 Alexander Paterson	Andrew Rae
1819 Matthew Lymeburn	Robert Kyle
1820 Andrew Crawford	C. S. Gardner
1821 Andrew Rae	Alexander Paterson
1822 Robert Kyle	James Wright
1823 William Caddell	Sym Edwards
1824 Matthew Lymeburn	
1825 { Robert Kyle, <i>died</i>	{ Thomas Pettigrew
{ Matthew Lymeburn	
1826 John Christie	Thomas Gibson
1827 Thomas Pettigrew	James Miller
1828 Thomas Gibson	Peter Rankin
1829 James Miller	Walter Tennent
1830 Peter Rankin	Thomas Wilson
1831 Walter Tennent	Robert Anderson
	{ Peter Dobie, <i>died</i>
1832 Thomas Wilson	{ Robert Stevenson

	<i>Deacons.</i>	<i>Collectors.</i>
1833	Thomas Pettigrew	Robert Stevenson
1834	Peter Rankin	John Reid
1835	Robert Stevenson	Sym Edwards
1836	John Reid	Andrew Mackie
1837	Sym Edwards	Robert Anderson
1838	Andrew Mackie	John Telfer
1839	Robert Anderson	John Moore
1840	John Reid	John Meek
1841	John Moore	William Shaw
1842	John Meek	John Reid
1843	William Shaw	John Moore
1844	Robert Anderson	John Meek
1845	John Moore	William Kyle
1846	John Meek	John Wilson
1847	William Kyle	William Stewart
1848	John Wilson	Walter Tennent
1849	John Reid	John Moore
1850	Walter Tennent	William Shaw
1851	John Moore	John Reid
1852	John Moore	Steven Baird
1853	John Reid	Steven Baird
1854	John Moore	John Boyd
1855	John Meek	John Kidston
1856	John Meek	John Kidston
1857	John Boyd	W. M. Ferguson
1858	John Kidston	Robert Muir
1859	W. M. Ferguson	Robert M. Steven
1860	Robert Muir	Walter Tennent
1861	Robert M. Steven	Stephen Colville
1862	Walter Tennent	Robert Struthers
1863	John Moore	W. M. Ferguson
1864	{ Robert Muir, <i>died</i> John Moore	{ Henry Reid
1865	W. M. Ferguson	Andrew Lauchlan
1866	W. M. Ferguson	{ Andrew Lauchlan, resigned John Moore

	<i>Deacons.</i>	<i>Collectors.</i>
1867	Andrew Lauchlan	Andrew Fleming
1868	William Kyle	William Kidston
1869	Andrew Fleming	James Pyle
1870	William Kidston	Thomas Menzies
1871	James Pyle	Jonathan Black
1872	Thomas Menzies	Alexander M'Lean
1873	Jonathan Black	Donald Munro
1874	Alexander M'Lean	Cauvin S. Alston
1875	Donald Munro	Andrew Steven
1876	Cauvin S. Alston	William Barr
1877	Andrew Steven	James Laird
1878	William Barr	Robert Walker, Senr.
1879	Andrew Steven	David Smith
1880	Robert Walker, Senr.	Robert Muir Steven
1881	David Smith	James Laird
1882	Robert Muir Steven	Donald Munro, <i>Secundus</i>
1883	James Laird	George Tennent
1884	Donald Munro, <i>Secundus</i>	Alexander Maitland
1885	George Tennent	Thomas Muir
1886	Alexander Maitland	James Scott
1887	Thomas Muir	James Dick
1888	James Scott	James B. Tennent
1889	James Dick	William Kidston
1890	James B. Tennent	David C. Gardner
1891	William Kidston	John Dobbie
1892	William Kidston	Adam Runciman
1893	John Dobbie	William Morrison
1894	Adam Runciman	William Campbell
1895	William Morrison	Andrew L. Fleming
1896	William Campbell	Thomas B. Cleghorn
1897	Andrew L. Fleming	George Tennent
1898	Thomas B. Cleghorn	John Henderson
1899	George Tennent	Hugh Barbour

## MEETINGS OF THE TRADE.

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By the Seal of Cause granted to the Surgeons and Barbers, the Trade was appointed to convene yearly before Michaelmas, and elect one of their number to be Deacon for "ane zeir thairefter to cum," and the Deacon so elected was authorised to appoint meetings for convening the calling. The Letter of Deaconry subsequently issued to the Barbers specified more particularly the stated meetings to be held by the Trade. It decreed that the Deacon for the time should appoint diets of four head courts and meetings of the Trade, and oftener *pro re nata*, or as exigency required. Quarterly meetings of the Incorporation were thus instituted, and have since been regularly held.

It has already been related that the first formal meeting of the Incorporation was held in the Blackfriars' Kirk. For many years afterwards there was no regular place of meeting, although the Trades' Hospital was available—and generally used—for the more important meetings. But towards the end of the seventeenth century, the Trade acquired a hall, in which was jointly interested the then recently formed Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons. This hall was situated in Trongate, next to the Tron Church on its west side, and was known as the Chirurgeons' and Barbers' Hall. The hall occupied the upper flat, the remainder of the property being described as "the change house under the hall, with brew house, sellar, stable and midingstead possessed by George Horn, and Fore house and shop possessed by Robert Duncan, with ane sellar and

two leigh shops possessed by Andrew Buchanan. The heigh house possessed by Widow Blair, and year'd possessed by Mr. Henry Marshall by Tack." The words "possessed by" really mean "occupied by," as the parties named were the tenants of the Incorporation and the Faculty. Upon the separation of the Surgeons and Barbers, the whole property was taken over at a price, by the Physicians and Surgeons. The original building was in existence until about forty years ago, although the Faculty had long before that time ceased to possess it.

The Barbers as an independent Incorporation met for the first time in the Trades' Hospital, and subsequent meetings were held there or at such other place as could be conveniently secured at the time, of which the following are examples:—

- The Tron Church.
- The North-west Church (Ramshorn).
- The Consistorial Court House.
- The Wynd Church Session-house.
- The Laigh Session-house of the Laigh Kirk.
- The High Session-house of the Laigh Kirk.
- The Laigh Church of Glasgow.

Whilst the meetings of the Incorporation were held at such places, the Master Court and Committees were contented to convene in less dignified premises. They met generally in some convenient tavern or change-house, where the adjournment from labour to refreshment was comfortably effected without vacating the premises or crossing the street; and the small sums expended were chargeable against the funds as working expenses.

Generally the more important meetings of the Trade, such as the Lammas Court and Deacon's Choosing, took place in the Trades' Hospital. This was the property of the Trades' House, having been acquired soon after the formation of that body. It was likewise known as the

Almshouse, as it gave accommodation to those who were called the poor men of the House, before the later system of pensions was adopted. The Hospital, M'Ure says, "Stood on the west side of the street"—Kirk Street now High Street—and "was acquired from the rector or parson of Morebottle, who was Arch-deacon of Teviotdale. His parsonage house was converted in an hospital . . . . . There is a hall where the Trades convene at their courts, and where they elect their deacons."

This hall served its purpose for the greater part of two centuries, but in course of time it was found to be unsuitable, and there was a desire to secure more convenient accommodation. In 1764 the Trades' House submitted a proposal to acquire ground in a more central place, and to build a hall for the House and Incorporations. The Barbers agreed to join with the others and offered to contribute £100, but the scheme was not carried out at that time. A similar proposal was made in 1776, but it was also departed from. It was not till 1791 that the project was successfully inaugurated. In that year the Trades' House proposed to purchase ground in Glassford Street—which was then in process of formation—and invited the Incorporations to take share therein. The Barbers agreed "that the stance for building the hall should be purchased in Glassford Street, and if the said stance could be purchased opposite to Wilson Street, so much the better," and they resolved to contribute £100. The building was completed for use in 1794, and the House held its first meeting there, on 17th September. Upon the 19th of the same month, the Barbers met for the Deacon's Choosing, "at and within the Trades' New Hall."

This building has continued to provide suitable and adequate accommodation for the meetings of the Trades' House and the Incorporations, and has been made use of largely for other public meetings and entertainments. Still, notwithstanding its proved convenience, about twenty years

ago a scheme was proposed which involved the demolition of this fine old building. It was started in 1878, by a section of the 'Trades' House suggesting that measures be taken to erect new buildings on the present or some other site. The House agreed with the proposal, but did not succeed in obtaining the consent of all the Incorporations, without which it had no power to proceed. In accord with the law relating to heritable properties held by joint proprietors, it was not competent for a majority in number or in value to compel the others to sell out, and without the consent of the whole proprietors, the building could not be taken down nor disposed of. For several years the proposal was persisted in and opposed, until in 1884 an action of division and sale was raised in the Court of Session. It was unsuccessful, for although not actively opposed, the Judges decided that without the consent of all parties interested, the property could not be interfered with. Principally to the stand made by the Incorporation of Barbers was this result due, as from the first they strenuously objected to allow the destruction of the Trades' Hall buildings, although nearly all of the other Incorporations had given their sanction. Later, it was arranged with consent of all parties, to alter and improve certain portions of the building, and with the alterations then and since carried out, the Trades' Hall erected in the eighteenth century will remain to see the twentieth century commenced, and may probably survive its course.

It is not necessary to describe at length the nature of the various meetings held by the Trade. Except that at a former period the Master Court met monthly or oftener, to deal with matters affecting the calling, the order of meetings did not differ greatly from that now observed. At the Deacon's choosing, it was the ancient custom to elect the Deacon only, the Collector and other office-bearers being chosen at a subsequent diet. This custom prevailed until the year 1754, when the Collector was also elected at the

same time as the Deacon, a subsequent meeting being held for the election of the other office-bearers. Continuing so until 1840, in 1841 was commenced the practice of electing all the office-bearers upon the same day. The Deacon's Tail-shaking, otherwise the Deacon's farewell, was the final meeting for the year with his Master Court, and was generally held in the Deacon's house. Its principal business was to dispense small gifts to the poor of the Trade and other poor persons recommended by the Deacon, the Masters, and the Deacon's wife, the meeting being otherwise of a convivial nature.

It has already been mentioned that meetings of the Master Court were held in taverns. This practice latterly became distasteful to the members, or more probably to such of them as had not the privilege of attending those meetings. In 1784 a petition was given in by certain members, "Setting furth that the different meetings of the Deacon and Masters were attended with considerable expense, occasioned by their meetings being held in publick houses." The result was favourable to the petitioners. After consideration of the question, the finding of the Incorporation is thus recorded, "They statute, enact, and ordain, that the meetings of the Deacon and Masters in all time coming, when transacting the affairs of the Incorporation, be held within the Laigh Session house of the Tron Church or another private place, the Lambmass Court and the night before the Deacon's choosing excepted, which meetings the Deacon may hold where he pleases."

Ten years later, the erection of the Trades' Hall—already described—provided a suitable meeting place for all the Incorporations and their Master Courts, and enabled them to discontinue the old custom of frequenting kirks and public-houses, as they found it expedient.

## THE POOR OF THE TRADE.

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By the Seal of Cause granted to the Surgeons and Barbers, it was decreed that the sums paid for admission into the Incorporation were to be applied for the use of the "poore of the calling," and fines that might be incurred for contravention of its regulations were appropriated for the same purpose. The Letter of Deaconry in favour of the Barbers did not specify any special purpose for the entry money, although fines of delinquents were to be used for the benefit of the poor. But in practice, the freedom fines were applied to the same use, as shewn by the entries of admissions to the Craft, where the sums paid in were stated to be for the use of the poor.

Such application of the moneys received, only became the general custom of the Crafts after the Reformation. Before that epoch, the Church received the benefit of the contributions paid to such of the Crafts as had then been incorporated. Freemen were ordained to pay at their entry the prescribed amount of upset, for the upkeep of divine service at the altar. Fines for infringement were, in ordinary cases, a pound of wax to the altar. Its conversion into candles would be the work of the priests or their acolytes, who, in this way, if in no other, laboured for the enlightenment of the people. This application of the Crafts' funds came to an end with the advent of the Reformation. The first Seal of Cause issued thereafter in Glasgow, that of the Coopers in 1569, allowed the payments of entrants, and other contributions, to be applied for the common charges of the Craft, and relief of decayed brethren.

The Barbers being one of the later constituted Incorporations, escaped the exactions of the Romish Church, and had therefore the privilege and pleasure of applying their funds, at their own will, "for the use and behoof of the poor of the Incorporation and decayed members thereof."

It is worthy of notice, that with one exception, the Incorporation has not been indebted to any person for gift or mortification in aid of its funds. In 1723, Alexander Fullerton, Merchant and Periwigmaker, made disposition of his whole stock in trade of "pirriewigs," and working implements, for the use and behoof of the poor of the Incorporation. The sale produced the sum of One thousand merks, which was a substantial contribution to the funds, at the time. That the gift was appreciated, is shewn by the whole Trade having been warned by the officer to attend the funeral of the giver, and the Collector's account includes payments for making and drawing a "brod" upon which the bequest was displayed. The "brod" has disappeared from view, but the gift remains to be commemorated by this notice.

At a later period, 1814, a member of the Trade, John Snow, bequeathed the half of his means to Hutchesons' Hospital. It is likely that he considered the Barbers had enough for their requirements, but willing to assist the deserving poor of his native city, he gave to that institution the privilege of dispensing his gift. The amount so disposed of, was about £500.

The Incorporation did not confine its assistance only to those connected with the Trade. In common with the rest of the Incorporations, and other public institutions, it contributed for the general poor of the City. There was no regular system for the maintenance of this class—except the limited scheme of the General Kirk-session—until the erection in 1733 of the Town's Hospital, situated in what is now called Great Clyde Street, and built by public subscription. Two years earlier, we find the Incorporation

resolved "Anent the building and keeping up of a house for maintaining the poor, the Trade agree to contribute thereto in as far as they can in proportion to the other Trades." When the Hospital was ready for occupation, the Trade appointed a committee along with the Master Court to consider as to whether the poor of the Trade or any of them should be placed therein, and in case of their refusal they should lose the Trade's charity, but it does not appear that this alternative was put in force. The institution was for many years supported by contributions from the Trades' House and Incorporations, the Merchants' House, Town Council, Kirk-Session, and others. In the Barbers' accounts there appears, year after year, the entry of their proportional payment. This mode continued till 1773, when the citizens were for the first time assessed upon a regular plan, for maintenance of the poor in their midst.

In the ordinary course of the Incorporation's transactions casual assistance was readily afforded to necessitous persons not connected with the Trade, and if the amounts so disposed of were generally of a limited nature, the numbers so assisted were not a few. Some examples will shew the variety of cases helped.

To a poor woman that had her house burned .	12/-	Scots.
To Mr. James Dougall, a poor student . . . .	24/-	"
To a poor journeyman . . . . .	30/-	"
To James Boyd, a poor Stranger barber . . . .	18/-	"
To Four poor strangers . . . . .	40/-	"
To Duncan M'Farland, a chapman . . . . .	24/-	"
To Two broken Sailors . . . . .	12/-	"
To Alexr. Thom, Dumb, by the Deacon and Masters' order . . . . .	12/-	"
To Two distressed Sailors . . . . .	6/-	"
To Laurence Burns, a poor Scholar . . . . .	18/-	"
To a poor Stranger, by recommendation from the Convener . . . . .	12/-	"

To William Hanna, a lame soldier . . . . .	6/-	Scots.
To a poor distressed Frenchman . . . . .	12/-	„
To a Stranger gentleman . . . . .	18/-	„
To a barber in Anderston, a poor man who had his house burned . . . . .	10/-	Stg.
To a poor woman who had been in hard labor for some days . . . . .	3/-	„
To the widow of a minister, reported to the Deacons as a fit object of charity . . . . .	10/-	„
To a poor blind man . . . . .	1/6	„
To a poor old infirm woman . . . . .	1/-	„

Entries of payments to a poor man or a poor woman without other description, are very numerous, and shew that assistance was freely given to the needy. In times of scarcity, when flour and grain were high in price, as happened frequently in the last century, and indeed up to the repeal of the Corn laws, it was customary for the Barbers to join with the other Trades in wholesale purchase of large quantities, for disposal to the poor at cost price. Instances of such transactions will be found in the Extracts from Records hereafter given.

The poor of the Trade were of course its first care, and payments were made to them at stated times. Small at first, as suited to the funds at command, they were gradually increased—and sometimes reduced—according to circumstances. In the first year after the Incorporation's separation from the Surgeons, the number of poor on the roll was seven in all, and quarterly payments to them amounted for the year to £96 Scots. It was the custom from the first to bestow a special gift at the New Year; and later, donations were given at the Deacon's Tail-shaking, and the Deacon's Choosing. The sums distributed at the Tail-shaking were given to the poor on the roll, besides small sums allocated to a number of poor persons recommended by the Deacon, the Masters, and the Deacon's wife.

It is not necessary here to particularise the progressive nature of the Trade's payments to its own dependents. Upon referring to the abstracts of Collector's accounts elsewhere given, for the first year and the most recent one, the different circumstances are adequately shewn. For comparison with what was done by the other Trades, the following figures are given in Gibson's History of Glasgow, 1777, as the annual payments to their poor, at that time:—

Maltmen . . . . .	£210.
Tailors . . . . .	200.
Hammermen . . . . .	150.
Wrights . . . . .	150.
Cordiners . . . . .	145.
Weavers . . . . .	142.
Bakers . . . . .	125.
Barbers . . . . .	60.
Skinners . . . . .	40.
Coopers . . . . .	40.
Fleshers . . . . .	36.
Masons . . . . .	35.
Gardeners . . . . .	25.
Bonnetmakers . . . . .	10.

The total sum thus paid by the fourteen Incorporations, was £1368 for the year. Contrasting this with £13,694. 8s. 9d., distributed in the year ending September 1899, shews the remarkable progress that has been made by careful management and judicious investment of funds.

It is evident throughout its history, that the money paid by the Incorporation to its dependents was carefully bestowed, and that the recipients were almost without exception deserving persons, who appreciated and made good use of their grants. Thankful for assistance when they required it, instances were not uncommon where, as the result of better circumstances, pensions were voluntarily relinquished, and previous payments refunded. For example,

in 1796, one of the poor of the Incorporation refused to receive his usual allowance, as he had recovered from the indisposition under which he had for some time laboured. The Trade, considering the propriety of his admission, agreed to send him a cart of coals as a gift. In 1818, a member who had been twenty years in His Majesty's service, paid up his quarter accounts, and refunded a sum paid to his wife in his absence. In 1860, a member repaid a grant made to his wife in 1835.

Discretionary payment of grants or pensions in the option of the Master Court has been the universal practice, and has been upheld by lawful authority. No member or other dependent could maintain a legal claim upon the funds. At the same time, assistance has never been withheld by the Master Court, unless in the special circumstance of any applicant being found undeserving, or not being without other adequate means of support. In 1826, the widow of a member who had recently died, threatened a prosecution for aliment. To avoid the expense of litigation, the Master Court offered to pay her a sum of money, upon her granting an unconditional discharge. It does not appear that she was refused assistance, but that for reasons not stated she was paid at a lower rate than some others upon the roll. She was continued upon a small monthly allowance for many years, but latterly she became determined to assert her supposed claim. Accordingly, in 1840, summonses at her instance were served upon the Deacon and Collector, and the Clerk was instructed to defend the action. The case occupied considerable time, as there were six several hearings before Sheriff Archibald Alison and Sheriff Henry Glassford Bell, his substitute. The petitioner, widow Robertson, averred that her husband was a member of the Incorporation of Barbers at the time of his death many years ago, and that she was entitled as his widow to a yearly aliment, in terms of the Rules and Regulations of the Incorporation, of 6s. monthly, 10s. of a perquisite at

New Year's day, and 3s. 6d. at the Deacon's choosing. She claimed of principle, £21. 7s. 6d., with interest £17. 14s. Total, £39. 1s. 6d. to date. Decree of Absolvitor was given on 10th July, 1841, in the following terms :—

“ Found and hereby find that the Pursuer has failed to prove that she has any right or title as the widow of a deceased member of the Incorporation of Barbers to exact a specific sum of aliment from the Incorporation, and she has consequently failed to prove that she is entitled to recover the alleged arrears of aliment sued for. Therefore sustained and hereby sustains the defence and assoilzied and hereby assoilzies the Defenders from the conclusions of the original petition. But in the whole circumstances of the case found no expenses due to or by either party, and Decerned and hereby Decerns accordingly.”

This decision clearly upheld the discretionary power of the Master Court to allot pensions as they saw fit, or to reject such applications as they did not approve of. A later opinion to the same effect was expressed by the Lord President of the Court of Session, in the appeal of the Incorporation of Tailors against their assessment by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for Corporation duty, May, 1887. After rehearsing the origin and history of that Incorporation's funds, and quoting the bye-law affecting their disposal, viz. :—

“ It is declared and enacted that pensions may be awarded to decayed members and the widows and children of deceased members in indigent circumstances, and an amount expended for their behoof to such extent as the Deacon and Masters shall consider suitable; and this allowance shall be payable only during their pleasure, and no person shall have or acquire a legal title to share the funds of the Incorporation as a pensioner or otherwise.”

The Lord President goes on to say—

“There is a very large discretion undoubtedly left in the hands of the Deacon and Masters of the Corporation. They have the entire control in so far as regards each particular individual applying for the benefits of this fund. The amount to be given is in their discretion, and it is also in their discretion to say whether a particular individual shall not have the benefit of the fund at all, for reasons which, of course, must not be capricious or unreasonable, but for fair reasons.”

The same principle is applicable to the corresponding bye-law of the Incorporation of Barbers, which is similarly guarded although differently expressed.

It is of importance to notice further, how the Lord President stated the views of the Court regarding the nature of the aid given to those who received it, in this way:—

“I think the decayed members, and their widows and children, are not receiving charity when they get the benefit of this fund, but on the contrary are receiving benefit in consequence of the payment, by either the members themselves now receiving aid, or by the husbands and fathers of the widows and children who are receiving aid.”

The same principle had been expressed and given effect to by the Incorporation of Barbers thirty years earlier. In 1857 it was enacted by the Master Court that in future the words “Pension Roll” should be substituted for the old title of “Poor’s Roll,” and this has been carefully observed from that time.

It is satisfactory to record, that in the Incorporation of Barbers there is now no distinction of class shown in the mode of allotting aid to those who are assisted—except in so far as recognising those members who have held office, or their representatives—the whole being dealt with after a regular scale. It was at one time the practice to differentiate between operative and pendicle members, the latter

class receiving smaller benefit; but in 1865 it was agreed, "That in respect the pendicles are now eligible to hold all the offices in the Incorporation, all the members, whether operative or pendicle, shall be considered on an equality, regard being always had to the distinction between those who have held office, and those who have not." This resolution was immediately given effect to, by advancing the pensions of pendicles to the same amounts as paid to operatives, and any distinction of class has in consequence entirely disappeared.

With the funds increasing regularly to a moderate extent, the Incorporation has always been able to extend its aid to every needful and deserving applicant, and long may it be able to continue its good work.

Attentive still to sorrow's wail,  
Or modest merit's silent claim;  
And never may their sources fail,  
And never envy blot their name.

—*Burns.*

## EDUCATION.

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To provide ways and means for educating the children of members, was not one of the objects for which the Incorporations were founded, nor did any of the Charters include such an obligation. It rather seems to have been suggested by the circumstances of some of those who were dependent upon the Trades for assistance, and had not the means otherwise to pay for the education of their children. Although there were always various institutions in Glasgow that gave free education to children of certain classes, or under special conditions, they were not available for all and sundry.

The first time that this subject came formally before the Incorporation of Barbers was in 1791, when a letter was received from the teacher of the Grammar School in Glasgow, offering a place in the school to any boy belonging to, and recommended by, the Incorporation. This offer was gratefully received, but it is not recorded whether it was availed of or not.

A few years later, in 1794, the Master Court agreed to assist the widow of a deceased member, by paying school fees and providing books for her boy, and to satisfy themselves that this outlay was producing a favourable result, a committee was appointed "to examine the said boy, so as to know the progress of his education." One or two other cases were dealt with in the same way.

But in 1807 a more elaborate scheme was inaugurated. On 24th September there was produced to the Incorporation

a minute of the Trades' House dated 14th instant, setting forth a proposal to establish and conduct a school for 108 boys, under the patronage of the Trades' House and Incorporations of Glasgow. The meeting approved thereof, with the condition, that boys from this Incorporation be named by the Deacon and Masters, and not by the Deacon Convener and managers of the Trades' House. Having received the approval of all the Incorporations, the scheme was forthwith carried out. Each Incorporation had the right to send two boys for each representative it had in the House, the Barbers being thus entitled to fill up six places. Fifteen shillings a year was the sum to be contributed for each scholar, and the House undertook from its own funds, to make up any deficiency. A schoolroom was built behind the hall, and the school was opened in 1808, six boys having already been selected by the Trade to take their places there. In 1838 the scheme was extended, and provision was made for the education of 54 girls, daughters of freemen. In 1844 it was arranged to double the number of girls, and the school had now accommodation for 216 scholars, half of each sex. For the privilege of educating twelve children, the cost to the Incorporation was £8 yearly. With a competent teaching staff, every facility was provided for a sound and efficient training, and the result was highly creditable to the Trades' House and Incorporations.

But the Education Act passed by Parliament in 1872 brought about a radical change upon the system of education hitherto carried on throughout Scotland. Whether it has achieved the full measure of success contemplated, need not be discussed here. The national system so long established in Scotland had well served its day and generation. So much so, that few who were willing to learn but could find the opportunity of being taught; and to be a Scotsman was synonymous with being a person of some education.

Following the extensive and elaborate provision made by the School Board of Glasgow, and the consequent gradual extinction of private schools, it was found that the necessity which had established the Trades' School no longer existed, and in May, 1876, it was resolved to discontinue the school at the end of the session. It was therefore closed, after an existence of sixty-eight years, and of the several thousand scholars who passed through its course, many still remain who have pleasant and grateful remembrance of the Trades' School.

Although the school had now ceased, the Incorporation had no mind to forego its purpose of providing for the education of members' children, and a new scheme was immediately devised and carried out. It was arranged that—up to a number not exceeding fifteen in any one year—children and grandchildren of members, approved of by the Master Court, would be placed in the various schools of the City, and the fees paid by the Incorporation. A school director was appointed annually, as before, to superintend and direct the arrangements, and to report to the Incorporation at stated times, regarding the progress made by the children. Later, in 1885, it was resolved to increase the number of children to twenty, with a maximum fee of fifteen shillings per quarter. Full advantage was always taken of the scheme, as whenever there were vacancies in the roll they were immediately filled up.

Continuing in force till 1894, the number of children upon the roll had latterly been gradually diminishing. Recent legislation had decreed that elementary education—up to a certain defined standard—should be provided free of charge for every child of suitable age, the cost thereof to be borne by the ratepayers generally. Following upon the consequent abolition of school fees, which was by this time general, the Incorporation became by degrees relieved of such payment. In the early part of the year just mentioned, it was resolved to discontinue all payments for the educa-

tion of children, after the small number still upon the roll had completed their courses, or passed beyond the age limit; and in the month of August the school director was able to report that the roll was now exhausted.

