



J. H. Brown, M.A., C.B.

THE TRADES HOUSE AND THE
FOURTEEN INCORPORATIONS OF GLASGOW

CORONATION

OF

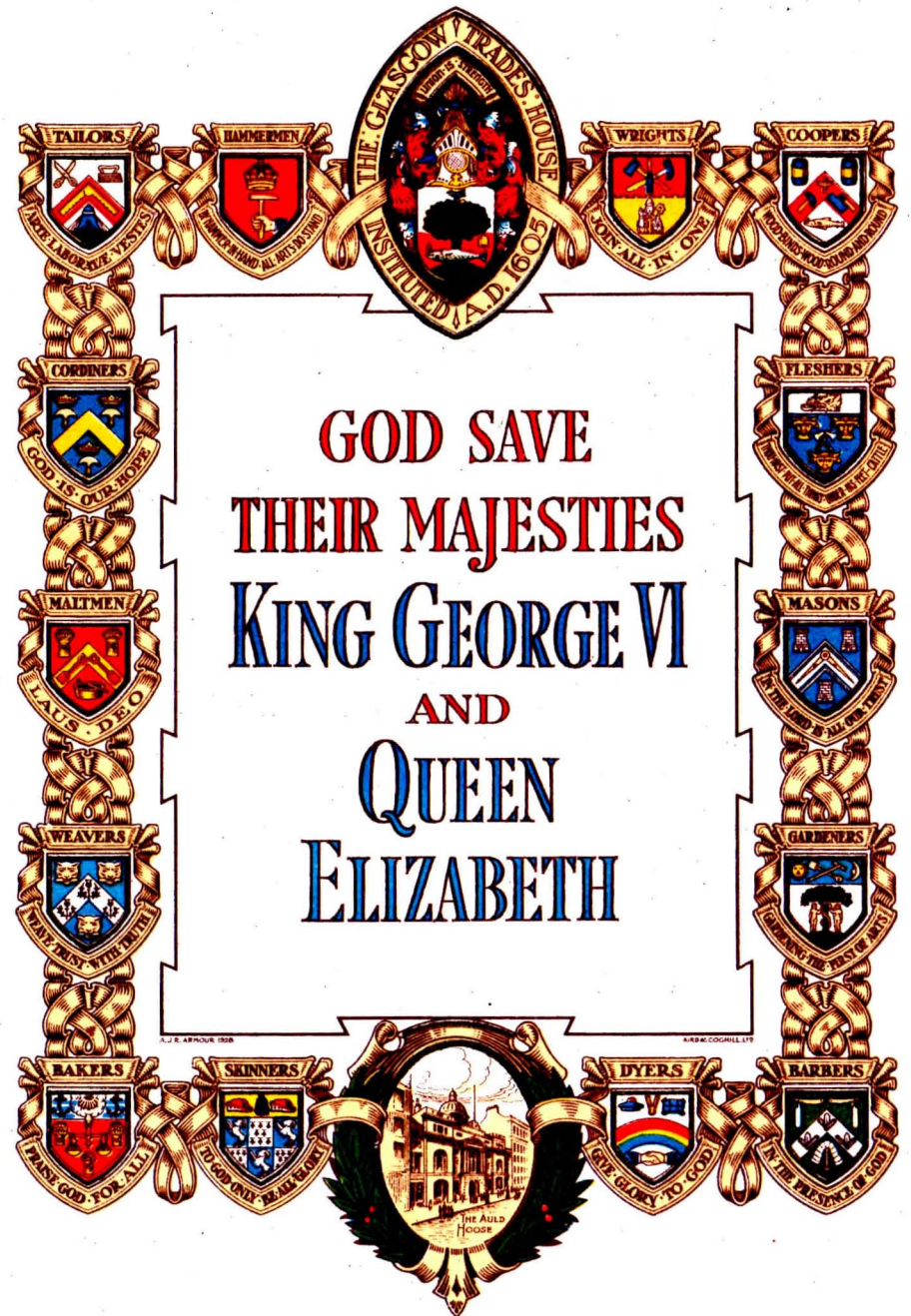
THEIR MAJESTIES

KING GEORGE VI

AND

QUEEN ELIZABETH

SOUVENIR OF CORONATION BALL
ST. ANDREW'S HALL, GLASGOW





A Few Notes

on

The Crown and the Craftsmen

THE TRADES HOUSE AND THE FOURTEEN INCORPORATED TRADES OF GLASGOW have many good reasons for publicly observing in patriotic fashion the Coronation of a Scottish King and Queen. The English Sovereigns came to an end with Queen Elizabeth and while all her successors have been Sovereigns of the United Kingdom by reason of their Scottish descent, never before could it be said that both the Sovereign and his Consort are not only Scottish, but both descended from the same common ancestor, King Robert the Bruce.

Celebrations have been customary for many reigns past by the House and the Crafts individually on the occasion of Coronations, and also of the Sovereign's Birthday. Never before, however, have the House and the Crafts as one united body met together for either purpose.

The many good reasons for the loyalty and devotion of the Craftsmen towards their King are supplied by national and local history.

James I
1431

The Burgesses of the Burghs of early Scotland, particularly the Craftsmen (being much greater in number than the Merchants) defended their Kings not only against the English but against the Barons. The Kings required protection and the Craftsmen willingly gave it. In return the Sovereigns gave them legal recognition and certain privileges. Indeed, so much were the Craftsmen drawn upon to fight the Sovereign's enemies that James I in 1431 was obliged to bring into Scotland skilled craftsmen from "France, Flanders and other parts" to take the place of Scottish Craftsmen "slain by the wars."*

It was this same King James who, recognising that the Burghs were the bulwarks of the Crown against England and the Nobles, had encouraged the Craftsmen in Burghs to associate themselves in their separate trades and allowed each trade to choose one of their wisemen as "masterman or deacon" to assay and govern all work done by the men of his craft.†

