



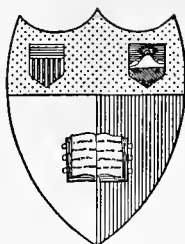
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Lodge of Glasgow St. John. PM 1/32
Thomas Stevenson
of Bath Lane

S K E T C H

OF THE



INCORPORATION OF MASONS;

12/7/88.

AND

The Lodge of Glasgow St John;

no 32

WITH

MUCH CURIOUS AND USEFUL INFORMATION REGARDING THE
TRADES' HOUSE, AND GLASGOW PAST & PRESENT.

COMPILED BY

JAMES CRUIKSHANK,

EX-DEACON OF THE INCORPORATION;

PAST MASTER OF THE LODGE;

AND PAST PROVINCIAL DEPUTE GRAND MASTER, PROVINCE OF GLASGOW.

GLASGOW:

PRINTED BY W. M. FERGUSON, 116 ST VINCENT STREET.

1879.

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TO THE

DEACON, COLLECTOR, AND MEMBERS

OF THE

Incorporation of Masons, Glasgow.

GLASGOW, 1st *September*, 1879.

DEACON AND GENTLEMEN,

I promised a considerable time ago to revise and issue another edition of the duodecimo which I published in 1858, with reference to the great antiquity of our Incorporation and the Lodge of Glasgow St John, and I beg to apologise for its non-appearance sooner. Pressure of business, and then absence abroad and indifferent health, prevented me from fulfilling my promise earlier. Many of you are aware that in 1858, in arranging the Bye-Laws of the Lodge (with which we were for centuries connected) for publication, I took the opportunity of compiling a few historical remarks as to its antiquity. My chief reason for doing so was, that I found that since the Lodge joined the Grand Lodge, and agreed to admit other than operative Masons, large numbers of new members were admitted, who knew little or nothing as to its history. At our stated meetings (most of which I attended in these days) I found I was, with few exceptions, almost the only one of the older members present, and formed as it were a connecting link betwixt the older generation passing away and the new one coming in; and as I had, since I entered in 1841, taken much interest in the affairs of both Lodge and Incorporation, and had

obtained a good deal of information relative to both, I thought it well that it should be preserved and handed down, and therefore had it published in a pamphlet of some 36 pages, along with the Bye-Laws of the Lodge. The number of copies was limited to a few hundreds, and I find that, for a good many years, it has been out of print. I therefore take this opportunity of revising and publishing another edition, and of adding to its usefulness, by embracing in its pages a great deal of diffused information selected from various sources.

I may state, that the remarks I made in the former little work, brought out a great deal of criticism. The genuineness of the old Charter was questioned by some and denied by others; this I will go into bye and bye. Meantime I may state, that I have added to this edition very lengthy extracts from the oldest existing Minute-Book of the Incorporation, of date 1600 to 1681, and for this I am deeply indebted to Mr William H. Hill, writer (of Messrs Hill, Davidson & Hoggan), who, at very great labour, extracted the Notanda, which was very difficult to do from the peculiar style of the characters and contractions of that period. This Notanda will be most interesting to the members of the Incorporation. I have also added to the work a copy of the Charter by the Magistrates to the Incorporation of 1551; also some extracts from the History of Freemasonry, by the late Bro. Wm. Alexander Laurie, for many years secretary to the Grand Lodge, in which he admits our date of 1057. I have also inserted the present Bye-Laws of the Incorporation and Lodge, and the names of the builders in Glasgow in 1824, and the number of Masons employed by them in that year, when Blythswood square was being erected. The more prominent of our public buildings, and the dates of their erection and names of the builders, where this could be obtained. The more prominent streets and dates, when they were opened. The opening of the Forth and Clyde and Monkland Canals. Notes on the River and Harbour, Steamers, &c. List of the Kings and Queens of Scotland from the time of Fergus. The Lord Provosts of Glasgow. The Bishops, &c. Statements of the capital, income, and expenditure of the Trades' House and Incorporations, Merchants' House and Hutchesons' Hospital, with lengthy extracts from the late Mr Crawford's work on the Trades' House, &c. Extracts from the late Dr Strang's Clubs of

Glasgow. And several other Notanda, all of which, I am sure, will be interesting to the members. I now beg especially to offer the following evidence as to the antiquity of the Incorporation and Lodge:—

1st. The indication of the existence of the Masonic Fraternity in Scotland is had from the masons' marks on the ancient buildings. Perhaps the most distinct now extant being those on the round tower of Brechin, believed to have been erected about the year 1020.

2nd. The building, or rather restoring the old Cathedral in Glasgow in 1057, which is believed to have then got into a state of decay.

3rd. The re-building of the Cathedral by Prince, afterwards King David, about 1115,—consecrated in the year 1133, when, without doubt, the same Glasgow Lodge were the builders.

4th. The re-building of the Cathedral again about 1181 (the former one having been destroyed by fire); and the Charter granted by William the Lion to Bishop Joceline and the fraternity engaged at the building, which was undoubtedly the same fraternity (the Glasgow Lodge), chartered for the restoring of the first one in the previous century. There is no dispute or doubt as to this Charter by William the Lion—it is a matter of history, and appears in various works.

5th. The Cathedral is said to have been largely added to during the time of Bishop Bondington, between the years 1233–1258. In 1387, when Mathew Glendinning was bishop, the great wooden spire was destroyed by lightning; and in 1408 his successor, Wm. Lauder, built the great tower with stone as far as the first battlement. He also founded the vestry, when our fraternity would again be engaged there.

6th. From the fact of the exclusive privileges granted to the Crafts of Glasgow, and which were exclusively held by them till within the last thirty years (when they were abolished by Act of Parliament), so that no other Lodge or body of craftsmen could erect buildings in Glasgow, and none other have ever laid claim to the building of our Cathedral.

7th. The Charter by the Magistrates of Glasgow to the Incorporation in 1551, already referred to, is still in our possession, and in fine condition.

8th. The old Minute Book, commencing in the year 1600 and ending in 1681, is also in our possession, and in good condition.

9th. The Charter by the Masons of Scotland to Sir William St Clair,

appointing him Grand Master Mason of Scotland in 1628, was signed by John Boyd, Deacon of the Incorporation of Masons in that year, and who was also (as usual) Master of our Lodge. It is also signed by Robert Boyd, one of the Masters, and by Robert Caldwell, who was afterwards Deacon of the trade in 1633. These three signed the Charter for the Lodge of Glasgow St John.

10th. A Charter or Seal of Cause from the Magistrates in 1616, and another again in 1657, are both still in our possession. And in a Minute in the books of the Town Council of Glasgow, of date 15th March, 1626, it is there stated, that the foundation-stone of the Tolbooth was that day laid by the Lodge of Glasgow. The names of the masons are mentioned in this minute, and they correspond with the names of the masons on our roll of the Lodge or Incorporation, as is seen from our old Minute Book of 1600–1681.

It is to be regretted that our Lodge did not attend at the constituting of the Grand Lodge in 1736, and have claimed and taken up then their proper position. But they were not singular in that respect, for I find that the old Lodge St John, Melrose, who claims to have existed from the building of Melrose Abbey, was also absent at the constitution of the Grand Lodge, and have not joined even yet.

From the ample evidence I have adduced, those lodges and parties who opposed our getting our proper place, or who did not admit our great antiquity, and those few parties who do not admit the old charter of 1057 to be genuine, may well reconsider the matter, as this evidence is calculated to convince the most sceptical, even if the old charter was not a *bona fide* document, but only a copy. We can quite well afford to let them call it anything they like, as there is abundant and undoubted evidence besides.

The Mother Kilwinning claims existence from the founding of their Abbey in 1140, and Mary's Chapel from the founding of Holyrood in 1128, and this is generally conceded them; with how much more reason are we not entitled to claim our existence from the building or restoring of our first Cathedral in 1057, seeing that the Lodge of that period was again confirmed by the Charter of William the Lion, at the re-building of it in 1181? This was really connecting the previous masonic body of 1057 with that of 1182, and this is what the Kilwinning

and Mary's Chapel cannot show. They have no such evidence to connect their original Lodges with the more modern ones of the 17th century. It has been suggested that there is a want of sufficient evidence to bring down our connection with the original Lodge, but from the evidence I have already advanced, and from the fact that the Cathedral was for centuries unfinished (like many other both in this country and on the continent), the fraternity may be said to have been only for limited periods absent from it, either in building or in restoring, during the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries. The dates of building or restoring come so close upon each other during all this period, that it was impossible that the fraternity of the Glasgow Lodge could have got out of sight, or given place to a strange body; and this is the only period there is any doubt about, for in 1551 we got the Charter from the Magistrates, which we still hold. We may, therefore, well claim to be—and I have no doubt at all that we are—not only the oldest Lodge in this country, but I should say in the world! In my travels round the world in 1874–5, I could hear of no ancient Lodges, and I was very sorry to find that at Jerusalem there is only one Lodge, and quite a modern one. The office-bearers tried to get up a meeting to receive me, but there were too many of them absent from the city, and no meeting could be had. With reference to the old Lodge St John, Melrose, they claim to have existed since the founding of Melrose Abbey in 1136. I am told they have records going back nearly 300 years. There is, therefore, a competition betwixt them and the Mary's Chapel as to the building of the Abbey of Melrose. It is just possible, however, that they may have been part and parcel of the Mary's Chapel, and at the finishing of the Abbey they may have split off and remained at Melrose, while Mary's Chapel returned to Edinburgh: it is impossible to say, however. On the other hand, Mary's Chapel hold that the masons who afterwards formed their Lodge, were brought from Strasbourg to build Holyrood Abbey in 1128, and that they travelled southward to Kelso and Melrose, and built those Abbeys in 1128 and 1136; but I may be allowed to suggest that if they were engaged with Holyrood in 1128, their hands would be full enough without Kelso in the same year. Another argument may be taken from this in favour of our Lodge being the builders of

our Cathedral in the 11th and 12th centuries, while the Melrose Lodge and Mary's Chapel both claim the building of Kelso and Melrose. We have never yet heard of any other old masonic body laying claim to the building of our Cathedral.

It may be worth noticing here, also, as a noble feature in favour of our Glasgow craftsmen, that not only were they the builders of the Cathedral, but they were also its preservers. At the Reformation, when there was a wholesale destruction of those noble edifices throughout the country, and wrecking and pulling down everything that savoured of Popery, and when the populace were about to attack and wreck our beautiful Cathedral, the Craftsmen stood forward boldly in a body, and fortunately prevented its destruction.

A word more as to Mother Kilwinning, I hold that she has no right to the title of Mother, and that she is not in her proper place on the roll of Grand Lodge. From all the evidence I have been able to find on the subject, I am of opinion that Mary's Chapel must have existed before Kilwinning. This surely must appear evident to all disinterested parties versed in these matters, seeing that Holyrood, Kelso, and Melrose Abbeys were founded respectively in the years 1128 and 1136, while the Abbey of Kilwinning was certainly not founded before 1140. In fact from the style of the architecture of the oldest portion of it, architects of eminence hold that it belongs to the thirteenth century.

I am,

DEACON AND GENTLEMEN,

Yours faithfully,

JAMES CRUIKSHANK.



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Incorporation of Masons of Glasgow,

Lodge of Glasgow St John, etc.

CHAPTER I.

CHARTERS.

Copy Charter by Malcolm III., of date 5th October, 1057.

MALCOLM the III., by the grace of God King of Scots, wishes health and safety to the Bishops, Princes, Earls, Barons, Ministers, and Administrators of our law, and all good men of the nation, both clergy, laicks, or common people, and to all where these presents shall come, greeting. Whereas our trusty and well-beloved friends, the operative masons in the City of Glasgow hath, by their petition humbly represented to us that the inhabitants of this city has been imposed upon by a number of unskilled and insufficient workmen, that has come to work at our Cathedral, and other parts of the city, and also has elected Lodges contrary to the rules of Masonry ; and being desirous of putting a stop to such unskilled and irregular Brothers, most humbly pray us to grant them our Royal License and protection for stopping such irregular disorders ; and we, being willing to give all due encouragement to so reasonable a Petition, are graciously pleased to condescend to their request, and we do by these presents ordain and grant to our Petitioners to incorporate themselves together in one Incorporation, and we strictly discharge any Mason within the foresaid city to work in it, until he serves his time as an apprentice for the space of seven years, or be married to a freeman's daughter, and he or they shall be examined anent their skill and knowledge on the

Mason craft by three of the ablest of the Mason trade, and if he or they be found of cunning or knowledge, to be received into the Incorporation. Each shall pay Twenty Pounds Scots to the common funds, and Three Pounds to the Altar, and Clerk's and Officer's dues, which the foresaid incorporation shall always be allowed to be the judges of that and other laws made for behoof of the foresaid incorporation. Item, That the free Incorporate Masons of Glasgow shall have a lodge for ever at the City of Glasgow, none in my dominions shall erect a lodge until they make application to the Saint John's Lodge, Glasgow, and they, considering their petition and examining their character and behaviour, grant them a charter conform to their regulations. Item, That all the members of said Incorporation shall have liberty to quarry stones, lime, sand, and other materials from the grounds of persons, for paying the damages of what they occupy, or damage for building of the foresaid Cathedral. But if the owners of the said lands and the foresaid workmen do not agree, each party is to choose an honest man, to value the expense of the foresaid damages. Item, And that any having power from me, maintain my peace firm and stable against all other pretenders and usurpers who encroach on me or my subjects, to disturb our peace. Item, And that you and all my subjects in this obey the Magistrates in all things relating to my peace and the good of the city. Item, And that you instruct and teach apprentices, and that none take or employ any man's apprentice when their time of apprenticeship is not completed, under the pain of paying Twenty Pounds, the one-half to the Incorporation, one-fourth to the Lodge, and one-fourth to Saint Thomas's Altar to say mass for their souls. Item, And I strictly charge and command that none take in hand to disturb the free operative Masons from being Incorporated freemen, or to have a free Lodge, to take away their good name or possession, or harass or do any injury to my freemasons and petitioners, under the peril of my highest displeasure, and we order that notice be taken that due obedience may be rendered to our pleasure herein declared. Given at our Court at Fordie, the 5th day of October, 1057 years, before these witnesses: Earl David my son, Earl Duncan, Earl Gilbert of Monteith, Sir Robert of Velen, Adam of Stenhouse, and Andrew Hamilton, Bishop of Glasgow.

Copy Charter by William the Lion, published by the Maitland Club in 1831.

WILLIAM, by the grace of God King of the Scots, to all good men of his whole realm, both clergy and laicks, greeting. Sympathising with the necessity of the Glasgow Cathedral, and entertaining for it a devout affection, both out of regard to its Supreme King and his most holy confessor, Kentigern. We will to take upon ourselves the care of administering comfort to its desolation, and to cherish it as far as in us lies, with the support of our Royal protection. But seeing that this mother of many nations, heretofore in pinched and straitened circumstances, desires to be amplified for the glory of God, and, moreover, in these our days has been consumed by fire, requiring the most ample expenditures for its repairing, and demands both our aid and that of more good men,—the *fraternity appointed* by the Right Rev. Jocelyn, Bishop of said Cathedral, with advice of the Abbots, Priors, and other clergy of his diocese, we devoutly receive and confirm by the support of our Royal protection, aye and until the finishing of the Cathedral itself; and all the collectors of the same fraternity, and those who request aid for its building, we have taken into our favour, strictly charging all our baliffs and servants that they protect, and take them by the hand everywhere throughout our kingdom, and forbidding that any one should offer injury, violence, or insult to them, under pain of our highest displeasure. Before these witnesses—Hugh, our Chancellor; Archibald, Abbot of Dumfermline; William Lindsay, Justiciar; and Philip de Velen, at Rokesburgh [Roxburgh].

Copy Charter or Seal of Cause, by the Provost and Bailies of Glasgow, in favour of the Incorporation of Masons of Glasgow, 14th Oct., 1551.