Thus came to an end the educational scheme of the Incorporation. Beginning in 1794, as already noted, it expired at the good old age of one hundred years.

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## THE FUNDS.

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THE growth of the Capital fund is illustrated in the Abstracts of the Collector's Accounts, which follow this article. For this purpose, the first account of the Incorporation of Barbers has been selected. It includes two years, 1722-1724, and although in the original every item of receipt and payment is detailed, the statement here given is an abstract, which the writer has prepared and re-arranged in a condensed form. As thus shewn, the Collector's transactions can be more easily followed and compared with the later account, than if the entries had been transcribed in full. This account is the more interesting, as it takes in the whole assets of the Incorporation, which was not done in many of the succeeding accounts. Taking the items which may be placed under the head of Stock, they amount to £3245. 13s. 4d. Scots, equal to £270. 9s. 5½d. Sterling. That sum represents the Barbers' share in the property taken over by the Physicians and Surgeons, their share of the funds in hand at the dissolution, and the balance of funds that belonged peculiarly to the Barbers. In the form which this account is stated, it does not shew how the expenditure compared with the income, but upon analysing the figures, it is found that there was a surplus of £178. 16s. 4d. Scots for the two years, which was less than the total amount of freedom fines paid by new members in the same period.

The account just described may be contrasted with the latest one issued by the Incorporation in September 1899. The income and expenditure are now on a different scale from that of 1722, and in plain figures shew the advancement that has been made. The amount at credit of Capital

account—viz., £11,980. 5s. 5d.—does not represent the full value of the Stock. Invested in Feu-duties and Ground Annuals, of which the principal portion were purchased many years ago, at much lower prices than are now paid for such securities, its real value has greatly increased. Reckoning up the price that could now be readily obtained for those investments, there comes out an increased value of £3763. 9s. 6d., and adding this to the above figure, brings out the sum of £15,743. 14s. 11d. as the present real value of the Incorporation's Capital.

Keeping in view that the members of the Incorporation were always a small body, the increase of their means proves that prudent and careful management has always prevailed. Whilst at the first the yearly savings were upon a small scale, it appears from the later accounts that the practice of laying by as much as possible from year to year was regularly maintained. In this way, and by wise investment of the sums so kept in hand, the capital has increased to the comfortable amount at which it now stands; and the present recipients thus reap the benefit of their forefathers' or predecessors' skilful management.

Interested in heritable property from the first, this mode of investment was always a favourite one with the Barbers. In the account first referred to, it is seen that a part of their funds—to the extent of 1000 merks—consisted of “the Trade's share in the Corner land.” This property was known as the Trades' Land, and was described by M'Ure in 1736 as “The great and stately tenement belonging to the Trades of Glasgow, of curious ashler work, standing upon eighteen arches and stately pillars, upon the south-east corner of the Gallowgate and Saltmarket Street.” It was sold in 1766, and the Incorporation received for its share nearly twice the sum invested in it. This building—with others—was demolished about 1824, for the formation of London Street.

In 1723, the Magistrates of Glasgow in conjunction with

the Trades' House, purchased the lands of Barrowfield, and the Incorporation contributed 1000 merks as its share. This land was not long held, having been re-sold in 1731.

In 1726, a loan of £800 Scots was made to a member of the Trade, increased by degrees to £1348 Scots, secured upon his property in Port-Glasgow, on a "Bond of Corroboration." The management of this property fell into the hands of the Incorporation, and the Collector was from time to time "ordained to journey to Port-Glasgow" to secure the rents. The property was sold for £1345. 4s. 0d. Scots in 1739.

The acquisition of John M'Calla's lands in the Saltmarket, the subsequent purchases of adjoining properties, and the building adventures of the Incorporation, are fully related in a separate article.

Besides such investments as have been described, it was at one time the practice to lend out to persons of good credit, such surplus cash as the Collector had no other use for. Before Banks were instituted in Glasgow this was a convenient mode, suiting alike the borrower and the lender. Interest was paid upon such loans at the rate of Five per cent. Applications were frequently made, of which the following is an example:—"Gentlemen, We understand you have at present some money to lend, which if not as yet appropriated, we should be obliged if you would give us a preference to the same, and we shall grant you sufficient security along with ourselves. We will await your answer, and in the meantime, We remain, etc." This application, of date 1775, was submitted by a firm of merchants in Glasgow, who obtained a loan of £100. The business of lending money was continued long after Banks were opened in the City, and was common to all the Incorporations that had money to spare.

If convenient at times to lend, it was also occasionally found necessary for the Barbers to borrow money. Chiefly in connection with their property transactions was such

assistance required. When they found it necessary to buy or to build, they had no hesitation in going ahead, as they experienced no difficulty in raising what cash they desired, if they had not sufficient in hand at the time. One occasion there was, when this did not seem to be the case. In 1819 it was proposed to borrow £3000 upon security of the Saltmarket property, having just completed building the large front tenement. On application to the Ship Bank—with which they already dealt—the managing partner, Mr. Robert Carrick, requested a list of the members, that he might select such names as he wished to subscribe the Bond. He was furnished with the names of the Master Court and Building Committee. His selection of five names did not suit the dignity of the Barbers. As the minute states, “The Trade declined to comply, as the Deacon and Collector were the legal representatives of all Incorporations, and could alone by their deed bind the funds and property. And unless Mr. Carrick would accept, they would apply elsewhere.” The Banker was stiff, and declined the business on other than his own terms; but the Incorporation had no difficulty in immediately procuring the loan from a private source. It may be added that this loan of £3000 was gradually reduced by payments to £1200, and that amount was finally cleared off in 1867, when the property was sold to the City Improvement Trust.

Free of debt since that time, the payment of interest has been saved, thus helping to increase the Stock, besides adding to the sums dispensed to those in need of assistance.

In addition to the Collector’s accounts already referred to, there will be found another statement of earlier date. It relates to the Surgeons and Barbers, and shews their transactions for two and a quarter years ending January, 1714. This particular account is given in full. It has been selected specially, as it appears to contain the names of all the members, shewing of Surgeons 15 and Barbers 33, in all 48 members at that date.

*The incorporations of  
Peyronigions & Barbers  
Their Book. for Registering  
Their Collectors accounts: 1718.*

Facsimile of Title in Old Account Book.

## COLLECTOR'S ACCOUNTS.

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ANE ACCOUNT OF INTROMISSIONS with the means  
and stock of the Incorporation of Chyr-  
urgions and Barbers, by Walter Robinsone  
their Collector, and that from Michaelsmas  
1711 year to January 1714.

*By way of Charge.*

Imprimis with the ballance of James Calder's account amounting to . . .	£150 14 04
George Horn's rent from Whitsunday 1710 to ditto 1713 . . . . .	086 08 00
John Murray's rent from Whitsunday 1711 to ditto 1713 . . . . .	032 00 00
With Mistres Blair's rent from Whit- sunday 1711 to ditto 1713 . . . . .	008 00 00
With Andrew Buchannan's rent from Whitsunday 1711 to ditto 1713 . . . . .	017 12 00

*Bonds.*

With the intrest of Duncan Fleeming's 20 lib Scots from Whitsunday 1709 to Martinmass 1712 with the principall sum . . . . .	023 17 00
With William Smith's bond of 100 pounds	100 00 00
With the intrest of the same from August 18, 1709 to Novr. 18, 1712 . . . . .	017 17 00

10

With the intrest of James Logan's bond from Mart <sup>s</sup> 1710 to ditto 1712 . . .	£011	00	00
With James Mitchel's bond of 100 merks	066	13	04
With the intrest of the same from March 8, 1711 to Mart: 1712 . . . . .	006	02	02
With Allan Glen's bond of 30 pounds . . .	030	00	00
With the intrest of the same from Mart: 1710 to ditto 1712 . . . . .	003	06	00
With John Fisher's bond of 100 pounds . . .	100	00	00
With the intrest of the same from March 3, 1710 to Martin: 1712 . . . . .	014	13	00

*Booking of Prentices and Journeymen.*

From Robt. Crawford for John Balmene a Burgess Son, . . . . .	03	06	00
From William Smith for James Young . . .	02	08	00
From Walter King for William Scott . . .	02	08	00
From Allan Glen for Alexander Causey . . .	02	08	00
From Alexander Miln for James White . . .	02	08	00
From Samuell Carruth for John Smith . . .	05	12	00
From Alexander Porterfield for Alexander Aidair . . . . .	02	08	00
From John Leitch for Archibald Leitch . . .	05	12	00
From Thomas Hamiltone for Gabriell King . . .	05	12	00
From Walter Robisone for Andrew Blair . . .	05	12	00
From Alexander Miln for David Miln . . .	05	12	00
From Alexander Miln for taking a prentice before the time . . . . .	06	00	00
From James Pollock for Thomas Baillie . . .	02	08	00
From William Smith for William Mitchell . . .	02	08	00
From Andrew Younger for James Thomson . . .	02	08	00
From Robert Kerr for John Campbell . . .	05	12	00
From John M'Caulla for David Hamiltoune a burgess Son . . . . .	03	06	00
From Aulla Austen to ditto . . . . .	02	08	00

From Hector Munrow Junior to ditto . . .	£02	08	00
From William Smith for William Brown .	02	08	00
From John Bogle for George Buchannan .	02	08	00
From John Boyd for Robt. M'Farland .	05	12	00
From John Bogle for George Buchannan .	05	12	00
From John Boyd for William Reid . . .	02	08	00
From Walter King for John Andersone .	02	08	00
From William Thomson for Roderick M'Leod,	02	08	00
From James Logan for Ninian Andersone	03	06	00
From William Neilson for Andrew Blair	03	06	00
From Walter King for William Robison .	02	08	00
From James Pollock for George Inch .	02	08	00
From James Calder for Thomas Robb .	05	12	00
From Alexander Miln for Thomas Aiken .	02	08	00

*Freedome fines.*

With Colin M'Lauchlan's freedome fine of	030	00	00
For his liberty to sett up before the time .	030	00	00
With William Niven's freedome fine .	100	00	00

*Delinquent's fine.*

Robert Hepburn for unwarrantable prac- tising . . . . .	06	00	00
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QUARTER ACCOUNTS paid in by the Chyrurgions  
& Barbers from Michaelsmass 1711 to ditto  
1713.

*Chyrurgions.*

John Robertsonne . . . . .			
John Hall . . . . .			
Mr. Alexander Tran . . . . .	£00	00	00
Robert Graham of Gallowgade . . . . .	00	00	00
Alexander Porterfield . . . . .	01	16	00
William Thomsonne . . . . .	01	16	00
Thomas Hamiltone . . . . .	01	16	00

John Boyd . . . . .	£01 16 00
Mr. Henry Marshall . . . . .	01 16 00
James Calder . . . . .	01 16 00
David Hall . . . . .	00 06 00
Mr. Robert Houstone . . . . .	00 12 00
John Bogle . . . . .	01 16 00
Hugh Fultoun . . . . .	01 16 00
Andrew Reid . . . . .	01 04 00

*Barbers.*

John Neilson . . . . .	01 16 00
William Wallace . . . . .	01 16 00
Charles Anderson . . . . .	01 16 00
Thomas M'Caulla . . . . .	01 16 00
Robt. Gray, . . . . .	00 00 00
Walter Robison, . . . . .	01 16 00
James Bell, . . . . .	01 16 00
William Wright . . . . .	00 00 00
James Horn . . . . .	00 00 00
Alexander Miln . . . . .	01 16 00
Alexander Hutchison . . . . .	01 16 00
William Wilson . . . . .	00 12 00
Robert Wright . . . . .	00 00 00
John Petegrew . . . . .	01 16 00
John M'Calla . . . . .	01 16 00
John Hutchison . . . . .	01 16 00
Robert Kerr . . . . .	01 16 00
Andrew Younger . . . . .	01 16 00
James Pollock . . . . .	01 16 00
Duncan Fleeming . . . . .	01 16 00
John Leitch . . . . .	00 12 00
John Shirrelaw . . . . .	01 16 00
Walter King . . . . .	01 16 00
Robert Crawford . . . . .	01 16 00
Alexander Leggat . . . . .	01 16 00

William Smith . . . . .	£01	16	00
James Logan . . . . .	01	16	00
John Fisher . . . . .	01	16	00
Allan Glen . . . . .	01	16	00
James Mitchell . . . . .	01	16	00
Samuell Carruth . . . . .	01	16	00
Colin M'Lauchlane . . . . .	00	00	00
William Niven . . . . .	00	00	00

DISCHARGE whereby the Collector discharges himself of his hail depursements, as also of all sums wherewith he is charged and which he has not received.

Imprimis the Collector discharges himself of the quarter accounts without burgh, preceeding Michaelsmas 1707, being 294 pounds 18 shilling and 8 pennies Scots, the Incorporation's part is . . . . .	£117	15	03
Quarter accounts resting within burgh, preceeding Michaelsmas 1707 is 14 lib. 8 sh. 6 pennies, ye Incorporation's part is . . . . .	005	15	02
By John Robisone from Michaelsmas 1707 to ditto 1713 . . . . .	003	12	00
By Mr. Alexander Tran ut supra . . . . .	003	12	00
By Robt. Grahame of Gartmuir ut supra . . . . .	003	12	00
By Mr. Robert Houstone . . . . .	003	12	00
By David Hall . . . . .	002	08	00
By James Bell . . . . .	001	04	00
By James Pollock from Michaelsmas 1708 to ditto 1709 . . . . .	000	12	00
By John Shirrelaw . . . . .	000	12	00
By James Logan . . . . .	000	12	00
By John Fisher . . . . .	000	12	00
By Allan Glen . . . . .	000	12	00

By James Mitchell . . . . .	£000	12	00
By Samuell Carruth . . . . .	000	12	00
The Intrest of Duncan Fleeming's bond of 40 pound Scots from Whitsunday 1708 to Whitsunday 1709. . . . .	002	04	00
Resting by Alexander Knox . . . . .	025	10	00
The Incorporation's part of John Crawford of Gariff's bond of 100 merks is . . . . .	026	13	04
Annual rent of the same from Lambsmas 1709 to ditto 1712 . . . . .	032	02	08
$\frac{2}{3}$ parts of William Inglis bond of 20 pounds is . . . . .	008	00	00
The intrest of the same from Whit. 1693 to ditto 1712 is . . . . .	008	07	02
$\frac{2}{3}$ parts of William Hunter's bond is . . . . .	009	12	00
The intrest of the same from Martinmass 1710 to ditto 1712 . . . . .	005	02	08
$\frac{2}{3}$ of John Stewart's bond . . . . .			
$\frac{2}{3}$ of Bryce M'Colm's bond of 40 pounds . . . . .	016	00	00
The intrest of the same from March 15 : 1700 to Sept. 15 1712 . . . . .	011	09	02
James Logan's bond of 100 pounds of free- dom fyne . . . . .	100	00	00
John Petegrew's first fyne . . . . .	006	06	00
James Logan's bill for 5 pounds . . . . .	005	00	00
Two years rent of the trades land preceed- ing Whitsunday 1711 . . . . .	038	11	10
From Whitsunday 1711 to Whitsunday 1713 . . . . .	038	11	10
For booking of James Brown by Duncan Fleeming his master . . . . .	002	08	00
John Leitch his fyne . . . . .	006	00	00
John Brown's fyne . . . . .	005	00	00
Alexander Porterfield and John Bogle fined each for not accepting as masters, in twenty pounds Scots . . . . .	040	00	00

William Thomsons eight guineas from a muntebank for his liberty to set up a stage . . . . .	£103	06	00
Eight pounds Scots stoped by the Conveener's house when William Thomson was Deacon . . . . .	008	00	00
Eight pounds Scots stoped by the forsaid house yn Hugh Fulton was Deacon . . . . .	008	00	00

## ACCOUNT OF DEPURSEMENTS.

To John M'Keller officer per fie . . . . .	03	00	0
At the receiving of Douncan and Blair's rent . . . . .	00	02	0
To Neill M'Leviker per order . . . . .	01	04	0
Barbary Gray's pensione from Martinmass 1711 to ditto 1713 . . . . .	16	00	0
To a poor woman by order . . . . .	00	06	0
For coals to the hall . . . . .	00	12	0
To Alexander Cochrane per order . . . . .	00	18	0
To Robert Dunbarr per act . . . . .	02	08	0
To a poor woman per order . . . . .	00	06	0
Hugh Mitchell's relicts pensione from Martinmas 1711 to ditto 1713 . . . . .	24	00	0
For mending the Lock of the trades box . . . . .	00	06	0
To John Smith for smith's work . . . . .	00	17	0
To John Lee's wife per order . . . . .	00	12	0
To Robert Dunbarr per order . . . . .	01	04	0
For coals and candle to the hall . . . . .	00	08	6
John M'Keller his new year's gift . . . . .	01	00	0
Robt. Wright's new year's gift . . . . .	01	00	0
To James Brown per act . . . . .	01	04	0
At the receiving George Horn's rent . . . . .	00	06	0
For charging George Horn upon his registrate tack . . . . .	00	02	0
For a paper book to hold the Collector's accounts . . . . .	03	00	0

For coals to the hall . . . . .	£00	06	0
To a poor man by order . . . . .	00	18	0
For two horses to meet my Lord Ross . . . . .	02	08	0
To John M'Leviker per order . . . . .	00	18	0
To a poor man by order . . . . .	00	12	0
To Horn's relict per act . . . . .	00	12	0
To a poor woman by order . . . . .	03	00	0
The Stent of the Land per act . . . . .	02	15	0
To a poor man per order . . . . .	00	12	0
To Alexander Knoxe's Relict per act . . . . .	05	00	0
For coals to the hall . . . . .	00	06	0
To a poor man per order . . . . .	01	00	0
To Alexander Knox's relict per act . . . . .	12	00	0
To John Lees per act . . . . .	03	00	0
To the Clerk's man per act . . . . .	12	00	0
At the receiving Blair's and Buchannan's rent . . . . .	00	06	0
John M'Keller's fie . . . . .	03	00	0
Robert Wright's fie from Michaelsmas 1711 to ditto 1712 . . . . .	08	00	0
To Lodovick Lindsay's daughter per act . . . . .	03	00	0
To Horn's relict per act . . . . .	03	00	0
To John Graham for Robt. Wright's clothes per receipt . . . . .	12	00	0
For Coals and Candle to the hall . . . . .	00	07	0
To James Robb for lybell, and summoning William Thomsone to the Dean of Guild's Court . . . . .	00	12	6
To Patrick Brown per order . . . . .	00	18	0
To John Syme for ane extract of the Con- veanor's house's sentance per act . . . . .	12	18	0
To his Servant . . . . .	03	00	0
At receiving George Horn's years rent . . . . .	00	07	0
At the setting of Douncan, Horn and Blair's houses . . . . .	00	04	0
Spent with John Syme in getting the extract	00	12	0

At the consultatione of the Town Clerk, John Syme, and Thomas Orr, about the Land . . . . .	£00	12	0
The Clerk's fie from Mich: 1711 to ditto 1712 . . . . .	13	06	8
For Registrating Fleeming's bond and charges	01	00	0
Spent at the receiving James Logan's two years interest . . . . .	00	04	0
Spent at the receiving John Fisher's and William Smith's bonds . . . . .	00	12	0
To Neill M'Leviker per order . . . . .	01	04	0
To Robert Robisone for wright work per receipt . . . . .	07	16	0
To the Deacon per order . . . . .	03	00	0
To Neill M'Leviker per order . . . . .	00	14	0
To Robert Wright per order . . . . .	00	12	0
To a poor man per order . . . . .	00	06	0
At receiving Allan Glen's bond . . . . .	00	13	0
For Registrating Mr. William Stirling's bond	00	16	0
To Robert Wright per order . . . . .	00	04	0
To a poor man per order . . . . .	00	14	0
To John M'Leviker per order . . . . .	01	00	0
For mending the hall per receipt . . . . .	06	04	0
To Robert Wright per order . . . . .	00	12	0
For coals and candle to the hall . . . . .	00	06	0
To James Mitchell per act . . . . .	06	00	0
Horn's relict's pensione . . . . .	01	00	0
To Robert Wright per order . . . . .	03	00	0
To Katherine Lindsay per order . . . . .	04	00	0
To Mistress Knox per order . . . . .	06	00	0
To the Deacon per order . . . . .	01	10	0
To Archibald Boyd per order . . . . .	00	18	0
To Janet Gilmure per order . . . . .	00	12	0
To Katherine Lindsay per act . . . . .	03	00	0
To Horn's relict her pensione . . . . .	03	00	0
To John Bell per order . . . . .	00	18	0

To a poor woman per order . . . . .	£00	12	0
Robert Wright's fie . . . . .	08	00	0
To the Deacon per order . . . . .	01	10	0
For washing the hall . . . . .	00	09	0
Horn's relict's pensione . . . . .	03	00	0
To Alexander Cochrane per order . . . . .	00	16	0
At receiving half a year's rent from Horn and Duncan . . . . .	00	08	0
At the receiving James Mitchell's bond . . . . .	00	06	0
To James Reoch per order . . . . .	00	12	0
To James Neilson per order . . . . .	00	15	0
To Marion Reid per order . . . . .	00	15	0
To William Jamesone for building in the midding stead . . . . .	01	18	0
To George Horn $\frac{2}{3}$ of twelve pounds Scots per acc <sup>t</sup> . . . . .	04	16	0
To the Deacon per order . . . . .	01	10	0
For coals to the hall . . . . .	00	06	0
To Neill M'Leviker per order . . . . .	00	14	0
To John Andersonne, Wryter . . . . .	06	00	0
To Mathew Brown, Wryter . . . . .	06	00	0
For Postage to Edinburgh . . . . .	00	02	0
To Mathew Brown, Wryter . . . . .	12	18	0
To his man . . . . .	01	10	0
To James Kellie for wryting to John Andersonne . . . . .	02	04	0
To the officer for poinding Ogilvie . . . . .	00	12	0
The Clerk's fie . . . . .	13	06	8
To Robert Wright officer per act . . . . .	03	12	0
Mistress Knox pensione from Lambsmass 1712 to Mart: 1713 . . . . .	05	10	0
To Jean Gray per act . . . . .	03	00	0
To John M'Keller per act . . . . .	03	00	0
To Robert Robisone per act . . . . .	04	04	0
To Isobell Wallace per act . . . . .	03	00	0
To John Bogle Chyrurgion per act . . . . .	06	00	0

To Horn's relict and daughter per receipt . . . . .	£03	00	0
To James Boswell per receipt . . . . .	00	14	0
For coals to the hall . . . . .	00	06	0
Mitchell's Relict's pensione . . . . .	03	00	0
Barbary Gray's pensione . . . . .	02	00	0
To Robert Wright in part of a years fie per order . . . . .	03	00	0
To Walter Barton for Glass work per receipt	04	16	0
To the Deacon per order . . . . .	01	10	0
To the Deacon per order . . . . .	01	10	0
To the Deacon per order . . . . .	01	10	0
For coals to the hall . . . . .	00	06	0
For candles to the hall . . . . .	00	04	0
For Searching the Act of Parliament for the ratificatione of the gift, in favours of Chyrurgions and Barbers . . . . .	04	10	0
To John Gray per act . . . . .	03	00	0
For Extracting severall papers and con- sult'ans at sev <sup>l</sup> times . . . . .	24	00	0

The above account bears to have been examined by William Thomson and James Calder, Chirurgeons, Thomas M'Calla and Charles Andersone, Barbers.

ACCOUNT OF INTROMISSIONS with and depurse-  
ments out of the Means and Common Stock  
of the Incorporation of Barbers in Glasgow,  
by Alexander Legat yr Collector, from  
September 1722 to September 1724, by way  
of Charge and Discharge.

*Charge.*

Balance in the late Collector's hands . . .	£238	8	4
Luss & Houston's Bond of 2000 Merks . . .	1333	6	8
The Interest yrof from 1718 to 1724 . . .	400	0	0
Andrew Buchanan his Rent . . . . .	4	8	4
Kennyhill's Bond . . . . .	50	0	0
The Interest yrof . . . . .	10	16	8
William King's Bill and expenses . . . . .	19	10	0
The Trade's Share in the Corner land . . . . .	666	13	4
The Interest yrof from 1721 to 1723 . . . . .	24	7	0
James Pollock's Bond of 1000 Merks . . . . .	666	13	4
The Interest of 500 Merks for 3 months . . . . .	4	3	4
The Interest of 500 Merks for 11 months . . . . .	15	6	0
The Corner house rent . . . . .	22	1	4
John Craig, Collector to the Convener's House . . . . .	12	0	0
Fines of delinquents . . . . .	17	8	8
Freedom fines of 11 near-hand entrants . . . . .	255	0	0
Prentices' Booking money . . . . .	117	4	0
Journeyman's Booking money . . . . .	28	4	0
Quarter accounts . . . . .	72	12	0
Sundries not particularly detailed . . . . .	32	3	4
	Scots.	£3990	6 4

*Discharge.*

William Wallace, the Trade's officer, for a pair of shoes . . . . .	£1 16 0
John Syme, Clerk to the Convener's House, for ane extract . . . . .	12 12 0
His man . . . . .	1 4 0
Archibald Glen, the Convener's officer, for his New Year gift . . . . .	0 14 0
The same, for his fiall . . . . .	12 0 0
John Orr, the Clerk's man . . . . .	6 0 0
Henry Luke, for a new book to the Trade . . . . .	6 2 0
Two horse hires to meet D. Hamilton . . . . .	2 0 0
Two horse hires to meet the Lords . . . . .	1 16 0
A Workman for carrying to the Collector's house the wigs left to the Trade by Alex' Fullerton . . . . .	0 4 0
The Clerk for writing A. Fullerton's disposition . . . . .	8 17 0
Necessary charges at valuing the wigs . . . . .	0 6 0
The Officer for two days attendance . . . . .	1 4 0
The Officer for warning the Trade to A. Fullerton's burial . . . . .	0 12 0
The Wright for making a brod for the gift . . . . .	0 18 0
William Wadle for drawing the brod . . . . .	8 12 0
The Convener's House . . . . .	20 0 0
Thomas Orr, Clerk, for his fiall . . . . .	13 6 8
William Wallace, Officer, for his fiall . . . . .	13 6 8
John Syme, for ane extract of the Convener's House . . . . .	1 4 0
John M'Kellar, Town's officer, for his fiall . . . . .	3 0 0
A Workman for carrying the Trade's box . . . . .	0 6 0
William Wallace, Trade's officer, to buy his clothes . . . . .	24 0 0
The Poor of the Trade, paid quarterly at Hallowday, Candlemass, Mayday, and Lambmass . . . . .	96 0 0

Walter Buchanan, the Trade's old man . . .	£3	0	0
William Wallace, officer, to buy shoes . . .	1	16	0
Archibald Glen, Convener's officer, for his New Year gift . . . . .	0	12	0
John M'Kellar, Town's officer, for his New Year gift . . . . .	0	12	0
John Syme, for extracting the protest in the Convener's House . . . . .	1	10	0
His man . . . . .	0	6	0
Writing Six copies of the House's Sentence .	12	8	0
For protesting against the House's Sentence	0	12	0
The Convener's House, 1000 Merks, as the Trade's proportion of the lands of Bar- rowfield . . . . .	666	13	4
William Wallace, Officer, to buy a new hat .	1	10	0
Two horse hires to meet the Earl of Kilmar- nock . . . . .	1	16	0
The Convener's House . . . . .	20	0	0
Postage of two letters anent Lusse's bond .	0	4	0
A Wig to James Chrystie . . . . .	4	16	0
The Poor of the Trade, four quarterly pay- ments . . . . .	90	0	0
The Poor in the Trades' Hospital . . . . .	2	8	0
Help to suudry poor persons and precepts to the Trade's poor, for the two years . . . . .	67	8	8
Help to bury three poor persons . . . . .	6	4	0
A Workman for carrying the Trade's box . .	0	6	0
John M'Kellar, Town's officer, for his fiall .	3	0	0
William Wallace, Trade's officer, for his fiall	13	6	8
The Clerk for his fiall . . . . .	13	6	8
Sundry allowances to the Trade's officer, the Convener's officer, and the Town's officer	11	4	0
For meetings of the Trade in the Ramshorn Kirk, Laigh Kirk, and elsewhere . . . . .	3	18	0
Necessary charges . . . . .	3	4	8
Qualifying new members . . . . .	2	11	0

COLLECTOR'S ACCOUNTS.