All over Scotland these coteries of Burgh Craftsmen sprang up, managed their own affairs and chose their leaders. Here were the first signs of freedom and democracy. And the continuance of that liberty and self-government, unimpaired, the Craftsmen claimed, for well nigh four hundred years.

For more than a century after James' reign there was a series of Scottish ordinances passed defining the rights of the Crafts, curbing their eager movements, and while permitting the free exercise of their functions, at the same time prohibiting their right to elect Deacons.

* Chronicles of Scotland C. 71, Ch. V, Vol. II, p. 565.

† 1424 C. 17.

At length, in 1556, the Queen Regent (Mary of Lorraine) acting for Queen Mary her daughter Mary Queen of Scots, restored to all Scottish Crafts the power of electing Deacons freely, and also conferred on the Deacons the right to vote in the elections of the "Officers" of their Burgh and to make rules for their own government, so long as they maintained the altar of their particular Patron Saint. 1556

But during that century the "Officers" of the Burghs had been granting constitutions to the Crafts in their midst. The Glasgow Provost and Magistrates, with the approval of their Superior—the Roman Catholic Archbishop—had already "erected" by means of Charters or "Seals of Cause" the Skinners, Furriers and Glovers (1516), the Tailors (1527), the Weavers (1528), the Hammermen, including all master workers in metal (1536), the Masons, Coopers, Slaters, Quarriers and Sawyers (1551), and the Bakers (1556). The Cordiners and Barkers (Tanners) followed in 1558. Each of these Crafts was bound by the constitution given to it to maintain the altar of their Patron Saint in Glasgow Cathedral, and also their own poor, to watch and ward the town and even to bear arms beyond it if need be.

After the Reformation, constitutions were granted by the Provost, Magistrates and Council to the Coopers (1569), Fleshers (1580), Bonnetmakers (1597), Wrights (1600), Maltmen (1605), Surgeons and Barbers (1656), and the Gardeners (16—). But it must be remembered that all these trades had been carried on in Glasgow for centuries before their incorporation. Contributions to the church altars were no longer asked, but watching, warding and bearing arms remained.