To all and sundry qu hame it effeirs, to quhas knowledge yir presents sall come: Andrew Hamilton of Ceuchtnock, Provost of Glasgow, Mr John Muire, and Mr John Hall, baillies of ye samin, greeting. Forsamuckle ye heid men and mesters of ye masounes,*

* The erosive finger of Time has effaced a few words in the original here;

cowpers, sclaters, sawars, and quarroures dwelland wtin ye burgh and citie of Glasgow foirsaid, hes humlie meint and schewin to us ye greit skaith, lak, iniurie, and hurt done to yame, and ye greit hurt and preiudice done to our Souverane Ladyis leiges and subiects by craftsmen warkaind insufficient wark, ym not beand of knowledge, throu ye-quehilk craftsmen yat are leile and trew, and of perfite cunyng and knowlege, are put to pouyrtie and to utir rewynge throw wanting of ordeure and trying of ye fults of unexpart craftsmen : Beseiking us hairfore yet we and the weile auisit Counsell of yis gude toune wolde put remeide thereto, and wolde grant to yame yir statuts and articlis undir writtyn, to be observitt be yame in all tyme comyng. We heirfor undirstanding ye petitionne no way unreasonable to ye common weile of ye haile burgh, citie, and of all eitheris our Souerane Ladyis leiges and subiects, hes statut, deuiseit, and ordaneit, and be ye tenor heirop statuts, deuises, and ordaneis as eftir follows : In ye first, It is statut and ordaneit be us ye saids Prouest and Ballies, wt consent and ayes of ye sadis Craftsmen, yat nayne of ye sadis craftsmen in ony tyme comyng set up ought or pretend to wark at his ane hande, bot he be maid first burges and frieman of ye said burgh, and be exam be thre of yer perfiteast men of craft of ye sadis craft being maisters, gif he be qualeft and abile to serf our Souerane Lady and hir legis in ye craft he has learint and tane hym to in tym bygane. And gif he beis maid burges and foundyn abile, yat he pay of upset to Sanct Thomas's altar for ye upholding of devigne service yurat and of ye vestments and ornaments yairof, ye soume of twenty schillings money to be payit incontenant but ony laugre delay. Item, It is statut and ordaneit yat euy craftsman of ony of ye said crafts yat tak ane prenteis to teiche or instruck in ony of ye saids crafts within yis toune and citie, pay for his entres to ye uphalde of ye said altar ye soume of ten schillings money but ony delay. Item, It is statut and ordaneit yat nayne of ye sadis craftsmen tak ane uthir manis feit servand to wark with yim, without he be free of all men's service and his prentiseship runyn furth, under ye pane of twenty schillings, ye ane half yairof to ye altar, and ye utir half

but notably the "wrights" should be supplied, and probably the greater number of the cognate branches of the building trade now included in the Incorporation of Wrights' charter of erection.

to ye Ballies being for ye time. Item, Yat nayne of ye sadis crafts-men resceif nor lat work wt hym in his business ony maner of per-sonne yat is imperfite, except he be his prenteiss or his feit suande, and ye master to answer for ye fynenes of ye work. Item, It is statut and ordaneit yat nayne of ye saids craftsmen tak nor lat work within his bruich, nor fee ane uther man's prenteiss, nor gif him work in ony sort, without it be cleirlye understuid he be first free of all menis service. Item, It is statut and ordaneit yat nayne craftsmen of ye saids crafts tak nor resceive ane prenteiss to be instrukit nor remist in ony of ye saids crafts yey haue, and ane prenteiss of befor, quhill ye prenteischip of ye prenteiss yai haue be completlye furth runyn, and at yai licentiate nocht yair prenteiss befor ye tyme, without consent of ye Deikin and Breyn of craft, under ye paine of twenty schillings money, and at yai mak nayne interchange nor coupling of yair prentess under ye saming pane. Item, It is statut and ordaneit at upone ilk Satturday yat evyn yat two or thre of ye worthiest and maist perfite craftsmen of ye saids crafts, wt ye deikin or ane officiar of ye craft wt yame, pass and sersh and vesy all menis wark gif it be sufficient and gude, and liabile for serving of our Souerane Ladyis liegis or not, and quhair it beis fundyn faltive, ye samen to be correkit and forbiddyn in all time comyng, under ye pane of yairof. Item, It is statut and ordaneit yat ilk craftsmen of ony of ye saids crafts yat work at his awne hande, pay ouklye ane peny to ye uphalde of ye said altar, and for devyne service to be done yairat, and upholding of ye vestments and of ane chaipplane to yat effect. Item, Yat all ye craftsmen above writty sall conveyne tyme and place to be thoicht expedient be yame, and so oft as yai pleiss to comoune and consult upon ye breaking of ye statuts above writtyn as effeirs, and to certefie ye Prouest and Ballies yairof quhilk beis for ye tyme, yat reformationne and punitionne may be done yairuntill as effeirs. Item, Yat ilk man brekar of ony of yir foirsaid statuts pay for ye breking of ilk ane of yame sa aft as is yei falt, ane punde of walx, but ony favours to ye uphald of ye leicht of ye said altar and ye chaipplane as effeirs, and gif ye masters and heidmen of ye said craft dois nocht yair dilligence to causs all ye foresaid statuts to be observit and ye faltis yairof to be seirsit and punist, yai to be correkit yairfor be ye Prouest and Ballies of ye toune according to

reasoune. Item, It is statut and ordaneit yat it sall be lawfull to ye Deikin and Kirkmasters of ye said crafts to poynde and destreinze for ye dewite and accidence above writtyn at yair awne hands and be yair awne officiaris in tyme comyng. Item, It is statut and ordaneit yat quhatsumeuer personne of ye said craft disobeyis his Deikin in executionne of his office or poynding for ye dewite foirsaid, sall pay ane punde of walx to ye altar, and yair-efrir be punist be ye Prouest and Ballies wt all rigoure, and mak ane condigne amend at ye considerationne of ye remanent brethren of craft, and be secludit frae lawbour quhill he pay ane new upset, and als sall pass to his curat at ye Grayfriars and recounsell his aith and faith, and to tak and fulfill penance injinit to hym yair-for. Item, It is statut and ordaneit that it shall nocht be leful to nayne freman of ye said crafts to tak ane prenteiss for ony schorter space nor for the space of sevyne yeirs ; and it sall not be lefull to yame to licentiat yair prenteiss quhill ye outtrynyng of ye same. In witnis of ye quhilk we haue affixit our comonne seale to yir presents at Glasgow, ye fourtein day of Octobir, ye yeir of God faivy and fyety ane yeirs, befoir yir witnis, Andrew Dunlop, ballie, Williame Hill, Williame Donaldsone, Archibald Blackburn, and diverse others.

CHAPTER II.

CORRESPONDENCE AS TO PRECEDENCE OF LODGE GLASGOW ST. JOHN.

Petition presented by the St John's Lodge to the Grand Lodge in 1849, and the Correspondence that ensued thereon.

At Glasgow, the twenty-fourth day of May, eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

At a general meeting of the members of the Lodge of Glasgow

St John, it was explained that a negotiation had been carrying on for some time with the office-bearers of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, for a cordial union and co-operation with the Grand Lodge, and a petition prepared for the purpose of being presented to the Grand Lodge with that view, was produced and read.

After mature deliberation, the meeting unanimously approved of the petition, and authorised the office-bearers not only to sign the petition in the name of the lodge, but to take all means of supporting it when it may be necessary to do so.

The thanks of the lodge were then unanimously voted to Brother Miller of the Glasgow St Mark's Lodge, for the interest he has taken in the lodge, and the endeavours he has put forth for promoting its interest.

Unto the Most Worshipful the Grand Master Mason, the
R. W. the Office-Bearers and Members of the Grand
Lodge of Scotland.

The Petition of the Master, Office-Bearers, and Members of
the Lodge of Glasgow St John, erected under the au-
thority of a Charter from Malcolm III., King of Scotland,
in the year 1057—

Humbly sheweth,

That your petitioners having the good of freemasonry at heart, the beneficial influence exercised over whose interests for more than a century by the Grand Lodge of Scotland they gratefully acknowledge, and deploring the apathy of the then office-bearers and members of the Lodge of Glasgow in not obeying the summons, no doubt sent to them as well as the other lodges in Scotland, to attend the General Communication, held in Edinburgh in the year 1736, for the purpose of remodelling said Grand Lodge; and in proper time and manner to have obtained such place in connection with it, as would be done to the proofs they were able to bring forward of an antiquity greater than that of any other lodge in Scotland; and also, for the avoidance in time to come of those unseemly interruptions which have on several masonic occasions taken place, in consequence of their asserting a just and lawful right of precedence, secured to them by Royal Charter, and

exercised by them in the district of Glasgow for many centuries ; and for the cultivation of a more free and friendly intercourse with the craft, under the authority of the Grand Lodge, than is practicable under their present circumstances,—desire to resign their independence as a lodge, and place themselves under the government of said Grand Lodge of Scotland, praying that you will grant to your petitioners such right of precedence as without prejudice to established rights may be mutually agreed upon, as due to a seniority resting on the following evidences :—

First. The possession of a charter, conveying specific masonic powers and privileges, granted by Malcolm III., in the year 1057.

Second. The recorded fact that a cathedral church requiring the aid of the masonic fraternity was founded in Glasgow in the twelfth century—about 1115.

Third. The special charter granted by William the Lion about the year 1181, for the confirmation and encouragement of the free-masons in Glasgow, employed by Bishop Jocelin for the reconstruction of the cathedral destroyed about that time by fire, of which charter a copy is published in the appendix to “Hamilton of Wishaw’s description of the Sherifffdoms of Lanark and Renfrew.”

Fourth. The distinct declaration in the preamble of the application for separate letters of deaconry made by the Wright Craft in the year 1600, that until that time they, and most of the other crafts in Glasgow, were all under the jurisdiction and authority of the masonic incorporation and lodge, of which application there are many printed copies in circulation here.

Fifth. The subscription of the master and wardens of the Lodge of Glasgow to the charter granted by the masons of Scotland to Sir William St Clair in the year 1628, of which a copy is published at page 123 of the new edition of the Laws and Constitutions of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and by which subscription the identity of the present Lodge of Scotland, St. John, with the one there represented, is by reference to its printed records placed beyond a doubt.

Your petitioners would therefore respectfully urge that justice would be done to all parties, by granting to the Lodge of Glasgow St John said name, and the number “*One*” of the west, with the right of precedence, next to the Grand Lodge, in the Masonic Pro-

vince of Glasgow, Lanarkshire Middle Ward, Renfrewshire East, and Dumbartonshire, and to the Mother Kilwinning, and Mary's Chapel in all other places.

The prayer of the petition being granted, or such modification of it as you may wisely and justly ordain, as satisfactory to all parties concerned,—We, your petitioners, for ourselves and our successors in office, promise strict and faithful obedience to the Laws and Constitutions of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and to uphold its influence, and the interests of the craft to the utmost of our ability.

(Signed) WILLIAM YORK, Master.
 ROBT. CRUIKSHANK, Depute Master.
 THOMAS M'GUFFIE, Senior Warden.
 ROBERT CRAIG, Junior Warden.
 GEORGE YOUNG, Secretary.

At Glasgow, and within the Saint Mark's Lodge-Room, the
 twenty-sixth June, eighteen hundred and fifty.

Convened at a general meeting of the Glasgow Saint John's Lodge, Brother William York, R.W.M., and other Office-Bearers and Members.

It was explained that the negotiation with the Grand Lodge of Scotland had proceeded so far, that a draft of a proposed charter to be granted in favour of this lodge had been transmitted for the consideration of the lodge, and that this meeting had been called for the purpose of considering the same. The draft, the effect of which is to place the lodge No. 3rd on the roll of the Grand Lodge, under the name of "The Lodge of Glasgow St John," but that without admitting the antiquity of the charter of 1057, was accordingly submitted to the meeting.

After fully considering the draft of the proposed charter, the feeling of the meeting was, that the terms offered should be accepted, but that the position of First Lodge in the District of Glasgow, so long enjoyed by them, should be preserved. It is therefore agreed, before finally deciding in the matter, that the secretary

shall write Mr Woodman, urging that this privilege be embraced in the charter.

The following is a copy of the letter referred to :—

J. Linning Woodman, Esq.,
20 St Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

20 Buchanan Street,
Glasgow, 28th June, 1850.

Sir,

The Lodge St John are in the circumstances satisfied with the position it is proposed to place them on the Roll of the Grand Lodge, except as regards the District of Glasgow. The Lodge St John admittedly for centuries have had the precedence within that district, and they think that in the circumstances this privilege ought to be preserved to them, and that the Grand Lodge can have no hesitation in continuing it to them.

The Lodge St John, from the position it is proposed to place them, will in effect, it may be said, have precedence next to the Grand Lodge within the District of Glasgow, as, if we may judge from past experience, it will be a rare occurrence indeed on which the lodges earlier on the Roll of the Grand Lodge appear in the district on any masonic occasion. The office-bearers and present members of the Lodge St John scarcely feel themselves justified, in justice to their successors, to abandon this privilege; and it is therefore hoped, when the Grand Lodge considers that in effect the Lodge St John will have the precedence thus sought, that there will be no hesitation in acceding to the wish of the Glasgow Lodge, and embodying the additional privilege now asked in the draft of the charter.

The draft of the charter is now returned, with a small addition in pencil, which if agreed to, will give entire satisfaction to the Lodge St John.

I am, sir, your most obedt. servant,

(Signed)

GEORGE YOUNG.

At Glasgow, and within the Glasgow St Mark's Lodge-Room, the third day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty.

At a general meeting of St John's Lodge, convened the Worshipful Grand Master, and other Office-Bearers and Members.

A letter from Mr Woodman, in answer to the one written by the secretary, as directed by the lodge in their minute of the 28th ultimo, was produced and read to the meeting, which is in the following terms :—

George Young, Esq.,
20 Buchanan St., Glasgow.

Edinburgh, January 29, 1850.
20 St Andrew Square.

Sir,

I am in receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, returning draft charter therein referred to.

The proposed alteration pencilled upon the draft charter being so completely beyond the stipulations of Grand Lodge at its last quarterly Communication, I am precluded from adopting it *without the special authority of the Grand Lodge*: and this cannot now be given before the quarterly Communication in August. I would strongly recommend, however, that the charter should be *immediately and unconditionally* accepted by the Lodge No. 3rd, on the terms set forth in the Grand Lodge Minutes of 6th ultimo. If this be not done, I much fear that the question may be again opened up, and a less favourable resolution come to respecting the Old Lodge of Glasgow, than its friends and well-wishers would desire. Whatever may be done by the Old Lodge *hereafter*, in order to obtain the exclusive precedence which it desires in Glasgow, I would not recommend agitation on the point *at present*. I shall hope, therefore, to hear that you authorise me to make out the charter without the pencil addition which has been marked thereon.

IN EFFECT you admit that the position, judging from past ceremonials, is exactly what you desire. It is surely not to be supposed that the lodges senior to No. 3rd, will now be more anxious

than heretofore to come to Glasgow, in order to supersede No. 3², in place of No. 4 ; but even if a few members of any of the senior lodges (one of which by the way, viz. No. 1, claims papal erection), it surely would not be considered any very great hardship to give the place of honour to such few stranger brethren as might happen for the time to be in Glasgow.

I shall hope to hear from you on this subject with your earliest convenience,

And am, sir, your obedt. servant,

(Signed) J. LINNING WOODMAN.

On considering that letter, it was agreed that the claim of precedence in Glasgow claimed by this lodge shall be brought before the Grand Lodge at their quarterly Communication in August, and direct the secretary to write Mr Woodman to that effect.

The meeting appoint Brothers Christie, Craig, and Broom, along with Brother Miller, R.W.M. of lodge St Mark, as a committee to consider the terms of the letter proposed to be written to Mr Woodman.

Some further correspondence took place on the subject, but without coming to any better understanding.

CHAPTER III.

HISTORY OF FREEMASONRY—FOUNDING OF THE CRAFT— CHARGES TO CRAFTSMEN, ETC.*

The Masonic Fraternity and Masons' Marks, &c.