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Non-payment of Lusse's bond . . . . .	£1333	6	8
Non-payment of the rent of same . . . . .	400	0	0
Non-payment of Andrew Buchanan's rent . . . . .	4	8	4
Non-payment of 1000 Merks lying in the Trades' land . . . . .	666	13	4
Non-payment of 500 Merks, as the half of Pollock's bond to the Trade . . . . .	333	6	8
Balance in the Collector's hands . . . . .	83	18	0
	<hr/>		
	Scots.	£3990	6 4
	<hr/> <hr/>		

ABSTRACT OF INTROMISSIONS of Collector John  
Henderson, 1898-99.

I. *Revenue.*

To Feu duties and Ground Annuals . . . . .	£466	10	8
„ Four Entrants at Far hand . . . . .	350	2	8
„ Three Entrants at Near hand . . . . .	56	5	5
„ Quarter Accounts . . . . .	1	3	0
„ Arrears of Quarter Accounts . . . . .	7	2	0
„ Redemption of Quarter Accounts . . . . .	7	0	0
„ Bank Interest . . . . .	13	15	1
„ Late Collector Tennent handed back the interest on his Security . . . . .	5	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£906	18	10
	<hr/> <hr/>		

*Expenditure.*

By Pensions . . . . .	£264	8	0
„ Precepts . . . . .	30	0	0
„ New-Year gifts to Pensioners & Precept holders . . . . .	32	10	0
„ Funeral allowances . . . . .	12	0	0
„ Grants to Charitable Institutions . . . . .	11	11	0
„ Interest on Collector's Security . . . . .	5	0	0
„ Trades' Hall for extra meetings . . . . .	3	0	0
„ Removing Deacon's Box . . . . .	0	7	6
„ Printing and Advertising . . . . .	5	12	6
„ Salaries . . . . .	39	0	0
„ Postages . . . . .	4	17	2½
„ Sundries . . . . .	1	14	6
„ Balance, viz.—			
Entry money and Re- demption of Quarter Accounts . . . . .	£413	8	1
Surplus Revenue . . . . .	83	10	0½
	<hr/>		
	496	18	1½
	<hr/> <hr/>		
	£906	18	10
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## COLLECTOR'S ACCOUNTS.

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II. *Collector's Balance.*

To Balance brought down . . . . .	£496	18	11½
„ Balance from Late Collector . . . . .	1	15	6½
„ Collector Henderson's Security . . . . .	100	0	0
„ Cash in Bank . . . . .	600	5	5
	<hr/>		
	£1198	19	1
	<hr/> <hr/>		
By Collector Tennent's Security repaid . . . . .	£100	0	0
„ Cash in Bank . . . . .	1097	15	5
„ Cash in Collector's hands . . . . .	1	3	8
	<hr/>		
	£1198	19	1
	<hr/> <hr/>		

III. *Stock Account.*

To Purchase price of Feu duties and Ground			
Annuals . . . . .	£10,713	16	9
„ Cost of Share in Trades' Hall Buildings . . . . .	167	9	7
„ Cash in Union Bank . . . . .	1,097	15	5
„ Cash in Collector's hands . . . . .	1	3	8
	<hr/>		
	£11,980	5	5
	<hr/> <hr/>		
Value of Stock at same date, if investments			
reckoned at Market prices . . . . .	£15,743	14	11
	<hr/> <hr/>		

## THE BARBERS' CLOSE, SALTMARKET.

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FROM the gradual investment of spare funds in heritable property, assisted at times by borrowed money when exceptional outlay was deemed expedient, the Capital fund of the Incorporation has been built up from a very modest foundation.

After the disjunction of the Surgeons in the year 1722, when the Barbers assumed on their own behalf the rights and privileges of incorporation, their Stock amounted to £3245 Scots money, say about £270 sterling. This was the amount received by the Barbers at the division of the old Incorporation's assets, including their share in the property containing the Surgeons' and Barbers' Hall.

For the long period of 137 years the Incorporation of Barbers continued to own and manage its property in the Saltmarket, making additions thereto by purchasing and building, from time to time. At the commencement of that period—the year 1730—the Saltmarket was in the very centre of the City, and was one of its chief thoroughfares. The City was composed of ten principal streets, and about sixteen narrow streets or lanes, locally known as wynds. The streets then in existence were thus named:—

High Kirk Street.	Saltmercat.
Rottenrow.	Gibson's Lane, afterwards Princes Street.
Drygate.	Bridgiate.
Gallowgate.	King Street.
Trongate.	Stockwell Street.

Candleriggs Street had recently been opened up and formed, but was still unbuilt upon to any extent.

The City contained about 15,000 inhabitants.

The Saltmarket at that time was tenanted by respectable and substantial citizens. And although it cannot now be positively affirmed that the well-known Bailie Nicol Jarvie enjoyed the comforts of the locality as a dweller in the Barbers' Close, yet the residence there, or in its vicinity, of such a worthy citizen and craftsman, is ample proof that the earlier inhabitants of the street were of superior social standing to those of later days.

In the year 1730 the first adventure was made, by purchasing from John M'Calla—a member of the Incorporation, who was Deacon in 1724—his lands and tenement situated on the east side of the Saltmercat, and extending on the eastward to the bank of the Molendinar Burn. The price paid to him was £270 sterling, the yearly rental being about £24. His property was “disponed” to the Incorporation with this condition, namely:—

“That the excrescence of the rents of the said lands should always belong to the said John M'Calla and Isobell Dickie his wife, and last liver of them, as an alimentary provision only, and no ways affectable by their creditors, nor otherwise disposable by themselves, but for their aliment and personal sustentation.”

Further, the said property was redeemable during the life of Deacon M'Calla, upon payment of purchase price and annual rent—or interest, due at the time, but his circumstances prevented such redemption ever taking place. Indeed, it is recorded that in 1742 the Trade agreed to defend him in an action by one of his creditors, who sought to secure the surplus rents. For twenty years the property was so managed, and the very accurate accounts kept show that, after paying interest on the principal sum advanced, the yearly surplus was only a few pounds in favour of the life-renters. The last payment of the kind was made in

1750, and the property then become the absolute possession of the Incorporation.

Succeeding purchases of adjoining lands and properties may be briefly stated. They do not call for special comment, having been secured from time to time as they were put in the market. They were as follow :—

In 1758, the lands or tenements of Ann Anderson and others.

In 1765, a shop belonging to Archibald Simpson.

In 1796, the back lauds belonging to James Tennent.

In 1800, Mrs. Russell's back house adjoining the Trade's property.

In 1810, at Public Roup, shop and some back houses in the close adjoining. The money to be raised by loan, and the Deacon and Collector to grant their acceptance therefor.

In 1813, the house belonging to the Ropespinners' Society, immediately contiguous.

In 1819, the upper flat of tenement to the south of the Incorporation's property, and further subjects belonging to Mrs. Nimmo.

In 1830, proportion of old tenement held by James Douglas.

With such a collection of old properties demanding continued outlay for repairs and upkeep, and with a reserve of vacant ground that had not been covered, it was in accordance with the enterprise of the Barbers that they should extend their adventures, and they continued to utilise their gradually increasing funds by further investments in stone and lime. Accordingly, by degrees the waste land became built upon, and much of the old property was taken down and replaced.

In 1788, the Trade agreed to build a house on their vacant ground, the said house to be built of stone, to consist of three storeys and garrets, each storey to be eight feet clear—a height which would not suit modern requirements. Three years later, another tenement was projected, “to be

built on the vacant ground next to the burn Molendinar, always leaving out a road betwixt that tenement and the foresaid burn."

In 1805, a proposal to build a new brick house was departed from, and in its stead a bake-house was erected.

In 1813, took down an old house, and erected new building.

In 1818, the Dean of Guild Court ordered to be taken down some of the back houses that had become ruinous, and in the following year a new tenement was erected, at a cost of about £3000. At this time it was found necessary to appoint a person to "collect the rents and set the houses," this work having been formerly undertaken by the Collector. It may be noted here that the first factor appointed, and those who succeeded him, were all members of the Incorporation.

In 1848, the back lands purchased in 1796 were ordered to be taken down, and a new tenement was erected in their place. Also the bake-house built in 1805 was at this time converted into two dwelling houses.

This was the last building speculation of the Trade, and a careful computation of the sums laid out from time to time has shewn that the total expenditure was about £7800, exclusive of alterations and repairs. The greater part of the old properties had been demolished and replaced, but taking into consideration the increased value of the ground since the year 1730, it may be assumed that the property as it now stood, and including the ground, was not greatly overvalued at the above figure. The gross rental was about £525 per annum, yielding a fair return upon the capital represented.

But time had brought about a wonderful change for the worse in this and certain other districts of the City. They became overcrowded with the lowest class of the population, including the honest poor along with the idle and criminal classes. Knowledge of sanitary requirements was advancing,

and the new order of things demanded an alteration of the old style, in favour of less crowded spaces. The Town Council had this weighty matter under consideration for some years, and the result of their wisdom was the passing by Parliament, in the year 1866, of the City Improvement Act. This empowered them to acquire, demolish, and reconstruct some of the older portions of the City, situated in High Street, Saltmarket, Trongate, Gallowgate, Calton, and Gorbals.

Immediate action was taken by the Town Council to acquire the properties affected, and early in the following year, they proceeded to treat for the purchase of the Barbers' property. The Incorporation appointed a committee to negotiate the sale, with instructions to enquire as to prices, and to name a substantial sum. Later on, they empowered the Committee to conclude a bargain "on the best terms that can be procured," and shortly afterwards the Deacon was able to report that the property had been sold for £8000, with entry at Martinmas 1867. This was a fair market price, but it should be noted, keeping in view what the Incorporation had expended, that it did not include the fabulous profit which has sometimes been asserted to have accrued from the sale.

The Barbers' Close, which had been a well-known landmark in the Saltmarket for so many years, soon became a thing of the past. Following the acquisition by the City of this and neighbouring properties, they were without loss of time cleared away, in accordance with the more advanced requirements of sanitary science. The street has since been almost entirely reconstructed, and, in its improved style and appearance, it could not now possibly be recognised by the shades of the old inhabitants, not even by those who dwelt there a century later than the immortal Bailie.

## PRACTICES OF THE TRADE.

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THE mode of conducting the trade in the days when the Incorporation exercised all control over it, is of sufficient interest to warrant brief illustration of its former manners and customs. It is not proposed to deal here with the Surgeon's branch. The records of that time are meagre, and the most that can be told has been referred to in the opening article. The Barber, so long accustomed to use the lancet and knife, came by degrees to discard those tools, as the separate branch was developed. But his name was often associated with such implements. In an instructive book for the young, published in London in the year 1717, under the title of "The Visible World," the work of the Barber was thus described: "After having washed us in suds, he openeth a vein with a penknife, whereat the blood spirteth out." And the healing art was described in an equally laconic and simple manner, thus: "Now the physician he feeleth the pulse, and then prescribeth a receipt in a bill that is made ready in an apothecary's shop, where drugs are kept in gally pots." The author, however, does not appear to have had very much confidence in such prescriptions, for he expressed his own opinion that "Diet and prayer is the best physick." It may be safely assumed that if those extracts correctly describe the practice of the day in the Southern capital, the operators there were not quite up to the form of the Surgeons and Barbers in Glasgow.

The Letter of Deaconry that was given to the Incorpor-

ation of Barbers, describes generally the right of the Incorporation to control the practice of the trade. And it was again in some branches more particularly specified in the Act of the Town Council passed in 1770. It may be seen there that the Deacon and Masters, acting for the Incorporation, exercised very great control over the whole body of tradesmen. To prevent undue extension, which involved greater competition in the business, at one period no member was permitted to employ more than one apprentice at the same time. But this restriction was rescinded in 1771, when it was enacted that every member may "take what number of apprentices he pleases," upon payment of the ordinary booking money at the next Lammas Court. The Deacon and Masters were the court of reference in all cases of dispute. If an apprentice fell out with his master on any pretext whatever, such as not having proper facilities given him to learn his business, or being too much employed at menial work, an appeal to the Deacon and Masters procured a fair hearing and impartial judgment. Upon the complaint of a master, his refractory apprentice was taken in hand by the same authority, and dealt with as the nature of the case required.

Journeymen could be employed by any Craftsman who had work for them, upon having their names booked by the Clerk of the Incorporation, and booking fees paid. They were only allowed to work for the masters who so booked them, and were prohibited doing any work for their own behoof. The working day was a long one, the recognised hours being from six o'clock morning until nine at night.

To ensure good workmanship and the use of proper materials, it was the custom to appoint two members to search the shops periodically, and report to the Deacon and Masters. If inferior or insufficient work was discovered, the offending member was brought before the Master Court. When necessary, witnesses were examined upon oath, and

finer were exacted in accordance with the nature of the offence proven, as allowed by the Acts of the Trade.

An important branch of the trade during the last century, was the making of wigs for export, in which a large business appears to have been done. Special care was taken that such goods were well made. In 1743, the Trade "agreed to appoint one of their number, with two assistants, to be a visitor, inspector, and stamp-master of the wigs made by members of the Trade, especially such wigs as shall be sold in order to be exported to foreign parts; and all wigs examined and found sufficient, shall be stamped by the said visitor, with a stamp to be prepared for that effect." Such wigs as were found insufficient were to be confiscated for use of the poor. Four years later, it was further enacted that "In case any member transport any wig to foreign parts, or sell the same for that purpose, without the wig being stamped, he shall not only incur the fine declared by former Acts, but shall be incapable of bearing any office in the Trade, or have any vote in any affairs of the Trade, until he pay up the fine he has incurred, and what dues he should have paid the Stamp-master."

Members were forbidden to trade in any other than their own names, or in connivance with any person not entered with the Incorporation. Such offences were described as "packing and peeling" with unfreemen, and the following special Act was framed thereanent:—

"At the Trades' Hospital 22nd April 1754. Said day the Trade statute and enact. That if any member of the Trade present or to come, has entered or shall enter into partnership or society with any person or persons, to practise any Branch of the Trade by making of wigs and curling of hair, or work or serve to any such Society, person or persons, before all and every such partner or partners, person or persons make an essay and be entered and admitted freemen of the Trade, and subject themselves to the Rules of the Trade, or have Licence to carry on business from the

Deacon of the Trade, that every member counteracting shall *ipso facto* lose his privilege of the Trade. And the Trade discharge the Deacon present and to come, from bestowing any charity out of the Trade's funds, on any person their descendants or relations or their journeymen or servants known to them, who have transgressed or who shall hereafter transgress this Act. And declare and enact, that if any Deacon do in the contrair, it shall be leisum and lawful to any member of the Trade, to object against any sum to be bestowed contrary to the meaning of this Act, and such sum shall not be sustained or allowed to be paid out of the Trade's funds. And if any such sum shall happen to be paid by the Collector, the Deacon shall be obliged to repeat the same to the poor of the Trade. And the Trade authorise and empower their Deacon and Collector present and to come, to prosecute every person who shall transgress this Act, and pay the charges thereof out of the Trade's means."

The principal branches of work carried on by the Barbers, and to which the Trade had the exclusive right—with the exception aftermentioned, were detailed in the Act of the Town Council dated 12th September 1770, in the following terms, viz. :

- Shaving of beards.
- Dressing of wigs.
- Curling, dressing, and trimming of the hair on men's and women's heads.
- Making of wigs.
- Curling and preparing of hair, for men's and women's wearing.

In addition to the work thus described, it was still the practice of the Barber to perform minor surgical operations, but as those were not now exclusive to the Trade, they were not mentioned in the Act referred to, and latterly, such practice ceased entirely.

It was the custom, and was so recognised by the Trade, that servants classed as valets or ladies' maids were allowed to dress the wigs or hair of their masters and mistresses. Those servants were expected to qualify themselves for such work, by serving for a term with a member of the Trade. This service required to be booked, and there are numerous entries of the kind.

The few extracts which follow, will sufficiently elucidate some of the methods of the Trade referred to.

4th September 1728. William Selkirk, freeman of this Incorporation, being convened for his packing and peeling with an unfreeman in his trade, in as far as within this eight days last, he received, resett and keepled in his shop above the Cross, a parcel of periwigs to the number of ten or thereby, belonging to one George Stirling living in Edinburgh and not free with this Incorporation, and that there some of the said periwigs were sold and disposed of. Five of the wigs had been seized by the Officer, and the accused admitted that his servant had assisted in selling the remainder. The Trade found him convicted of receiving and resetting, and packing and peeling with a stranger, but considering the seizure of the said five wigs, no further fine was exacted.

8th December 1729. Upon a complaint by one of the freemen that John Buchanan, journeyman, had deserted his service and was working for himself privately, the said John Buchanan was convened before the Deacon and Masters. He admitted having sold two wigs and told the purchaser that they were his own, having "made them under the way of cardowing as it is commonly called." Under the thirteenth Act of the Trade, he was ordained to pay in to the Collector Ten pound Scots, or otherwise to be put in prison till he pay the same.

29th December 1729. The Trade being informed that there are several freemen who have prentices and journey-

men, and have not booked them, prohibit and discharge such servants from working. But the masters to maintain their prentices (who are hereby discharged) during the time of their prohibition, or until the booking money be paid.

27th August 1741. Sandy Barber, a negro, is booked journeyman with Thomas Glendinning, and Glasgow, a negro, is booked journeyman with John Carse, who paid their booking money and dues.

24th August 1769. A negro boy *belonging to* Matthew Orr of Stobross, is booked as learning to shave and dress.

20th August 1791. Which day Miss Rankine, Miss Jamieson, Miss M'Kay, Miss Weir, Miss M'Kenzie, and two Miss Erskines, are booked as learning to dress.

30th July 1792. Which day David Grant as a journeyman, Daniel Gregory learning to shave and dress, Jean Aird learning to shave and dress, and Margaret M'Donald learning to dress, are booked with William M'Farlane, who paid to the Collector One pound Sterling, besides Clerk's and Officer's dues.

Those entries are merely examples of a numerous series. Along with extracts previously and hereafter quoted, some of which may be taken as appropriate to the subject of this article, they are considered of sufficient importance to bear relating here, as touching upon customs which have now passed away.

## SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

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THE story of the Incorporation of Barbers would not be completely told, if it omitted to include some record of the Trade's desire and endeavour to prevent unnecessary labour on the first day of the week, and to preserve its suitable observance.

Respect for the sacred character of the Sabbath was always a prevalent attitude of the Scottish people, and in Glasgow, as elsewhere, this feeling was strongly marked, especially in the last and previous centuries. Attendance at public worship was the general practice, and those who did not appreciate the privilege—as there was in all times a proportion of careless or indifferent persons—were obliged to keep indoors during the hours of Church Service. This custom is illustrated by the admonition of Andrew Fair-service when acting as guide to the Cathedral. "Come awa, sir, come awa; we maunna be late o' gaun in to disturb the worship. If we bide here the Searchers will be on us, and carry us to the guard-house for being idlers in kirk-time."—"*Rob Roy*."

In a pamphlet printed in Glasgow in the year 1787, entitled "The Former and Present State of Glasgow Contrasted: a Dream," there is related a supposed conversation between a citizen and a former inhabitant who was revisiting the City after an absence of fifty years. It was Sabbath morning, and the stranger was of an observant nature. His inquiries and the replies are thus given:—

“But, pray, what are those barbers running about the street for?”

“These are journeymen barbers, sir, who have a throng day of it on Sabbath in dressing young, thoughtless, giddy people.”

“It is astonishing that the Magistrates allow them to continue such an abominable practice: they should certainly fine their masters for it, and oblige them to give it over?”

“The master barbers are innocent in this matter, sir, and have offered once and again to join with the Magistrates in suppressing this custom entirely, but have not yet succeeded.”

This exactly expressed the action of the Incorporation with regard to forbidding all unnecessary labour on the Day of Rest. In the Acts of the Trade, framed in 1726 under authority of the Letter of Deaconry, it was decreed “That no freeman exercise any part of his employment upon a Sabbath day; or suffer any of his servants with his knowledge or tolerance, to do the same, under the pain of Ten pounds Scots to be forfeited and paid for the use of the poor *toties quoties*.” This provision was strictly enforced by the Incorporation, and it was generally found where complaint was made of any breach, that an apprentice or journeyman was the offender, and that the master was not at fault. For example:—

In May, 1734, complaint was made to the Deacon and Masters against John Carse, freeman of this Incorporation, bearing that he, and his servants or journeymen to his knowledge and by his connivance and to which he was privy without divulging, dressed wigs or men’s heads of hair, and shaven them, upon Sabbath day, contrary to the Acts of the Trade. Being summoned to answer the charge, he compeared before the Master Court, and denied that he either shaved or dressed by himself, or wrought any part of a freeman’s trade upon a Sabbath day, or that any of his servants did so by his allowance or tolerance. The

Deacon and Masters admitted the complaint to probation, and allowed witnesses to be examined. Thereupon, Henry Anderson, Barber in Glasgow—the officer of the Trade—aged thirty-six years, married, solemnly sworn, purged of partial council, examined and interrogate, Depones: “That about a month since, he saw a young man come out of John Carse his shop, upon a Sabbath day betwixt sermons, carrying in his hand a pirriewig rolled up in the net with the tail of it hanging out, and saw it was powdered, and saw the young man cross the street with it and go into a closs. *Causa scientiæ patet*, and this is the truth as he shall answer to God.” Further enquiry elicited that the offender was an apprentice of the said John Carse. At a later meeting he confessed upon oath, “That upon a Sabbath day, he shaved and dressed two gentlemen in the house of Collector Wood, and likewise dressed Principal Campbell’s son’s hair, with several other gentlemen, all upon the Sabbath day.” The Deacon and Masters having considered the confession of George Lang, the said apprentice, find cause to fine him for his breach of the Sabbath day in Ten pounds Scots, for the use of the poor of their Trade.

On 21st November, 1740, the Deacon reported that Robert Leitch, late Baillie, had payed in to the Collector, Twentie pounds Scots of fines off offenders by shaving upon the Sabbath day.

In 1778, following an overture presented to the Master Court by several members, upon the “Sinful and wicked practice of shaving and dressing on the Lord’s day,” the Trade made this deliverance. “Considering that the Lord’s day is much profaned by the journeymen and apprentices of freemen Barbers shaving and dressing upon the Sabbath, and that the same is become too frequent in time of Divine Service. For preventing and remedying which evil, the Deacon, Masters, and Committee aforesaid—Recommend to and authorize the Deacon and Collector to apply to the Provost and Magistrates of Glasgow by Petition, and also

by Memorial to the Ministers and Members of the General Kirk-session of Glasgow, to adapt and lay down such Laws, Rules, and Regulations, as the Magistrates separately or in conjunction with the members of the General Kirk-session shall think fit, for preventing shaving and dressing on the Lord's day, for the future."

Similar proceedings were repeated in later years, as the practice of Sunday work was not easily controlled, nor its forbiddance respected. In 1794, the Incorporation of Barbers in Edinburgh, was alike engaged in trying to suppress Sunday work in that City, and they invited the Trade in Glasgow to strengthen their hands by adopting similar measures there. It appears that in Edinburgh, as well as in Glasgow, the practice of working certain branches of the trade was carried on to such extent, that strong measures were deemed necessary for its suppression, and persuasive means were also not omitted. In the above year, a letter in pamphlet form, extending to twenty-six pages, was addressed to the Trade. It was dedicated to the Preses and other members of Committees in and about Edinburgh and Leith, "in token of the Author's high esteem for their pious and laudable exertions to abolish the wicked practice of dressing on the Lord's day." It called attention to the alarming progress of this vice and increasing profanation of the holy Sabbath, which had induced the General Assembly to take the matter into serious consideration. That body had consulted His Majesty's Solicitor General, who reported that the Statutes then in force with respect to the observance of the Sabbath day, appeared to him sufficient for checking the evil complained of. He further stated, that by those Statutes, every person found guilty of profaning the Sabbath day in any manner whatever, became liable in a pecuniary penalty *toties quoties*, and the minister of every parish, the kirk-session, or the presbytery, or a person named by them, were entitled to prosecute offenders. The writer of the letter proceeded to express his approval of

the Society's procedure, in having—to their high honour, applied to the Presbytery of Edinburgh, and received authority to prosecute before the proper judge, those of their number who still dared to offend. After further dilating at great length upon the sinfulness of such labour, and the severe future punishment in store for those who transgressed, he went on to state impressively how much more honourable it would be, if the practice were voluntarily relinquished.

It seems to have been necessary to secure the interposition of the Kirk-session or its higher court, in order to proceed against Sabbath breakers. But this was already recognised by the Barbers in Glasgow, for, as formerly indicated, they had some years earlier invoked such aid. However, in accordance with the overture of their fellow Craftsmen in Edinburgh, they petitioned the Presbytery of Glasgow, with the result shewn in the following extract from its records:—

“ At Glasgow, the Seventh day of January, One thousand seven hundred and ninety-five years. The Presbytery of Glasgow being this day met and constituted. The Presbytery having read and considered the Petition presented by the Incorporation of Barbers at last meeting, complaining of their servants shaving and dressing on the Lord's day, were unanimously of opinion that the practice complained of, is neither a work of necessity nor mercy, and therefore a gross profanation of the Sabbath, and that every proper measure should be adopted which may tend to correct or prevent the same. The Presbytery therefore highly approve of the concern which the Petitioners have shewn for the sanctification of the Sabbath, and hope they will employ every means in their power for restraining their servants from so profane a practice. And if they shall find it necessary to apply again to the Presbytery upon specific instances of transgression, the Presbytery resolve to give every countenance and support competent

to the Presbytery to give, and the Presbytery grant extracts.”