In the first years of the seventeenth century wars with the English and war service abroad had practically ceased,* whereas personal services within burgh boundaries had increased. The Crafts then took up their cudgels against the Merchants, who, for their numbers, as the Craftsmen thought, had too much control in Town Council affairs, and too few personal obligations to perform. In Glasgow the Craftsmen outnumbered the Merchants by almost two to one. There was no longer any Archbishop to choose the Provost and Magistrates. The Duke of Lennox had claimed the Superiority and annually made the choice. The Merchants had a majority both in the Magistracy and the Council.

Disputes between the two ranks of 'Burgesses became clamant and the visit of King James VI to Glasgow in 1601, when the Deacons were ordered—along with the Bailies and Councillors—to meet him in their best array, did little to conciliate the Crafts, but rather fomented the quarrel. Some method of settling the differences had to be sought and arbitration was resorted to. The result was the famous Decree Arbitral called the Letter of Guildry which formed the Burgesses of James VI 1601

* Although Francis Crawford, afterwards Deacon Convener, at the Battle of Falkirk in 1746 carried the Colours of the Glasgow Volunteers (who got a severe handling from Prince Charlie's Highlanders), and Trades Battalions of Glasgow Craftsmen were formed during the American Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars—as witness their Colours hanging in the Trades Hall.

Glasgow into two exclusive ranks of Merchants and Craftsmen; the Merchants with a Council of Management and a Dean of Guild at their head, the Craftsmen in their fourteen separate guilds sending their Deacons with a certain number of "Assistants," to form a Craft Council, their chairman being known as Deacon Convener. Thus arose the Merchants House and the Trades House. By the same Decree the Dean of Guild Court was created—four Merchants and four Craftsmen to sit with the Dean in his Court—as they do to this day.

James VI
and I
1606

The Crafts had gained strength and some influence by becoming federated and while the Town Council laid down regulations for the precedence of Merchants and Craftsmen at all public appearances, such as Musters, Weapon-showing, Drilling and Processions, the thorny question of representation in the Town Council was not settled. The discontent of the Craftsmen reached the ears of the King. King James (now I of England) by a letter from his palace in Whitehall on 28th November, 1606, decided the matter on the basis of "half merchants and half crafts." But, as the Provost was, by the law of the land, always a Merchant, and the Merchants had two Bailies, while the Crafts had only one, the Craft Councillors found themselves still in a minority, in which they remained for two hundred and twenty-seven years, when the Burgh Reform Act, 1833, wiped out the old regime and only left the Dean of Guild and the Deacon Convener in the Town Council.

The Craftsmen had been pressing for reform on a popular basis for fifty years. Now they had obtained it. A Craftsman could at last aspire to reach the Provost's Chair and no Councillor elected could take his seat without producing his Burgess Ticket.

As had been enjoined in the Letter of Guildry, both Houses on their creation at once founded Hospitals for accommodating their poor. The Crafts Hospital housed the poor Craftsmen till 1794. Poor widows and children were maintained by money grants from each Craft and casual additional grants from the House.

Although now federated, each Craft continued after 1605 to manage its own affairs. Merchant Burgesses could carry on business of all kinds, but they could not manufacture. Members of each Craft had the exclusive privilege of practising their trade. Burgesses who were not of Merchant Rank or were not Freemen of a Craft, *i.e.*, Simple Burgesses, unconnected with either Rank, had to confine themselves to peddling, hawking or dealing in small wares or they could learn a trade and work as journeymen or servants.

So the Merchants House and the Trades House and the Fourteen Crafts, through the collection of Guildry Fines, Entry Money and Annual Dues (called quarter accounts), were enabled to accumulate capital, the revenue of which was all used for maintaining the two Hospitals (a system discontinued towards the end of the eighteenth century), granting assistance to Craftsmen, widows and children in

want and aiding by money payments the establishment of general hospitals and charitable schemes designed for the commonweal of the city.

In 1605 the Craft Burgesses numbered 363. When Queen Victoria succeeded to the Throne in 1837 they numbered 3,000. Now they number nearly 10,000.

The funds of the House and Crafts in 1837 were £182,000 and their expenditure in pensions £3,200. Now the capital is £1,367,000 and nearly £50,000 is spent annually in pensions, private charity and public benevolent objects.