THE earliest indications of the existence of the Masonic Frater-

* Laurie's History of Freemasonry, pp. 419-423, and 457-464.

nity in Scotland is from the masons' marks upon the ancient buildings. The most distinct now extant are those upon the Round Tower of Brechin, supposed to have been erected about the year 1020. The Lodge of Glasgow St John appears however to have existed so early as 1057, as in that year Malcolm III., King of Scots, granted them a Charter bearing that date.* The Lodge of Edinburgh, Mary's Chapel, is said to have been founded by a company of masons brought from Strasburg by David the First, in 1128, to build the Abbey Church of Holyrood House, and were afterwards engaged at Melrose Abbey, founded in 1136. It has also been stated that they were engaged at the building of Kelso Abbey in 1128, which is not improbable, seeing the great interest King David took in the Tironensian Order of Monks, for whom it was erected, they having been brought by him from Tiron, in Picardy, about 1113, and stationed at Selkirk. They were good agriculturists, and had amongst them craftsmen of various kinds; and, as a body, were adepts in ecclesiastical architecture; it is therefore highly probable that they would be associated in some degree with the Free-masons engaged in erecting these buildings. In the year 1140 Hugh de Morville is said to have brought masons from Cologne to erect an Abbey at Kilwinning, also for the Monks of the Tironensian Order, where the Master Mason lived in a superior position, and frequently held assemblies of masons, which is supposed to account for the influence which the Kilwinning Lodge exercised for a long period in Scotland. Father Hay, in his "Account of the St Clairs of Roslin," states that when Roslin Chapel was founded in 1446, the founder, "in order that it might be done with greater glory and splendour, caused artificers to be brought from other regions and forraigne kingdoms; and caused daily to be abundance of all kinds of workmen present." St Clair of Roslin, as is well known, was Hereditary Grand Master Mason of Scotland; and, as appears from the signatures to the Charter of his Confirmation in 1600, the Craft had included at that period the greater number of the building trades, which will readily account for the older Lodges being associated with the Incorporations of the respective towns. These masons are said to have been brought from

* Charter given at length on page 1.

Strasburg, but there is no lodge now existing which claims to be descended from them.

Many of the old lodges in Scotland, who were engaged in erecting the ecclesiastical and baronial buildings in their respective localities, have preserved many interesting records and traditions connected with their history. The period at which the manuscript records of the lodges generally commence is about the middle of the sixteenth century, and chiefly during the reign of James the Sixth of Scotland, who appears to have taken a particular interest in the preservation of the Masonic Craft, which may be attributed to the general destruction of the ecclesiastical buildings recently effected by the zeal of the people (though contrary to the advice of many of their leaders) in promoting the cause of the Reformation.*

In the History of the Trades' House of Glasgow, page 30, we find the following entry :—" In 1579 Mr Melville, the Principal of the College, assembled the people by tuck of drum to pull down the Cathedral. The Crafts ran immediately to arms, and informed Mr Melville that if any person presumed to pull down a single stone of the church, he should that moment be buried under it ; and so much were they incensed at this attempt to destroy this ancient building, that if the Magistrates had not come and appeased them, they would have put to death Melville and all his adherents. The leaders of this insurrection were summoned to appear before the Council at Edinburgh, where the King (James the Sixth), not

* TRAIST FREINDS,—After maist hartly commendacion, we pray you fail not to pass incontinent to the kyrk of Dunkeld, and tak down the hail images thereof, and bring furth to the kirkyard, and byrn thaym oppinly; and sicklyk cast down the altairs, and purge the kyrk of all kynd of monuments of idolatrye: and this ye fail not to do as ye will do us singuleir empleseur; and so committis you to the protection of God. From Edinbourygh the xii. of August, 1560.

Fail not bot ye tak guid heyd that neyther	ARGYLL.
the dasks, windocks, nor durriss, by ony	(Signed) JAMES STEWART.
ways hurt or broken . . . eyther	RUTHVEN.
glassin wark, or iron wark.	

This letter is addressed on the back—

To our trayst freindis the Lairds of Arntuly and Kinwayd.

thirteen years of age, approved of what the Crafts had done, and commanded the ministers to proceed no further in that affair, saying 'that too many churches had been already destroyed ; and that he would not tolerate any more abuses of that kind.' "

Although many of the lodges have retained their operative character, the majority now practise Speculative Masonry only, which has descended to us through the Ancient Operative Lodges, who have always practised both divisions. The English Masons have followed the same course, and the state of the Craft is thus described by one who has thoroughly investigated the subject :—

" If we survey Free Masonry as it existed in the early part of the seventeenth century, we shall find it to consist of three Degrees only, and these chiefly Operative. In our own country we search in vain for evidence of a Lodge of pure Speculative Masonry. The Operative Lodges preserved and transmitted our secrets, taught morality and theoretical science, and received amongst their members Kings, Peers, and Prelates, who were lovers of architectural studies and pursuits ; thus blending Speculative with Operative Masonry, until the latter portion was excluded in 1717. After this period, I regret to say that Free Masonry does not present the pleasing picture of Brethren working together in harmony and brotherly love." *

In modern times, it has been the practice of many of the Royal Arch Chapters to give the Mark Master's and Chair Master's Ceremonial as separate Degrees, classing them after the Master's Degree ; this is contrary to the practice of the Ancient Craft Lodges, who class the former with the Fellow-craft, and the latter with the Master Mason Degree. Dr Oliver, in referring to the Mark Master in his *Landmarks*,† remarks, "that this is usually classed after the Master's Degree, but in strict propriety it ought to precede it, for the Mark Master is but the Master of a Lodge of Fellow-crafts."

This difference of opinion was decided by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, in so far as it affected the Lodges under her jurisdiction, at the Quarterly Communication held in November, 1858. On that occasion a representation was made by the Provincial Grand Lodge

* Oliver's *Landmarks*, vol. ii. p. 24.

† *Ibid.*, p. 26.

of Glasgow, that the Lodge of Glasgow St John was practising the Mark and Chair Master Degrees ; which Degrees, said the Memorialists, were neither recognised nor practised by the Grand Lodge of Scotland. In defence, it was stated that the Lodge of Glasgow St John did not recognise them as separate Degrees, but as portions of the Fellow-craft and Master's Degrees, sanctioned by the Laws and Constitutions of the Grand Lodge. After mature deliberation, the Grand Lodge, without a division, found that the Lodge of Glasgow St John was in perfect order, and dismissed the complaint.

For the information of those who may feel interested in examining or collecting Masons' Marks from existing ancient buildings, it may be proper to state that in many instances where the stones are much exposed, the original surfaces are worn off by the influence of the weather, and consequently the marks do not appear, but will be found on the more sheltered places, as on the Norman door at Holyrood Chapel, where they are still to be seen behind the small shafts, as well as on other parts of this beautiful structure, and also on the newel of the stairs to Queen Mary's Rooms. The double mark is also to be seen upon the lintel of the fire-place of the Crown Room in Edinburgh Castle. The marks are very easily traced in Roslin Chapel ; on Melrose, Dryburgh, and Kelso Abbeys ; on Smailholm Tower ; on the bed of the stones of the old Church at Haddington ; on the Cathedral Church of St Giles, Edinburgh, and on the Cathedrals of Glasgow, Dunblane, St Andrews, and Kirkwall : In England, on Tintern Abbey : In Ireland, on Youghal Cathedral : On the Ecclesiastical Buildings on the Continent ; and indeed on almost every old edifice.

Founding of the Craft of Masonry, &c.

[This document is found in the archives of some of the older Lodges, quaintly expressed, and with every variety of orthography. The following, which is the best rendering of any of the originals that has been met with, is a comparatively modern transcription of one of these, which bears evidence of having been written in the early part of the seventeenth century, and is still in beautiful preservation. It is almost un-

necessary to add that it is here given chiefly on account of its rarity.—Ed].

O Lord God ! the Father of Heaven, with the power of his glorious Son, and the Holy Ghost, which are Three Persons in one Godhead, be with us at our beginning, and give us grace so to govern us in our living, that we may come to the bless that never shall have an ending. Amen ! so mote it be.

Good Brethren and Fellows,—My purpose is to tell you in what sort and manner this worthy craft of Masonry was first founded, and afterward how it was maintained and upholden by worthy kings and princes, and many other worshipful men ; and also to them that are here we will declare then the Charges that belongs to every true Mason to keep, for it is ane worthy Craft,—a vertuous science,—it being one of the seven liberall sciences, and these be the names of them :—

The first is *Grammar*, which teacheth a man to speak truely and write truely.

The second is *Rethorick*, which teacheth a man to speak fair sub-till tearms.

The third is *Dialection*, which teacheth a man to discern and know truth from falsehood.

The fourth is *Arithmetick*, which teacheth to reckon and count all manner of numbers.

The fifth is *Geometry*, which teacheth the mett and measure of the earth, of which is MASONRY.

The sixth science is *Musick*, which teacheth to sing, and the voice of the tongue, organ, and harp.

The seventh is *Astronomy*, which teacheth the course of the sun, moon, and stars.

These are the seven liberall sciences, which are all founded upon one science, which is called Geometry ; thus may you prove that all the sciences in the world are founded on this science of Geometry, for it teacheth mett and measure, ponderation and weight in all manner of kind on earth, and there is no man that worketh any craft but worketh it by some mett or measure, nor is there any man that buys or sells but useth measure or weight, all which be-

longs to Geometry ; and by this craftsmen and merchants doe find all the other six sciences, and especially the plowmen and tillers of all manner of grains, both corn, seeds, vines, and plants, and setters of other fruits, cannot plow, till, sett, or sowe, without Geometry ; for astronomy and all the rest of the liberall sciences cannot find out a man measure and mett without it ; therefore that science may be called most worthy of all sciences which can find both mett and measure to all the rest.

If you ask how this worthy science was begun, I shall tell you. Before the flood of Noah there was a man called Lamech. Lamech killed his great-grandfather with ane arrow, as the Scripture testifieth in the fourth chapter of Genesis ; and this Lamech had two wives, the name of the one was Adah, and the name of the other Zillah. By his first wife Adah he begat two sons, the name of the first was Jabal, and the name of the other was Jubal ; and by the other wife Zillah he had a son called Tubal-Cain, and a daughter named Naamah ; and the said four children found the beginning of all crafts in the world. This eldest son Jabal found the craft of Geometry, and departed with flocks of sheep, and in the fields he first wrought a house of stone and timber. Cain built a city before Jabal was born, as witnesseth the chapter above said ; and his brother Jubal found the craft or art of Musick. The third brother Tubal-Cain found out the craft of the Smith, to work in gold, silver, copper, iron, and steel ; and the sister Naamah found out the craft of Weaving : And these children knew that God would take vengeance for sin either by fire or by water ; wherefor they did write their sciences which they had found upon two pillars of stone, that they might be found after that God had taken vengeance ; and the one stone was marble, that would not burn with fire ; and the other stone was lettesse, that would not drown in water.

Now here it requires to tell you how these two stones were found that the crafts were written on, after the destruction of the world by Noah's flood.

The great Hermarines, that was Aschur his son, that was the son of Shem, the son of Noah,—that son Hermarines, afterward called Hermes, the father of wise men, he found out the two pillars of stone, and found out the sciences thereon written, and taught them to all other men.

And at the building of the Tower of Babylon, the king who hight Nimrod, was a Mason himself, and loved well the Craft, as witnesseth the mystery of stories. And when the city Niniveh, and other cities of East Asia should be built, this Nimrod, King of Babylon, sent thither threescore Masons at the desire of the King of Niniveh, his cosen : And when they went forth he gave them a charge on this manner : "That they should be true every one of them to another, and that they should live truly together," by which they might have worship from his cosen the King of Niniveh ; and further, he gave two charges concerning their science, and the first was, "That every Master Mason should have charge of his work and Craft : " And this was the first time that ever Mason had any charge of his Craft.

Moreover, when Abraham and Sarah his wife went into Egypt, they were taught ; and had a worthy schollar whose name was Euclide, who learned very well, and became master of the seven liberall sciences. And it befell in his days that the lords and great estates of these quarters and dominions had so many sons, that they had not competency of lands and yeards to find their children, for which they made much care. And the king of the land, considering their poverty, called a council together, and caused a parliament to be holden ; the greatest of his interest was to know how their children should be maintained, and they could find no way unless it were by good science or cunning ; whereupon he caused mak a proclamation throughout his realm, that if any man could inform them in good art or cunning, he should come unto them and be well contented for his pains. After this proclamation was made, this worthy Euclide came and said to the king and lords, If you will intrust your children to my government, I shall teach them the seven sciences, whereby they may live honestly and like gentlemen, upon this condition, that you will grant me a commission to have power and rule over them, according as the science ought to be ruled ; and upon this covenant I will take charge over them. The king and his council granted the same, and sealed their condition ; and this worthy Doctor took to him these lords' sons, and did teach them the science of Geometry in practice, to work in all manner of worthy work that should belong to building of castles, mannors, churches, and all other manner of build-

ings ; and he gave them their charge, first, "That they should be true to the king and lords, or masters that they serve ; and should love every one another ; and be true to one another ; and should call each one another Fellow, and not servants or knave, or any such base name ; and should truly serve for their wages of their masters that they serve ; and that they should ordain the wisest of them to be masters of the lords and masters works ; and that neither lord, or any great man, or of great living or riches, should make or ordain any such a man to bear rule which hath but small cunning, whereby the owner of the work should be evil served and themselves ashamed of their workmanship ; and to call the governor of the work master while they work to him ;" and many other charges which are too long to tell : And to all the charges he made them swear the great oath that men used at that time, and ordained them reasonable wages, that thereupon they might live honestly ; and also that they should meet and assemble together once every year, that they might take counsel in the Craft how they might best work to serve the lord and master whom they serve, for his profit and their own honesty, and correct themselves if they had trespassed,—and this was the craft of Geometry, which now is called Masonry.

Sithence, long after, when the children of Israel were coming into the Land of Promise, that is now called Emones, in the country of Jerusalem, King David began the Temple, that is Templum Domini, and is named the Temple of Jerusalem. King David loved Masons, and cherished them, and gave them good payment, and Charges in manner as they had in Egypt given by Euclide, and other Charges more, that you shall afterward hear. And after the death of King David, Solomon, his son, finished the foresaid Temple that his father had begun ; and he sent for masons from diverse lands and countries, and gathered them together, so that he had twenty-four thousand masons, and made four thousand of them masters and governors of his work.

And there was another king in another land called Hiram, and he loved Solomon, and gave him timber for his work ; and he had a son called Aymon, and he was master of Geometry, and he was the chief master of all his masons, and governor of all his gravings and carving work, and of all manner of masonry that belonged to

the Temple ; all this witnesseth the first Book of the Kings, and fifth chapter.

And this Solomon confirmed both Charges and manners that his father had given to Masons ; and thus was this worthy Craft of Masonry confirmed in the country of Jerusalem, and many other glorious kingdoms, by famous great men walking about full wide, in diverse countries ; some because of learning more Craft, and some to teach others.

And so there was a curious mason, Mamon Greives, that was at the working of Solomon's Temple, that came into France ; and so there was one of the King's lineage of France called Carolus Martill, who was a man that loved well such a Craft, and joyned to this Mamon Greives, and learned of him the Craft, and took upon him the Charge ; and afterward, by the grace of God, was made King of France. And when he was in that estate he took many Masons and gave them Charges, and manners, and good wages for their work, as he had learned from other Masons ; and confirmed them ane Charter from year to year to hold their assembly, and cherished them much ; and so came the Craft of Masonry into France.

England stood in all this season void as for any Charge of Masonry, until the time of St Albon ; and at that time the King of England walled the town that is now called St Albons ; and St Albon was ane worthy knight, and was chief steward to the king, and had the governance of the whole realm, and also of making towns and walls ; and he loved well Masons, and cherished them very much, paying them their wages right well, as the realm stood at that time ; for he gave them three shillings a week, and they found themselves ; and before that time a mason had but sixpence a day, and meat and drink, until St Albon amended the same ; and he gave them ane Charter of the king and his council to hold ane general council, and gave it the name of ane assembly, and thereat he was himself ; and he made masons, and gave them Charges, as you shall hear afterwards.