The Trade appointed a Committee to discover persons guilty of working on Sundays, with instructions to report them to the Presbytery, so as to bring delinquents to punishment. Still the practice was never wholly suppressed, for in 1821, the Lord Provost was memorialised to sanction “the interference of the Police in subduing this vice and profanation of the Lord’s day.” In 1827, the aid of the Police was again desired, the offenders at this time being those who practised the trade as King’s freemen. The Lord Provost and Commissioners gave the necessary order, and the Police were instructed to prevent the practice in future, and to commence doing so upon the following Sunday. The latest instance recorded. occurred in 1834, when at the desire of the Incorporation, the Superintendent of Police undertook “to use every influence to stop the grievance.”

It is evident that at no time was the practice entirely discontinued, although the Incorporation did good work in putting it down to a great extent. The nature of the trade was such, that a constant demand existed for its services, and the opportunities thus offered for earning a little money were taken advantage of by irresponsible persons connected with the trade—and possibly also by a small section of the freemen—who cared more for the things of the world than for the sacredness of the Sabbath.

By the instances above related, it is apparent that the Incorporation used every means available to it to preserve and enforce due observance of the day of rest by those connected with the trade. And its efforts were not confined within its own borders. Taking an interest in the general well-doing of the citizens, its voice was raised upon this, as on other public questions. One example will suffice to shew the Incorporation’s concern in public matters, and the following extract clearly explains its purpose.

12th May 1760. The Trade considering that the Post-master General has ordered the Packet to come into this City upon Sabbath morning, and being informed that the Post Office is kept open that day, and several persons shaking off all Reverence of GOD His Laws touching Sabbath santification, Do from a mistaken notion of promoting their own secular interest, Dare and presume to call at the Post office for Letters and Newspapers, read and consider the same, and make answers to their Letters, which occasions great crowds of People unnecessarily to walk up and down the streets; And the Lord's day is or will be turned in a great measure to a day of Civil business. And judging this not only to be a daring sin, but a very ungrateful return to GOD for the manifold mercies he has conferred on this City, and fearing that if such Profanation of the Lord's day be connived and wink'd at, many other immoralities must inevitably follow, and GOD may be justly provoked to pour out His Righteous Judgement upon the City & its Trade and Business. Do therefore unanimously Testify and Declare their Detestation and abhorrence of the above profanation of the Lord's day, and earnestly obtest and beseech the Deacon Convener of the Trades of Glasgow, with all becoming Reverence and Regard, to apply to the Honourable Lord Provost and Magistrates of Glasgow, that they may take every prudent method their wisdoms shall suggest, for suppressing the profanation of the Lord's day in the above and every other particular. And recommend to the Deacon of the Trade to put an Extract hereof in the hands of the Deacon Convener, and beseech him to execute this request of the Trade. Signed by order and in presence of the Trade by (Signed) ALEX<sup>R</sup> EDWARDS,  
Deacon.

## NOTES AND EXTRACTS FROM RECORDS.

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22nd Sept. 1722. The Surgeons having renounced and surrendered their privilege under the old Letter of Deaconry, the Town Council this day accepted their demission and declared the said Letter to be void and extinct. The same day a new Letter of Deaconry was issued, in favor of the Incorporation of Barbers.

28th Sept. 1722. At the Trades' Hospital. This day conveyed James Mitchell, Trades Baillie, and Matthew Gilmour, Deacon Convener, and the Barbers of Glasgow. The Convener produced a Letter of Deaconry by the Town Council of Glasgow, dated the Twenty second of September instant, erecting the sd Barbers into an Incorporation. Authorizing them to meet this day and place, to chuse one of their number to be their Deacon for the year to come. Alexander Milne was elected Deacon for the ensuing year.

13th June 1723. The Deacon produced a disposition by Alexander Fullerton, Merchant and Pirriewig maker, in favor of the Trade for the use of their poor, conveying to them One hundred and fifty new pirriewigs, whereof Twenty six are Campaign wigs; also a parcel of hair, with his whole work-looms, tools and instruments for the making of pirriewigs. The whole were sold by roup on the following day, and realised One thousand merks.

7th Jany. 1723. The Trade appoints the Deacon and Masters—with five members named—a committee to bring in overtures of what Acts they shall think fit for the benefit of the Trade, against next meeting.

21st Jany. 1724. Paid John Auchencloss, Collector of the Trades' House, the Trade's proportion of the lands of Barrowfield, 1000 Merks.

16th April 1725. The Trade resolve that the Bond granted by the Lairds of Luss & Houstoun be put to execution, unless they pay the same at Whitsunday next.

11th June 1725. A draft of several Acts touching the regulating the Trade was brought in, in terms of the appointment thereanent. The Deacon and others were appointed to lay the same before the Convener's House, for approval.

22nd Sept. 1727. Deacon's Choosing. There voted for Alexander Leggat 22, and for Charles Anderson 22. By the Deacon's casting vote, Alexander Leggat was elected. Protest was made by several members, on the ground that the Deacon had already voted when the roll was called, and both parties appealed to the Deacon Convener's House, for decision.

8th May 1728. Reported that the Deacon Convener's House had found that Alexander Leggat was lawfully elected, and he this day took his place as Deacon of the Trade. Election of the other office-bearers was now proceeded with.

13th June 1728. Ordain the Collector to lend the sum of 1000 merks, to the Lairds of Woodhead, Culcreoch, Tilli-coultry, and Andrew Lees, Merchant in Glasgow, and to take their Bond therefor.

18th June 1728. The Deacon and others appointed to converse with William Douglas, Merchant, anent buying the Laigh Storey of his new tenement in Princes Street, for the Trade's use.

2nd July 1728. The principal Bond granted by the Laird of Woodhead and others to the Trade, for One thousand merks, and the Bond granted by John Zuill, Merchant,

for Three thousand merks, are put into the box, in presence of the Deacon and Masters.

17th Jany. 1729. The Trade convened anent the proposal for installing thirteen poor men in the Convener's House, as pensioners, instead of the six formerly installed, this Trade paying Thirty pounds, instead of what they formerly paid (Twenty pounds Scots) in terms of an Act of the said House. The Trade agreeing with the said Act, recommend to the House, John Neilson and James Taylor, as objects of the House's charity.

21st Augt. 1730. The Trade having heard, seen, and considered report by Committee, anent the purchase of John M'Ala's lands in the Salt Mercate of Glasgow. They by a vote *nemine contradicente*, except one, agree and condescend in the terms thereof, and appoint the Deacon and Collector to receive a disposition to the said John M'Ala's lands. Price £270 Stg.

25th Feby. 1731. Anent the building and keeping up of a house, for keeping and maintaining the Town's poor. The Deacon having represented the same, and the Trade having heard it, they agree to contribute thereto in so far as they can, in proportion to the other Trades.

6th April 1731. The Trade having considered a former Act, dated 25th Feby. last, whereby they agreed to advance towards the maintenance of the poor, in the Charity house proposed and intended to be erected; and the Act of Council yranent being read, they by plurality of votes, agree that they shall pay towards the maintenance of the said poor yearly, the sum of Five pounds Sterling monie. Under the condition, that at the expiration of the first five years, they shall have power to withdraw, add to, or diminish, as the Trade shall see cause.

- 17th Sepr. 1731. The election of Robert Wallace to the office of Deacon, was protested against by several members,

on the ground that he had not a Burgess ticket containing the Guildry, having only a gratis ticket, and appeal was made to the Deacon Convener's House. Upon 25th of same month, the Trade being convened in presence of the Trades' Baillie and Deacon Convener, there was produced an Act and decision of the Convener's House, of date the 18th of September instant—Finding the election of Robert Wallace to be Deacon of this Incorporation, right and legal, and appointing him to be received, and his oath of fidelity to be taken. The Town Council having adhered to the said sentence, the said Robert Wallace accepted of the office, and gave his oath *de fideli* as use is.

27th Sept. 1731. The said day, the Trade in gratuity, consented that Thomas Orr, their Clerk, should be admitted freeman, gratis, for which he rendered them most humble thanks.

24th Jany. 1732. A petition was received from the Barbers in the village of Gorbals, craving that this Incorporation would take them as a pendicle of their Trade, to be incorporated in the said village of Gorbals. It was carried by a great plurality of votes, that agreement should be made betwixt the Barbers in Gorbals, and the Barbers in Glasgow, upon reasonable terms.

24th Feby. 1732. Anent the affair of the agreement between the Trade and the Barbers in Gorbals, the Trade agree to the proposals as marked in papers apart, which are to be inserted in the Book when drawn out in form, and allow the Collector to depurse Twenty five shillings Sterling, towards defraying the charges of that affair.

7th Sept. 1732. An Act of the Convener's House dated 28th August last, was read and ordained to be booked. It stated, that having considered a former Act of the House, dated 18th June 1705, whereby it is statuted and ordained, that no tradesman or craftsman that is not guild brother,

be Deacon Convener, Deacon of Craft, Visitor, Collector, or Master of Craft, or member of the Trades' House, neither give any vote at the election of such office-bearers; they unanimously approve and revive the said Act, and ordain it to take effect in all time coming. And further statute and ordain, that in time coming, no tradesman, though a burgess, unless he be guild brother, shall have any vote in the election of any office bearer in any Trade, or in any other affair of the Trade whatsoever. After inserting the said Act, the freemen were called, and such of them as had Burgess tickets bearing the Guildry, are marked in a roll, to the effect they may have votes and bear office, in terms of the foresaid Act.

Same date. The Trade unanimously agree and enact, that in all time coming, every freeman who shall hereafter be admitted freeman of this Trade shall pay at his admission, over and above what they now pay, Six shillings to the Town officer who waits upon the Trade.

4th Decr. 1732. The Trade empower the Deacon and Masters, to cause make a picture or badge for the Trade, to be set up in the Trades' House.

6th March 1733. Paid William Robertson, Limner, for drawing an emblematical representation or badge of the Trade £23. 8s. 0d. Scots.

7th Decr. 1733. It being put to the vote, if this Trade shall join with the other Trades, to give what they shall hereafter think fit for encouragement to a Chaplain to officiate in the Trades' House, and other public meetings of the Trades. It was carried by plurality of votes in the affirmative.

Same date. Appoint the Collector to pay in the fourth part of the yearly annuity to be paid by this Trade, for support of the Poor's house, as the Trade's first moiety.

24th June 1734. Received an extract of Act by the Trades' House, dated 16th May last, anent elections, to be recorded in the Trade's books. By this Act it was statuted and ordained, that in all time coming, every Deacon or Visitor of each Trade, call and keep his Lammas Court this year, and yearly, sometime in the month of August, warning to be given to the freemen eight days before the Court day. That freemen who do not at that Court pay up the whole quarterly accounts, apprentices' and journeymen's booking monies, then due, shall have no vote in his Trade, nor be capable to be voted upon, to bear office. Also, that all elections of Masters, Collectors, Clerks and Officers, shall be before the first day of November yearly; and that every Collector shall make his yearly account before the said day yearly. Rescinding all Acts formerly made, in so far only as they are inconsistent herewith.

24th Sept. 1736. The Trade statute and ordain, that in all time coming, the Deacon bear office for one year only and no longer, notwithstanding any former use and practice to the contrair.

28th July 1737. Agreed to join with the Convener's House and Trades, to purchase these parts of the lands of Stobcross exposed at public sale, and to contribute One thousand merks. (*This purchase was not made.*)

15th Novr. 1738. Agreed to pay Five pounds Sterling to the Town's Hospital, from Martinmas last to Martinmas next, at the ordinary terms of payment.

23rd Sept. 1740. Upon an Act of the Town Council, agreeing to a motion made for keeping down the Meal mercats of Glasgow, and serving the poor; the Trade agree to concur with the Town Council, Merchants' and Trades' Houses, and General Session, in the purchase of Ten thousand bolls of Meal, to be sold to the poor of the City at cost price.

27th Feby. 1741. Considering the grievances complained of by many members of the Trade, in the great dearth of flour and grain, and that they are greatly imposed upon by the Baxters in buying flour, the Deacon and Masters are of opinion that it would be conducive to the benefit and interest of the Trade, that a quantity of flour and grain be bought up.

2nd June 1741. The Trade empowered the Deacon and a committee, to purchase a parcel of flour, or wheat, or meal, not exceeding £60 Sterling, for sale and disposal as they shall think proper, for the good of the Trade.

25th Sepr. 1741. The Collector's accounts—hitherto stated in Scots money—are from this date kept in Sterling money.

1st Decr. 1743. The Trade, having heard read the draft of an Act or Seal of Cause, to be granted by the Magistrates and Town Council to the Town's Hospital. They by plurality of votes refused to comply with the said Act, and resolved to continue their moiety to the Hospital, as formerly. The proposed Act provided that the Directors of the Hospital should be erected into a Society or Incorporation, with power to impose on the several Societies of the City—which were originally concerned in erecting the said Hospital—the several sums which they have been in use to pay, and that in all time coming.

2nd Feby. 1744. Empowered the Collector to pay to the Town's Hospital £5 Sterling, as the Trade's moiety from Lammas 1742 to Lammas 1743.

3rd Octr. 1745. The Trade enacted, that in all time coming, the Collector shall have a vote in all affairs that shall come under the Deacon and Masters.

23rd Jany. 1747. Authorised the Deacon and Collector to go to Port Glasgow, and inspect the lands in Newark

wadsett to the Trade, by two members now deceased, and to receive the Factor's account.

2nd Octr. 1750. The Trade, understanding that although it has been a custom beyond the memory of any of the members now living, that the journeymen, servants, and apprentices to the freemen of the Trade, have been in use to work from six in the morning till nine at night, without any complaint. Of late, several of their journeymen had combined and engaged themselves to one another, that they will not work to their masters, or any others in the city, longer than from six in the morning till eight at night, in violation of their engagements, and contrary to the foresaid custom. And the Trade, considering that shortening the time of the servants' work, must of necessity raise the price of the work to the lieges; and having just reason to fear that their servants, instead of employing their hours at night to good and valuable purposes, would squander the same in vagueing on the streets, or in tipping and drinking, and for other reasons stated. The Trade statutes and enacts, that all masters shall keep their journeymen and servants employed, at and about their work, from six in the morning till nine at night. Any master convicted of acting contrary thereto, shall be incapable of holding any office in the Trade, or of voting in any election, for the space of seven years after such conviction, and shall forfeit Ten pounds Scots. They heartily and earnestly recommend every member to watch over the behaviour and morals of their servants. Nothing in this Act, shall hinder any master from allowing any of his servants an hour at night, for improving in useful learning, or on some special occasion to allow them off their work, earlier than nine o'clock.

27th Novr. 1750. The Trade statute and enact, that in all time coming, the late Deacon is always to be a Master extraordinary, *ex officio*.

Same date. The Trade agree, for the encouragement of

journeymen to come to town, that they shall be free from paying any dues to the Trade, excepting Clerk's and Officer's dues, and ordain the Collector to advertise the above in the Glasgow and Edinburgh newspapers. (*This Act was rescinded in 1752.*)

20th Augt. 1752. Considering how much the poor had suffered by the late scarcity and dearth of meal, agreed to join the Trades' House and other Incorporations, in contracting for 2000 bolls of meal yearly, for a number of years, for providing the poor of the Trades, and to share the profit and loss. The Barbers' proportion was stated to be 50 bolls, but they agreed that their share be 100 bolls.

15th March 1754. To provide for an increase in the number of poor in the Town's Hospital, agreed to join the Trades' House and other Incorporations, in an increased contribution of £50.

19th Novr. 1754. The Trades' House, having by an Act of this date proposed to build a Hall and rooms, for its own and the Trades' use, agreed to join in the scheme and to bear proportion of cost. (*The Hall was not built at this time.*)

Same date. The Trades' House gave a decision in the appeal of six members of the Incorporation—who were also Masters — against the Deacon's appointment of a Master, in place of one who had refused office. They found the election had been regularly proceeded with, and that the six appellants have been guilty of a misdemeanour in their office, and of a high indignity against their Deacon, by refusing to act in its business in the interim. The House therefore set aside their right to sit as Masters, or to vote or be voted upon, in any election or affair of the Trade for the space of five years.

28th Octr. 1756. The Trade enact, that in all time coming, no person shall be capable of being elected Deacon,

unless he has of before, either officiated as Deacon or Collector, for the space of a year at least.

7th Decr. 1756. Upon fear of a great scarcity of grain throughout the land, the Trade resolved to concur with the Trades' House and the other Incorporations, in the purchase of 4000 bolls of meal in some parts of Scotland where it can be got cheapest; also from 500 to 1000 bolls of oats at Dantzick, if the same can be got at 13/6 stg. per boll delivered on the Clyde; for use of the Trades of Glasgow. The Incorporation's share to be 200 bolls of meal, if the same can be got at £8. 4s. 0d. Scots per boll, delivered in Glasgow.

23rd Octr. 1760. The Trade enact and statute, that in all time coming, every person who is Master of the Trade shall be capable of being elected Deacon, whether he has officiated as Collector or not, notwithstanding any Act of the Trade in the contrair.

18th Sept. 1761. Deacon's Choosing Meeting, held in presence of the Deacon Convener. Six applicants appeared, accompanied by their procurator, and claimed to be entered as members before the election of Deacon was proceeded with, they being sons or sons in law of freemen. They laid on the table their Burgess tickets, paid in severally to the Collector, their freedom fines and other dues, offered to give their oaths *de fidei*, and craved instant admission as freemen. A meeting of Master Court had been held on the previous evening, to admit entrants who had a title, and it was notified that no person would be admitted on the election day. Upon the election of Deacon being proceeded with, there voted for John Murdoch 36, and for William Cassells 35. The applicants tendered their votes for the latter, who thereupon claimed to be elected. Which being refused, appeal was made to the Trades' House, upon the ground that it had been the immemorial custom of the Incorporation of Barbers, to enter freemen upon the day of election.

1st Octr. 1761. An Act of the Trades' House was produced, finding that the said six applicants were freemen of the Incorporation of Barbers, and entitled to vote in the election of Deacon. Ordaining the Trade to meet this day and record their admission; also to receive the said William Cassells as Deacon, and administer to him the oath *de fidei administratione*. All which was done.

12th April 1762. The Incorporation, being credibly informed that the Magistrates and Town Council have resolved to raise and pursue a declarator of their being sole patrons of the City Churches, contrary to a model settled and fixed in the year 1721, resolved to concur with the General Session in opposing the said declarator.

27th Sepr. 1764. The Trade statute and enact that Duncan Niven, Bailie, a member of the Trade, and any member who shall be Bailie or Deacon Convener, in time coming, shall be an extraordinary Master to the Trade, in all time coming.

Deacon Duncan Niven was a well-known citizen. He entered the Incorporation upon the completion of his apprenticeship in 1739, his father being the Collector for that year. He took an active and leading part in all the business of the Trade, and of the City generally. He was chosen Deacon of the Incorporation in 1747, 1755, and 1758, Deacon Convener in 1761-62 and 1777-78, Trades' Bailie in 1763 and 1775, and Preses of the Glasgow Highland Society in 1765. His Barber's shop in Bell's Wynd was a well-known and much-frequented meeting place.

It is related of him in "Glasghu Facies, 1836," that he was with the Trades' Battalion at the Battle of Falkirk in 1746, and for his gallant and heroic behaviour, he was in the next year, 1747, chosen Deacon of the Barbers. Also, as representing the Trades' House, he went to London with the Lord

Provost in 1778, and made a tender to His Majesty, of raising the Glasgow—afterwards the 83rd—Regiment, to take part in the American War. This last incident is evidently the foundation of a mythical, after-dinner story, which is told in Mackenzie's "Reminiscences of Glasgow." It relates the supposed adventure in London of a Deacon of the Barbers, a weaver, and a Gallowgate grocer, of a period about thirty years later.

30th Dec. 1765. The Trades' House having concurred with the Town Council and Merchants' House, to purchase meal and grain for the use of the inhabitants in this time of scarcity, the Trade approved of the Act, and agreed to sustain a share of any loss incurred, viz.: a proportional share of nine-twelfth parts of one-fourth of such loss.

13th Oct. 1766. There was taken out of the box, a Disposition of the Deacon Convener's House, in favor of the Surgeons and Barbers, of a share of the great tenement of land at the Cross, commonly called the Trades' Land, effeiring to One thousand Merks Scots. The said Disposition to be delivered to the Deacon Convener, in order to complete the sale of the said land. The Incorporation's share realised £54. 5s. 10½d. paid in 1769, and a Bond by the Convener's House for £48. 10s. 10½d. which was paid up in 1773. The property was sold to James M'Lehose, Maltman.

13th June 1768. Anent a method proposed for reducing the price of coal to the inhabitants of the City, in terms of an Act of the Trades' House; the Incorporation subscribed £40 stg., and authorised the Deacon Convener to concur with the Magistrates, Dean of Guild, and the Preceptor of Hutchesons' Hospital, towards making search for coal in certain grounds mentioned, setting down pits or shafts, and erecting a proper fire-engine for working the said coal.

2nd Feby. 1770. Agreed to subscribe £100 stg. towards

making a Canal from the Monkland "Coaleries"—for which a Bill is to be applied for in Parliament—being a proper means for supplying the inhabitants with Coal, at a lower price than at present is paid.

5th March 1770. Rescinded the foregoing resolution, disapproving of the proposed Bill, as neither the quantity of Coal to be brought to Glasgow, nor the price thereof, are condescended on.

4th May 1772. Ordained the Collector to pay Two pounds Sterling, towards the rebuilding of a bridge over the Molendinar Burn, as our full proportion. According to plan approved by the Magistrates.

2nd Novr. 1772. The Trade's box being found very frail and useless, resolve that a new box be made with all expedition.

Same date. The Deacon and Masters considering that by the late as well as present floods on the Burn Molendinar, the tenants possessing the laigh houses in the Incorporation's property next to the said Burn, have been much hurt by their houses being overflowed; therefore agree to join with the other proprietors of ground in the neighbourhood in the same situation, for building a breast and raising the laigh ground next to the Burn, to prevent such flooding in time coming.

22nd March 1773. A new box was produced, and there were lodged in it from the old box, the Title deeds, Bonds, Books, and other writings, belonging to the Incorporation. The key of the upper part of the box was retained by the Deacon for his own use, the key of the inner box was handed to the Collector, and a key to each of the two box-masters. The old box was put in the garret of the Trade's land, and its keys put into the new box.

*The new box referred to is the present "Deacon's box," but the books and documents have been placed in custody of the Clerk.*

30th May 1773. There was produced an account showing the loss sustained by the Incorporation, on meal and grain brought by the Convener's House in 1766 and 1767 for use of the inhabitants. The amount due by the Incorporation was £10. 11s. 4d. which was ordered to be paid.

19th July 1773. The Incorporation was interdicted by the Magistrates, against re-roofing with thatch, one of their houses in the Salt Market. By an Act of the Town Council, "when any person uncovered an old thatched house fronting the fore street, he was obliged to cover the such house with slate." As the result of an interview with one of the Bailies, they were allowed to cover the said roof with pantyle.

1st May 1777. A letter was received from Sir John Stewart of Castlemilk, craving the Incorporation to pay to him such a sum as they thought proper, towards making up the deficiency of the money for building a bridge over the Clyde, betwixt the lands of Shawfield and Barrowfield—Rutherglen Bridge. The Master Court decided that the Incorporation had nothing to do with the building of said bridge.

5th Jany. 1778. Considered a recommendation of the Deacon Convener—Duncan Niven formerly referred to—to join the other Incorporations in Subscribing a Sum to defray the expense of raising a Battalion of men in the City of Glasgow, for His Majesty's service. The Master Court agreed to lay the same before the Trade, and at a meeting held on the following day, the Trade voted One hundred pounds Sterling to be paid from their funds, for such purpose.

21st Decr. 1778. The Deacon and Masters considering the alarming circumstances with which the minds of this country are roused, fearing that the Act of Parliament as to the people professing the Roman Catholic Religion may

be extended in the ensuing session of Parliament over Scotland, as it has been of late tolerated over England. Agreed to lay this matter before the Trade.

22nd Decr. 1778. The Trade authorise the Deacon to join with the other Deacons of the Trades, in such schemes as shall be thought prudent and lawful, to oppose the repeal of the Statute laws now in force against Popery, over that part of Great Britain called Scotland. And that by petition to His Majesty, or by way of remonstrance to both or either of the Houses of Parliament. The expenses to be paid out of the Trade's fund.

29th Novr. 1779. The Collector was ordained to receive the Trade's old box into his own custody, and carefully keep the same. The said box to be delivered from Collector to Collector in all time coming, for preservation.

*This box has been so carefully preserved, that its ultimate destination is unknown.*

15th Augt. 1780. It was proposed by the Deacon and Masters, that when a Deacon is chosen at the ensuing Election, and in all time coming, he should pay One guinea and a half, and the Collector should pay Half a guinea, in place of being put to the expense of a breakfast. And that the foresaid sums be laid out and expended for a dinner to the Deacon, Collector, Masters, and such of the members as are pleased to attend. The said dinner to be ready at three o'clock afternoon, or as soon thereafter as convenient. This proposal to be laid before the Trade, for their approbation.

17th Augt. 1780. Lammas Court. The foregoing proposal being considered by the Trade, they approve thereof, and ordain the same to be observed in all time coming.

17th Octr. 1780. Agreed that any member refusing to accept office after being elected thereto, should be fined as follows: Deacon, £3. Collector, £2. Master, £1.

*Confirmed by Trade's House, 13th Augt. 1781.*

12th April 1781. Members who have served as office-bearers for six years, shall not be liable to above fines.

26th Decr. 1780. Considering the number of the poor of the Incorporation, and their necessitous circumstances, and that fund sufficient for such ought to be provided. The Trade enact and ordain, that the entry money or freedom fine of a stranger, shall for the future be Twelve pounds Sterling, besides Clerk's and Officer's dues.

*The former freedom fine was £100 Scots or £8. 6s. 8d. Stg. The new rate was confirmed by the Trades' House on 13th August 1781.*

The same day, the Trade ordained that for the future, the Deacon for the time shall be allowed Six pounds stg. for his precepts to the poor, in place of Four pounds formerly given.

27th Feby. 1781. Walter M'Indoe was admitted a free-man, being the first to pay the increased entry money. He then made complaint before the Magistrates for repetition of £3. 13s. 4d. on the ground that the advanced rate had not been confirmed by the Trades' House, nor Magistrates. He appeared before the Deacon and Masters on 28th May, and stated that he had been earnestly solicited to present his petition, but he now expressed sorrow for the trouble he had given, and ratified and approved of the Barber Trade raising the freedom fine to its present rate.