Now all this has been achieved through the rights and privileges of the Incorporations and the Trades House having been preserved by legislation of the Parliaments of Charles II,* William and Mary, Queen Anne, the four Georges, William IV, Victoria, Edward VII and George V. ¹⁶⁷²

While no British Sovereign visited Glasgow after James I in 1601 until Queen Victoria's first visit in 1849, the House and the Crafts were ever thankful for the protection and favours of the Sovereigns who reigned between these years.

When it became a common custom, the House observed the George II King's Birthday in the Hospital with wine and victuals and a treat to the poor old men there. In 1722 the King's portrait was hung in the Hospital Hall. The windows were regularly illuminated by candles on the King's "Birth Night." The Coronation Day of George III in 1762 was celebrated with cake and wine, the usual treat to the Hospitalers, and the lighting of all the windows in the evening. Since then in the Hospital or the New Hall designed by the brothers Adam and opened in 1794, there have been numerous similar celebrations. ¹⁷²² ^{George III}

Many Addresses to the Kings and Queens have been sent by the House and the Crafts since the accession of George III, addresses of thanks for wise rule, and for the enjoyment and blessings of constitutional liberty, addresses of congratulation on weddings, births and escapes from assassination, and addresses of condolence when death visited the Royal Family.

And when the Sovereigns began to visit Scotland once more as George IV did in 1822, the House was honoured with the privilege of again meeting the King (as the Deacons did in 1601) and of presenting by deputation an Address in person in Dalkeith Palace, and kissing the King's hand. ¹⁸²²

This great honour has been graciously conferred by all our later Sovereigns:

By Queen Victoria at Dalkeith Palace in 1842 and in Glasgow Harbour on her first visit to Glasgow by steamer in 1849; ^{Victoria 1842 and 1849}

By King Edward VII in the City Chambers in 1903 on his State Visit to Glasgow; ^{Edward VII 1903}

*The Letter of Guildry was ratified in 1672.

George V
1914 and
1927

By King George V in 1914 in the City Chambers on his first State Visit to the City; and again in 1927 when the fourteen Deacons and Visitor were also presented to His Majesty by the Deacon Convener, and shook hands with the King and Queen Mary.

Over and above these signal honours, the Princess Royal became a Burgess and Guild Sister in 1922, and all King George's sons and his son-in-law were, by his gracious consent, associated with the House and the Crafts and admitted, enrolled and sworn as Honorary Guild Brethren and Freemen:

The Royal Guild Brethren	The Prince of Wales, as Hammerman, - - -	1921
	Lord Lascelles (now Earl of Harewood), as Weaver, -	1923
	The Prince Henry (now Duke of Gloucester), as Bonnetmaker and Dyer, - - -	1925
	The Duke of York (his present Majesty), as Skinner and Furrier, - - -	1927
	The Duchess of York (now Her Majesty) at the same time was enrolled Guild Sister of Craft Rank and	
	The Prince George (now Duke of Kent), as Mason, -	1928

The ceremonies of admission all took place publicly in the Trades Hall in presence of several hundred Guild Brethren and Guild Sisters. So the Craftsmen may proudly say that our present King and Queen have visited their ancient Hall and have gone through the same ceremonies as all His Majesty's brothers.

George VI's
Coronation On this occasion the Coronation is being celebrated not by the time-worn cake and wine banquet but by a Ball at which not only the members of the House but all the Craft Guild Brethren and their ladies who choose may take part.

The customary treat to the Pensioners has not been forgotten, but it too has taken a form more welcome to their needs and desires. Every deserving pensioner, whether craftsman, widow or unmarried daughter, are being remembered with a Coronation gift in treasury notes, and the sum distributed exceeds £1,350.

The Trades House and the Incorporations can thus say in the words of His Majesty King George VI, "We do not forget at this time of celebration those who are living under the shadow of sickness and distress." And they can also cordially concur with His Majesty's words in his memorable address to the Empire after his coronation when he said:

"The highest of distinctions is the service of others."