Right soon after the death of St Albon there came diverse warriors into the realm of England of diverse nations, so that the rule of good masonry was much abused until the time of King Athelstone, that was a worthy king in England, and he brought the land to good rest, and builded many great buildings ; and he had a son

who loved masons more than his father did, for he was a practiser himself of geometry, wherefor he drew himself to commune with masons to learn of them the craft ; and afterward, for the love he had to masons and the craft, he was made a mason himself, and he got of his father the king a Charter, with a commission to hold every year ane assembly when it pleased themselves, within the realm, and to correct within themselves faults and transgressions that were done within the realm ; and he himself held ane assembly at York, and there he made masons, and commanded that rule to be kept ever after ; and gave them the charter and commission to keep ; and made ordinances that should be renewed from king to king. And when the assembly was gathered together, he made ane cry that all old masons and young that had any writing or understanding of the Charges that were before in this land or in any other, they should shew them furth ; and there was found some in French, some in English, some in Latin, and some in other languages, and the meaning of all was found to be all one ; and he caused a book to be made thereof, and how the Craft was foundit, and commanded that it should be read and told when any Mason was made, and to give him his Charge ; and from that day to this day Masonry has been preserved and kept ; and after that, from time to time, it was as well as men could govern it : And furthermore, at diverse times and assemblies there hath been put to and added certain Charges more, by the best advised of Masters and Fellows.

Unus ex suis membris teneat librum, et ille vel illi ponant manum super librum et jurent uno præcepto et juramento. [Let one of their number hold the book, and let one or more lay his hand on the book, and swear by one command and oath.]

Charges to Craftsmen.

Every Mason take heed right wisely to these Charges, if that you find yourselves guilty of these things against God, that you may amend them ; and principally, they that be charged must take good heed that you may keep these Charges, for it is a great peril to forswear yourselves upon a book.

1. The first Charge is that you shall be a true man to God and the Holy Church, and that you use no heresie nor error, to your understanding, or discredit man's teaching.

2. That you shall be true to the king, without treason or falsehood; and that you should know no treason or falsehood but in time amend it, or else warn the king or his council.

3. And also, you shall be true each one to another, that is to say, to every Master and Fellow of the Craft of Masonry that be Masons allowed, and doe ye to them as ye would have them doe to you.

4. And that every Mason keep truely the counsell of Lodge and Craft and other counsells that ought to be kept by way of Masonry.

5. And also that no Mason be ane thief, or accessorie to ane thief, so far as he shall know.

6. And that you shall be true men to the lord and masters that you serve, and truely see to their profit and advantage.

7. And also, that you shall call Masous your Fellows or Brethren, and not any other foul name, and shall not take your Fellow's wife villanously, nor desire his daughter ungodlily, nor his servant in villany.

8. And also, that you pay duely and truely for your table, for meat and drink when you goe to table.

9. And also, that you doe no villany in the house where you have your table and diet, whereby the Craft may be slandered.

10. These be Charges in general for both Masters and Fellows to hold.

These be Charges singularly and particularly for Masters and Fellows :—

1. That no Mason shall take upon him any lord's work, or other man's work, unless he know himself able and cunning to perform it, so that the Craft have no slander.

2. And also, that no Master take any work but take it reasonably, so that the lord may be truely served of his own good, and that the Master may live honestly, and pay his Fellows truely, as manners asketh the Craft.

3. And that no Master or Fellow shall supplant one another of his work, that is to say, if he hath a work of ane lord or ane master,

and that he put him not out unless he be unable in cunning to finish that work.

4. And also, that no Master or Fellow take any prentice to be allowed his prentice any longer than seven years, and that prentice be able of birth and lineage, as he ought to be.

5. And also, that no Master nor Fellow take allowance to be made Masons without the assent of six, or five at least, of his Fellows; and they that shall be Masons be free born, not a bondman, but of good kindred, and have his right line as a man ought to have.

6. And that no Master nor Fellow put no lord's work to task that was wont to goe in journey.

7. And that no Master shall give or pay his Fellows but as he may deserve, so that he be not deceived by false workmen.

8. And that no Fellow slander another behind his back, whereby he may lose his good name or worldly goods.

9. And that no Fellow, within the Lodge or without the Lodge, censure another ungodlily, without reasonable cause.

10. And also, that every one shall reverence his Fellow elder, and put him to worship.

11. And also, that no Mason should play at cards, or dice, or any game whereby they may be slandered.

12. And that no Mason be a common rebel in letcherie, to make the Craft be slandered.

13. And that no Fellow shall goe into the town in the night, when there is a Lodge of Fellows without, except some Fellow bear him witness that he was in an honest place.

14. And also, that every Master and Fellow shall come to the assembly if it be within seven miles about him, if he have warning, and so stand their award of Masters and Fellows.

15. And also, that every Master and Fellow, if he hath trespassed, shall stand at the award of Masters and Fellows to make them accord if they may, and if they may not accord them, then to goe to the Civil Law.

16. And also, that no Mason shall make moulds, or square, or rule, to any liar within the Lodge or without it, nor make moulds to mould their own stones of his own making.

17. And also, that every Mason shall receive and cherish a

stranger Mason when they come to the country, and shall sett them to work as the manner is, that is to say, if he have any mould stones in piece he shall sett him a fortnight at the least in work, and give him his pay; and if he have no mould stone for him, he shall refresh him with moneys to the next Lodge.

18. And also, every Mason shall serve your lord truely for his pay, and truely finish his work, be it task or journey, if you may have your pay as you ought to have.

These things that we have rehearsed ye ought to have ever in memory, and practice; and these Charges, and all others that belong to Masons, you shall truely keep, so help you God and the Holydame. Amen! So mote it be.

CHAPTER IV.

THE SEE OF GLASGOW, ETC.*

THE foundation of the See of Glasgow, is a matter in which few historians agree. That it is next to St Andrews in point of antiquity, is beyond all doubt. With regard to its founder Kennet, in his "Parochial Antiquities," says it was founded by Kentigern or St Mungo, in 560. Dr Helyn, speaking of the See of St Asaph, in Wales, observes, "that the See was founded by St Kentigern, a Scot, in 583," and that "St Kentigern was then Bishop of Glasgow." From these authorities, it may be inferred, that St Mungo founded the See of Glasgow, and was the first Bishop; and, that when a Cathedral Church of sufficient grandeur was finished, it would, in all probability, be dedicated to St Mungo. St David, Earl of Cumberland, afterwards King of Scotland, who may be

* Cleland's Annals of Glasgow, pp. 115 to 128.

considered to have been well versant in ecclesiastical matters, speaking of St Mungo, calls him "Bishop of Glasgow." Baldrede, St Mungo's disciple, who founded a religious house at Inchinnan, succeeded him in the Bishopric. The great blank in the record of this See cannot now be accounted for with any degree of certainty ; it is probable that the Danes in their ravages had destroyed the Church, and murdered, or driven off the religious who had settled there, and that in 1123, King Alexander I. had only revived it.

St David, Prince of Cumberland, having succeeded his brother Alexander to the Crown of Scotland, in 1124, promoted his preceptor and chaplain, John Achaius, to the Bishopric, in the year 1129. This Prelate, who was also Lord Chancellor, having built and adorned a part of the Cathedral Church, solemnly consecrated it on the 9th February, 1133. The King was present, and gave to the Church the lands of Perdyc, now Partick. This Prelate divided the diocese into the Archdeaconries of Glasgow and Teviotdale ; settled a Prebendary on each of them out of the donations he received from the King, and established the offices of Dean, Sub-Dean, Chancellor, Treasurer, Sacrist, Chanter, and Successor. John, after governing the See 18 years, died on the 28th of May, 1147, and was buried at Jedburgh.

Herbert, the Lord Chancellor, succeeded Achaius in the Bishopric. He was consecrated on the following St Bartholomew's Day, by Pope Eugenius III. This Prelate stood nobly out against Rodger, Archbishop of York, who claimed superiority over the Church in Scotland. This matter being submitted to the Pope, his Holiness decided that no person had superiority in spiritual matters over the Clergy in Scotland but himself.

Ingebram Newbigging, Archdeacon of Glasgow, succeeded Herbert in 1164. He had been made Chancellor of the Kingdom by St David in 1151, and was continued by Malcolm in 1153.

Joceline, Abbot of Melrose, succeeded Ingebram ; he was elected Bishop in 1174. In the years 1175-8 this prelate made an addition to the Cathedral, and finished the works which had been so far carried on by John Achaius ; he also procured a Charter from William, King of Scotland, surnamed the Lion, in 1180, erecting Glasgow into a Royal Burgh ; and likewise a Charter for holding a fair for eight days annually. This Prelate gave to the Abbey of

Paisley the churches of Mearns, Katkert, and Ruglen, &c. He died at Melrose on the 16th of April, 1199.

Hugo de Roxburgh, Archdeacon of St Andrews, and Lord Chancellor, was promoted to this See in 1199, and died on the 6th of July, same year.

William Malvoisin (a Frenchman), Lord Chancellor, was elected Bishop in 1200. He brought over from France, and settled in Glasgow and several places in Scotland, a great number of friars belonging to the several fraternities. He was translated to St Andrews in 1202.

Florentus, Lord Chancellor, son of the Earl of Holland, and by his mother a relation of the King, was elected Bishop; but died in Rome in 1207, before consecration.

Walter, Chaplain to William the Lion, was elected Bishop in 1208. This Prelate was sent to England to treat for peace with King John; he was witness to a Charter of Walter II., Steward of Scotland, granting to the Abbey of Paisley liberty to elect a Prior and Abbot to themselves. He died in 1232.

William de Bondington, Archdeacon of St Andrews, and Chancellor, was consecrated Bishop in the Cathedral by Andrew, Bishop of Moray, in 1233. He introduced the Liturgy, as performed in the Church of Sarum in England. He died on the 12th of November, 1258, and was buried near the high altar in Melrose Abbey.

John de Cheyam, an Englishman, Archdeacon of Bath, Chaplain to Pope Alexander IV., was by him consecrated Bishop of Glasgow in 1260. This Prelate died in France in 1268.

Nicholas de Moffat, Archdeacon of Teviotdale, was elected Bishop in 1268. He died in 1270 without being consecrated.

William Wiseheart, Archdeacon of St Andrews, was raised to this See in 1270, and was soon after translated to St Andrews, where he died in 1279.

Robert Wiseheart, nephew to William, was consecrated Bishop of Glasgow at Aberdeen, by the Bishops of Aberdeen, Moray, and Dumblane, in 1272. This worthy Prelate and Patriot* was ap-

* When the contest between Bruce and Baliol happened, King Edward I. of England, as umpire, had ordered the competitors to meet him at Norham;

pointed one of the Lords of the Regency, upon the death of King Alexander III. in 1286, which office he discharged with great reputation and integrity.

When war broke out in consequence of the encroachments made by King Edward of England upon the honour and independency of Scotland, no man stood more vigorously forth against the invader than this Prelate; which so exasperated Edward that he threw him into prison, and wrote to the Pope to have him deprived of his bishopric, on account of his being his enemy; and, but from fear of his Holiness, the Bishop would no doubt have been put to death. After the Battle of Bannockburn, he was exchanged for another person of quality in 1314. This excellent Prelate having had the happiness to see King Robert Bruce fully seated on the

Bishop Wiseheart also attended; and the King of England, after making a long and premeditated speech, in which he told the Prelates and Nobles present, "that although he might justly claim the superiority of the kingdom of Scotland to himself by right, yet, as a friend and arbiter elected by themselves, he would labour to compose the present controversy in the best manner he could; for the right," said he, "although there are different pretenders, belongeth only to one; and for myself, I determine to wrong no man, but to do that which is just, assuring myself that you will all acquiesce, and take him for king who shall be pronounced so to be." The king having finished, Robert, Bishop of Glasgow, arose, and "gave him hearty thanks, in the name of the rest, for the good affection he bore to their country, and the pains he had taken to come and remove their debates; assuring him, at the same time, that it was from the good opinion they entertained of his wisdom and equity, that they had submitted to him as sole arbiter, the judgment and decision of this weighty affair; but where it had pleased him to speak of a right of superiority over the kingdom, it was sufficiently known that Scotland, from the foundation of the state, was a free and independent kingdom, and not subject to any other power whatever; that their ancestors had valiantly defended themselves against the Romans, Picts, Britons, Saxons, and Danes, and all others who sought to usurp upon them; and although," said he, "the present occasion has bred some distraction in men's minds, all true-hearted Scotsmen will stand for the liberty of their country till their death, for they esteem their liberty to be more precious than their lives, and in that quarrel will neither separate nor divide; but as he had professed, as a friend and as an arbiter elected by themselves, to judge of and decide the present controversy, they were therefore all in the most humble manner to entreat him that he would proceed to determine the question, which they and their posterity should remember with their best affections and services."

throne, to which he had not a little contributed, died in the month of November, 1316.

Stephen de Dundemore, Chancellor of the See of Glasgow, was elected Bishop in 1317. As he was an enemy to the English interest, King Edward wrote to the Pope, requesting that Stephen de Dundemore should not be admitted. It appears that he was never consecrated, having died on his way to Rome.

John Wiseheart, Archdeacon of Glasgow, succeeded Bishop Dundemore in 1319. He was also an enemy to the English interest. Having fallen into King Edward's hands, he sent him a prisoner first to the Castle of Conewyne in the City of Chester, and thereafter to the Tower of London. It is probable that he was exchanged for some other person of rank, as we find that in 1322 with the unanimous consent of his Chapter, he gave to the Church of the Holy Cross, Edinburgh, and to the Canons thereof, the Church of Dalgarnock. He died in 1325.

John Lindsay was elected Bishop of this See in 1325. When Edward Baliol set himself up for King, the Bishop of Glasgow was witness to a grant made by King Edward Baliol to King Edward III. of England, of date 12th February, 1334. This Prelate, in 1335, returning from Flanders, was killed in an action at sea with the English.

William Rae, the Pope's legate, having been raised to the See in 1335, ordered Robert, Lord High Steward of Scotland, Earl of Stratherne, afterwards Robert II., King of Scotland, and the first of the royal house of Stuart, to erect and endow a Chaplainary in the Church of Glasgow, on account of a dispensation by the Apostolic See for contracting of marriage between the said Lord High Steward and Elizabeth More, notwithstanding the impediment of consanguinity and affinity between them. This Prelate died in 1368.

Walter Wardlaw was raised to the See in 1368. This Prelate was high in favour with King Robert II., and was by him sent into France along with Douglas, Lord of Galloway, to renew the ancient league between the two crowns. The Bishop having given great satisfaction at the French Court, the King of France prevailed on Pope Urban VI. to make him a Cardinal in 1381. He died in 1387.

Matthew Glendoning, a Prebend of the Cathedral Church in Glasgow, was the son of Glendoning of that ilk in Eskdale. He was elected Bishop in 1387, and died in 1408.

William Lauder, Archdeacon of Lothian, was made Bishop in 1408. When the See became vacant, Lauder was preferred merely by the provision of Pope Benedict the XIII., who set up for Pope at Avignon, in opposition to Gregory the XII. at Rome, and not by the election of the Chapter. Murdo, Duke of Albany, Regent of the Kingdom, made him Lord Chancellor in 1423. And on the 9th of August, same year, he was nominated first Commissioner for treating about the redemption of King James I., which was effected the same year. He died in 1425.

John Cameron, of the Lochiel family, was elected Bishop in 1426. He was Secretary of State, Lord Privy Seal, and the most princely of all the Prelates who have ever occupied the See of Glasgow. Having finished his palace he ordered his prebendaries, amounting to thirty-nine persons, to erect parsonages and reside in the vicinity of the Cathedral; he having appointed curates to do the duty of their respective parishes. These parsonages were situated at the upper end of the High Street, near the ancient Cross, the Drygate, Rottenrow, and Deanside Brae; the Limmerfield running parallel to the east side of Kirk Street, being chiefly for the accommodation of laymen dependent on the Bishop.