30th May 1783. The Magistrates and Council of Glasgow by an Act dated 12th April last, declare that they "Have a right to dispose of the lands of Ramshorn and Meadowflat, and some ground at the head of the New Green lately purchased, without laying restriction of any sort upon the purchasers. And in general, to dispose of the whole of the City's property to the best advantage for the public good, without following the directions of any community whatever." All which being considered by the Incorporation,

they agree to concur with Royal Burrows and other Incorporations, bodies of men, and Societies, who have set on foot or may set on foot, any scheme or schemes for an application to Parliament, for a reform in the Sett of the Royal Burrows in Scotland, and also for a reform in the election of Representatives in Parliament for Scotland.

The Trade appoint the Deacon to return their thanks to the Deacon Convener and four of the members of Council, for their spirited behaviour in protesting against the Magistrates and Council of Glasgow, for making the Act before mentioned. And they appoint a committee to meet with other bodies, for the foregoing purpose.

21st Augt. 1783. Lammas Court. The Trade find that apprentices under Kirk Session indentures, cannot be lawfully entered, until the regular fees for the maintenance of the poor be paid.

*Apprentices under Mortifications, and certain other charities, were booked free, but paid Clerk's and Officer's dues.*

18th Sepr. 1783. A petition was presented to the Master Court, signed by twenty members and upwards, setting forth that no member should be elected Deacon in time coming, until he first should serve as Collector.

25th Sepr. 1783. The above proposal was approved of by the Trade, who ordained the same to be laid before the Convener's House, and passed into a law.

*Confirmed by the Trades' House on 20th Augt. 1784.*

10th Feby. 1784. Agreed to join the Trades' House and the other Incorporations, in an address to His Majesty on the late change of his Ministry.

20th March 1784. Approved of a scheme for reform of the Royal Burghs in general, and the Burgh of Glasgow in particular, on a plan which had been laid before a committee appointed to consider same. Ordained the Deacon to lay

the same before the other Incorporations. The plan of reform is of the tenor following:—

Private thoughts on the intended reform in the Sett of the Burgh, and in being more equally represented in Parliament. Previous to which, it is necessary to ask for what end is a reform demanded, and what is the reform now required. Then the word reform signifies that some evil has been done and committed, either to private individuals or to the publick community at large, which abuse from the following thoughts is to be remedied and amended or made better, which is the reform required. I answer, that it is to give the citizens an equal share in managing the publick concerns in the City, and in the Parliament, and to banish all absolute and tyrannical management in the City, which has been very long, and is at present, much complained of. I return to the first. By the present Sett of the Burgh, made 15th April 1704, the Council is elected by the present and two last years' Magistrates, ordinarily eleven, by which six are the majority; and of these eleven, there is only three Tradesmen can be proportion to the Magistrates, who have eight votes. The majority of six electors has managed it so since the year 1740, that they chose one another to the office, and to be Councillors. They also take care when the Council is filled up at Michaelmas, to choose a committee of seven or eight for their weekly committee through the year, and in this committee care is taken that there is seldom or never a Tradesman admitted, but by chance a Convener or Trades' Baillie. This committee is ordinarily composed of three Merchants to one Tradesman. They act and do just as they please, and whatever they do, is for the most part carried when it is brought into Council; as the committee have a voice in the Council, they continually carry it, which is now become absolute government of the City. And as absolute government always terminates in tyranny for ages past, so has it been the case, and is so at this present time in the City.

The Magistrates and Council call themselves the town of Glasgow. They sell and dispose of the publick funds. They sign bonds, and contract enormous debts, all in the name of the town of Glasgow. And at the same time, not a single inhabitant is consulted, and all done by a direct Junto, by those who have the management, six in number, who has had, and still keeps, and always will keep it unless prevented. Such conduct as it stands at present, is most absurd to the greatest degree, and a direct burlesque on the inhabitants. To enumerate the evils, would swell this proposal beyond what is necessary, let it therefore suffice to mention a few.

Previous to the present Sett, and not to go beyond the memory of members yet alive, say in the year 1724, when Mr. Tran the Town's Treasurer for the said year gave in his accompts, there was in his hands a sum of no less than Ten thousand pounds Scots, besides all these Common Goods. Since which period, that money is gone, the whole lands in the Provan is gone, the whole of Barrowfield is gone, as also the superiority of the Calton. They have also sold the Muir Coall, which at all events ought to have been reserved for the inhabitants. But pray what has become of all this money, or was the inhabitants consulted in the matter, as they ought to have been. No, instead of which, it is believed and not without good reason, that it has been most extravagantly embezzled, and as this it would appear was not sufficient for their proposal, they have contracted debts to the amount of Sixty to Seventy thousand pounds Sterling. When these amongst other things is only considered, it is time for the Citizens to appear for their own safety. Namely, to have a reform, and to have this absolute and tyrannical management banished from amongst us, which is now become hurtful, hateful, and noxious to the citizens.

But with respect to the reform itself: I think it would be necessary to lay before us, such a form of government as has advanced and raised other Cities and States to wealth

and grandeur. Now for example let us view the conduct of the noble Romans, and let us imitate them on their rise. Romulus, the founder of Rome, and first King of the people, divided the people into three classes, which consisted of Six hundred. The first class was the Patricians of the first rank and order. The next was the Knights of the second order, and the third were the Plebeians or commonality. And this form of government lasted from Romulus' time, to Augustus Cæsar, 750 years, in which time they rose from a parcell of vagabonds, to be Mistress of the World, having by their good and wholesome laws, overcome both the Persian and Macedonian Empires. Until Julius Cæsar's time, that arbitrary government which always produces tyranny was introduced, from which time the rights and priviledges of the people were insulted, and they fell much faster than they rose. Let us try to set them or some such like before us for an example to walk by, and admit freedom and liberty to be the word.

To which purpose let this City be under the management of

- The Town Council
- 2nd. The Merchants' Company, and
- 3rd. The Trades.

Say the Town Council to consist of thirty-six ordinary members, and the Dean of Guild with the Convener extraordinary, abolishing the Master of Works and Treasurer. And these thirty-six to be an equal number of Merchants and Tradesmen, that is to be eighteen of each denomination, out of which thirty six the Lord Provost shall be elected by the Council, as seems meet to them; as also two Baillies from amongst the Merchant Councillors, and likewise two Baillies from amongst the Trades' Councillors. The Gorbail and Water Baillie to be elected out of these thirty six, and the Merchants and Tradesmen to be year about, in the said office. The time of election to be

the first Wednesday after Michaelmas, as usual, and the Council to be filled up the week following as formerly, in the following manner Six Merchants and Six Tradesmen eldest on the roll, to go out annually and not to return for three years. The like number to be elected by the Merchants' and Trades' Companies. Besides, the Merchant Company to elect their own Dean, and as soon as he is elected, he shall that moment be sent to, and become, a constituent member of the Town Council so long as they are in office, and for one year after that they go out of office. With respect to the Trades' House and mode of election, say that a number is ascertained by law, it must stand to be in number not to exceed 57. But then, as the whole Incorporations elect their own Deacon, Collector, and their own Masters, they ought also to have a vote in the Trades' House by choosing their own representative, or otherwise it cannot be said that the Trades are fairly represented. In this case, the Trades would have the fairest chance to have the best men. Thus settled, the first year the Incorporations shall each elect one out of their own number for a Councillor, and the Trades' House to add four more out of their number, to make up the eighteen Trades' Councillors. But in all time hereafter that the fourteen Trades shall elect one of their number, and that these fourteen shall be presented to the Trades' House, of which fourteen men the Trades' House shall elect six annually to fill up the Council. With respect to the Merchant Company, their present constituent number is thirty six, and the three Merchant magistrates make in all thirty nine. As to their reform, they will readily have some mode of their own, to whom we will leave it at present. With respect to the Dean of Guild Court, that is the only equitable regulation about the old Sett, as it is made up of equal numbers of Tradesmen and Merchants, therefore I am satisfied that it should stand as it is now.

With respect to your being represented in Parliament, at

present you are not; and although it is a pity that this place has not a member of its own, or that they should be tied down with other three trifling Burghs,\* which is a deadweight on this place. Therefore, in order to remedy that as far as possible, to cut them out, as by the Treaty of Union it cannot be otherwise devised. Say then that every one in the four Burghs, that is in the first place Burgess and Guild brother, and who is possessed of Ten pound Sterling of yearly rent, and is enrolled in the Stent books for that, shall have a voice in electing the representative. And to prevent disputes, every elector shall be enrolled in the Stent books twelve months prior to the election, and upon producing the Collector's receipt, he shall be booked as one elector, and not otherwise.

\* Rutherglen, Renfrew, and Dumbarton.

1st Novr. 1785. The members are of opinion that the Incorporation ought not to build, but to buy any subject within the City that shall be most beneficial to the Incorporation, and appoint a committee to look out for such.

21st Feby. 1787. Anent reform of the Sett of the Burgh, it was agreed that such reform was necessary in Glasgow, and the Incorporation resolved to concur with the Trades' House accordingly.

23rd Augt. 1787. The Incorporation, taking into consideration the laudable design of building ane Infirmary within the City of Glasgow, agree to pay the sum of Sixty pounds Sterling towards defraying the expense of said Infirmary.

*Said sum of £60 was paid on 21st August 1792.*

*The Royal Infirmary was opened in 1794.*

*This payment secured for the Incorporation, the right to recommend two patients annually; being £10 more than the donation of £50 required for that right.*

*See extract dated 23rd July 1863.*

21st Jany. 1788. Paid proportion of expense incurred

by the Trades' House, anent reform of the Sett of the Burgh.

13th April 1789. Considered a Bill to be promoted by the City, of the following tenor:—"Heads of a Bill for extending the Royalty of the City of Glasgow over certain adjoining lands, for paving, lighting and cleansing the streets, for regulating the police of the said City, for giving certain powers to the Magistrates of Glasgow, and for other purposes." The Trade are unanimously of opinion, that the said Bill ought to be opposed passing into a law, in respect that it is illegal and oppressive, and they ordain the Deacon and Collector and their successors in office, to pay out of the funds the Trade's proportional part of expenses incurred by the Trades' House, in opposing the Bill. The Trade agreed to advertise in the newspapers, their opinion relative to this Bill.

25th Augt. 1789. The Incorporation of Barbers in Glasgow, considering the great rise in house rents, and the dearness of provisions and others attending housekeeping, are under an absolute necessity to raise their prices. And they hope their customers will at once see the utility thereof.

18th Decr. 1789. The Police Bill with the amendments made thereon by the Magistrates, being laid before the Masters, they are of opinion that the said Bill is tyrannical and oppressive, and ought to be rejected, and they ordain the Deacon to oppose the same in the Trades' House.

20th Jany. 1790. The Masters agree to join with the Magistrates and Town Council, Convener's House, Chamber of Commerce, and other corporations and communities in Glasgow, to oppose the Corn Bill now depending in Parliament.

1st March 1790. The proposed Police Bill was considered by the Trade. They reject the Bill *in toto*, and recommend the committee after named, to join with the Committees of

the Trades' House and the other Incorporations in Glasgow, and Citizens and other Societies, to oppose the said Bill. And they agree to pay £20 Sterling, towards defraying the expense of opposing.

13th May 1790. The Deacon is authorised to sign a petition, in name of the Incorporation, to the House of Commons or Peers, anent the Corn Bill. Praying that this country be put on the same footing as England, anent the importation of Grain.

28th Decr. 1790. An applicant was refused admission as a freeman, having served part of his time with Walter Pinkerton in Anderston, who lives without the Royalty.

1st Feby. 1791. Considered an extract Act of the Trades' House dated 10th January last. Setting forth that it would be beneficial and advantageous to the Incorporation, that no person to be entered a freeman, should be capable to vote in the affairs of the Incorporation directly or indirectly, or to be voted on to bear any office in the Trade, till such member shall stand year and day on the qualified roll, after being admitted a freeman. The Trade approve thereof, and ordain the Deacon and Collector, or their successors in office, to apply to the Trades' House, to have the same passed into a law to be observed in all time coming.

Same date. Approved of the resolutions of the Trades' House, Magistrates, Chamber of Commerce, and of the noblemen and gentlemen of the County of Lanark, for opposing the Corn Bill. And concur in the most vigorous constitutional measures for opposing the said Bill, which it appears to them would be highly detrimental, if not entirely ruinous, to the commerce and manufactures of this country.

29th July 1791. Received an extract Act of the Trades' House, bearing that there was produced to the House, a

petition dated 4th April last, by the Deacon and Collector of the Barbers.

“Which being read to, and considered by the House, they granted and hereby grant the desire thereof, and accordingly found and hereby find, that no person entered or to be entered as a freeman of the said Incorporation of Barbers in Glasgow, from and after the tenth day of January Seventeen hundred and ninety one years, shall be capable to vote in any of the affairs of said Incorporation, or be voted on to bear any office in the Trade, till such member shall stand year and day upon the qualified roll, after being admitted a freeman of the said Incorporation.”

29th Augt. 1791. Considered a petition of the Dyers and Bonnetmakers, and it was carried by a majority, that the said Incorporation shall pay the sum of Sixty pounds Sterling, in place of the Forty pounds offered in their petition, for their old man being admitted to the privileges of the Trades' House. And if they do not incline to pay this sum, the Incorporation are unanimously of opinion that they ought only to have one old man admitted at Four pounds yearly.

17th Octr. 1791. The Deacon produced a letter addressed to him by Mr. John Wilson, Teacher of the Grammar School in Glasgow, offering to teach gratis during the course, any boy belonging to, and recommended by the Incorporation. The officer was appointed to intimate said offer to the members, and the Deacon was authorised to subscribe a letter returning thanks to Mr. Wilson.

20th Feby. 1792. Which day the Incorporation unanimously agree to petition Parliament for the abolition of the African Slave trade, and to advertise the same in the “Advertiser” and “Mercury” newspapers.

19th March 1792. Having considered the sketch of the new intended Police Bill laid before and read to the meet-

ing, they are of opinion that a Police Bill is absolutely necessary for the government of the City. But they desire to see a Copy of the proposed Bill in full, before giving any opinion on same.

1st June 1792. The said Bill was considered, and certain resolutions by the Trades' House and Committee approved of. They included the following.

Tradesmen setting up to exercise their trades within the new extended Royalty, shall be obliged to enter a Burgess of the City, and a freeman of such Incorporation.

That the right of Patronage of any new Church or Churches that shall be built and erected within the limits of the new extended Royalty. In place of the right of Patronage being vested in the Magistrates and Town Council, it shall be vested in the heads of families within such new erected Parish.

13th Decr. 1792. An extract Act of the Trades' House dated tenth December instant, was read and considered. It contained certain resolutions respecting various wicked and seditious writings published and dispersed through the City, having a manifest tendency to excite and introduce a spirit of tumult and disorder, to the subversion of that peace and propriety which at present so happily prevail. The Trade agreed to adopt and support the said resolutions, and accordingly they "Declare that they will be faithfull to our Sovereign Lord the King, and to the two Houses of Parliament as by Law established, and that they pledge their Lives and fortunes in support and for the defence of the Constitution of these Kingdoms. Secondly, that as subjects possessing the most valuable priviledges under our present happy Government, they will personally exert themselves by every possible means, to assist the Magistrates in suppressing all unlawfull and seditious assemblies within the City, and in bringing to justice every disturber of the public peace."

A committee was appointed to abridge the resolutions, and insert them in all the Glasgow Newspapers.

16th Jany. 1794. Petition presented from the managers of the Sunday Schools in Glasgow, craving aid from the Incorporation for the maintenance of the said Schools. It was agreed to subscribe a sum for that purpose.

18th Feby. 1794. Produced to the meeting an extract Act of the Town Council, confirming certain new Acts and Regulations of the Barber trade, dated 15th January last. It was agreed that the Deacon and Collector should treat the Convener and late Trades' Baillie, along with the Deacon and Masters, with a dinner and drink, for their forwarding the Acts through the Town Council.

22nd August 1796. James Barton, one of the Freemen, who keeps shop on the South side of George's Street, (which is not within the Royalty) Represented that he had been kept off the Roll of the Freemen, so as not to have a chance of being elected into office for last year, although he practises both in his shop and within the Burgh. And having moved that he as well as any other Freemen who may have their residence in the New town of Glasgow, or in Anderston, Grahamston, Gorbals, or Calton, and who practise within the Burgh, should all have the same privilege of the other Freemen, and be entitled to be elected into office. And he being seconded by James Nimmo from Calton, and Walter Pinkerton from Anderston, and a vote having been put whether his motion should be sustained, and the Freemen entitled to same privileges, they paying the same fees with the other Freemen. It was carried by a great majority to sustain the motion, and admit them into the same privileges with the other Freemen. And the Incorporation therefore sustain and admit accordingly.

*In the following year the said James Barton was elected Collector, and he was made Deacon in 1803.*

5th June 1798. The Deacon laid before the meeting, an

extract from the Trades' House anent raising a Trades' Battalion of Royal Glasgow Volunteers, and a committee was appointed to get subscriptions.

20th Sept. 1798. Collector James Barton presented a Bell to the Incorporation, bearing the motto "Unity and Order." The Trade receive the same, and order it to be used at their convivial meetings, for the preservation of good order.

*This Bell is still used at the Incorporation Dinners.*

26th Novr. 1799. As recommended to the Trades by the Town Council, the Incorporation agreed to pay or advance £100 Sterling to secure a sufficient supply of meal, corn, and other provisions, to avert the calamities which might arise in the City, from a scarcity of those necessaries of life.

28th Feby. 1800. A copy of intended Police Bill for the City was considered, and the members were unanimously of opinion that it should not be passed into a law. The following were some of the objections stated.

**FOOT PAVEMENTS** to be made and supported by proprietors. Considered this expense should be laid upon the proprietors of back lands as well as front tenements.

That the clause anent cleaning foot pavements was unjust, and that this expense should be defrayed from the common fund.

**SEDAN CHAIRS.** This clause should be rejected, and Sedan Chairs should be at all times carried on the public street, not on the foot pavement.

**STALLS.** Should be allowed on the Streets on Mercate days and Fair days, as formerly and at present.

**ASSESSMENT.** Would be oppressive, and far exceed the amount required for carrying on the Police, in a proper and regular manner.

**COMMISSIONERS.** Suggest that Commissioners of the several Wards, should be elected by the possessors of houses exceeding £10 yearly value.

**BYE LAWS.** That none should be enacted without the consent of the three bodies, the Magistrates and Council, Dean of Guild and Trades' Houses.

24th March 1800. Appointed a Committee to co-operate with the other objectors, in opposing the Bill. The subject to be advertised in the "Courier" and "Advertiser," Glasgow newspapers.

2nd Octr. 1801. Anent the regulation made on 29th July 1791, that members must be year and day entered, before being placed on qualified roll, it was agreed to join the other Incorporations in applying to the Magistrates, to get this confirmed.

24th Feby. 1802. The Deacon produced Acts of the Trades' House and of the Town Council, confirming the foregoing.

14th April 1803. Upon a resolution of the Magistrates to levy a tax of nine pence per pound on house rents, to defray the loss sustained in supplying provisions during the scarcity in 1799, the Trade agreed to oppose this measure.

22nd April 1803. Anent a Bill to be laid before Parliament, for imposing said tax; the Trade agree to oppose it, and to double the Quarter accounts now exigible, to defray the expense of opposition.

2nd Augt. 1803. On a proposal of the Trades' House to raise a Battalion of Six hundred men to be termed Craftsmen, consisting of the Trades' Battalion of Glasgow Volunteers. The Trade approve thereof, and suggest the propriety of increasing the number of men from Six hundred to even Six thousand from the Trades of Glasgow, if necessary. And further, that the services of this or any other Incorporation, in the present emergency, should not be confined to any particular spot, but offered in such parts of the United Kingdom of Great Britain as may be required.

13th Sepr. 1803. The Trade agreed to subscribe £40. for the above purpose.

4th March 1805. Agreed to petition Parliament for a repeal of the Corn Bill, and to advertise such intention, in the "Courier," "Herald," and "Advertiser."

15th April 1807. Appointed a Committee to superintend and direct the prosecution of the objections made by the Trade, to the Police Bill for Glasgow now pending in Parliament. Empowered the Deacon to consult and join with the other Deacons of Incorporations, to oppose the Road money Bill.

30th April 1807. Agreed to co-operate with the Trades' House in addressing the House of Peers, or to petition separately if need be; relative to the Bill pending in Parliament, for introducing Trial by Jury in certain civil causes.

23rd Octr. 1809. Paid to the poor of the Incorporation, "a small extra allowance to aid them in celebrating the accession of His Majesty to the fiftieth year of his reign, being a Jubilee."

31st May 1813. Taking under consideration the great advance to be made by the proprietors of the Glasgow and Anderston Water Works, for the supply of water to the inhabitants; consider the said advance to be extravagant in the extreme, particularly upon the lower classes of the community possessing houses at low rents. Therefore the meeting, so far as they are interested, agree to discontinue taking said water.

Also resolved, that the Incorporation recommend to the Magistrates and Council, to give directions for putting the public wells into proper repair, and opening new ones if such shall be found necessary. So as to afford a sufficient supply of water, for the use of the inhabitants.

14th Octr. 1813. Considered resolution of the Trades'

House, finding "That any attempt by the Magistrates of Glasgow to apply to Parliament for liberty to erect new Churches, and for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the same, imposing a tax on the spirituous liquors consumed within the City, or on the rental within the Burgh, is highly impolitic and altogether unnecessary. And if persisted in, that this meeting will by every legal and constitutional means oppose the same from being carried into a law."

The Trade agreed to oppose such a Bill *in toto*, and to contribute towards the expense of opposition.

8th April 1814. Observing that it is intended to bring into Parliament a Bill, for regulating the prices at which Grain may be imported into this country, founded upon a Report of a Select Committee of the House of Commons. Resolved unanimously,

FIRST. That under any circumstances, to prevent the necessaries of life being imported into a country, is obviously impolitic and unjust.

SECOND. That the obstruction of importation, especially of any of the principal articles of subsistence of the labouring classes of society, must heighten the prices of these commodities, and thereby occasion national calamity, by encouraging internal discord and emigration.

THIRD. That should any Bill of the kind be brought into Parliament, this Incorporation will co-operate with other public bodies entertaining similar sentiments, in opposing the same upon every legal and constitutional ground.

AND LASTLY. That these Resolutions be published in the "Glasgow Courier" and "Herald" newspapers.

13th Feby. 1815. Agreed to petition Parliament, in connection with other public bodies, for the repeal of the Income and Property Tax. Various strong objections to this tax were stated, including the following:

That although by the Statute imposing the duty in question, the income of all charitable institutions is expressly exempted. Yet the properties belonging to this and many other Incorporations within the City, have been subjected to the Tax in the same manner as that belonging to any individual. And although various applications attended with considerable expenses and trouble, have been made for repetition of a Tax so improperly exacted as this meeting humbly conceives, yet this has been denied them.

30th Octr. 1815. Having considered the intimation lately given by the Magistrates, of their intention to feu part of the Green, and to increase the Road money, by a Bill in Parliament, the Trade agree to oppose the same.

7th March 1816. Upon consideration of the measures now carrying forward in Parliament for an alteration of the Corn Laws, the Trade unanimously agreed to the following resolutions:

FIRST. That after the almost innumerable applications to Government last season upon this matter, it is with regret the meeting observe it again brought forward, and insisted upon with such avidity.

SECOND. That the moderate price of the necessaries of life, can alone enable our manufacturers and mechanics to meet a competition in foreign markets, and as the present Bill has a direct tendency to raise the price of food. So, if passed, the labouring classes in this country will be in a worse situation than they have hitherto been, or must have recourse to education.

THIRD. That during the late War, the manufacturing and operative classes have submitted to great privations, occasioned in a great measure by the high price of the necessaries of life, while at the same time, the rent of land was increased to an extent unparalleled.

FOURTH. That the Landholder and Farmer are now relieved of the Property Tax, and as the taxes proposed to

be substituted in lieu of it, must fall chiefly on the trading interest; and as raising the importation price of Wheat from Sixty three to Eighty shillings per quarter, will operate as a bounty to the Farmer. It is surely inexpedient to pass a law operating as a bounty in favours of this class, while at same time they are exempted from the Property Tax.

FIFTH. That this Incorporation will therefore do everything in its power, to prevent any alteration in the Corn Laws, and that petitions be presented to both Houses of Parliament, founded on these resolutions. The petition to the House of Lords to be presented by Lord Grenville, and to the Commons by Lord Archibald Hamilton, and that their Lordships be requested to support the same in both Houses.

SIXTH. That the Deacon and Collector with three others, be a committee to see that the petitions be prepared and transmitted.

5th Feby. 1819. Contributed Five guineas to a fund for enabling the Incorporation of Hammermen of Leith to carry to the House of Lords, a question decided against them by the Court of Session, in which it had been found that a local Militiaman was entitled to exercise his trade of Blacksmith.

27th April 1819. Petitioned the House of Commons for a "Reform of the system of government in the Royal Burghs of Scotland." The petition—which was sent to Lord Archibald Hamilton, M.P. for County of Lanark—complained of the manner in which the Burgesses were deprived of their right to elect the Magistrates and Council in the several Burghs. That ever since the year 1469, they have been cut off from all voice in the nomination or election of those by whom the affairs of the Burgh are managed. That the practice of self-election universally prevails in the Royal Burghs. That the Burgesses of this City have the

authority of the Council records for stating, that the "constitution of the Town Council of Glasgow has been long complained of, as having a tendency to continue the government of the City in a particular set longer than may be for the public interest, there being sometimes difficulty to get the more creditable Burgesses to accept of offices." They therefore craved that Parliament would grant to the Burgesses of this Burgh, a right to elect the Magistrates and Council.

7th Feby. 1820. Statute Labour Bill considered and approved of. The Deacon and Collector appointed to cooperate with other public bodies in getting Bill passed.

27th Augt. 1821. Subscribed Five guineas to assist the Cordiners in their action against William Grant, who was practising the trade in virtue of his services as a local Militiaman.

9th April 1822. The Court of Session reversed sentence of Magistrates, and found that Grant, as a local Militiaman had no right to practise, without previously entering the Incorporation.

8th April 1825. Agreed to petition both Houses of Parliament against the present Catholic Bill, which proposed to effect a change in our free Protestant Constitution, by admitting members of the Church of Rome to a voice in the Legislature, and a place in the executive government of the Kingdom.

The petition to the House of Commons was sent to Mr. Henry Monteith of Carstairs, M.P., who wrote to the Deacon on 16th April, informing him that the petition of the Incorporation of Barbers had been presented to the House, and that its prayer would have his support.