In unison with all loyal subjects throughout the world the Craftsmen of Glasgow fervently and sincerely pray:

God Save Their Majesties
King George Sixth and Queen Elizabeth

The Coronation Ball Committee

TRADES HOUSE.		
Gentlemen.	Ladies.	Address.
Deacon Convener Robert Robertson, D.L., LL.D., - - -	Mrs. Robertson, -	Carnbooth, Carmunnock.
	Miss Robertson, -	Carnbooth, Carmunnock.
Collector James Leggat, - -	Mrs. Leggat, - -	278 Nithsdale Road, S.1.
Late Convener Francis Beattie, D.L.,	Mrs. Beattie, - -	Auchans, Dundonald, Ayrshire.
Late Collector Charles Glen, - -	Mrs. Glen, - -	Eastercroft, Caldercruix.
Ex-Convener John Dallas, D.L., -	— - -	166 Cowcaddens, C.2.
Ex-Convener Sir John Train, D.L., M.P., - - -	Lady Train, - -	Cathkin, Rutherglen.
Ex-Convener John R. Campbell, D.L.,	Miss Campbell, -	Elstow, 5 Victoria Circus, W.2.
Ex-Convener James Gilchrist, D.L.,	Mrs. Gilchrist, -	St. Ronans, Lochbrae Drive, Burnside, Rutherglen.
Mr. Harry Lumsden, LL.D. (Clerk),	Mrs. Lumsden, -	Castlegange, Irvine.
Mr R. D. Allison, LL.B. (Clerk Depute), - - -	— - -	105 West George Street, C.2.
HAMMERMEN.		
Gentlemen.	Ladies.	Address.
Deacon Alex. S. MacLellan, -	Mrs. MacLellan, -	10 Sydenham Road, W.2.
Late Deacon Ralph A. Whitson, -	Mrs. Whitson, -	Carlton, Symington, Lanarkshire.
Collector T. L. M'Lintock, - -	Mrs. M'Lintock, -	Clovelly, Kilmacolm.
Late Collector A. D. M'Innes Shaw, D.S.O., D.L., - - -	Mrs. M'Innes Shaw, -	42 Westbourne Gardens, W.2.
Mr. Arthur Muir (Clerk), - -	Mrs. Muir, - -	Inverkip House, Inverkip.
TAILORS.		
Gentlemen.	Ladies.	Address.
Deacon James Irwin, - - -	Mrs. Irwin, - -	5 Dumbreck Road, S.1.
Late Deacon Coll M. Burnside, -	Mrs. Burnside, -	Denstone, 9 Calderwood Road, S.3.
Collector W. A. D. M'Intyre, - -	— - -	51 Camphill Avenue, S.1.
Late Collector William C. Watson,	Mrs. Watson, - -	Hamilfield, Kilwinning Rd., Irvine.
Mr. J. T. Taylor (Clerk), - -	Mrs. Taylor, - -	2 Clifton Street, C.3.
CORDINERS.		
Gentlemen.	Ladies.	Address.
Deacon Thomas Hart, - - -	Mrs. Hart, - -	Loanhead, Eastwood Mains Road, Giffnock.
Late Deacon J. Osborne Martin, -	Mrs. Martin, - -	Dilkusha, Kilmacolm.
Collector James Hendry, - -	Mrs. Hendry, - -	7 Dolphin Road, S.1.
Late Collector J. D. Kelly, - -	Mrs. M'Credie, -	17 Clevedon Road, W.2.
Mr. John C. Brechin, LL.B. (Clerk),	Mrs. Brechin, -	Sutherland, Hillpark, S.3.

The Coronation Ball Committee—continued

MALTMEN.		
Gentlemen.	Ladies.	Address.
Visitor Alexander Hamilton, -	Mrs. M'Gregor,	Craigannot, Bearsden.
Late Visitor David Buchanan, -	Mrs. Buchanan,	16 Torridon Avenue, S.1.
Collector Jackson Millar, -	Mrs. Jackson Millar,	Brookwood, Bearsden.
Late Collector William Walton, -	Mrs. Walton, -	40 Essex Drive, W.4.
Mr. William Nelson, O.B.E. (Clerk),	Mrs. Nelson, -	15 Botanic Crescent, N.W.