The great resort of ecclesiastics and noblemen of the first consideration, rendered the court of this spiritual prince so splendid as to vie with royalty itself; and his processions and grand entries into the Cathedral were conducted with so much magnificence, as to strike the beholder with admiration. During the celebration of the great festivals of the Church, this Prelate entered the Choir by the great west door, preceded by twelve officers, one of them carrying his silver crosier, or pastoral staff, and each of the other eleven carrying a silver mace, followed by the thirty-nine members of the Chapter, while bells were ringing and organs playing, accompanied by the vocal music of the choristers, who were gorgeously arrayed in costly vestments. *Te Deum* was then sung, and high mass celebrated. On solemn occasions this dignified Prelate caused the relics* belonging to the Church to be exhibited for the edifica-

* The relics consisted of a great number of articles; among others there

tion of the faithful. The exactions of Bishop Cameron, rendered necessary from his love of splendour, became so intolerable, that he was respected only for his power, and it is said that he ended his days more like an ancient Roman, than a Christian Prelate. He died in 1446. During this Bishop's administration, the following dignified clergymen were resident, viz. :—The dean, sub-dean, arch-deacon, chanter, chancellor, and treasurer, who had all rich livings, and deputies to officiate for them. The principals, however, were under the necessity of attending the following courts, belonging to the Bishop, viz., *First*, the Chapter, with whom legislative powers were vested, and who regulated, annexed, or disjoined parishes, and sold or let Church lands or tithes. *Second*, Diocesan Synods, in which cases of discipline and appeals from inferior courts were investigated. *Third*, Deaneries: this was a court analogous to presbyteries, and vested with similar powers. *Fourth*, The Consistorial court, in which all matters of tithes, marriages, testaments, &c., were managed. This court granted dispensations in certain cases, to marry within the proscribed degrees; and had also the power of seizing on the effects of the intestate, on pretext of promoting the good of the soul of the deceased.

were, 1. "The image of our Saviour in gold; 2. The images of the twelve Apostles in silver; 3. A silver cross, adorned with precious stones, and a small piece of the wood of the cross of our Saviour; 4. Another cross of smaller dimensions, adorned with precious stones; 5. One silver casket, gilt, containing some of the hairs of the blessed Virgin; 6. In a square silver coffer, part of the scourges of St Kentigern and St Thomas of Canterbury, and a part of the hair garment made use of by St Kentigern our patron; 7. In another silver casket, gilded, part of St Bartholomew the Apostle; 8. In a silver casket, gilded, a bone of St Ninian; 9. In another silver casket, gilded, part of the girdle of the blessed Virgin Mary; 10. In a crystal case, a bone of some unknown saint, and of St Magdalene; 11. In a small phial of crystal, part of the milk of the blessed Virgin Mary, and part of the manger of our Lord; 12. In a small phial, a liquor of the colour of saffron, which flowed of old from the tomb of St Kentigern; 13. One other silver phial, with some bones of St Eugene and St Blaze; 14. In another silver phial, part of the tomb of St Catherine the Virgin; 15. One small hide, with a part of St Martin's cloak; 16. One precious hide, with a part of the bones of St Kentigern and St Thomas of Canterbury; 17. Four other hides, with bones of saints and other relics; 18. A wooden chest, with many small relics; 19. Two linen bags, with the bones of St Kentigern and St Thanew, and other deceased saints." Cart. vol. ii. pp. 12, 13.

The Bishop had also his court of Regality, which extended over the whole diocese.

James Bruce, Bishop of Dunkeld, and Lord Chancellor, was raised to the See of Glasgow in 1447. He was the son of Sir Robert Bruce of Clackmannan, and formerly Rector of the Church of Kilmeny, in Fifeshire.

William Turnbull, Archdeacon of St Andrews, Lord Privy Seal, and Lord of Provan, was raised to the See in 1448. He founded the University, and died at Rome in 1454, universally regretted.

Andrew Muirhead was raised to the Bishopric in 1455. He was of the family of Lochope, Rector of Cadzow (now Hamilton), and a man of great abilities and learning. He was one of the Commissioners appointed to negotiate a truce between Scotland and England in 1462, which he successfully accomplished at York. He was also employed to treat with the court of Denmark anent the marriage of his Sovereign, King James III., and a Princess of that court, in which he was also successful. This Prelate built houses on the north side of the Cathedral for the Vicars of the Choir.

John Laing, who held the joint offices of Lord Treasurer and Lord Register, was raised to the See of Glasgow in 1474. He died in 1483.

George Carmichael, Rector of Carnwath, was elected Bishop in 1483. His ordination did not take place, he having died on his way to Rome.

The See erected into an Archbishopric.

Robert Blackadder, Bishop of Aberdeen, was made Bishop of Glasgow in 1484. He was in such high favour with Pope Alexander VI. that, in the year 1488, he procured a bull erecting the See into an Archbishopric, notwithstanding the most violent opposition from the Archbishop of St Andrews, and other dignified clergymen. Archbishop Blackadder was one of the successful negotiators anent the marriage between King James IV. and the Princess Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry VII. of England. During this Prelate's incumbency, the Reformation began to dawn in the Diocese of Glasgow. Upwards of thirty persons had been summoned

before the Council, for vending heretical opinions; among these were Adam Reid of Barskimming, Campbell of Cessnock, &c. Instead of making concessions, these enlightened men openly defended and supported the doctrines of the Reformation, for which they were severely reprimanded. The Archbishop, finding the new heresy rather difficult to put down, undertook a journey to the Holy Land, soon after the interrogatories of Reid and Campbell, and died on his way thither in 1508.

James Beaton, Bishop of Galloway, from the favour of John, Duke of Albany, was translated to the See of Glasgow in 1508. He had been created Lord Chancellor, and possessed the rich Abbeys of Kilwinning and Arbroath. When Albany went over to France, the Archbishop was appointed one of the Lords of the Regency. This Prelate enclosed the Episcopal Palace with a magnificent wall of ashler work, towers, and bastions. After possessing the See for about 14 years, he was translated to the Primacy of St Andrews.

Gavin Dunbar, tutor to James V., and Chancellor of the Kingdom, was raised to the See of Glasgow in 1522. During Archbishop Dunbar's time, the doctrines of the Reformation were much studied, and pretty generally understood; which, giving the church great alarm, they determined to make an example of the heretics. Having soon matured their plan of coercion, they pitched upon Jeremiah Russell, one of the Grey Friars of Glasgow, and John Kennedy, a young gentleman of Ayrshire, not eighteen years of age; the Bishop would willingly have spared them, but the commissioners which had been sent from Edinburgh told him, if he spared the lives of heretics, he was not a friend to the church. On this consideration, they were delivered over to the secular power, and immediately brought to the stake. These martyrs conducted themselves with great magnanimity at the place of execution, and were the only persons who were put to death in the Diocese of Glasgow for their adherence to the principles of the Reformation. Archbishop Dunbar died on the 30th April, 1547, and was interred in the Bishop's Cemetery, underneath the Chancel of the Cathedral.

James Beaton, Abbot of Aberbrothick, Chanter of the Cathedral Church in Glasgow, and nephew to Beaton, Archbishop of St Andrews, succeeded Archbishop Dunbar in 1551, after a dispute

of nearly four years between him and Alexander Gordon, brother to the Earl of Huntly, whom the Chapter had elected. The matter being referred to the Pope, his Holiness installed Beaton, and made Mr Gordon titular Archbishop of Athens.

When Archbishop Beaton took possession of the See of Glasgow, and found the minds of men so completely agitated about matters of religion, and his Diocese so split into factions that it was impossible for him to do anything of importance, in virtue of his high office, he betook himself to prudent measures. Having conveyed all that was valuable from the Church to his Castle, he convened his vassals and the neighbouring gentry who were friendly to the old system of worship, and required their assistance in case of any sudden attack from the Reformers. As Argyle, Glencairn, and other persons of consideration, had signed the national covenant, the Archbishop applied for protection to the Duke of Chatleherault, the man of the greatest power in the neighbourhood. The Duke readily agreed, and by his bond, dated 6th February, 1558, he engaged his faith and honour to defend him. At last, when the Archbishop perceived that the zeal of the Reformers carried them to pull down Churches and Monasteries, and destroy images, he deemed it prudent to withdraw himself entirely from the kingdom. Accordingly, in 1560, he retired into France, escorted by a detachment of the forces of that nation, which were then stationed at Glasgow; taking with him all the writings, documents, and plate, which pertained to the See and University of Glasgow, with every other moveable of value which belonged to the Archbishopric. Immediately after the Archbishop's retreat, the reformed religion was established by law. This Prelate seems to have been a man of great abilities and goodness of heart; Queen Mary appointed him her Ambassador at the court of France, and he was continued in that office by her son James VI., who, in 1588, restored him to the temporalities of the See of Glasgow. The Archbishop's letters to Queen Mary are written with the affection of a parent, and the submission of a good and loyal subject. He died at Paris, on the 24th of August, 1603; and left everything he took from Glasgow to the Scots College at Paris, and to the Monastery of the Carthusians, to be returned to Glasgow so soon as its inhabitants returned to the mother church.

The revenues which had been granted from time to time, in support of the splendour of the See of Glasgow, were very great. The Archbishops, besides being Lords of the Royalty and Barony of Glasgow, had 18 Baronies of land, within the Sheriffdoms of Lanark, Dumbarton, Ayr, Renfrew, Peebles, Selkirk, Roxburgh, Dumfries, and Stewartry of Annandale, including upwards of 240 parishes. It is said they had also a large estate in Cumberland, within their jurisdiction, which was named of old the Spiritual Dukedom. When the Bishop was raised to the rank of Archbishop, in 1484, jurisdiction was given him over the Bishops of Galloway, Argyle, and the Isles.

Protestant Archbishops.

Although the Presbyterian form of church government was established in Scotland at the Reformation, the Episcopal mode was afterwards introduced in 1572. The following is an account of the Protestant Archbishops from that period down to the Revolution in 1688, when Prelacy was completely set aside, and the Presbyterian form confirmed by law.

James Boyd of Trochrig, Minister of Kirkoswald, was raised to the See in 1572; he was the first Protestant Archbishop of Glasgow, regularly appointed. In 1576, when the General Assembly called in question the lawfulness of the Episcopal function, he learnedly defended it from Scripture and antiquity. He was, however, turned out of his office, but was allowed to retain the temporalities till his death. This Prelate feued the Lands of Bedlay to Lord Boyd, and of Gorbals to Mr George Elphinston, a merchant in Glasgow.

Robert Montgomerie, one of the Ministers of Stirling, was raised to the See in 1581. This Prelate having, by a private agreement with the Lennox family, granted them the title of hereditary Lords of the Bishop's Castle, with all the emoluments pertaining thereto, for the paltry consideration of £1000 Scots, and some corn and poultry, was obliged to quit the benefice. Sometime afterwards, he became minister of Symington, and latterly of Stewarton, in Ayrshire, where he died.

William Erskine succeeded Bishop Montgomerie in 1585; but never having received holy orders, was elected simply titular Archbishop. From the peculiar situation of the Bishop, and other circumstances having weight with King James VI., he was disqualified in 1587; and Walter, Commendator of Blantyre, appointed to feu out the lands. Accordingly, in the same year, the whole Barony of Glasgow was feued out, chiefly to the old renters, and the real rent converted into a feu-duty; a valuable part being applied to the King's use.

James Beaton, who, at the Reformation in 1560, had retired into France, was restored to the temporalities of the Archbishopric in 1588. He died at Paris in 1603.

John Spottiswood, parson of Calder, in the county of Edinburgh, was raised to the Archbishopric in 1603. He was consecrated in London by the Bishop of London, in presence of a number of English Prelates. He governed the See till 1615, when he was translated to the Primacy of St Andrews. This Prelate made several repairs on his Palace, and had made some progress in covering the roof of the Cathedral with lead at the time of his translation. He died in 1639.

James Law, Bishop of Orkney, was raised to the See of Glasgow in 1615. He completed the lead on the roof of the Cathedral, and died in 1632. During this Prelate's incumbency, John Ogilvie, a Jesuit from the College of Gratz, in Germany, was tried on suspicion of being a Popish emissary; he was found guilty, and executed at Glasgow on the same day.

Patrick Lindsay, Bishop of Ross, a younger branch of the Crawford family, formerly minister of St Vigean's, in Angus-shire, was made Archbishop of Glasgow in 1633. He was tenacious of all his privileges, and zealous in executing the temporal as well as the spiritual duties of his office, which rendered him very obnoxious to the Covenanters. It was in this Prelate's time that the memorable Assembly met at Glasgow, when they deposed him and the whole bench of Bishops.

Andrew Fairfowl, Minister of Dunse, succeeded Archbishop Lindsay in 1661, but did not long enjoy his office. He died in 1663, and was burried in the Abbey Church of Holyrood-House.

Alexander Burnet, Bishop of Aberdeen, was raised to this See in

1664, which he governed till 1669, when he was turned out of his office owing to a dispute he had with the Duke of Lauderdale, who was then Prime Minister. The cause of the elevation of this Prelate, is said to have been his steady attachment to the varying fortunes of Charles II.

Robert Leighton, Bishop of Dumblane, formerly minister of Newhottle, was raised to the See of Glasgow in 1670, which he enjoyed four years; when he resigned his situation, and retired to Sussex, where he died in 1685.

Alexander Burnet was restored to the See, in consequence of a letter from the King's Majesty, dated 7th of September, 1674. He was afterwards translated to the Primacy of St Andrews, where he died on the 24th of August, 1684.

Arthur Ross, Bishop of Argyle, was promoted to the See of Glasgow on the translation of Archbishop Burnet, in 1679. He filled the See five years, when he was translated to St Andrews, where he continued till the Revolution.

Alexander Cairncross, Bishop of Brechin, was raised to the See of Glasgow in 1684, through the influence of the Duke of Queensberry. As this Prelate was averse to annulling the penal statutes and religious tests, he was deprived of his office in 1687. He was, however, soon after appointed Bishop of Raphoe, in Ireland.

John Paterson, Bishop of Edinburgh, was the last who filled the Archiepiscopal Chair in Glasgow. He was elected in 1687, and remained in his office till the Revolution, when the government of the church by bishops gave way to the Presbyterian form of church government in Scotland. This Prelate died in Edinburgh in 1708, aged 76 years.

Presbyterian Clergymen.

The following is a list of the Presbyterian Clergymen, who, in succession, have had a regular settlement in the Cathedral of Glasgow, from the Reformation in the year 1560, to 1878. Exclusive of those Clergymen who were regularly settled, there were others who occasionally officiated in some of the Churches of the City, for a considerable time after the Reformation.

When the Reformation had just been effected, it was found necessary to govern the Church by Superintendents; accordingly, Mr John Willock was appointed superintendent of the West, and had a spiritual charge of the Churches in Glasgow.

	Settled in	
1. Sir Alexander Lauder * was the first Minister who enjoyed the Benefice after the Reformation; he was styled Parson of Glasgow,	1560	
2. Mr Archibald Douglas was styled Parson and Dean of Glasgow,	1564	
3. Mr David Wemyss,	} Colleagues, {	1572
4. Mr John Cooper,		1588
5. Mr Robert Scott; he was presented by the King's Majesty, and received by the Magistrates and Council, on condition that they were to pay no part of his stipend.		1604
6. Mr William Struthers,		1611
7. Mr John Maxwell,		1629
8. Mr Edward Wright,		1641
9. Mr Robert Ramsay, from Blackfriars' Church, ...		1646
10. Mr John Carstairs,		1650
11. Mr James Durham, from Blackfriars' Church, ...		1651
12. Mr Ralph Rogers,		1658
13. Mr Ralph Rogers; he was restored at the Revolution,		1688
14. Mr James Brown,		1690
15. Mr John Gray,		1692
16. Mr George Campbell,		1715
17. Dr John Hamilton, from Barony Parish; he was admitted on the 16th of March,		1749
18. Dr William Taylor; he was ordained at Paisley, 2nd July 1772, and admitted in Glasgow, 24th August, Dr Taylor was made Principal of the University of Glasgow in 1803.		1780

* Sir Alexander Lauder was the Roman Catholic Parson of Glasgow at the Reformation, and was allowed to retain the Benefice till his death. Mr Douglas was a kind of Episcopalian, whose religious opinions were not well defined; having found matters very disagreeable at home, he went abroad, and died about the year 1571. He was succeeded in the following year, by Mr Wemyss, who was the first Presbyterian Clergyman of Glasgow.