31st May 1827. PROPOSED NEW EXCHANGE. The Trade is of opinion that of the two situations contemplated, viz. :

the site in Queen Street and that in Argyle Street, the latter is by far the most preferable. And they earnestly recommend the Argyle Street situation, should no other site nearer the centre of the Royalty equally eligible, be fixed upon.

24th Feby. 1829. Petitioned Parliament against Bill for Catholic Emancipation, which would admit persons professing the Popish Religion into the Legislature of the United Kingdom, and to certain political offices.

30th July 1829. On the invitation of Dr. James Cleland, the Incorporation agreed to join the procession at laying the foundation stone of the new Bridge, on 18th August. (Hutchesontown Bridge.)

24th Sept. 1829. The late Deacon, Thomas Gibson, having gone abroad, the Trade appoint Thomas Pettigrew the Deacon immediately preceding him, to fill the vacancy in the Trades' House, and to act in every capacity otherwise, as *ex officio* late Deacon.

28th Jany. 1830. The Trade voted £50 for opposing the Annexation Bill, which proposed to extend the Royalty over the lands of Blythwood, and communicate to them certain privileges and immunities of the Burgh of Glasgow.

14th March 1831. The Trade considered the subject of Parliamentary Reform, as introduced by Lord John Russell, and resolved "That the conduct of His Majesty's Ministers on this momentous occasion, entitle them to the warmest gratitude of the country, and of this meeting as members of the Incorporation of Barbers and Citizens of Glasgow; whose interests will, if the present plan of Reform be carried into a Law, be fairly represented in Parliament."

They agreed to address His Majesty, and to petition both Houses of Parliament. The address to the King was acknowledged by Lord Melbourne in the following terms.

WHITEHALL, 19th March 1831.

SIR,

I have had the honour to lay before the King, the Loyal and dutiful address of the Incorporation of Barbers in Glasgow, which accompanied your letter of the 15th instant. And I have the satisfaction to inform you, that His Majesty was pleased to receive the same in the most Gracious manner.

I am,

SIR,

Your Obedient Servant,

(Signed) MELBOURNE.

The Deacon of the Incorporation  
of Barbers in Glasgow.

20th May 1831. Addressed the King, thanking him for exercising his prerogative in dissolving Parliament at the wish of the people, upon the question of Reform.

3rd Octr. 1831. On the passing of the Reform Bill by the House of Commons, the Incorporation further addressed the King, expressing their confidence in the King's power to ensure the speedy and ultimate success of the Bill, in the House of Lords. This address is engrossed in the minutes, in the following terms :

To the King's Most Gracious Majesty.

May it please your Majesty,

We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Incorporation of Barbers in the City of Glasgow, beg to renew the assurance of our sincere and devoted attachment to Your Majesty's Person and Government, and to express our warmest gratitude to Your Majesty, for the interest and support which you have all along most condescendingly given to the great principle of Constitutional Reform, having for its object the restoring to the people their just rights, in electing their representatives in the Commons House of Parliament.

The Bill having now triumphantly passed and received the sanction of the Honourable the House of Commons, we beg to express our sincere and perfect confidence, that if necessary, Your Majesty will exercise Your Royal prerogative in such a way as to ensure the speedy and ultimate success of the Bill in the Right Honourable the House of Lords.

That Your Majesty may long and happy reign over a free, Loyal, and happy people, is our earnest prayer.



Signed in name and by appointment of the Incorporation of Barbers in Glasgow the Third day of October Eighteen hundred and thirty-one years by the Deacon, and the Seal of the Incorporation affixed hereto.

(Signed) WALTER TENNENT, Deacon.

The petition was presented by Earl Grey, and duly acknowledged.

A petition was also addressed to the House of Lords.

1st Octr. 1833. Anent a resolution of the 'Trades' House, by which they proposed to increase the number of representatives from certain of the Trades, viz. the Bakers, Wrights, Fleshers and Masons to have six each; addressed a memorial to the House, against such proposal.

7th Octr. 1835. At a meeting of the Master Court. The Deacon stated that he had called the present meeting in consequence of an inquiry by Dr. Balmanno, on behalf of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in Glasgow, who desired to know if THE ORIGINAL CHARTER FROM THE CROWN IN FAVOR OF THE SURGEONS AND BARBERS IN GLASGOW, was in the possession of the Incorporation; and requesting that the Charter chest belonging to the Barbers

should be searched, so as to ascertain whether or not it was lying there.

The meeting agreed that the Charter chest should be searched. Thereafter, the managers having carefully examined the chest, they did not find there the Charter wanted.

24th Novr. 1841. Upon the birth of the Prince of Wales, which took place on 9th instant, congratulatory addresses were despatched to Her Majesty the Queen, and to Prince Albert. That to the Queen was acknowledged by Sir James Graham, in the following terms.

“The Deacon, Sir, I have had the honour to lay before the Queen, the loyal and dutiful address on the occasion of the birth of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, from the Deacon, Collector, Masters, and other Members of the Incorporation of Barbers of Glasgow. And I have to inform you that the same was very graciously received.”

The address to Prince Albert was also acknowledged.

21st June 1849. Invited by the Trades' House to take share in Lands of Kelvinbank and Sandyford, lately purchased by the House, and offered 1/31 Share at the price of £1180. The Incorporation agreed that having recently been compelled to take down a considerable portion of their property, and having borrowed money to rebuild, they would not be warranted in incurring further responsibility.

17th Novr. 1854. Subscribed to the Patriotic Fund, for aiding the wives and children of soldiers, sailors, and marines serving in the East, £25.

16th Octr. 1857. Subscribed to the Indian Relief Fund, £10.

31st Jany. 1859. Subscribed to Buchanan Institution, £25 for building fund.

16th Jany. 1861. Resolved to procure a Gold medal and chain for the Deacon.

4th April 1861. At a meeting of the Trade the Gold medal and chain were produced, and the Deacon was invested with the "New Insignia of Office." The meeting adjourned to supper in the Waverley Hotel, where the event was duly celebrated.

22nd Octr. 1861. Agreed that the documents of the Incorporation should be left in custody of the Clerk, who should put into the Deacon's Box an inventory of the papers, with an acknowledgment of their being in his hands. The Clerk was instructed to put into the Box, a copy of the Seal of Cause.

23rd July 1863. The Deacon reported that the right of the Incorporation to two beds in the Royal Infirmary, had recently been exercised by the admission of one of the Incorporation's tenants.

17th May 1864. Deacon William Kyle presented to the Incorporation, a Goat's head Snuff-box with silver mountings and appendages, the lid being a magnificent Cairngorm set in silver.

23rd Augt. 1865. Subscribed to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, in aid of new building near South Side Park, £5. 5s. 0d.

5th Decr. 1865. Resolved that in respect the pendicles are now eligible to hold all the offices in the Incorporation, all the members, whether operative or pendicle, shall be considered on an equality. Regard being always had to the distinction between those who have held office, and those who have not.

23rd Jany. 1867. Thomas Elder applied for admission into the Incorporation, as the son of a King's freeman who had practised the trade in Glasgow. It was decided that

he had no privilege to enter as the son of his father, as the latter had not been a member of the Incorporation.

12th Sepr. 1870. Subscribed for relief of the wounded French and German soldiers in the present calamitous war, £10.

30th Sepr. 1870. Committee authorised to print the Charter of the Incorporation and also the Act of Parliament, 1846, for circulation amongst the members.

19th Sepr. 1873. Deacon Jonathan Black presented to the Incorporation, a large Photographic Album, for preserving the portraits of Deacons of the Trade.

29th July 1880. Appointed Committee to petition against the Education Endowments (Scotland) Bill, at present before Parliament.

26th May 1887. Special gift granted to each pensioner upon the roll, in honour of the Queen's Jubilee.

29th Jany. 1897. Contributed £25 to the Indian Famine Fund.

20th Augt. 1897. Deacon William Campbell presented to the Incorporation a handsome new Album, to be used for collecting the photographs of the Deacons, the old Album being now filled up.

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## RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE INCORPORATION OF BARBERS, GLASGOW.

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THE Act of Parliament abolishing the exclusive privileges enjoyed by this and other Incorporations, having rendered many of the Rules and Regulations formerly acted on inapplicable, the following have been adopted and enacted as the Rules and Regulations of the Incorporation, whereby its affairs shall in future be conducted, and all former Rules and Enactments have been repealed in so far as inconsistent therewith.

### I.—NEW MEMBERS.

1. Any person desirous of becoming a Member of the Incorporation shall fill up in detail a Schedule, which will be supplied to him by the Clerk on application, setting forth, among other particulars, his name in full, trade or profession, date and place of birth, and his relationship to any Member through whom he proposes to join at the *near* hand. In the case of an Apprentice he shall produce his Indenture, regularly discharged.

2. Far-Hand Applicants—Persons having no previous connection with the Incorporation—shall only be admitted Members by the vote of the Incorporation. Near-Hand Applicants—Sons and Sons-in-law of Members, and Apprentices—may be enrolled by the Master Court. Every applicant must satisfy the Master Court in regard to the averments in his schedule of application by certificate or

otherwise, and produce a Burgess Ticket in his own right, or a receipt from the Collector of the Trades' House for payment of his entry-money as a Guildbrother of the Craft Rank, and pay entry-money in accordance with the following rates—*Far* hand Entrants shall pay £35, with compound interest at the rate of 5 per cent. on said sum in addition thereto for every year or part of a year above the age of twenty-five years; Sons, Sons-in-law, and Apprentices, £5, with 5 per cent. compound interest when above twenty-five, all as shown in Schedule A, hereto appended. No person above fifty-five shall be admitted at *far* hand. In addition, every Entrant shall pay One Shilling in name of Quarter Accounts for every year he is above 25 years of age. A Son-in-law's claim to enter at the *near* hand shall terminate on the death of his wife.

3. Upon enrolment as a Member, whether by the Incorporation or by the Master Court, the person so admitted shall subscribe a copy of these rules and regulations, to be engrossed in a book for the purpose; he shall also pay a fee of Five Shillings to the Clerk, and Two Shillings and Sixpence to the Officer. Each Member shall receive a printed copy of these rules gratis.

## II.--APPRENTICES.

To acquire the privilege of becoming a Member of this Incorporation as an apprentice, such Apprentice must have been bound as a Barber to a qualified Member, by a regular Indenture drawn by the Clerk, for a period of not less than five years. Said indenture must be entered in a book kept by the Clerk, within three months of its execution, and regularly discharged on its completion. For booking each Indenture, the Clerk shall receive from the Apprentice the sum of Three Shillings. Any Indenture with a Member may be transferred to and completed with another Member, provided all parties interested consent.

## III.—QUARTER ACCOUNTS.

Every Member shall pay annually One Shilling, in name of Quarter Accounts, on or before each Lammas Meeting, but country Members shall have the option of paying up till the commencement of the election of Office-Bearers on the day of the Annual Election, when the Qualified Roll shall be closed till the 1st of December following, after which date every Member shall have liberty to pay up any debt owing by him to the Incorporation, and have his name added to the Qualified Roll. Quarter Accounts may be redeemed at any time by payment of 20s, besides all arrears due at the time, and 1s for each year the Entrant is above 25 years of age, as per preceding rule No. I., if redemption takes place at time of entry.

## IV.—MASTER COURT.

1. The affairs of the Incorporation shall be managed by a MASTER COURT, consisting of the DEACON, LATE DEACON, COLLECTOR, LATE COLLECTOR, and SIX MASTERS, in all ten, or such other number as the Incorporation may from time to time fix, who must all be Members of the Incorporation, and reside or be engaged in business within the ancient Royalty, or the Parliamentary boundaries of the city for the time being.

2. The Master Court shall meet at least once a quarter, in the months of OCTOBER, JANUARY, APRIL, and JULY, for the purpose of making up and adjusting the Pension Roll and the despatch of business. It shall manage and direct all the ordinary affairs of the Incorporation, including visiting the Pensioners and Applicants for assistance from the Funds, recommending Pensioners to the Trades' House, conserving the Capital Stock, and overseeing the proper application of the Annual Revenue.

## V.—RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERS.

Every Member of the Incorporation shall enjoy equal rights and privileges, subject, however, to the following restrictions, viz. :—

1. No Member shall be qualified to vote or be voted on until one year and one day after his enrolment as a Member ; and no Son or Son-in-law can be admitted through such entrant at the near hand, until the expiry of said year and day.

2. No minor shall be qualified to hold any office in the Incorporation ; and no Member under the age of 14 shall be entitled to vote.

3. Any Member who has participated financially in the benefits of the Incorporation, otherwise than by his children or other descendants having been educated through the Incorporation, shall be incapacitated for taking any part in its affairs until three months after he shall have refunded whatever amount he has received from the funds.

VI.—MEMBERS QUALIFIED TO HOLD THE OFFICES OF  
DEACON AND COLLECTOR.

1. No Member shall be qualified to be nominated or elected Collector until he has served at least one year as a Master.

2. No Member shall be qualified to be put in nomination for, or be elected to, the office of Deacon, until he has served one year as Collector, had his accounts vouched and audited, paid over any balance due by him to the Incorporation, and been discharged from the said office of Collector. Deacons and Collectors shall be eligible for re-election.

## VII.—MEETINGS OF THE INCORPORATION.

1. A Meeting of the Incorporation, to be called the LAMMAS COURT, shall be held annually on the first Friday after the 15th day of August ; and another Meeting, to be

called the DEACON'S CHOOSING MEETING, shall be held annually on the first Friday after the 15th day of September. Quarterly meetings of the whole Trade shall also be called by the Deacon, in terms of the Seal of Cause. A Special Meeting may be called for the despatch of business, or the consideration of any matter or subject affecting the Incorporation, by the Deacon, or by any three of the Master Court, and the Deacon shall call a Meeting on a requisition subscribed by six of the Members on the Qualified Roll. Should the Deacon decline or fail to call such Special Meeting within eight days after the Requisition has been put into his hands, it shall be competent for the Requisitionists to convene such Meeting through the Clerk, who shall be bound to call it.

2. All Meetings shall be called by circular signed by the Deacon, or the Clerk by his order, mentioning the business to be brought under consideration. No business shall be considered at any Meeting unless notice thereof has been given on the cards calling such Meeting. At Meetings of the Master Court five shall constitute a quorum. At Meetings of the Incorporation Twenty-one Members on the Qualified Roll and entitled to vote shall be a quorum; but this shall not apply to the Lammas Court and Deacon's Choosing Meeting, at which any five members present shall be a quorum.

3. All questions brought before any Meeting of the Master Court, Sub-Committee thereof, or of the Incorporation, shall be determined by vote. All votes shall be taken by calling the Roll, or by a show of hands, as a majority of the Members present may desire, such majority being determined by a show of hands. The Preses shall have a deliberative vote, and, in case of equality, a casting vote, and the majority shall in all cases bind the minority.

4. Notices of ordinary Meetings, whether of the Trade or of the Master Court, shall be issued on the second day preceding the Meeting, except any Meeting requiring special

despatch, which may be called on such notice as the Deacon may see fit. Notice of the Lammas Court and the Deacon's Choosing Meetings shall be issued eight days previously. The Lammas Court Meeting shall also be advertised in two or more Glasgow Newspapers, eight days previously.

#### VIII.—LAMMAS MEETING.

1. At the Lammas Meeting a roll of the qualified Members free of debt to the Incorporation, including Quarter Accounts, shall be made up, which roll shall be copied into the minute of that Meeting, and be designated the Qualified Roll. No Pensioner either of this Incorporation or of the Trades' House shall be placed or remain on said Roll. The Members on this Roll alone shall, with the additions which may be made thereto as provided for by these Rules, be qualified to vote or be voted on, at any Meeting of the Incorporation.

2. Members eligible for election as Deacon and Collector at the ensuing Deacon's Choosing Meeting shall be nominated at this Meeting, and their names shall be printed and circulated among the Members of the Trade along with the notices of the Deacon's Choosing Meeting.

#### IX.—DEACON'S CHOOSING MEETING.

At the Deacon's Choosing Meeting, after the minutes of the preceding Meeting of the Incorporation have been read, any person who had not been a Member for a year and a day at the preceding Lammas Court may pay his arrears, and have his name added to the Qualified Roll. There shall then be read an abstract of the Income and Expenditure for the preceding year, as also a statement of the Investments of the Incorporation Stock, and Report by the Committee appointed to audit and docquet the Collector's Account. Upon the latter being found correct, and the Collector laying on the table any balance he may have belonging to the Incorporation, he shall be discharged from his said office

of Collector. The above abstract shall thereafter be printed, and a copy supplied to every Member resident within the Kingdom. The meeting shall next elect a Deacon and Collector, and thereafter the Deacon shall nominate one Master, and the Trade shall elect other five Masters. No Member shall be capable of holding office who is at the time an Office-bearer in any other of the Fourteen Incorporated Trades. The Meeting shall also elect two Key-Masters and a Member of the Trades' House Building Committee, who shall be a Member of the Trades' House, all of whom shall be chosen from the Master Court, and shall hold office till next Deacon's Choosing. The late Deacon and the late Collector shall be Members of the Master Court *ex-officio*, for the year succeeding that in which they held said offices of Deacon and Collector respectively. The Meeting shall also elect a Clerk and Officer. Thereafter any other business of which due notice has been given may be transacted. The Representative to the Trades' House shall be elected annually by the direct vote of the qualified Freemen of the Incorporation—from among the qualified Freemen without limitation to the Master Court—at the same Meeting at which the Deacon shall be chosen, or within eight days thereafter.

#### X.—DEACON.

The Deacon shall preside at all Meetings, whether of the Incorporation or of the Master Court; and shall, in conjunction with the other Members of the Master Court, manage the Incorporation business. In his absence, the late Deacon, whom failing any prior Deacon shall take his place, and in absence of the late and any prior Deacon, any qualified Member may be appointed to preside.

#### XI.—COLLECTOR.

The Collector upon his appointment shall furnish security for his intrusions to the amount of £100. He shall

receive the balance, if any, paid over by his predecessor, together with all monies payable to the Incorporation during his term of office, and make all necessary disbursements on account of the Incorporation, and other payments authorised by the Master Court or the Trade. He shall keep an account, and make regular entries therein of all sums received or paid by him for the Incorporation, and bring the said account to a balance not later than the 8th of September, and submit the same to the trade on or about that date, after being audited by a Committee of three who are not in the Master Court, appointed for this purpose at the Lammas Court Meeting. Any payments made to or by the Incorporation after said balance shall be carried forward to the succeeding Collector's accounts.

#### XII.—FINES FOR NON-ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICE.

1. Any Member elected to fill the office of Deacon or Collector who shall decline or fail within one month to accept of such office, shall be fined in the sum of One Pound One Shilling, and he shall be disqualified for voting or holding any other office until such fine has been paid.

2. No Member shall, however, be subjected to such penalties who is a country Member, or has served two years as a Deacon or Collector. Any Member failing to accept the office of Master shall be fined in Five Shillings, unless he has served six years or upwards.

#### XIII.—CLERK.

The Clerk shall take, or cause to be taken, minutes of the proceedings of all Meetings of the Incorporation or Master Court, in a scroll minute-book, which shall be initialed by the Chairman at the close of the Meeting. These shall thereafter be extended in the regular minute-book, and read at next Meeting, and on being approved of shall be signed by the Preses, and become part of the

Records of the Incorporation. He shall be a member of the legal profession. He shall also give his advice in the affairs of the Incorporation when required. The Clerk shall receive such salary for performing his duties as may be agreed on from time to time by the Incorporation.

#### XIV.—OFFICER.

The Officer shall wait on the Deacon at least once a week, to receive such orders as he may have to give in connection with the affairs of the Incorporation. He shall deliver all Circulars calling meetings, attend at all meetings, convey the Box from and to the Deacon's residence, if within the city boundaries, on the Deacon's Choosing day, and perform such other duties as may belong to the office; for which he shall be paid such sum quarterly or annually as may from time to time be agreed on.

#### XV.—VACANCIES OCCURRING DURING CURRENCY OF A YEAR—HOW FILLED UP.

In the event of the Deacon's Mastership becoming vacant, the Deacon shall fill up the vacancy at the first Meeting of the Court. In the event of any of the other Offices becoming vacant, the same shall be filled up by the Incorporation, at a Meeting called for the purpose, so soon after the occurrence of such vacancy as may be practicable.

#### XVI.—INVESTMENT OF FUNDS.

The Funds of the Incorporation shall be lodged in Bank, or invested in the purchase of Feu Duties, Ground Annuals, Lands, or Houses, or Glasgow Corporation Stock, or lent on Heritable Securities, or lent to the Glasgow City Improvement Trustees, or the Clyde Navigation Trust, or the Corporation of the City of Glasgow, or the Commissioners for the Supply of Water and Gas for the City of

Glasgow, or in any of the Investments sanctioned by the Third Section of the "Trusts (Scotland) Amendment Act, 1884." No part of the Funds shall be lent on Personal Security, nor shall any investment be made until the same has been approved of by the Incorporation. Money lodged in Bank shall be deposited in name of the Incorporation, and may be withdrawn upon cheques signed by the Deacon and Collector, and a Member of the Master Court to be named by the Incorporation.

#### XVII.—ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The Annual Income of the Incorporation, after paying the expenses of Management, shall be, to such an extent as the Master Court may consider necessary, applied in Pensions to decayed Members, and the Widows of deceased Members: in payments for the Funeral Expenses of Members and Widows of Members, not exceeding £5 in any single case. The Court may grant contributions and subscriptions to one or more of the Charitable, Educational, or Benevolent Institutions of Glasgow, but the amount which may be so granted shall not in any one year exceed  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the Income for the preceding year, and in addition, the Incorporation may, in any one year, vote contributions to similar purposes not exceeding £25, provided the same be agreed to by two-thirds of the Members present.

#### XVIII.—PENSIONS.

No person shall be enrolled as a Pensioner on the Funds except a Member or Member's Widow; and no person shall be so enrolled until Five years after his own enrolment, or the enrolment of the Member through whom the proposed Pensioner is connected with the Incorporation, a preference being given to such Member, or the Widow of such Member, as may have devoted time to the Management of the Incorporation's affairs. Arrears of Quarter Accounts and Fines

shall be deducted from such Pensions. A donation, by way of Precept, may be made to a Son or Daughter of a deceased Member, but the amount of Precepts shall not exceed in all £50 in any one year. No person shall have any legal right to demand aid from the funds, and the granting, withholding, or withdrawal of the same, or the increasing or reducing the amount thereof, shall be entirely in the discretion of the Master Court.

#### XIX.—ALTERATION OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

These Rules and Regulations shall not be altered or rescinded until the proposed alteration or repeal has been tabled and read at one Meeting of the Incorporation, and considered at another Meeting at least one month subsequent to that at which it was tabled and read, and then agreed to by two-thirds of the Members present at such latter Meeting, and until such alteration or repeal has been sanctioned by the Trades' House.

## SCHEDULE A.—TABLE OF ENTRY MONEYS.

TABLE I. FAR-HAND.		TABLE II. NEAR-HAND.	
Age Next Birth-day.	Amount.	Age Next Birth-day.	Amount.
25 or under	£35 0 0	25 or under	£5 0 0
26 "	36 15 0	26 "	5 5 0
27 "	38 11 9	27 "	5 10 3
28 "	40 10 4	28 "	5 15 9
29 "	42 10 10	29 "	6 1 7
30 "	44 13 4	30 "	6 7 7
31 "	46 18 0	31 "	6 14 0
32 "	49 4 11	32 "	7 0 8
33 "	51 14 2	33 "	7 7 9
34 "	54 5 11	34 "	7 15 1
35 "	57 0 2	35 "	8 2 11
36 "	59 17 2	36 "	8 11 0
37 "	62 17 0	37 "	8 19 7
38 "	65 19 11	38 "	9 8 7
39 "	69 5 11	39 "	9 18 0
40 "	72 15 2	40 "	10 7 11
41 "	76 7 11	41 "	10 18 3
42 "	80 4 5	42 "	11 9 2
43 "	84 4 7	43 "	12 0 8
44 "	88 8 9	44 "	12 12 8
45 "	92 17 3	45 "	13 5 4
46 "	97 10 1	46 "	13 18 7
47 "	102 7 7	47 "	14 12 6
48 "	107 10 6	48 "	15 7 3
49 "	112 17 7	49 "	16 2 6
50 "	118 10 5	50 "	16 18 8
51 "	124 8 11	51 "	17 15 7
52 "	130 13 4	52 "	18 13 4
53 "	137 4 1	53 "	19 17 9
54 "	144 1 3	54 "	20 11 7
55 "	151 5 4	55 "	21 12 2
		56 "	22 13 9
		57 "	23 16 5
		58 "	25 0 3
		59 "	26 5 3
		60 "	27 11 7
		61 "	28 19 2
		62 "	30 8 1
		63 "	31 18 6
		64 "	33 10 5
		65 "	35 4 0
		66 "	36 19 2
		67 "	38 16 2
		68 "	40 14 11
		69 "	42 15 8
		70 "	44 18 6

ROLL OF MEMBERS, 1899.  
SHOWING YEAR OF ADMISSION.

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1848. W. M. Ferguson, 18 Newton Street, Glasgow.  
 1850. Andrew Steven, 8 Otterburn Terrace, Newcastle.  
 1858. James Baird, 52 Hospital Street, Glasgow.  
 „ Andrew Lauchlan, 1 Iona Place, Glasgow.  
 1864. Francis Mackie, 40 Shamrock Street, Glasgow.  
 1866. James Laird, 145 Crown Street, Glasgow.  
 „ Thomas Menzies, J.P., 211 Crown Street, Glasgow.  
 1868. Cauvin Spittal Alston, Dunfillan. Circus Drive,  
 Glasgow.  
 „ Alexander M'Lean, 18 Willowbank Crest., Glasgow.  
 „ David Smith, M.D., 1 Westbourne Terrace, Glasgow.  
 „ Alexander Mackie, 16 Garscadden Street, Glasgow.  
 1869. Alexander Maitland, 50 Cadder Street, Glasgow.  
 „ A. G. Winning.  
 „ John Dobbie, 43 South Wellington Street, Glasgow.  
 1870. William Barr, 3 Wyndham Park, Ardbeg, Rothesay.  
 „ Donald Munro, M.D., Wheatholm, Pollokshaws.  
 „ James G. Munro, 85 Candleriggs, Glasgow.  
 1872. Alexander Munro, M.B., C.M., 12 Seton Ter., Glasgow.  
 „ Charles G. Munro, Wheatholm, Pollokshaws.  
 „ Donald Munro, *Secundus*, 13 Robertson St., Glasgow.  
 „ Robert S. Munro, 30 Willowbank Street, Glasgow.  
 „ Rev. James Munro, 1 Provident Place, Berkhamsted.  
 „ John Munro, 5 Clyde Place, Glasgow.  
 1873. Thomas Muir, 26 Lilybank Road, Glasgow.  
 „ Robert Innes Steel, 3 Nithsdale Place, Pollokshields,  
 Glasgow.