WEAVERS.		
Gentlemen.	Ladies.	Address.
Deacon J. Charles Hunter, -	Mrs. Hunter, -	Forehouse, Kilbarchan.
Late Deacon Arthur Stephen, -	Mrs. Stephen,	Haylie Bank, 22 Craigpark, E.1.
Collector Gordon Cochrane, -	Mrs. Cochrane,	79 Fotheringay Road, S.1.
Late Collector R. Glassford Alexander,	Mrs. Alexander,	Rachan, Kilmacolm.
Mr. William Maclean (Clerk), -	Mrs. Maclean,	Invereck, Kilmacolm.

BAKERS.		
Gentlemen.	Ladies.	Address.
Deacon William Roxburgh, -	Mrs. Roxburgh,	30 Newark Drive, S.1.
Late Deacon John Urie, O.B.E., -	— - -	17 Winton Drive, W.2.
Collector John A. Pearson, -	Mrs. Pearson,	7 Fifth Avenue, W.2.
Late Collector G. Russell Austin,	Mrs. Austin, -	Kingarth, Bellshill.
Mr. John Smith, -	Mrs. Smith, -	Woodmailing, 39 Sherbrooke Ave., S.1.
Mr. R. Ralston Ness, LL.B. (Clerk),	Mrs. Ness, -	13 Parkgrove Terrace, C.3.

SKINNERS.		
Gentlemen.	Ladies.	Address.
Deacon George J. Mason, -	Mrs. Mason, -	Dumbreck Priory, 40 Dumbreck Rd., S.1
Late Deacon John B. Howatt, -	Miss Howatt, -	Bracklinn, 39 Langside Drive, S.3.
Collector W. M. Marshall, -	Mrs. Marshall,	Knovehead, Uddingston.
Late Collector James D. Fyfe, -	Mrs. Fyfe, -	Norden, 1 Herries Road, S.1.
Mr. W. Patrick Mitchell, B.L. (Clerk),	Mrs. Mitchell,	46 Lilybank Gardens, W.2.

WRIGHTS.		
Gentlemen.	Ladies.	Address.
Deacon James M. M'Phie, -	Mrs. M'Phie, -	Neidpath Road, Whitecraigs.
Late Deacon Arthur M. Rogerson,	Mrs. Rogerson,	58 Abbey Drive, W.4.
Collector James M. M'Neil, -	Mrs. M'Neil, -	33 Madison Avenue, S.4.
Late Collector W. M. D. Anderson,	Mrs. Anderson,	1 Circus Place, E.1.
Mr. James M. Reid (Clerk), -	— - -	16 Botanic Crescent, N.W.

COOPERS.		
Gentlemen.	Ladies.	Address.
Deacon M. S. Marshall, -	Mrs. Marshall,	Glendaruel, 104 Southbrae Drive, W.3.
Late Deacon Harry Prosser, -	Mrs. Prosser, -	7 Lancaster Crescent, W.2.
Collector Harry Metcalfe, -	Mrs. Metcalfe,	Waltry, Milton of Campsie.
Ex-Deacon J. Wilson Paterson, -	— - -	53 Bothwell Street, C.2.
Mr. J. S. Robertson, LL.B. (Clerk), -	— - -	4 Ronaldshaw Park, Ayr.

The Coronation Ball Committee—continued

FLESHERS.		
Gentlemen.	Ladies.	Address.
Deacon John A. Meiklejohn, -	Mrs. Meiklejohn, -	40 Highburgh Road, W.2.
Late Deacon Douglas Macnaughton,	Mrs. Macnaughton, -	Moorside, Norwood Drive, Whitecraigs.
Collector George R. Watson, -	Mrs. Watson, -	104 Hags Road, S.1.
Late Collector James Grant, -	Mrs. Grant, -	224 Nithsdale Road, S.1.
Mr. Harold M'Intosh, LL.B. (Clerk),	Mrs. M'Intosh, -	22 Auldhouse Road, S.3.