				Settled in
19.	Dr Duncan Macfarlan,	...	...	1824
20.	Dr John Robertson, 24th June,	...	...	1858
21.	Dr Geo. S. Burns, 22nd June,	...	...	1865

Foundation and Consecration of the Cathedral.*

Of the foundation of a Christian settlement and a church at Glasgow by Saint Kentigern, or Mungo, in the middle of the sixth century, there is no reason to doubt. But of the subsequent government, and even of the continued existence of St Kentigern's establishment, we have no certain evidence till the period of the Inquest directed by David, prince of Cumberland, in 1116. That deed establishes equally the current tradition of the ancient history of the bishoprick and the existence of the church at that time, and would seem to presume its possession of the adjacent territory (known in later times by the name of St Mungo's Freedom), since it does not enumerate it among the other possessions belonging to the See.

The seventh day of July, 1136, is the date of the consecration of the Cathedral church of Glasgow, built by John, the first bishop after the restoration of the bishoprick by King David I. It was rebuilt by his successor, Herbert, and re-consecrated in 1197 by Jocelin, with two assisting bishops. Bishop Bondington, who died in 1258, is said to have completed the Cathedral as planned by Herbert and Jocelin. Bishop Robert Wishart had obtained timber from King Edward I. for making a steeple, but used it for constructing engines against that king's castles. The steeple was built of stone, as it now stands, by Bishop Lauder, who died in 1425. He added the battlements to the tower built previously, and made the crypt under the chapter-house. Bishop Cameron, who died in 1447, built the chapter-house. The crypt of an intended southern transept, the beautiful rood-loft and decorated stairs, were the work of Bishop Blackadder, who died in 1508. The Cathedral was never completed.

* Glasgow Past and Present, vol. ii., pp. 222-3.

CHAPTER V.

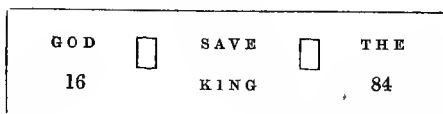
THE OLD OAK CHEST.*

THE following paper has been supplied by an able gentleman and enthusiastic freemason, a late Deacon of the Incorporation of Wrights. We have seen the "old oak chest" alluded to, and can bear testimony to the accuracy of the description :—

We had lately an opportunity of inspecting a curious old chest belonging to the St John's Lodge, so long connected with the Incorporation of Masons in this city. It is about eighteen and a half inches long, thirteen and a half wide, and twelve deep. The massive oak of which it is composed, would amply suffice for the construction of three modern cabinets of like dimensions, which, together with the double locks and ponderous iron bands with which it is provided, indicate the precious character of the articles of which it was doubtless the depository. The top, formed of solid oak, originally from three to four inches thick, is elaborately carved in high and bold relief. In the centre is a clustered group of the implements of the craft—the square, the compass, the level, plumb-rule, and twenty-four inch gauge; and the base of a column, emblematic of durability and strength, is enclosed between the legs of the compass, and the stock and blade of the square. To the right is a wreath of foliage, attached by the extremities to two projecting scrolls, and to the left is the boldly-relieved head, neck, and breast, with the expanded wings of a venerable cherub. A similar figure, also cut out of the solid oak, adorns each end. The lid is bordered with something between the Norman or early English billet moulding, and the carved head, so common in the enrichments of Grecian architecture, and a leaf on an ogee profile. The front is divided into two compartments by the same carved beading, or billet moulding, the undermost forming the front of a drawer, also secured by two locks. Within these compartments are inscribed, in projecting Roman letters of somewhat irregular form

* Glasgow Past and Present, vol. ii., pp. 241-4.

and arrangement, so as to accommodate themselves to the fastenings—



The bottom, of considerable thickness, projects beyond the sides and ends, and finishing in a *cyma reversa*, forms a solid base. It is altogether an unique and venerable object, redolent of archaeological associations, and doubtless intended for the safe keeping of the Royal Charter, and the jewels and mysterious insignia of the Brethren. What rare and precious records of the "auncient mysteries" may have been secured under the quadruple locks of this iron-bound ark, and what hieroglyphic symbols of sign, word, and grip, incommunicable to ears profane, have lurked within its sacred crannies!

The Incorporated Masons of Glasgow are a very ancient body. So early as 1057, the same year that Malcolm III. ascended the Scottish throne, a complaint was made to him by the masons of this city, even then forshadowing a degree of prospective importance, that the inhabitants had been imposed upon by a number of unskilled and unscientific workmen who had come to work at the Cathedral, and other parts of the city, and had erected lodges contrary to the rules of masonry, irregularities which they were desirous of having his authority to put a stop to. His Majesty was graciously pleased to accede to their reasonable request, and granted to his Lovites, the masons, a Royal charter, conveying a right to incorporate themselves together in an incorporation, and "strictly discharging any mason to work in the city until he had served his time as an apprentice for the space of seven years, or be married to a freeman's daughter, and been examined anent his skill and knowledge in the mason craft, by three of the ablest of the mason trade; and if he be found of cunning and knowledge to be

received into the 'Incorporation,' he shall pay twenty pounds Scots to the common funds, and three pounds to the altar, and clerk's and officer's dues." "Item, that the Free Incorporated Masous of Glasgow shall have a Lodge for ever at Glasgow, and none in my dominions shall erect a lodge until they make application to the St John's Lodge, Glasgow, and they, considering their petition, grant them a charter conform to their regulations"—and so on. This ancient charter* is still in the possession of the Incorporation, and although not a little indistinct, from age and accident, is not quite illegible in all its parts.

In the beginning of the 12th century, when Johannes Achaius, private chaplain to David, prince of Cumberland, afterwards King David the First, of pious memory, was, through his influence, preferred to the Bishopric of Glasgow, he commenced the erection of a new church, which was consecrated in 1136, in presence of the King, who, in commemoration of the auspicious event, presented to the See certain lands at Perdyk—the Partick of modern days. This church having been destroyed by fire about the year 1192, during the incumbency of Bishop Jocelin, he had recourse to the freemasons, as the only parties competent to its reconstruction. William the Lion, with whom Jocelin was in great favour, evinced his sympathy on the occasion by granting them a confirmatory charter,† of which a copy is to be found in Hamilton of Wishaw's descriptions of the Sherifffdoms of Lanark and Renfrew. He received them into his Royal favour, strictly commanding his baliffs and servants throughout the kingdom, to graut them every assistance and protection, on pain of his highest displeasure.

The Masonic Fraternity included all such artists and craftsmen as were necessary to the designing, constructing, and decorating a cathedral. Among these were many ecclesiastics, high in station, and distinguished for taste and skill in architecture. To it we are indebted not only for the preservation, but for the advancement of painting and sculpture during the dark ages, and for bringing the art of constructive masonry to a degree of perfection to which it had never attained before, and which it can scarcely be said has been maintained since.

* See page 1.

† See page 3.

It was an object of ambition for the skilful craftsman to be admitted into the association, because it afforded a certain guarantee of worth and ability. Tradesmen who were not connected with it were called by the opprobrious name of "Cowan," and subjected to much contumely and insult.

CHAPTER VI.

THE BUILDERS OF THE CATHEDRAL.*

HISTORY or tradition has not given us the name of the able man who conceived "the plans," from which our magnificent Cathedral was afterwards elaborated. It is interesting, however, to devote a few sentences to the class to which he must have belonged. It is now pretty well ascertained, that the Christian pointed architecture, made its appearance much about the same time in England, France, Italy, and Germany. It is also quite certain, that the freemasons were the instruments of its introduction; they alone were acquainted with the principles of its construction, and enjoyed a monopoly of its practice; and that they were also the inventors, is much more probable than any of the other suppositions that have been made. They were good mathematicians, as well as expert artists and clever workmen. They wished to give to the Christian edifices an elevation and grandeur suited to the nobler doctrines of that final dispensation, to which the Roman arch and Pagan style were altogether unsuited. This object they attained by means of the pointed arch, described from two centres, in which the tendency to lateral expansion is much diminished and easily counteracted by buttresses and pinnacles.

The freemasons claim for their order a very high degree of an-

* See Pagan's (of the *Glasgow Herald*) small work on the Cathedral.

tiquity. There is no doubt that masonic associations existed in Egypt, including the virtuous, the ingenious, and the learned of various nations. Frequent allusion is made to this secret association by Herodotus, who was a member of it, as was also Pythagoras, who obtained admission only after a long and painful probation.

The freemasons of the middle ages most nearly resemble a branch of the ancient mystic association, the Dionysiac artificers of Ionia, who monopolised the building of temples, stadia, and theatres, as the freemasons did of the cathedrals and conventual churches. They allowed no strangers to interfere in their employment; they recognised each other by signs and tokens, and professed certain mysterious doctrines under the tuition and tutelage of Bacchus—whose name of Dionusus we need not define—to whom they built a magnificent temple at Teios, a sea-port town of Ionia, where they celebrated his mysteries. It has, however, been reasonably surmised, that their chief mysteries and most important secrets were the mathematical and mechanical sciences, or that academical knowledge which forms the regular education of a civil engineer.

The fraternity which acquired such pre-eminent distinction in the middle ages, and have left such magnificent proofs of their architectural and constructive skill, was composed of accomplished architects and ingenious artists belonging to various countries. They enjoyed peculiar privileges in those days, and were in very different favour with the Catholic hierarchy than they have been for many long years. They ranged from country to country, or from one part of it to another, as their services were required for the erection of sacred edifices. They lodged in simple huts near to the buildings in which they were engaged; were subject to the authority of a chief architect, the master mason; and every squad of nine craftsmen were under the immediate charge of a warden.

It is a prevalent opinion, that the first introduction of the fraternity into this country was on the occasion of the building of Kilwinning Abbey, when a number of craftsmen, under the superintendence of an expert master mason, were brought from the ancient city of Cologne.

There is, however, good reason for believing that more than one band of freemasons exercised the privileges of the craft in Scotland before that time, and the number of ecclesiastical edifices com-

menced about the same time, makes it certain that the masonic lodges soon after became numerous, and were diffused over the length and breadth of the land.

No lodge of the present day is provided with more unequivocal proofs of great antiquity, than the "Lodge of Glasgow St John," from which the highly respectable Incorporation of Masons in this city derives its origin. The exclusive privileges of this lodge were founded on a charter from Malcolm Canmore, dated the very year of his return from England (1057), which is still in their possession. Although some doubts have been expressed as to the accuracy of the translation of this instrument—for it is now a good deal defaced—and a suspicion exists, founded chiefly on the form and size of the document, that Malcolm III. has been mistaken for Malcolm IV., there is no doubt that it is a genuine charter, and it was sustained in the Court of Session as such, in a question of privilege, decided in favour of the Incorporation, principally on the evidence it afforded. The identity of the ancient Lodge with the Incorporation of Masons is completely established by the signature of the brother whose name is recorded in "Cleland's Annals," as deacon in the years 1627–8, to a charter granted by the lodges in Scotland to William St Clair of Rosslynn, during one or other of these years.

The freemasons, however, received a charter of confirmation and encouragement from William the Lion, when they were employed by Bishop Joceline in re-building the Cathedral, or rather in building one entirely new, of enlarged dimensions and improved design, after the church founded and built in the time of Bishop John had been destroyed by fire.

This charter has been alluded to by several authors who have written concerning the Glasgow Cathedral, but mostly under an entire misapprehension of its nature, supposing it to have reference to a mere temporary association formed for the special object of erecting the present Cathedral.

In designing and erecting a Cathedral, the freemasons were governed by certain general rules, which admitted of no deviation. The master mason laid down his plan to the full extent, regardless of any consideration whether he might live to see the completion of a work so magnificently begun. They always began at the east

end—for they were invariably placed due east and west—and as soon as the choir was finished, which was before any other part was proceeded with, the baptismal font was set up, and the religious services regularly performed.

The other parts were successively added, according as their means permitted and their necessities required.

Although our Cathedrals have a general resemblance to each other, yet difference of size and diversity of detail impart to them a pleasing variety. The ground plan in this country was mostly in form of the Latin or true cross, the nave forming the long limb. Sometimes, however, the arrangement was reversed, the choir being the long limb. More rarely, in the western churches, the choir, nave, and transepts of equal length, described the equal-limbed Greek cross. Sometimes, as in Salisbury Cathedral, four transepts convert the plan into a double cross.

It was a principle with these mediæval artists, that there should be no features about a building which are not necessary for “convenience, construction, or propriety:”—That even the smallest detail should have a meaning or serve a purpose.

CHAPTER VII.

EARLY SCOTTISH LODGES.*

It has been very generally believed, that the first appearance of the Freemasons in Scotland was in connection with the building of Kilwinning Abbey, but there is no doubt that several lodges were engaged in the erection of ecclesiastical structures of a still earlier date.

The Abbey of Kilwinning was founded in the year 1140 by Hugh de Morevill, Lord of Cunninghame, and Lord High Constable

* See Miller's History, Nature, and Objects of Masonry.

of Scotland. The builders were brought from the Continent, and the architect or master mason, under whose conduct they were, is said to have been well versed in the mysteries of masonry as practised abroad, where the arts of civilization had long been more fully developed. He resided at Kilwinning, and was chosen to preside over the grand communications, and his judgment deferred to in all matters affecting the interests of the craft.

The Kilwinning Lodge is supposed to have been one of those sent from Cologne, a city that contains at present one of the noblest cathedrals ever conceived—designed in the purest and most perfect style of the 'Christian pointed architecture, and dedicated to the three kings of the East, Melchior, Balthazar, and Caspar, who, under the guidance of the miraculous star, according to monkish tradition, came to do homage at the manger cradle of our Saviour.

Among the Scottish religious houses at which the freemasons must have been at work before the monastery at Kilwinning was begun, are a Cathedral at Glasgow, founded in 1115, and Kelso Abbey in 1128. It was from Kelso that the monks were brought to form the religious establishments both at Kilwinning and Aberbrothock.

Among recent masonic events, not the least interesting is the recognition of the claims of the Lodge of Glasgow St John, as one of the oldest lodges in Scotland, and the high place in consequence assigned it, namely 3rd BIS, taking place between the ancient Lodge Perth and Scone, and the more modern Glasgow Kilwinning, No. 4.

The Lodge of Glasgow is in possession of a Charter said to have been granted to them by Malcolm III. surnamed Cean-More, or Great-Head, who, on his return from his hospitable refuge at the court of England in the year 1057, was proclaimed King of Scotland on the Stone of Destiny, at the Royal City of Scone, on the 25th day of April, the Festival of St Mark.

The genuineness of the document has indeed been called in question, although its authenticity has not been denied; that is to say, it is regarded as a royal charter, conveying all the powers and privileges it professes to do; but its reference to Malcolm Canmore and the year 1057 is supposed to be a mistake, from intrinsic evidence furnished by the form and dimensions of the parchment. The proofs, however, of the real antiquity of the Glasgow St John

Lodge, and the identity of the ancient with the modern one, has been fully ascertained and acknowledged by competent authority.

When the Grand Lodge of Scotland was constituted in its present form in the year 1736, the Lodge of Edinburgh, Mary's Chapel, was placed at the head of the roll as No. 1, and the Kilwinning next to it, No. 2. About seven years afterwards the brethren of the Kilwinning reclaimed against this arrangement, maintaining that, as the "Mother Lodge of Scotland," it was entitled to the first place on the Grand Roll, and to take precedence of all the other Scottish Lodges.