1873. Robert Muir Steven, 176 Ingram Street, Glasgow.  
 1874. Alexander Ferguson, 116 St. Vincent St., Glasgow.  
 1875. James M. Mackie.  
 „ Robert Walker, 67 West Nile Street, Glasgow.  
 „ William Reid, Salisbury Place, Port Bannatyne.  
 „ Alexander F. Steven, 1 Princes Square, Glasgow.  
 1877. John Gray, 197 Great Western Road, Glasgow.  
 „ William Walker, 81 Hanover Street, Liverpool.  
 „ Andrew C. Imrie, 8 Irwell Park, Manchester.  
 „ William Kidston, 50 West Regent Street, Glasgow.  
 1878. James Dick, 107 West George Street, Glasgow.  
 „ James B. Tennent, 21 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow.  
 „ George Tennent, 65 Eglinton Street, Glasgow.  
 „ J. C. G. Laird, 8 Pentland Place, Glasgow.  
 „ James W. Alston, 15 Northburn Street, Glasgow.  
 „ Andrew C. Steven, 8 Otterburn Terrace, Newcastle.  
 „ Alex. M'F. Steven, 8 Otterburn Terrace, Newcastle.  
 „ John B. Steven, 8 Otterburn Terrace, Newcastle.  
 „ Archd. D. Steven, 8 Otterburn Terrace, Newcastle.  
 1879. Thomas B. Cleghorn, 2 Clelland Pl., Ibrox, Glasgow.  
 „ George Wilson, Mains of Keir, Skene, Aberdeenshire.  
 1880. Robert B. Gardner, 26 George Street, Glasgow.  
 „ John M'Donald, 21 Norfolk Street, Glasgow.  
 „ David M. Menzies, 211 Crown Street, Glasgow.  
 1881. John Henderson, 62 West Princes Street, Glasgow.  
 „ William Stevenson, 657 Dumbarton Road, Partick.  
 „ Robert M'Auslan, J.P., 21 Brisbane Street, Greenock.  
 „ Peter Stevenson, 136 Holland Street, Glasgow.  
 „ Andrew Mackie, 14 Craigton Cottages, Govan.  
 „ Archd. C. Mackie, 16 Sandyfaulds Street, Glasgow.  
 1882. William Dobbie.  
 „ Andrew Corbett, 16 Park Corner, Whiteinch.  
 1883. William C. Muir, Falkirk.  
 „ David C. Gardner, 46 Eglinton Street, Glasgow.  
 „ George B. Scott, 6 Bridgeton Cross, Glasgow.  
 „ Robert Scott, 6 Bridgeton Cross, Glasgow.

1884. George Munro, Dornoch, Waverley Park, Glasgow.  
 „ Malcolm Macfarlane, M.A., School House, Bridge of Allan.
1885. John Nairn, M.D., 60 Park Drive South, Whiteinch.  
 „ Andrew F. Lauchlan, 5 Avenue Place, Alexandria.  
 „ David B. Telfer, Lyle Buildings, Kilmalcolm.
1887. John Maitland, 50 Cadder Street, Glasgow.  
 „ Andrew L. Fleming, 17 Woodstock Drive, Merrylee Park.  
 „ Joseph G. Lauchlan, 17 Fitzwilliam Street, Belfast.  
 „ William Morrison, 28 Main St., Anderston, Glasgow.
1888. D. Dreghorn Binnie, 237 West George St., Glasgow.  
 „ Alexander M'Kerzie, 85 Alexandra Parade, Glasgow.  
 „ J. B. Kidston, 50 West Regent Street, Glasgow.  
 „ David W. Kidston, C.A., 102 Hope Street, Glasgow.
1889. Alfred J. Boosey.  
 „ James H. Pyle, Clutha Bank, Pollokshields, Glasgow.  
 „ Robert Muir, 26 Lilybank Road, Glasgow.  
 „ William N. Scott, 2 Alexandra Park Gardens, Glasgow.  
 „ Matthew Y. Morrison.
1890. John T. Sinclair, 26 Hopetoun Place, Glasgow.  
 „ Dougald Thomson, 8 Canning Street, Anderston, Glasgow.  
 „ Robert Paul, Inchkeith, North Mount Vernon.  
 „ William Campbell, 3 Dundas Street, City, Glasgow.  
 „ James M. Sinclair, 173 Albert Street, Glasgow.  
 „ John C. M'Gregor, 15 Iona Place, Glasgow.
1891. James D. Norrie, C.A., 296 Bath Street, Glasgow.  
 „ William Corbett, 302 Buchanan Street, Glasgow.
1892. Daniel M'Dougall, 139 Comelypark Street, Glasgow.  
 „ John N. Lauchlan, 1 Iona Place, Glasgow.
1893. R. M. Norrie, 87 Grant Street, Glasgow.  
 „ Hugh Barbour, 175 Trongate, Glasgow.  
 „ Alexander Revie, 29 Sword Street, Glasgow.  
 „ Alexander M. Campbell, 60 Cadder Street, Glasgow.

1893. William P. Campbell, 32 Monteith Row, Glasgow.  
 „ Alexander Dobbie, 131 Main St., Bridgeton, Glasgow.  
 „ James Baillie, 26 Montague Street, Glasgow.  
 „ Alexander Paul, 470 Crown Street, Glasgow.
1894. Gilbert Fleming, 78 Ayres Road, Manchester.  
 „ Robert Hutchison, 167 Hospital Street, Glasgow.  
 „ John Skinner, Bloomgate, Lanark.  
 „ John D. Pyle, 8 Kirkwood Street, Ibrox, Glasgow.
1895. James Deuchart, 44 George Street, Glasgow.  
 „ Andrew Johnston, 335 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.  
 „ John Barbour, 47 Camphill Street, Glasgow.  
 „ John White, 21 Leslie St., Pollokshields, Glasgow.
1896. James Dick, Junr., M.A., 105 Hill Street, Garnethill,  
 Glasgow.  
 „ William W. Dick, 105 Hill St., Garnethill, Glasgow.  
 „ George Cleghorn, 2 Clelland Place, Ibrox, Glasgow.  
 „ James Munro, 147 Kenilworth Avenue, Shawlands,  
 Glasgow.  
 „ Alexr. Munro, *Secundus*, 147 Kenilworth Avenue,  
 Shawlands, Glasgow.  
 „ George Munro, Junr., 147 Kenilworth Avenue,  
 Shawlands, Glasgow.  
 „ Jonathan Black, 19 Caledonia Road, Glasgow.  
 „ Duncan C. Bain, 106 Great Hamilton St., Glasgow.  
 „ Robert Walker, Junr., 339 Sauchiehall St., Glasgow.  
 „ Alexander Walker, 339 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow.  
 „ John Walker, 339 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow.  
 „ Alexander Fleming, 47 Clarendon Street, Glasgow,  
 „ Allan M'Neil, 9 Comiston Terrace, Morningside,  
 Edinburgh.  
 „ Alexr. Munro, *Tertius*, 30 Willowbank St., Glasgow.  
 „ William R. Walker, 339 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow.  
 „ George Paul, Inchkeith, North Mount Vernon.  
 „ William Morrison, Junr., 231 St. George's Road,  
 Glasgow.  
 „ Robert Morrison, 231 St. George's Road, Glasgow.

1896. Alexr. Munro, *Quartus*, The Anchorage, Bearsden.  
„ David W. Smith, M.A., B.L., 1 Westbourne Terrace,  
Glasgow.  
„ Richard B. Lauchlan, 1 Iona Place, Glasgow.  
„ William K. C. Paul, 470 Crown Street, Glasgow.  
„ James H. Dobbie, 131 Main St., Bridgeton, Glasgow.  
1897. A. M'Lauchlan Gilmour, 60 Elmbank St., Glasgow.  
1898. David Gray, 365 Bath Street, Glasgow.  
1899. Charles Gribben, Parkend Road, Saltcoats.  
„ Thomas Brown, 8 Pentland Place, Glasgow.  
„ Alexander W. Hume, 14 Onslow Drive, Glasgow.  
„ James Deans, Fulwood, Waverley Park, Glasgow.  
„ Alexander Paterson, 163 Sandyford Street, Glasgow.  
„ John Wilson, 8 Glassford Street, Glasgow.  
„ Alexander Reid, 9 Wilton Drive, Glasgow.  
„ H. F. Stockdale, 35 Bath Street, Glasgow.
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## LETTER OF GUILDRY.

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AT the burgh and city of Glasgow, the 6th February, 1605 years. Forasmuch as the whole inhabitants within this burgh and city of Glasgow, burgesses and freemen thereof, as well merchants as craftsmen, having duly considered and deeply weighed the great hurt, interest, damage, loss, and skaith, which their hail commonwell, these many years by-gone, have sustained, by strangers and unfreemen using and usurping the privileges and ancient liberties of this burgh, as freely as the freemen and burgesses, indwellers within the same; and partly, by some mutual contraversies, and civil discords, arising amongst the said freemen and burgesses, anent their privileges, places, ranks, and prerogatives; by the which occasions, not only their trade, traffic, and handling, has been usurped by strangers and unfreemen, as said is, to the great depauperating of the hail inhabitants within this town; but also, all policy and care of the liberties of this burgh has been overseen and neglected, to the great shame and derogation of the honour of this burgh, being one of the most renowned cities within this realm; and having found the only causes thereof to be for the want of the solid and settled order amongst themselves. Therefore, and for remead thereof in time coming, and for conforming of themselves, the said burgh and city, to other well reformed burghs within this realm, and for the common-well and particular profit of the hail inhabitants thereof, in their own ranks, and posterity, in all time coming; and especially to the advancing of God's glory, and better ability to serve our sovereign lord, the King's

Majesty, and for settling of peace, concord, and amity, among themselves, as faithful Christians, and loving citizens; and their assistants of both the ranks, and whole body of this town, after many meetings and conventions, long disputation and reasoning, concerning their quietness and standing thereof, having nominate and chosen, now, William Anderson and Thomas Mure, baillies; Matthew Turnbull, Robert Adam and James Bell, John Dickson, William Stirling, Archibald Faulls, James Inglis, James Fleming, George Muir, and Thomas Brown, for the haill merchant rank, and their assistants; John Anderson, baillie, Robert Rowat, Mr. Peter Low, Duncan Semple, James Braidwood, John Scott, deacon, John Muir, skippir, Mr. Robert Hamilton, William Muir, flesher, and James Fisher, maltman, for the haill craftsmen and their assistants; and the right honourable Sir George Elphinstone, of Blythswood, knight, provost, Mr. David Weems, Parson of Glasgow, Mr. John Bell and Mr. Robert Scott, ministers thereof, as oversmen and oddsmen, mutually chosen, betwixt the said merchants and crafts, in case of variance; the saids persons having accepted the said matter in and upon them, being several times conveened to treat and reason upon the said matters, concerning the common-well of the said burgh, after long reasoning had thereintill, for the better advancement of the said common-well, and settling any contraversies that may fall out thereafter, betwixt any of the saids ranks of merchants and craftsmen, and their assistants and successors, and the better enlarging of both their liberties, freedoms, and privileges, whereby they may live, in time coming, in the fear of God, obedience to His Majesty, and in good love, peace, amity, and concord, among themselves, so as both states may flourish afterwards.

After great pains, long travelling, and mature deliberation, heard, seen, and considered, and ripely advised, by both the states of the saids merchants and craftsmen, and their assistants, has concluded, that there shall be, in all

time coming, a dean of gild, and a deacon conveener, with one visitor of the maltmen, whose elections, statutes, and privileges, follows :—

1st, That the dean of gild shall be always a merchant, and a merchant sailor, and a merchant venturer, and of the rank of a merchant, and shall be chosen yearly by provost, baillies, council, and deacons of this burgh in time coming, and that fifteen days after that the baillies of the said burgh are chosen ; there shall be of merchants and craftsmen an equal number at his election.

2d, The dean of gild, bearing office in the year preceding, shall, with the advice of twenty-four persons of the merchant rank, whom he shall choose, nominate two of the merchant rank to be in the leet with himself, whose names shall be presented, in writ, before the provost, baillies, council, and deacons, as is above specified, of the which three they shall choose one to bear office the year following, and so to be leeted and elected in all time coming, and sworn in presence of the provost, baillies, council, and deacons, for the discharging of his duty faithfully, as becomes. And the dean of gild shall not bear office above two years together.

3d, The dean of gild's council shall be composed yearly of eight persons, viz., four merchants, whereof the dean of gild, bearing office the year preceding, shall be one, and four craftsmen and gild brether, who shall be men of good fame, knowledge, experience, care, and zeal, to the common-well, the most worthy men of both ranks. The dean of gild, his council of the merchant rank shall be chosen yearly by the dean of gild and twenty-four persons of the merchant rank, whom he shall choose to that effect ; and his council of the craftsmen rank shall be chosen by the deacon conveener, and the deacons of crafts, and their assistants, and their hail council, to be sworn yearly at their election, in presence of the dean of gild : and shall be elected the next day after the dean of gild is chosen.

*4th*, The dean of gild and his council shall convene every Thursday, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and oftener, as the necessity of the common affairs, committed to their charge, shall require, being warned thereto by the dean of gild, or his officer; and the persons absent the said day weekly, but farder warning, at the said hour, and at other times (excepting sickness, or being necessarily three miles out of the town), shall pay an unlaw of six shilling and eight pennies for the first, and thirteen shilling and four pennies for the second, and twenty shilling Scots for the third; and if the dean of gild himself be absent at any of the said times (excepting sickness, or being three miles out of town, as said is), he shall pay twice so much of the unlaw, at each time, as any of his council pays for their absence.

*5th*, In absence of the dean of gild (which shall not be allowed, excepting as is before said, or some necessary and urgent cause, to be known and tried by his council, and obtaining their leave), he shall elect, by their advice, the old dean of gild, or any one of his council, in the merchant rank, to supply his place, as his substitute, during his absence, who shall be sworn; and if any one or more of the merchant rank, of the dean of gild's court, be absent, it shall be leasome to the dean of gild to bring in a gild brother of his own rank, one or more, to supply that place of the merchant rank being absent, during the absence of the other. And if any of the crafts rank, one or more, belonging to the dean of gild's council, be absent, the eldest gild brother, or his council of the crafts rank, shall choose another, one or more of the saids crafts, to supply the place of the absent, and likewise must be sworn.

*6th*, The dean of gild shall always be an ordinary counsellor of the great council of the town; he shall have a principal key of the town's charter chest in keeping.

*7th*, The dean of gild, and his council, or the most part thereof, shall have power to decern in all matters committed to his charge and office, and that within three days, if need

requires; and shall elect a clerk yearly, for the better discharge of his office, who shall be sworn before the dean of gild and his council.

*8th*, No procurator, or man of law, shall be admitted to speak for any person before the dean of gild and his council, but the parties allenary.

*9th*, The dean of gild and his council shall have power to judge, and give decreets in all actions, betwixt merchant and merchant, and other gild brothers, in matters of merchandise, and other such like causes; and the party refusing to submit his cause to the dean of gild and his council, shall pay an unlaw of five pounds money, and the cause being submitted, the party found in the wrong shall pay an unlaw of twenty shilling for two several unlaws, and shall be paid to the dean of gild, and applied to such use as he and his council thinks best.

*10th*, The dean of gild and his council, with the master of work, shall bear the burden in discerning all questions of neighbourhood, and lyming within this burgh; and no neighbour's work shall be stayed but by him, who shall cause the complainer consign in his hand, a pledge worth twenty shilling in value, and the damage of the party who then shall stay the work, each day to be assigned by him to the complainer to give in his complaint, warning the parties; which day shall be within twenty-four hours after the consignment, and the which day the dean of gild and his council, or the most part of them, shall convey upon the ground, and the complainer not compearing, and found in the wrong, shall pay an unlaw of twenty shillings Scots, with the parties' damage for hindering the work, to be instantly past and modified by the said dean of gild and his council, and paid furth of the said pledge; and the party finding him grieved by the dean of gild and his council, upon consignment of the double unlaw, he is to be heard before the said great council of the town, and if he hath complained wrongfully, he is to pay the said double unlaw.

11th, The dean of gild and his council shall have power to discharge, punish, and unlaw all persons, unfreemen, using the liberty of a freeman within the burgh, as they shall think fit, ay and while the said unfreemen be put off the town and restrained, or else be made free with the town and their crafts; and sicklike, to pursue before the judges competent, all persons dwelling within this burgh, and usurping the liberty thereof, obtain decreets against them, and cause the same to be put to speedy execution.

12th, The dean of gild and his council to oversee and reform the metts and measures, great and small, pint and quart, peck and firloft, and of all sorts within the ell-wand, and weights of pound and stone, of all sorts, and to punish and unlaw the transgressors as they shall think expedient.

13th, The dean of gild and his council shall have power to raise taxation on the gild brethren, for the welfare and maintenance of their estate, and help of their decayed gild brethren, their wives, children, and servants; and whoever refuses to pay the said tax, shall be unlauded in the sum of forty shilling so oft as they fail; providing the same not exceed the sum of one hundred pounds money, and at once upon the whole gild brethren; which tax being uplifted, the same shall be distributed by the dean of gild and his council, and deacon conveener, as they shall think expedient.

14th, Every burgess dwelling, and having his residence within this town, and so has born, and bears burthen within the same, shall pass gild brother for paying a merk at his entry to the dean of gild, with forty pennies to the hospital of his calling; and shall use all kind of handling and trade that is lawful during all the days of their lifetime at their pleasure; secluding from this benefit all kind of infamous and debauched men of evil life and conversation, who are not worthy of such a benefit, who, nevertheless, during their lifetime shall be overseen thereintill, and their bairns after their decease, if they be found worthy and habile by the dean of gild and his council, shall have the like benefit that

other gild brother's bairns have; and all burgesses and freemen above written, who are not off the country, shall be bound to enter gild brother betwixt and the first day of May next to come, otherwise to be reputed and holden as strangers; and who are absent off the country, shall enter gild brother within fifteen days after their home coming; secluding also from this benefit of gild brother, all burgesses who have not their residence within this burgh, and all burgesses within the same, who have not born, nor bear burden, with the freemen of this burgh (noblemen excepted).

15th, Every gild brother's son or sons, that desires to be gild brother, shall pay at his entry for his gildry, twenty shilling, with five shilling to the hospital of his own calling, whenever he designs to pass, either before or after his father's decease; with this restriction, that if he be a merchant of that calling, he shall be worth in lands, heritage, and moveable gear, five hundred merks money, and their assistants to give an account of as much; if he be a craftsman, and their assistants, he shall be worth two hundred and fifty merks money before he be admitted and received gild brother, who shall be tried by the dean of gild and his council; and, as concerning the infamous and debauched persons, not worthy of the benefit of gild brother, they shall be tried by the dean of gild, with the advice of a certain number of the merchant rank, as he shall choose for that effect, and shall inroll all the names of these of the merchant rank and their assistants who are unworthy; and every deacon shall try their own crafts, and that by the advice of the deacon conveener, who shall try their assistants who are unworthy; and the persons shall be inrolled in the dean of gild's books.

16th, Every gild brother's daughter, that marries a free-man burgess of this burgh, shall pay at his entry for his gildry, twenty shilling, with five shilling to the hospital of his calling; and he shall be worth so much lands, heritages, and moveable gear, as is above mentioned, whether merchant

or craftsman, and tried worthy by the dean of gild and his council; and this privilege to extend to the gild brother's daughters, as many as he has, providing, that the daughter hath no farther benefit of the gildry but to her first husband allenary, and this benefit shall only appertain and extend to the sons and daughters of gild brothers who are lawfully begotten.

*17th*, And because there are several bairns, whose fathers have been freemen and burgesses of this burgh, and who are dead within these ten years, who, of equity, conscience, and good reason, should not be secluded from the benefit: It is therefore concluded, that such bairns shall, either by themselves, or by their friends, in case they be minors, compear before the dean of gild and his council, and book themselves as lawful bairns to their father, who thereafter, when occasion offers, shall have the benefit of gild brother, paying only twenty shilling, and five shilling to the hospital of their own calling; always being tried meet and worthy of such a benefit, and be worth the fforesaid sum; merchant and craftsman to be tried by the dean of gild and his council; providing, that the saids bairns, or their friends, compear before the dean of gild and his council to be booked in his books, and that betwixt and the first day of May next to come; otherwise, afterwards to have no benefit.

*18th*, All burgesses' wives within this burgh for the present, shall enjoy such privileges and liberties during the time of their widowhood, as if their husbands were in life; for the benefit of gildry, paying to the dean of gild thirteen shilling and four pennies, with three shilling and four pennies to the hospital of their husband's calling; the saids widows being always tried by the dean of gild and his council to be of good life and honest conversation; and the widows to come shall have the same liberty, if their husbands have been gild brothers; if otherwise, not to enjoy that benefit.

*19th*, And concerning the apprentices of gild brothers,

burgesses, of merchants and crafts, and their assistants. First, for the better trial and proof of their good condition. Secondly, they ought to be so far inferior to their master's bairns, as touching their right through their master. And, thirdly, to move them to take their master's daughter in marriage before any other; which will be a great comfort and support to freemen. That, therefore, no apprentice be received burges by right of his apprenticeship, without he served a freeman, after his apprenticeship, for the space of two years, for meat and fee, and then be received burges; paying, thereafter, for his burges-ship to the town ten merks; and then, not to be received gild brother by that right, without he be burges for four years, and so to continue thirteen years before he be gild brother by the right of his apprenticeship, paying then only to the dean of gild ten merks money for his gildry; and before his being received gild brother, he is to bring, and produce, before the dean of gild and his council, a sufficient testimonial, subscribed by that nottar who is clerk, viz, if he be a merchant's apprentice, or any of their assistants, he shall have his testimonial subscribed by the dean of gild's clerk; and if he be an apprentice to a craftsman, or any of their assistants, he shall bring a sufficient testimonial from the deacon conveener's clerk; and this no ways shall be extended against burgesses' sons, farther than the old use and wont. But if the apprentice marry his master's daughter, or the daughter of a freeman burges and gild brother, and if he be found by the dean of gild and his council, to be worthy of the forenamed sum, merchant or craftsman, and be of an honest conversation, and of such a benefit, and being so tried, he may be received gild brother at any time by right of his wife, paying only twenty shilling, with five shilling to the hospital of his calling; otherways to pay the extremity.

20th, That every man out of town, whether merchant or craftsman, being not as yet neither burges nor freeman

within this burgh, who shall enter hereafter, shall first be tried by the dean of gild and his council, and being found worth the sum above specified, according to his calling, and of honest and good conversation, shall pay for his gildry, after he is made burghess, thirty pounds Scots, and to the hospital of his calling thirteen shilling and four pennies, except he marry a gild brother's daughter, who then shall only pay for his gildry twenty shilling, and forty shilling to the hospital of his calling.

21st, Whatever person, who is not presently burghess and freeman of this burgh, and enters hereafter burghess *gratis*, shall pay for his gildry forty pounds money, with forty shilling to the hospital of his calling.

22d, The haill sums of money, that shall happen to be gotten in any time hereafter, for entries as gild brother, shall be divided in this form, viz., all that enters gild brother as a merchant, or any of their assistants, the money shall be applied for the well of the merchants hospital, and their decayed brethren, or to any other good and pious use which may tend to the advancing of the common-well of this town, which shall be distributed by the dean of gild, with advice of the merchant council, and such other of the merchant rank as he shall choose for that effect. And all that is gotten and received from any craftsmen, and their assistants, who shall enter gild brother, shall be applied to their hospital, and decayed brethren of the craftsmen, or to any other good and pious use which may tend to the advancement of the common-well of the burgh, and that by the deacon conveener, with advice of the rest of the deacons.

23d, It shall no ways be leasome to any gild brother, who is not at present burghess and freeman of this burgh, but enters hereafter to be burghess and gild brother, according to the order set down before, and according to his ability and worth, to tapp tar, oil, butter, or to tapp eggs, green herring, pears, apples, corn, candle, onions, kail, straw, bread (except bakers, who may sell bread at all licit

times at their pleasure), milk, and such like small things, which is not agreeable to the honour of the calling of a gild brother.

24th, It shall not be leasome to a single burgess, who enters hereafter to be burgess, and becomes not a gild brother, to tapp any silk or silk-work, spices or sugars, drugs nor confections, wet or dry, no lawns or cambricks, nor stuffs above twenty shilling per ell, no foreign hats, nor hats with velvet and taffety, that comes out of France, Flanders, England, or other foreign parts: nor to tapp hemp, lint, or iron, brass, copper, or ache; neither to tapp wine in pint or quart, great salt, wax, waid, grain, indego, nor any other kind of litt; neither to buy nor sell, in great, within the liberties of this burgh, salt beef, salmond, herring, nor yet to salt any of them, to sell over again, but for their own use allenary; neither to buy plaiding, or cloth, in great, to sell again, within this liberty; nor to buy tallow, above two stones together, except only candlemakers, to serve the town, or any honest man for his own use; nor to buy any sheep-skins, to dry and sell over again, or hides to salt and sell again, nor any wild skins, within this liberty, as tod's skins above five together, otters, not above three together, and other like skins. And sicklike, not to sell any kind of woolen cloth, above thirty-three shilling and four pennies per ell, linen cloth, not above thirteen shilling and four pennies per ell, except such cloth as is made in their own house, which they shall have liberty to sell, as they can best; neither buy wool, to sell over again within this liberty, nor to buy any linen yarn to sell over again, or to transport out of the town, either in great or small parcels, excepting the weavers of the burgh, who buy yarn to make cloth, and sell the same at pleasure.

25th, It shall not be allowed to cremers to set any cremes upon the High Street, except upon Wednesday and fairs allenary; and to use no ware but such as are permitted to any single burgess.

26th, Farder, it shall not be licensed to any single burgess or gild brother, to buy with other men's money, under colour and pretence that it is their own, any wares, within the liberty of this burgh, to the hurt and prejudice of the freemen thereof, under the penalty of twenty pounds money, and attour crying of their freedom, being tried and convicted by the dean of gild and his council, and that in respect of the great hurt and damage that the freemen of this burgh hath sustained by such doings heretofore.

27th, It shall not be leasome to any person holding shops, at any time to creme upon the High Street; but such as sells Scots cloth, bonnets, shoes, iron-work, and such like handy-work used by craftsmen, under the penalty of twenty shilling, *toties quoties*.

28th, It shall not be leasome to any unfreeman to hold stands upon the High Street, to sell anything pertaining to the crafts, or handy-work, but betwixt eight of the morning and two of the clock in the afternoon, under the penalty of forty shilling; providing that tappers of linen and woolen cloth be suffered from morning to evening, at their pleasure, to sell. All kinds of vivers to be sold from morning to evening; but unfreemen who shall sell white bread, to keep the hours appointed.