MASONS.		
Gentlemen.	Ladies.	Address.
Deacon W. Frazer M'Intyre, -	Mrs. M'Intyre, -	Ardtornish, 30 Sutherland Av., S.1.
Late Deacon J. Campbell Murray,	Mrs. Murray, -	9 Marywood Square, S.1.
Collector John I. Loudon, -	Mrs. Loudon, -	Inverneil, Bothwell.
Late Collector Robert T. Anderson,	Mrs. Anderson, -	32 Dolphin Road, S.1.
Mr. A. Francis Young B.L. (Clerk),	Miss Young, -	5 Woodlands Terrace, C.3.

GARDENERS.		
Gentlemen.	Ladies.	Address.
Deacon James Miller, -	Mrs. Miller, -	Glentirren, Kippen.
Late Deacon George K. Goalen, -	Mrs. Goalen, -	Cartref, 3 Eglinton Drive, Troon.
Collector George C. Murray, -	Mrs. Murray, -	Bracadale, Camphill Dr., Bearsden.
Late Collector Victor D. Warren, -	Mrs. Warren, -	5 Bute Gardens, W.2.
Mr. J. D. Bauchop, LL.B. (Clerk),	Mrs. Bauchop, -	27 Glencairn Drive, S.1.

BARBERS.		
Gentlemen.	Ladies.	Address.
Deacon Matthew Steel, -	Mrs. Steel, -	8 Atholl Drive, Giffnock.
Late Deacon Thomas Henderson, C.B.E., -	Mrs. Henderson, -	5 Belmont Crescent, W.2.
Collector R. Finlay Harvey, -	Mrs. Harvey, -	21 Queensborough Gardens, W.2.
Mr. A. W. Harvie, -	Mrs. Harvie, -	The Homestead, Golf Crescent, Troon.
Mr. Charles Batchelor (Clerk), -	Mrs. Batchelor, -	75 Courthill Avenue, S.4.

DYERS.		
Gentlemen.	Ladies.	Address.
Deacon Ernest D. Kennedy, -	Mrs. Kennedy, -	Westward, 512 Anniesland Road, W.3.
Late Deacon Daniel Duncan, -	Mrs. Duncan, -	5 Doune Gardens, N.W.
Collector John Henderson, -	Mrs. Henderson, -	658 Clarkston Road, S.4.
Late Collector Lachlan MacKinnon,	— - -	5 Newlands Road, S.3.
Ex-Deacon R. Allan Ogg, -	— - -	165 Sauchiehall Street, C.2.
Mr. W. Stevenson Cochran, -	Mrs. Cochran, -	8 Hatfield Drive, W.2.

Sub-Committee of the Executive

LADIES.

Mrs. Robert Robertson.

Miss Robertson.

Mrs. James Leggat.

Mrs. Charles Glen.

Mrs. Harry Lumsden.

GENTLEMEN.

Deacon Convener Robert Robertson, D.L., LL.D.

Collector James Leggat.

Late Collector Charles Glen.

Colonel A. D. M'Innes Shaw.

Mr. J. D. Kelly.

Mr. John Smith.

Ex-Deacon J. Wilson Paterson.

Mr. Harry Lumsden, LL.D.



MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS

(Stained Glass Portrait in the Trades Hall)

RESTORED THE RIGHT TO ELECT DEACONS, 1556



JAMES VI AND I

(Stained Glass Portrait in the Trades Hall)

DECIDED THAT HALF THE TOWN COUNCIL SHOULD BE CRAFTSMEN



KING GEORGE IV

Address presented in Person by
Deacon-Convener HUNTER (Maltman)

With Late Convener HOOD (Cooper), Collector PHILLIPS (Weaver), and
Mr. BENJAMIN MATHIE (Clerk), who all attended a Levee and kissed
His Majesty's hand