The Grand Lodge, however, decreed, that "although it was generally considered that Kilwinning was the birth-place of Scottish Masonry, they had not produced any documents to show that they were the oldest lodge in Scotland, or to establish their identity with the supposed Mother Lodge, and that the Mary's Chapel, who had shown authentic documents reaching as far back as 1598, had an undoubted right to retain the position and rank which had been assigned to it."

Resenting this conclusion, the Kilwinning broke off from the Grand Lodge, and asserted an independent right in virtue of its traditional antiquity, to grant charters of erection to subordinate lodges; nor is it very many years since this difference was arranged, and the title of Mother Kilwinning, with rank next to the Grand Lodge conceded, for the sake of masonic harmony.

The migratory habits of the early freemasons renders it extremely difficult to establish an absolute identity between the ancient and modern lodges.

The Mary's Chapel is undoubtedly a very ancient lodge. According to tradition they built Kelso Abbey, founded as I have already said, in the year 1128. The ruins of this Abbey still present a very interesting and instructive specimen of architecture, wherein the Norman or Romanesque style predominates, with a mixture of the early-pointed, whose characteristic is the lancet arch, and narrow splayed window.

The lodge Mary's Chapel, also built the first Abbey of Melrose, erected in the time of King David of pious memory. It afterwards travelled northward and settled in Edinburgh, towards the close of

the fifteenth century, when it formed one of the incorporated trades of that city.

The charter of the ancient Lodge Perth and Scone No. 3, gives us to wit as follows:—"In name of God. Amen. To all and sundrie persons whome these presents doe belong. Witt ye us the persons under-subscrjbend, Masters, Freemen, and Fellow Crafts Masones, resident within the Burgh of Perth. That wheir for sameikle as we and our predecessors have and haid from the Temple of Temples building on this earth, ane uniform communitie and union throughout the whole world, from which Temple proceeded one in Kilwinning, in this our nation of Scotland. And from that of Kilwinning many more within this kingdome, of which proceeded the Abbacie and Lodge of Scone, built by men of art and architecture, wheir thee placed that Lodge as the second Lodge within this nation, whis is now past memorie of many generations, and was upheld be the Kings of Scotland, for tyme both at Scone and the decayed citie of Bertha, when it stood, and now at Perth, haid Brugh of the Sherriffdom therof to this verie day (24th December, 1658), which is now four hundredth threescore and fyve yeirs since or thereby, and during that ilk space the saids Masters, Freemen, and Fellow Crafts, inhabitants within the said Burgh of Perth, where always able within themselves to maintyne their first liberties, and are yet willing to do the same, as the Masters, Freemen, and Fellow Crafts did formerly, whose names we know not. But to our record and knowledge of our predecessors, there cam one from the north countrie named John Mylne, ane masone, a man weill experted in his calling, who entered himself both Freeman and Burges of this Brugh, who, in process of tyme, by reason of his skill and art, was preferred to be the King's Majestie's Mr Mason, and Master of the said Lodge of Scone; and his son, John Mylne, being after his father's deceise prefered to the said office, and Master of the said Lodge, in the reign of his Majestie King James the Sixt, of blessed memorie, who by the said second John Mylne, was by the King's own desire, entered Freeman Mason and Fellow Craft, and during all his lyfe time he mantyned the same as ane Member of the Lodge of Scone; so that this Lodge is the most famous Lodge (iff weal ordered) whithin this Kyngdom, of which name Mylne there hath continued several generations Masters of the said Lodge

of Scone, till the one thousand six hundred and fifty-seven years, at the qlk time the last Mr Mylne, being Master of the Lodge of Scone, deceased," &c.

About the year 1628, the masons of Scotland drew up a charter in favour of Sir William St Clair and his heirs male, barons of Rosslyn to be Grand Master Mason, in consequence of a royal charter to the same effect, with other valuable documents, having been "consumet and burnt in ane flame of fire within the castle of Rosling"—the date of the accident is obliterated. I refer to this charter here as an interesting record of the more prominent lodges in Scotland at that time: their authentications stand in the terms and order following:—

THE LUDGE OF EDINBURGH.

William Wallace, decon; John Watt, Thomas Paterson.

THE LUDGE OF GLASGOW.

John Boyd, deakin; Rob. Boyd, ane of the mestres.

* * * * *

Hew Douok, deikon of the measounes and vrichtis of Ayre, and George Liddell, deacan of quarimen and nov quarter master.

THE LUDGE OF STIRLING.

John Thomsone, James Rind.

THE LUDGE OF DUNFERMLING.

Robert Alisone, one of the Masters of Dunfermling.

THE LUDGE OF * * * *

THE LUDGE OF DUNDEE.

Robert Strachoune, Master.

Robert Johnston, Mr of (—); David Mesone, Mr o (—).

Thomas Fleming, Wardane in Edinburgh, and Hugh Forrest, with our hands att the pen, led by the notor under sub. for us at our command, because we cannot wryt.—A. Hay, notarius asseruit.

Robert Caldwell, in Glasgow, with my hand att the pen, led by the notar under subscrivand for me, because I cannot writt myself.—J. Henrysone, notarius asseruit.

I, John Serveite, Mr of ye Craftes in Stirling, with my hand att the pen, led by the notar under subscriyvand for me, because I cannot writt.—J. Henrysone, notarius asseruit.

I, John Burne, ane of the Mris of Dumfermling, with my hand att the pen, led by the notar under subscriyvand for me at my command, because I cannot writt myself.—J. Henrysone, notarius asseruit.

David Robertson, ane of ye Mesteirs, Andrew Nelsone, Master, and Thomas Nelsone, Varden of the sed Lodge of Sant Androis, Andrew Wast and David Quhyit, Maisteris in Dundee, with our hands att the pen, led by the notar under subscriyvand att our commands, because we cannot writt.—Thomas Robertson, notarius asseruit.

The Lodge of Dundee here mentioned, is in all likelihood the "Ancient Operative," now standing Number 47 on the Grand Roll. This lodge asserts a traditional antiquity of more than a thousand years, on the evidence of certain ancient pieces of masonry, such as Nicholas Fort and the steeple of said town. In these hypercritical days, however, I doubt whether the architectural evidences would be admitted as quite conclusive of the antiquity asserted. They also claim as one of their ancient masters, David, Earl of Huntingdon, to whom is ascribed the erection of a fine old cathedral, which latterly furnished accommodation for four several congregations. Three of these included churches were destroyed by fire in the year 1841.

Several of the lodges which obtained their original charter of erection from the Mother Kilwinning, took also the name of Kilwinning, with that of the town or place where they carried on their work. Of these, the most distinguished is the Edinburgh Canongate Kilwinning, Number 2. This Lodge claims a sort of traditional existence from the year 1677, but we entertain doubts whether the evidence would quite satisfy a jury of neutral antiquarians. In their charter from the Mother Kilwinning, of date 1736, they are acknowledged as part and parcel of the old lodge, a sort of "*alter ego*" resident in the Canongate of Edinburgh, and reference is made to a petition presented on the 6th December, 1677, to be permitted to meet as a lawful lodge, which petition is asserted to have been granted at that time.

The Old Kilwinning St John's Inverness, Number 6, dates from the year 1678. The Hamilton Kilwinning, Number 7, from 1695. None of the other Kilwinning Lodges go further back than 1724, and the charter of our Glasgow Kilwinning, Number 4, is dated 1735.

Various circumstances have occurred to give a considerable degree of prominence to Kilwinning in connection with freemasonry. It is probable, the celebrity of the master mason from Cologne, who resided at Kilwinning during the building of the abbey, and the grand communications said to have been held there under his presidency, first directed masonic attention to that town.

CHAPTER VIII.

EARLY RECORDS OF THE INCORPORATION.

106 INGRAM STREET,
GLASGOW, *8th April, 1868.*

JAMES CRUIKSHANK, Esq.,
67 Bothwell Street, Glasgow.

Dear Sir,—I have had much pleasure in reading the Sederunt Book of the Incorporation of Masons of Glasgow, commencing in the year 1600 and ending in 1681, which you were kind enough to leave with me some little time ago, and which I now return.

I found many very interesting Minutes in this volume, and believing that so convenient an opportunity might not readily again occur, I made full notanda, and have thrown them into something like methodical order in the following Letter, for the length of which I make no apology, simply hoping that it may afford you and others connected with the Incorporation equal pleasure in its perusal, as it did me in its compilation.

You are at perfect liberty to make what use you please of this Letter, which I beg you to accept as an acknowledgement of your courtesy and that of Deacon Robert Taylor, and Mr Young, the Clerk of your Incorporation, in entrusting me with so valuable a muniment.

Free Masons.

First, as respects your desire that I should particularly notice any Minutes having reference to the St John's Lodge of Glasgow, I am sorry to say, that although mention is not unfrequently made of the Charter or Seal of Cause granted by the Magistrates in 1551 in favour of the Incorporation (see 11th Dec. 1600, 29th Sept. 1609, and 4th Oct. 1616), the only notice which occurs having an apparently direct bearing on this subject is in a Minute of date 22nd Sept. 1620, to the following effect :—

“ *Entry of Apprentices to the Lodge of Glasgow.*—The last day of December, 1613 years, compeared John Stewart, Deacon of Masons, and signified to David Slater, Warden of the Lodge of Glasgow, and to the remanent brethren of that Lodge, that he was to enter John Stewart his apprentice in the said Lodge. Lykas upon the morn being the first day of January, sixteen hundred and fourteen years, the said Warden and brethren of the said Lodge entered the said John Stewart, younger, apprentice to the said John Stewart, elder, conform to the Acts and liberty of the Lodge.”

What the object of this quotation from the records of the Lodge in the Minutes of the Incorporation of this particular date was, is not very evident, as the quotation is simply interjected, without any preface or allusion whatever, between a Minute respecting the booking of William Millar as servant to William Snodgrass, and a similar Minute recording the booking of James Love as another servant with Malcolm Snodgrass, both at one and the same meeting.

I find also, on 1st May, 1622, a Minute to the effect that James Ritchie “being accused of feeing a Cowan (*i.e.* one of the uninitiated, see license to a Cowan, page 70,) in contravention of the Acts of Craft, alleged that he was entered with a Lodge, and had a dis-

charge of a Master in Paisley with whom he is entered, and therefore the Deacon and Masters have assigned to him Friday next to produce the discharge." No further proceedings are minuted, nor can I discover from the Sederunt Book whether the Lodge here referred to was one in Paisley—was a branch or offshoot of the Glasgow Lodge—or, in fact, anything about it, as the above are the only instances where Lodges are mentioned.

In the records of the Town Council of Glasgow, I find a Minute of date 15th March, 1626, bearing that "the said day the ground stone of the Tolbooth of Glasgow was laid," the names of the masons engaged on the building, and their servants and apprentices, being given. These correspond with the persons whose entry we find minuted from time to time in the records of your Incorporation, so that if the ceremony was "masonic," which from the importance of the building there is little reason to doubt it would be, another proof is added to those already existing, of the intimate relation which existed between the Masons' Incorporation of the burgh and the Glasgow Lodge of Freemasons.

Incorporation of Masons.

To return to the affairs of the Incorporation: the volume of Minutes under notice is a small book with a parchment covering, 6 by 7 inches broad, and two-thirds of an inch thick. It is engrossed in the peculiar cramped style of caligraphy of the period—abounding with contractions. In reference to these I may explain that I have thought it preferable, when Minutes or passages are quoted in the sequel, to modernise the obsolete spelling of the words, and sometimes also the phrases, to render them intelligible, rather than to continue their quaint peculiarities.

The book commences with a Minute dated 10th Sept., 1600, and ends with one on 5th July, 1681. The Masons of Glasgow, however, having, as you are aware, been erected into an Incorporation along with the "Wrights, Coopers, Slaters, Glazing-Wrights, Sawyers, Floorers, and Quarriers, dwelling within the city and burgh of Glasgow," by the Charter from the Magistrates which is dated 14th October, 1551, there must in all probability have been at one time a series of Minutes of earlier date than the year 1600, but I understand from you that the volume commencing at that time is

the oldest now extant. Even in that case, if the series is complete from 1681 to the present day, your Incorporation may fairly be congratulated, for few of the other Incorporations in the city can boast of similarly complete records, the Sederunt Books of the Trades and Merchants' Houses, and those also of the Town Council, at the commencement of the 17th century, having all unfortunately disappeared.

Numerical Strength of the Incorporation at different times.

On the front of the page on which the first Minute is engrossed, there is given the following list, presumably for the year 1600, of "the names of ye Masonis :"—

- + William Dunlop.
- + Andrew Boyd.
Andrew Miller.
- + George Esdaill.
Michael Glasgow.
- + Alexander Stewart.
John Boyd.
John Stewart, elder—deid (written more recently).
- + John Rankine.
- + John Otterburne.
- + John Stewart, younger.
William Ritchie.
Lawrence Shaw.
- + David Slater.
John Freeland.
- + John Boyd, younger.
James Ritchie.
James Crawford.

Being eighteen in all.

The nine opposite whose names a cross is marked, with two others enrolled, no doubt, between the years 1600 and 1605, are the whole who are entered on the Roll of Members of the Incorporation in the year 1605, given in the first Act Book of the Dean of Guild Court consequent upon its new erection under the Letter of Guildry, and which is quoted at page 58 of Mr Crawford's Sketch

of the 'Trades' House. Your Incorporation therefore may fairly be considered as having been stronger in point of numbers in 1605, than has hitherto been supposed.

The Minutes do not afford a sufficient means of determining the numbers of the Incorporation at regular or stated intervals, as although the entry of freemen is duly minuted, no notice is taken of their death. It may be inferred, however, from the Minute of 4th October, 1616, by which the yearly "Quarter Accounts" of the members was increased to 8s, in respect that the former sum was insufficient to pay the £4 contributed yearly to the Deacon-Convener, that the number of the members continued to be less than twenty at that time, and incidentally it may be gathered that their precise number was nineteen.

In 1645 a reduction, not however minuted, having sometime previously been made in the Quarter Accounts, they are again raised to 8s, to meet the payment to the Trades' House, which is then stated to be £6 per annum, thereby either inferring that the number of the Incorporation had fallen to at least 15, or, as there is some evidence from Minutes at "order taking with sundries in arrear," that the brethren of the Incorporation at this time were very remiss in the matter of payment of their Quarter Accounts.

The next year when the number of the Incorporation can thus be ascertained is 1677, when, in consequence of the contribution to the Trades' House being raised to 20 merks, an increase of the Quarter Accounts to 12s is necessitated to meet it, inferring therefore that the number of the Craft had by that time again risen to about twenty-three.

Office-Bearers.

In Cleland's Annals of Glasgow, vol. i. p. 446, a list is given of the Deacons of the Incorporation from the year 1605. As, however, on comparing this list with the Minutes of election recorded in the Sederunt Book, I find that Dr Cleland is in error in the names he gives for the years 1606, 9, 10, 14, 47, and 58, and, as I am enabled to give you a correct list, commencing in 1600, I therefore subjoin it :—

Early Deacons of Incorporation.