29th, All burgesses that enters hereafter freemen, and a simple burgess, if he gives up his name to be a merchant, or any of their assistants, shall pay to the hospital of his calling five merks Scots money; and if he be a craftsman, or any of their assistants, he shall pay to the crafts hospital five merks money; and all burgesses who enter hereafter *gratis*, and remaining a simple burgess, either merchant or craftsman, shall pay to the hospital of his calling ten merks money.

30th, There shall be no burgess made or entered hereafter, except if (he be a merchant, or of their assistants) he be tried by the dean of gild to be worth one hundred pounds Scots of free gear, and booked in the books, and have a testimonial subscribed with the dean of gild's hand; and if

he be a craftsman, or of their assistants, he shall be worth twenty pounds money of free gear, besides his craft, and shall be booked in the deacon conveener's books, and have the deacon conveener's testimonial subscribed with his hand; and either of them presenting the said testimonial to the provost, baillies, and council, shall be received burgess, paying their burgess fines as usual; otherways no burgess, whether merchant or craftsman, are to be admitted or acknowledged at no time thereafter.

31st, The dean of gild and his council, for observing the privileges, shall have power to set down unlaws and penalties, and to mitigate and enlarge the same, according to the time and place, person and quality, of the trespass. And, farder, to make laws and statutes, and set down heads and articles, to be observed for the well of the town; and the provost, baillies, and council, to approve of the same.

32d, The hail unlaws mentioned in the laws above written, and such other laws, acts and statutes, to set down by the dean of gild and his council, shall be applied, viz., the one-half thereof to the dean of gild and his council, and the other half to be applied by the dean of gild and his council, and deacon conveener, to any good and pious work, as they shall think fit.

33d, It shall be leasome to the dean of gild and his council, yearly, to elect one of their own number to be treasurer or collector of the whole entries money and unlaws that shall happen to be gotten, who shall be bound to make a faithful account of his intromissions thereof, upon eight days' warning, as he shall be required by the said dean of gild and his council; of the which entry-money of gildry, he shall deliver and make payment of the whole that is to be received of the gildry of the merchant ranks, and their assistants to be employed to the use foresaid; and the whole unlaws that is received, are to be delivered to the dean of gild and his council, to be bestowed on the uses foresaid.

“34th, It shall be leasome to the dean of gild and his council, yearly, to choose an officer for poinding, and putting to execution all the foresaid acts and statutes that are to be set down, and decreets to be pronounced by the dean of gild and his council, and for gathering in and poinding for all rents and duties pertaining to the merchants hospital, who shall be allowed by provost, and baillies, and the council, and all the town officers to concur and assist the said officer in the execution of his office, as oft as they shall be required, under the penalty of an unlaw of twenty shillings money, upon every one of the said town officers who refuses, being desired, *toties quoties*.

35th, The dean of gild shall have full power to conveyen the hail merchants, and their assistants, at such times as he shall think expedient, for ordering their hospital, and such other necessary affairs that occurs.

36th, It is thought expedient, and agreed upon, that the annuals of the back almshouse, pertaining to the town, behind the Bishop's Hospital shall be equally divided, betwixt the merchants and crafts hospital, in all time coming.

37th, It is agreed and concluded upon, that there shall be a common metster of woolen cloth, whom the dean of gild and his council shall have power to elect yearly, who shall be sworn to be leal and true in such things as shall be committed to his charge, and find sufficient caution; and that he shall measure all packs or loads of woolen cloth, that comes out of Galloway, Stewarton, or any other parts, to be sold within this burgh: and shall have for the measuring of every hundred ells, from the seller, two shilling; and no other but he that is to measure this sort of cloth shall measure any but himself; he shall also measure all other woolen cloth, that is either bought in small or in great, and so require the buyer or seller, upon the price foresaid; and likewise, he shall measure all sorts of plaiden, which is sold in great, viz., above twenty ells, and shall have for the measuring thereof, two shilling per hundred ells, if the buyer

or seller require him ; and no other is to measure this sort of plaiden but he ; and further, he shall measure all kind of unbleached cloth, linen or harn, if the buyer or seller requires him, and he shall have for measuring every dozen thereof, from the seller, four pennies ; and if any person, in defraud of the common metster's interest, shall measure the cloth or plaiden, above mentioned, he shall try the same before the dean of gild, who, after trial, shall compel the seller or buyer, as he shall think fit, to pay to the metster double duty.

38th, Whatever acts and statutes the dean of gild and his council shall happen to make, and set down, further than what is above exprest, at any time afterwards, he shall be obliged to make the provost, baillies, and council, acquainted therewith, and shall crave their ratification and allowance from them, otherways to be of no effect ; providing, there be a like number of merchants and craftsmen, at the ratification of this act, in council ; and, for this purpose, shall, once in the year, being required, produce his book containing his whole acts and statutes, before the said provost, baillies, and council, to be seen and considered.

39th, It is likewise agreed and concluded, that Matthew Turnbull, merchant, bear office as dean of gild, till fifteen days after the magistrates of this burgh are chosen, for the year to come, who has accepted the said office upon him, and has given his oath in presence of the provost, baillies, council, and whole of the deacons, for discharging of his said office faithfully as becomes.

40th, Further, it is agreed and contracted, that, yearly, in time coming, there shall be a deacon conveener, who shall ever be of the rank of craftsmen, and their assistants, who shall, yearly, be chosen that same day eight days after the baillies of this burgh are chosen ; and is to be one of the most wise and worthy amongst the said craftsmen, and their assistants, who shall, yearly, be leeted, in time coming, in this form, viz., all the deacons of the crafts, and their

assistants, shall choose two with the deacon conveener, to be given in leets before the provost, baillies, council, and all the deacons of crafts, and their assistants, who shall make choice of any of them to be deacon conveener for the year thereafter following: with this provision, that there be a like number of merchants and craftsmen at his election, and the deacon conveener shall not bear office above two years together, and shall always be an ordinary counsellor of the town's great council, and have a principal key of the town's charter-chest to keep, and shall be sworn in presence of the provost, baillies, council, and deacons, to be faithful in his office. He shall convene all the deacons of crafts, and their assistants, at such times as occasion shall require, and shall judge betwixt them, and any of them, in matters pertaining to the crafts and callings, and shall make acts and statutes for good order among them, with the advice of the deacons, and their assistants; providing always, that these acts neither prejudice the common-well of this burgh, merchant rank, or their assistants, nor any privileges granted to any deacons of this burgh, by their letter of deaconry granted to them, which acts shall be approven of by provost, baillies, and council; and shall, with the advice of the rest of the deacons, and their assistants, have power to choose an officer, who shall be authorized to poind and distrinzie, being accompanied with one town officer for putting his action in execution; as likewise, for poinding for all rents, annuals, and duties pertaining to the crafts hospital; and whatever town officer refuses to assist the said officer, shall pay twenty shilling, as often as he shall refuse. And if any deacon or deacons of crafts, among themselves, or their assistants, refuse the deacon conveener's judgment in matters concerning their crafts and callings, shall pay an unlaw of three pound money, to be paid to the deacon conveener.

41<sup>st</sup>. All apprentices who shall hereafter become apprentices to any craftsman within this burgh, shall pay at his entry, forty shillings, and twenty merks of upset, he serving

out his apprenticeship faithfully; with this provision, that burgesses' sons pay conform to use and wont; and when he is made a freeman, he shall pay only two pennies; and all men out of town, who enters freemen with any craft, shall pay for his upset twenty pound, with thirteen shilling and four pennies to the crafts hospital, and his weekly two pennies.

42*d*, The deacon conveener, with advice of the rest of the deacons, and their assistants, shall have power to elect collectors, one or more, for the gathering in of the rents, annuals, and duties, pertaining to their hospital, who shall be countable to the deacon conveener, and the rest of the deacons and their assistants, for his intromissions, upon eight days' warning, as he shall be required. Farder, the deacon conveener shall be obliged to produce his book, containing the whole acts and statutes, which he shall happen to set down, before the provost, baillies, and council, to be seen and considered by them yearly, when required, and shall crave their ratification and allowance thereto; if otherways to be of no effect.

43*d*, It is condescended and agreed, that Duncan Semple, skipper, bear office as deacon conveener, while that same day eight days after the baillies of this burgh are chosen for the year to come, who has accepted the same office upon him, and has given his oath, in presence of the provost, baillies, council, and deacons, for faithfully discharging his duty in the said office.

44*th*, It is concluded that there shall be a visitor of maltmen and mealmen, who shall be chosen yearly in time coming, the same day that the deacon conveener is chosen in this form; the whole maltmen and mealmen shall give in four men's names, of the worthiest and discreetest men of the rank of maltmen, and the old visitor in leet, and present them to the provost, baillies, and council, who shall make choice of any one of them to be visitor for that year, and so furth, in all time coming, and he shall be sworn.

45*th*, The visitor shall take special notice of those of

his calling, who profane the Sabbath-day, by cleaning, receiving, or delivering meal, bear, corn, or malt, carrying of steep water, kindling of fire in kilns or such like; and such transgressors, being convicted, shall pay to the visitor ten shilling, and the unlaw to the session of the kirk. The visitor, also, shall have power to try all meal and bear, either in kiln, houses, or shops, except freemen's bear, meal or malt, coming to their own houses, for their own use, and which the visitor shall have power to visit, if he be required by the buyer, or in the markets; and when they find insufficient stuff, as hot, rotten, frostie stuff, either mixt among good stuff, or by itself, and likeways, where they find good stuff spoiled in the making, he shall report the same to the baillies, and the owners thereof are to get no more for the said stuff than what the visitor and two or three of his assistants think it, upon their conscience, really worth; providing, that the visitor and his brethren give their oaths, before any of the baillies of this burgh, on the same; and if any countrymen, seller, refuses that price, he shall take it away with him, paying the custom of the lades of the town. And if any bear be tried by them, and found to be flourished with good above, and under, bad, the owner shall pay sixteen shilling to the baillie, and ten shilling to the visitor; and if any malt be found to be rotten, and spoiled in the making, or good malt and bad mixt together, being sighted, and so found by the visitor, they shall report the worth thereof to the baillie, and if the owner is pleased with that price, he shall have the liberty so to sell it, or brew it himself, or to transport it to any other part, paying always forty shilling for every making; and if any such spoiled stuff be found by the visitor, by men not living in town, they shall pay sixteen shilling for every mask, the one-half whereof to be paid to the baillie, the other half to the visitor.

46th, It shall not be allowed to maltmen, or others, to buy malt, meal, or bear, within this town, either before or

in time of market, to tapp over again, under the penalty of five pounds, and to be divided, viz., the one-half betwixt baillies and visitor, the other half betwixt the merchants and crafts hospital.

47th, It shall not be allowed to any person to buy any stuff coming to the market, on horseback, or otherways, till it first present the market, except freemen for their own use only, and being first spoken for, or bought before, and so the hours of the market to be kept both by free and unfreemen, according to the statutes of the town, provided, that freemen be suffered in seed-time, to buy their seed at any time they please. Further, if any stuff be kept, or hid, in kilns, houses, shops, or barns, in time of market, except necessity constrain them to put their meal in houses, or under stairs, for fair or foul weather, the contraveener of the foresaid statute to pay, viz., the seller, an unlaw of sixteen shilling, and the buyers, who buy above one boll, one load or more, shall pay to the visitor sixteen shilling and eight pennies. And if any cake bakers, be found buying meal before eleven of the clock, conform to the town's acts, they shall pay an unlaw of sixteen shilling to the baillies, and six shilling and eight pennies to the visitor, and that as often as they have contraveened.

48th, All persons, who are at present burgesses, shall have liberty to make malt for their own use, or to sell; and all burgesses' sons, that shall use that trade hereafter, shall pay to the visitor, at his entry, twenty shilling; and men not living in town, who marry burgesses' daughters, shall pay conform; and every unfreeman, who is not as yet burgess, and entered to that calling of maltmaking, shall pay to the visitor of maltmen, twenty merks money, to be bestowed upon the decayed brethren; providing, that all persons, freemen, either present or to come, shall make meal, without any kind of entries.

49th, The visitor of maltmen shall have power to try if any unfreeman sell or tapp any kind of stuff, out of the

market place, and shall report the same to the dean of gild; the seller to pay an unlaw of twenty shilling, one-half thereof to the dean of gild, and the other half to the visitor, and that as often as they shall contraveen; to be tried before the dean of gild.

*50th*, All rubbers of meal are discharged, by the acts of the town, as hurtful to the common-well; and it shall be leasome to the visitor to unlaw the sellers in twenty shilling, and that as often as they shall contraveen, the one-half thereof to be given to the baillies, and the other half to the visitor; and discharges all rubbers to rubb or measure the meal, but the owner himself only. And what further acts and statutes the visitor, with advice of his brethren, being conveened as occasion occurs, can devise for their well, not prejudging the common-well, shall be put in writ, and presented to the provost, baillies, and council, and deacons, and they to repel or allow the same, as they shall think proper.

*51st*, Every person, who enters burgess hereafter, and gives up his name to be a merchant, or craftsman, it shall not be leasome to him to make malt for the space of three years; and if, after that, he desires to make malt, being a simple burgess, he shall pay to the visitor of maltmen ten merks money; and if he be a gild brother, shall pay twenty shilling at his entry, and their children to have that same privilege and benefit that burgesses' children have, who are now at present free; as also, the visitor and his brethren shall, diligently and carefully, exerce the office committed to their charge. And it shall not be leasome to the provost, baillies, and council, to augment their upset, among men not living in town, who enters to be maltmen, as they shall think expedient.

*52d*, Every making of malt, made by a freeman maltman, dwelling within this town, how many soever he makes, shall pay eight pennies for each making; and every mealman shall pay, for every crop or kiln of corn, eight pennies; to be applied to the well of their decayed brethren, pro-

viding the freemen's malt and corn made for their own use, be free of payment.

53*d*, Farder, the visitor of maltmen shall be obliged, yearly, in time coming, if required, to produce before the provost, baillies, and council, the book containing all the acts and statutes that shall happen to be made hereafter, further than is granted to them, as said is, to be seen and considered by them, that they may allow or repel the same, as they find occasion, otherways to be of no effect.

54*th*, It is agreed and concluded, that John Wallace, maltman, bear office as visitor to the maltmen and mealmen, while that same day eight days after the baillies of this burgh are chosen, for the year to come, who has given his oath, in presence of the provost, baillies, and council, for his discharging his duty in the said office. And for declaration of the crafts assistants, viz., they are maltmen, mealmen, fishers, and all such mariners, and others, who pleases to officiate with the crafts for contribution to their hospital, and decayed brethren. And because the foresaid election of the said dean of gild, deacon conveener, and visitor of the maltmen, with their statutes and privileges, above narrated, redounds altogether to the advancement of the commonwell of this burgh, the saids commissioners, for themselves, having power and commission granted to them by the whole body of the rank of merchants, craftsmen, and their assistants, humbly requesting the provost, baillies, and council of this burgh and city of Glasgow, for them, and their successors, to ratifie and approve this present letter, after the form and tenor thereof, in all points; and to that effect to grant their express consent and assent to the foresaid dean of gild, deacon conveener, and visitor of maltmen, and haill privileges, statutes, and ordinances, particularly above mentioned; and to interpone their authority thereto, that the same may take effect, and have full execution, as is above specified; and to ordain the same to be insert and registrated in the burgh court-books of the said burgh, to

the effect foresaid, therein to remain, in perpetual remembrance, and to declare that all and whatsoever person, or persons, that shall hereafter oppose the foresaid letters, force and effect thereof, hail statutes and privileges, shall be reputed and holden as seditious persons, and troublers of the common-well of this burgh, and quiet state thereof, and shall incur the mark and note of infamy, and otherways to be punished with all rigour.

In witness whereof, these presents, written by John Craig, nottar, the foresaids hail commissioners, for themselves, and in name and behalf foresaid; likeas, the said provost, baillies, and council, in token of their consent and ratification thereof in all points, have subscribed with their hands, as followeth, at day, year, and place, foresaid.

For the merchant rank, William Anderson, Thomas Muir; baillies, Matthew Turnbull, James Bell, James Inglis, William Selkirk, James Fleming, Humphrey Cunningham for Thomas Brown, in his absence, Robert Adam, John Wardrop for George Muir, Archibald Faulls. Ita est Archibaldus Haygate, de mandato, Joannis Dickson, scribere nescientis. For the crafts rank, John Anderson, Robert Rowat, Mr. Peter Low, Duncan Semple, Mr. Robert Hamilton, John Muir, James Fisher, David Shearer, James Braidwood, Thomas Fauside. Ita est, Archibaldus Haygate, notarius, de mandato, Joannis Scott, scribere nescientis. Oversmen, Sir George Elphinston, Mr. David Weems, Mr. John Bell.

At Glasgow, 9th February, 1605. In the council house, produced before the provost, baillies, and council, to be admitted, approven, and ordained to be registrated in the burrow court-books, and, in testimony hereof, subscribed as follows, the provost, baillies, and council, William Anderson, Thomas Muir, baillies; James Braidwood, James Fisher, William Robertson, Thomas Pettigrew, James Bell, William Wilson, treasurer. Ita est, Archibaldus Haygate, de mandatis Joannis Dickson et Gulielmi Muir, scribere nescientium.

To the which letter of dean of gild, deacon conveener, and visitor of the said maltmen, the said provost, baillies, and council, for themselves, and their successors in office, by the tenor hereof, have interponed and interpones their authority, and ordains the same, with all and sundry privileges and liberties specified and contained therein, to be observed, kept, executed and used by the saids dean of gild, deacon conveener, and visitor of maltmen, in all time coming, after the form and tenor thereof, in all points, for the common-well of both merchant rank and crafts.

A. HEYGATE.

In the council house, being conveened the 16th February, 1605 years, the right honourable Sir George Elphinston of Blythwood, knight, provost; William Anderson, Thomas Muir, and John Anderson, baillies; Matthew Turnbull, dean of gild; Robert Rowat, John Rowat, Robert Adam, Humphry Cunningham, John Wardrop, William Fleming, William Wallace, William Stirling, William Robertson, John Dickson, Mr. Peter Low, James Fisher, John Scott, deacon, Thomas Pettigrew, John Muir, skipper, William Wilson, and James Bell.

The which day the provost, baillies, and council, being careful, that, hereafter, all manner of mutiny, contraversies, question and debates, shall be removed furth of the common-well, especially betwixt the merchant rank and rank of craftsmen, that the mutual bond sent down upon them lately concerning the dean of gild and deacon conveener, for the common-well of this burgh, and well of both the states, may take happy effect, without any particular respect either to merchant or craftsman, with consent of the dean of gild and deacon conveener, for themselves, and the remanent of their ranks, has concluded and ordained, that, in all musters, weapons showing, and other lawful assemblies, that there shall be no question, strife, or debate, betwixt merchant and craftsman, for prerogative or priority; but that they, and every one of them, as one body of the

common-well, shall rank and place themselves together, but distinction, as they shall happen to fall in rank and otherways, as shall be thought expedient by the provost and baillies for the time; declaring by these presents, that whatever he be, either merchant or craftsman, who makes question, mutiny, or tumult for their rank, by prerogative or property, and repines at the will and discretion of the provost, shall be judged and reputed as a seditious person, and furder punished on sight. And furder, for taking away all partiality and particular respect of persons amongst the said merchants and crafts, if it should happen hereafter that any question or quarrel fall out amongst them judicially, or by way of deed, the dean of gild, nor deacon conveener, nor either of their ranks, shall show themselves particularly affected to any of their parties, in respect that the one is a merchant and the other a craftsman, nor yet assist them, or any of them, tumultuously, in judgment, otherways; but to be careful to see the offender condignly punished, according to justice. And because several burgesses of this burgh, when they happen to commit disturbance with their neighbours, within the same, do boast themselves, and vaunt of their friends, to the great trouble of this burgh and judgment-seat of the same, by convocating their friends out of town to assist them; therefore it is concluded and ordained, that whatever burges of this burgh, that hereafter commits disturbance, and falls out with his neighbour, and makes convocation of his friends without the town, to take part with him, and to make furder tumult without the town, and in judgment, his freedom shall be taken away, and never to be esteemed worthy to enjoy the liberty of a freeman hereafter; but they shall civilly and quietly seek their redress and remead of their wrong, by way of justice. And sicklike, that all conventions and meetings of the dean of gild and deacon conveener, shall be for putting their statutes to execution, and exercising the liberties and privileges granted by the provost, baillies, and council to them.

SKETCH OF A GLASGOW BARBER  
OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

*From Strang's "Glasgow and its Clubs."*

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THE sun had not long poured its enlivening beams upon the spires and streets of Glasgow, when the loud knock of Ritchie Falconer, the barber, made me start from the blankets, and throw myself into my dressing-gown. In those halcyon days every nose in the western metropolis of Scotland, from the Lord Provost's to that of Bell Geordie, was daily or hebdomadally in the hands of the barber. Silver-tempered razors, almond shaving soap, and patent strops were in the womb of futurity; and however urgent the necessity might be of ridding oneself of what has since become so fashionable, a man would as soon have tried to amputate his own limb as have attempted to draw a razor athwart his own face. The *friseurs* of that period, although they could not boast of the elegant scratch-wigs which cover the phrenological developments of our modern *peruquiers*, had bumps upon their frontal sinuses which indicated something more than a mere acquaintanceship with bears' grease and honey-water. They were generally fellows of wit and observation, had received what was called "a grammar-school education," and mindful of their former corporation connection with the men of the scalpel and lancet, conceived it becoming to sport as much of the Latin which Rector Barr \* had whipped into them, as could easily be squeezed into their morning colloquies.

\* Mr. Barr was Rector of the Grammar School—an institution which ranks equal in antiquity with that of the University.

A Glasgow barber of the last century prated more about the virtues of Miltiades than Maccassar, and ingratiated himself with his customers rather by the raciness of his conversation, than by the starch of his cravat or the sabre cut of his whiskers. Besides all this, everything transacted in the City was as well known to him as to the prying and hawk-eyed editors—alas! long defunct—of the *Journal* and *Mercury*. He knew the peculiarities of every establishment, from that of the *blue-and-white-check* CORK to those of the *sugar* aristocrats; and was as intimately acquainted with the past removes at a Provost's dinner, as the projected changes at the City Council Board. In short, he was little less entertaining than the Spanish Asmodeus, and often not less anxiously looked for by his morning customers in Glasgow, than was the little tell-tale devil by Don Cleophas Perez Zambullo, in Madrid.

But *tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis*. The use of the barber's basin seems almost a fiction. The perambulatory race of Straps is extinct—the morning tale of the suds is no more, and but one or two septuagenarians, who still retain the cut and the curl of the last century, stalk about as the sad remembrancers of that eventful period.

"Good morning, sir," said Ritchie, with a smiling countenance, as he opened my chamber-door; "had a good night's rest, I hope?" "Pretty well," said I, seating myself, in my shaving chair. "*Gaudeo te valere*," added the barber, "as I always say to Professor Richardson when I'm gaun to curl his *caput*. But alas, there's naithing steirin' in the College at the present time—they're a' awa, frae the wee'st to the biggest o' them, taking their *otium cum dignitate*; even John M'Lachlan, *Bedellus*, honest man, is awa to Gourock. He gaed aff yesterday in the fly-boat, and his wife, on account o' the high wind, is between the de'il and the deep sea o' anxiety to hear o' his arrival."

"You must hâve then quite a sinecure, F'alconer," mut-

tered I, through the thick lather that encompassed my mouth.

“Sinecure!” exclaimed Dick, “and the Deacon’s-choosing sae sune! I hae just been up wi’ Deacon Lawbroad, the tailor, wha threeps he maun be shaved sax times a-week at this time, instead o’ twice; and, my certie, it is nae sinecure to rase his beard. Od! his face takes mair time to clear than half-a-dozen—but nae wonner, suner or later the Corporation *galravages* tell on a man’s chin and mak it tender.”

“But I thought the deacon had turned over a new leaf in the prospect of obtaining a magisterial chain.”

“A chain! *O tempora! O mores!*” cried the barber sneeringly, while he followed it with a *whew-w-w*—like that of my Uncle Toby. “Set him up, indeed! my sang, they’ll be ill aff when they tak the tailor to the Council Chaumer. It does na do for would-be bailies to be drinking *pap-in* at the *Black Boy* till twa in the morning, and clashing and clavering wi’ Peggy Bauldy. Na, na, we maun hae doucer pows than the deacon’s to bow in the Wynd Kirk frae the front o’ the laft! Doctor Porteous, honest man, could na thole to see sae mony marks o’ the speerit staring him in the face ilka Sunday! But weel-a-wat there’s nae saying wha’ll be bailies now-a-days. *Audaces fortuna juvat, timidosque repellit.*”

“Why, Ritchie,” said I, “it would not at all astonish me, ere many years, to see you yourself following the town officers, and wondered at as one of the wise men of the west.”

“Why, sir, *at pulchrum est digito monstrari et dicier hic est,*” said the barber, evidently delighted with the idea; “after that thowless, feckless, senseless coof, Macsapless, ane need na lose a’ heart. Well, but he’s a fine han’ for the Provost. I’m shure he’ll vote through thick and thin wi’ him, and boo like ony *white-bannet* at an auction. Od! the folk say he coft his cock’d hat frae Miller & Ewing twa

years since syne, and what is mair likely, he slept wi' his chain the first night after he got it. But what do ye think the twa-faced body moved in the Council the ither day? Why, naething less than what was proposed in Provost Cheeks's time—him, ye ken, wha lived in the lan' just aboon the Fleshmarket—naething less than that the City barbers should na be allowed to shave their customers on Sunday. Foul fa' the silly loon! Had he as muckle brains in his pow as powther on his shoulders, he micht hae seen the folly o' his hypocrisy. I really wonner the Provost, wha is a sensible man, would listen to sic a yammering hypocritical body. But it's only anither proof to me, that when the unco guid get into power, they're aye scadding their tongues in ither folks kale. The Bailie has long sat under Mr. Balfour, honest man, and the Outer Kirk folk, ye ken, a' think themselfs far greater saunts than their neebours."

"And what are we to do on Sunday, Falconer? The Council cannot lay an embargo on one's beard growing."

"*Verbum sapienti!*" replied Ritchie, taking me by the nose for the finishing touch of his razing operation. "The trade have agreed to cause their apprentices to parade the streets on that morning in white hose, and you have only to raise the window, haud up your wee finger, and my sang! your chin will sune be as smooth as it is noo, Sunday tho' it be. Are decent Christian folks, do you think, to gang like heathenish Jews at the nod o' a Glasgow Trades' Bailie? Od! I ken a black-a-vised chiel that maun be shaved twice a-day when he wants to be particular. Do you think it is affording 'a praise and protection to those who'd do well' to keep men frae hearing the word on account o' a lang beard? But let the deacon sleep—*Amoto quæramus seria ludo*. I've something mair extraordinar to tell you; but in the meantime I must get the curling tongs heated before throwing a little moost (powder) into your hair."



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