Holyrood Palace, 1822

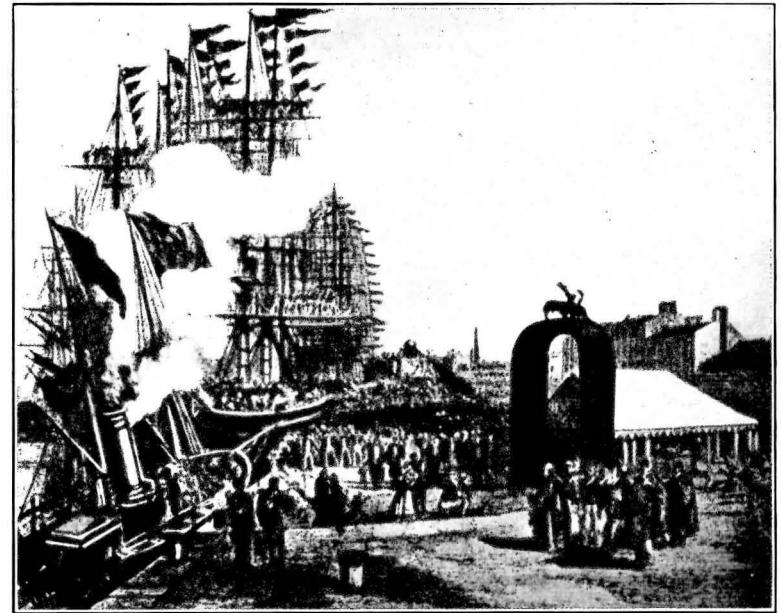


QUEEN VICTORIA.

*Address presented in Person by
Deacon-Convener DICK (Skinner).*

With Ex-Convener ARCHIBALD M'LELLAN (Hammerman), and
Mr. GEORGE CRAWFURD (Clerk), who all attended a Levee

Dalkeith Palace, 1842



QUEEN VICTORIA LANDING AT WEST STREET,

*Where an Address was Presented in Person by
Deacon-Convener STEWART (Cooper)
on the deck of the Royal Steam Tender "Fairy," the
"Victoria and Albert" remaining in Rosneath Bay*

With Collector STEEL (Baker), Late Convener M'CALLUM
(Hammerman), Ex-Convener BROWNLIE (Mason), and
Ex-Convener M'LELLAN (Hammerman).

14th August, 1849



Deacon-Convener WHITE (Gardener)
presenting Address to

KING EDWARD AND QUEEN ALEXANDRA

With Collector KIRKWOOD (Cooper), Late Convener (SIR) JAMES MACFARLANE (Baker)
 Late Collector GOLDIE (Wright), and Mr. HARRY LUMSDEN (Clerk)

14th May, 1903



JOHN FARRELL,
Officer.

HARRY LUMSDEN, LL.B.,
Clerk.

HUGH ALEXANDER,
Collector.

WILLIAM BEATTIE,
Deacon-Convener.

ANDREW GRAHAM SERVICE,
Late Convener.

PRESENTATION COMMITTEE AND OFFICIALS

When Address was Presented in Person to

KING GEORGE V AND QUEEN MARY

BY

Deacon-Convener BEATTIE (Baker).

With Collector ALEXANDER (Wright), and Mr. HARRY LUMSDEN (Clerk)

7th July, 1914



KING GEORGE V AND QUEEN MARY ARRIVING AT CENTRAL STATION

12th July, 1927



DEPUTATION PRESENTED TO KING GEORGE V AND QUEEN MARY

Deacons Harvey, Primrose, Birrell, Orr, Allan, Wallace, Paterson, Ferguson, Dunlop, Anderson.
 Deacons Watson, Sir Wm. Rowan Thomson, Late Collector Train, Deacon-Convenor Dallas, Collector Campbell, Mr. Lumsden, Deacon Gunn, Visitor Paisley.
 12th July, 1927



H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK (*now His Majesty*) ENROLLED AS SKINNER AND FURRIER.

21st September, 1927



ROBERT ROBERTSON, Esquire, D.L., LL.D.
(of Carnbooth),

Deacon Convener of the Trades of Glasgow

"There shall be a deacon convener, who shall ever be of the rank of craftsmen, who shall yearly be chosen by the deacons of the crafts and their assistants, and is to be one of the most wise and worthy amongst the said craftsmen and the deacon convener shall always be an ordinary councillor of the town's great council, and have a principal key of the town's charter chest to keep, and shall be sworn faithful in his office."

Letter of Guildry, 1605