Elected	Elected
1600 William Dunlop.	1640 John Stewart, re-elected.
1601 Andrew Boyd.	1641 John Boyd.
1602 Alexander Stewart.	1642 John Stewart, younger.
1603 George Esdaill.	1643 John Boyd.
1604 William Dunlop.	1644 John Stewart, elder.
1605 Andrew Boyd.	1645 John Boyd.
1606 Andrew Boyd, re-elected.	1646 John Stewart, elder.
1607 John Stewart.	1647 John Stewart, elder, re-elec.
1608 Andrew Boyd.	1648 John Rankine.
1609 Andrew Boyd, re-elected.	1649 John Boyd.
1610 John Rankin.	1650 Robert Caldwell.
1611 John Rankin, re-elected.	1651 Robert Caldwell, re-elected.
1612 Andrew Boyd.	1652 John Stewart, younger.
1613 John Stewart.	1653 John Rankine.
1614 John Stewart, re-elected.	1654 John Rankine, re-elected.
1615 John Davie.	1655 William Boyd.
1616 John Boyd.	1656 William Boyd, re-elected.
1617 John Rankine.	1657 John Rankine.
1618 John Stewart.	1658 John Clerk.
1619 John Stewart, re-elected.	1659 James Hunter.
1620 John Boyd.	1660 John Clerk.
1621 John Rankine.	1661 William Boyd.
1622 James Rankine.	1662 John Clerk.
1623 James Rankine, re-elected.	1663 John Clerk, re-elected.
1624 John Boyd.	1664 Robert Boyd, younger.
1625 John Boyd, re-elected.	1665 John Clerk.
1626 James Ritchie.	1666 Robert Boyd, younger.
1627 John Boyd (St Clair's Charter signed by him).	1667 John Clerk.
1628 John Boyd, re-elected.	1668 John Clerk, re-elected.
1629 John Stewart, elder.	1669 John Clerk.
1630 John Stewart, re-elected.	1670 Robert Boyd, younger.
1631 John Boyd.	1671 John Clerk.
1632 James Rankine.	1672 Robert Boyd.
1633 Robert Caldwell (signed St Clair's Charter).	1673 Robert Boyd, re-elected.
1634 James Rankine.	1674 John Clerk.
1635 John Boyd.	1675 Robert Boyd.
1636 James Rankine.	1676 Robert Boyd, re-elected.
1637 James Rankine, re-elected.	1677 Robert Boyd, re-elected.
1638 Matthew Caldwell.	1678 Thomas Caldwell.
1639 John Stewart, elder.	1679 James Hunter.
	1680 John Boyd.

No list of the ordinary Office-Bearers for the year 1600 is given

in the Minutes, although the elections are afterwards annually stated with great regularity. It would occupy too much space were I to give the series of these, but the names of the Office-Bearers elected at the Court held on the 22nd September, 1601, may be given, and are as follow :—

Deacon's Court, &c., anno 1601.

Andrew Boyd, deacon.

Quarter Masters.

William Dunlop, ante-deacon.

Michael Glasgow.

George Esdaill,

John Boyd.

Alexander Stewart.

John Rankine.

Keepers of the Keys.

William Dunlop.

John Boyd.

Officer.

William Ritchie.

Clerk.

The Incorporation at this time undoubtedly employed a legal gentleman as their Clerk, for we find in the Minutes of 11th December, 1600, it is expressly enacted that all Apprentices' Indentures shall be prepared by him, under an appropriate penalty of 6s 8d, and certain fees are by the same minute also made payable to him for the Booking of Freemen-Apprentices and Servants with the Craft. It is possible, however, that he may have considered his appointment *ad vitam aut culpam*, and not requiring therefore to be annually minuted, as the first occasion on which this functionary is named is on 20th December, 1615, when "William Fleming, nottar," is elected. Nothing is said about his salary till 4th October, 1616, when "the haill Craft present modified and appointed to the Clerk four pounds six, yearly"—viz., 7s 2d sterling, per annum. William Selkirk, notary public, is the next Clerk, his first election being recorded on 4th November, 1659. John Lees, notary, is elected on 21st September, 1674. Robert Gillan signs

the Minutes as Clerk on 3rd February, 1679; and Robert Selkrig on 24th June, 1679. Thereafter Robert Gillan again signs them till 10th February, 1680, when Robert Selkrig's signature appears, and he continues to sign the Minutes as Clerk till the end of the volume.

Collector.

It would appear that the old, or immediately previous Deacon, acted as Collector or Treasurer to the Craft until 8th January, 1658, when "Robert Boyd, younger, is chosen to be Collector to the calling till the choosing of the next Deacon," a new system appearing to have been then inaugurated.

Of the Key-Keepers and Masters of Craft.

Of the above-mentioned office-bearers the two Key-Keepers, or as they are sometimes styled Key-Masters, but who in 1660 first come to be termed Box-Masters, and the four Quarter-Masters, were all chosen apparently by the Craft till 1660, their elections being very regularly annually recorded in the Minute Book. Whether a change actually took place in 1660 for the first time, I do not know, but in that year the Minutes bear that two of the four Quarter-Masters, otherwise designed "Masters of Trade," and sometimes "Masters of Craft," were chosen "for the Deacon," and two "for the calling," the Minutes of the previous year bearing that the whole four "were elected and chosen to the trade." It is possible that a distinct and separate election may have existed previously to 1660, as this is not disproved by the silence or vagueness of the Minutes anterior to that date; on the other hand, the Minute of 1660, and of subsequent dates, which continue to run in similar terms till 1680, leave it doubtful whether the two sets of Masters were severally elected by the Deacon and the Trade for themselves respectively, or both by the Incorporation. In 1680, however, the Minutes (17th Sept.) are free from all dubiety, bearing distinctly that the "Deacon did elect for his Masters of Craft Robert and James Boyds; and the Trade elected James Hunter, old Deacon, and John Hunter, elder, their Masters."

Visitors.

In the early Minutes (22nd Sept. 1604, 21st Sept. 1605, and 16th March, 1607) I also find the election of "Visitors" as office-bearers to the Incorporation.

Places of Meeting.

You wished information as to where the meetings of the Incorporation were generally held, and it is satisfactory to find that the place is very regularly recorded in the earlier Minutes, connecting the Incorporation particularly with the Cathedral and other churches in the burgh, viz.,

Meetings of Court generally for "the Choosing of Deacon," are Minuted as having been held—

In the "Hie Kirk" of Glasgow, on 22nd Sept. 1601, 22nd Sept. 1602, 22nd Dec. 1602, 22nd Sept. 1603, 18th April 1608, 22nd Sept. 1612, and 22nd Sept. 1615.

In "St Tanoüs (St Enoch's) Kirkyard," on 12th Sept. 1604.

In "the Blackfriar Kirk," on 27th Dec. 1604.

In "the New Kirk of Glasgow," viz., most probably the old Barony Church (which was first opened as a place of Presbyterian worship in 1595), on 30th Oct. 1605, 30th April 1608, 3rd June 1608, 29th Sept. 1608, 1st Sept. 1609, and 30th Oct. 1615.

In "the Hospital," also described as the "Trades' Hospital," on 28th May 1610, 17th Oct. 1610, 3rd Oct. 1611, and 30th Oct. 1611.

After 30th October 1615, the place of meeting is very seldom noticed, until the year 1659, from and after which year the meetings of the Court, when stated, are always held in the Trades' Hospital, except on 15th February, 1667, and 26th December, 1668, when they are stated to have been held in the "Belhous."

Acts and Statutes.

When noticing the Acts and Statutes recorded in the old Minute Book, it may be interesting, so as to bring into a collected form the Regulations of the Incorporation from the earliest time, to give those also which are prescribed by the Charter of 1551, and

I have accordingly done so, distinguishing them by their date from those the enactment of which is recorded in the Minute Book of the Incorporation. Respecting these latter it may be noticed, that with considerable uniformity they bear to be “statute and ordained by the Deacon and Masters of Craft, *with consent* of the whole Brethren of Craft;” and, as may be supposed, they principally relate to the provisions for the entry of unfreemen with the Craft, and concerning apprentices and servants. It will readily be noticed from their tenor, that the doctrines of Adam Smith would, had they then been propounded, have found as little favour among the members of the Incorporation, as they now unfortunately seem to do among certain of their more favoured descendants. For the credit, however, of your corporate ancestors, it must be kept in view that the Masons’ Craft, in enacting their Regulations in the 17th century, were only acting in conformity with the spirit and enactments of the Burgh Laws, and with the ordinary practice observed by all the other Incorporations, until the Act of Parliament was passed in 1846, abolishing the exclusive privilege of trading in Burghs.

The following are the *Regulations*, gathered from the two sources above-mentioned, viz.:—

Relative to the Entry of Freemen with the Incorporation.

That no Craftsman shall be entitled to work in Glasgow at his own hand without entering as a Burgess and Freeman, being first examined by three Masters of Craft (1551).

That no person shall be entered as a Freeman, “nor yet shall give a Banquet,” until first his Essay of Craft be made, and he be found qualified (9th February, 1620).

Relative to the above Regulations, the form of Minute in the admission of Freemen which is very uniformly adopted at this early period, is interesting and worthy of notice, viz.,—That the Candidate “has given his essay, made his oath of fidelity to the Craft, paid his upset or freedom fine, and the expenses of the banquet to the Craft.” The Regulation of 9th February, 1620, indicates that the practice had crept in of Candidates—possibly with the view of propitiating their

Examiners, or otherwise facilitating their admission to the Incorporation—giving the banquet preliminary to the other requirements; and it may also be noticed, as affording some idea of the expense of the banquet, that on the admission (26th Dec. 1668) of James Robison as a freeman, out of £20 paid by him in cash and £13 for which he gave his bond, £14 and the bond are put into the Box, “the rest being allowed to be spent, as use is.”

*Relative to the Engagement and Employment by Freemen of
Servants and Apprentices.*

That no Craftsman take another servant or apprentice into his employment until he be free of his service or apprenticeship, under the pain of 20s—one-half to the altar, and the other to the Bailies (1551).

This offence was evidently and justly regarded as by no means a slight one, and the fine accordingly appears to have been increased, for on 18th August, 1657, which is the only instance of its occurrence on record in the volume, we find “Robert Bird, and Thomas Clydesdale servant of the Deacon, fined in £4 equally, to be paid to the poor, because that the said Robert hired the said Thomas, being ane other Freeman’s servant, contrary to the Acts of the Calling, and the said Thomas, for leaving his Master without his leave or license.”

That no Freeman shall engage any unfreeman to work for a less period than a year, under the penalty of 10s, and “if any Freeman shall find an unfreeman unfeed, working within the liberty of the Burgh, and comes not to the Deacon and reveals and shows not the name of the unfreeman, and where he is working, the Freeman shall pay 60s, ane half to the Bailies, and the other to the Craft.”—3rd November, 1612.

Apprentices.

That no Craftsman have more than one Apprentice at a time (1551); re-enacted 18th April and 3rd June, 1608, with the penalty of a new upset for the contravention, and 20s to the Bailies; and again confirmed on 20th December, 1615.

That no Craftsmen license their Apprentices before the expiry of their time, without consent of the Deacon and Brethren of Craft, nor interchange their Apprentices, under the penalty of 20s (1551).

That it shall not be lawful for a Craftsman to take an Apprentice for a shorter period than seven years (1551).

It would appear from the Minutes, 9th February, 1613, and 5th February, 1617, that nine years was the customary endurance of an Apprenticeship, viz., seven years to learn the trade, and two for meat and fee.

That all Indentures with Apprentices shall be prepared by the Clerk to the Incorporation, under a penalty to him of 6s 8d (11th December, 1600).

That in respect "of the great abuse that has been in time bypast in the Craft, by rousing, selling, and interchanging of Apprentices, it is enacted for remeid thereof, that it shall not be lawful for any freeman to roup, sell, or interchange his Apprentice, under the pain of a new upset" or entry fine, by the parties rousing, selling, or receiving the Apprentice (13th Dec. 1626).

That no freeman shall take an Apprentice until his former Apprentice's Indenture has fully expired, under the penalty of a new upset (15th Feb. 1667).

That all entered Apprentices shall meet with the Deacon and Masters upon the first Tuesday in January in each year till they be freemen (15th Feb. 1667).

Servants.

That no Craftsman shall employ servants except Apprentices who are unfit for their work, the Master being held responsible for the sufficiency of the work (1551).

That no freeman shall have more servants at a time than one, and one Apprentice who has served his time (11th Dec. 1600); re-enacted on 18th April and 3rd June, 1608, with the penalty of a new upset of 20s to the Bailies, and the explanation, that if the freeman has not an apprentice, he may keep two servants. This is again confirmed on 20th Dec. 1615.

That every servant commencing to work in the town shall go in the first instance with his master to be entered, and the master to pay therefor 40s, and thereafter 20s yearly, under the penalty of

the master being discharged of his labour, and the servant paying to the Clerk for booking him (13th Dec. 1609).

Considerable difficulty, however, seems to have been experienced in carrying this Regulation into practical effect, for we find Courts not unfrequently held (27th Dec. 1615) "anent order-taking with the servants that are as yet unbooked."

A penalty of 10s is imposed (18th Oct. 1614) upon any freeman finding an unfreeman working in the burgh—probably at his own hand,—who does not reveal the unfreeman's name to the Deacon (8th Oct. 1614).

That any unfreeman who takes work in his own hand in the burgh without engaging with a freeman, shall never after be received to work by a freeman, and any freeman giving him work shall be fined in £10 (13th Dec. 1826).

That no freeman shall employ unfreemen as journeymen who have apprentices, sons, or any other servants under them, under the penalty of a new upset (18th Aug. 1657). This is re-enacted upon the 22nd August, 1657, when, in order to its better enforcement, a further penalty is added of 40s to the Bailies, who are requested to interpose their authority, "to the effect that the delinquents may be imprisoned, aye and until they give obedience to the said Act."

Apparently, however, when there were no Apprentices, or others whose interests might thereby be prejudiced, the Craft did not always or originally deal with the strictness which the enactment of this rule indicates, for, on 26th May, 1610, we find Lowrie Shaw, John Otterburn, and John Freeland, having submitted themselves to the Deacon and Masters' will, "for suffering unfreemen to work in the Craft in laying of stone work," are merely cautioned that a fine will be exacted if they again transgress.

That every freeman engaging a servant shall within eight days enter him, and pay 40s for his booking, and 20s each year thereafter (15th February, 1667).

Quarriers.

That all Quarriers be warned to the Courts held by the Incor-

poration as brethren thereof, they bearing burden with the Masons, —all in terms of the Charter (11th December, 1600).

Relative to Cowans.

That no freeman have Cowans in their company, or suffer them to work, hew windows or doors, or sell stones, under the penalty of £10, and 10s to the Bailies (11th December, 1600).

Quarter Accounts.

That every Craftsman working at his own hand, shall pay 1d weekly to the altar (1551).

That any freeman who does not pay his Quarter Accounts in due time shall have no vote, nor be entitled to be heard in any action concerning the Craft (25th February, 1609).

In respect that the "Quarter wages, being 4s yearly by each freeman, will not pay the £4 annually paid by the Craft to the Deacon-Convener," it is statute and ordained that each freeman shall pay, in all time coming, 8s (4th October, 1616).

Tax, &c., on Rigging Stones, and relative thereto.

That whatever persons shall "hew ane rigging stone, shall pay of every pound twelve pennies, and that to be bestowed upon the aged, impotent, and decipied persons, freemen of the Craft, in all time hereafter" (11th August, 1603).

It seems not an improbable hypothesis, that the working at these, implying the completion of the work, afforded a not inappropriate opportunity for the payment of a charitable contribution.

It would appear from the Minutes, particularly of 31st October, 1605, that these dues were regularly exacted, for of that date it is noted, that "Alexander Stewart is owing of rigging stones 7s 4d," other persons being also entered as in arrears on a similar account.

That every Slater or Mason who points a new house "that wants rigging stane," shall pay 5s to the Box, to be bestowed upon the poor (11th August, 1603).

That no freeman hew rigging stones under 4s the foot, under the penalty of 20s to the Box and 10s to the Hospital, for the first

offence ; double that amount for the second ; and so increasing for each offence (23rd October, 1611).

Inspection of Work.

That the Deacon, or an Officer of the Craft, with two or three of the worthiest Craftsmen shall, every Saturday, inspect every craftsman's work, to see that it is sufficient (1551).

Mortcloths.

That the Mortcloths of the Incorporation shall only be lent gratis to those who have contributed for them, other persons being required to pay 12s for the "meikle clayt," and 6s for the "lyttill claithe" (9th February, 1620).

Respecting the Craft's Box, &c.,

That any Key Keeper "tyneing" (losing) the key of the Incorporation Box, shall provide a new key at his own expense (1st November, 1619).

That the Craft's Box shall at no time be opened unless the Deacon, his four Masters, and two other Brethren of the Calling are present (8th January, 1658).

Contribution to the Trades' House.

In 1616 (4th October) the Minutes show that the payment by the Incorporation to the Deacon-Convener or Trades' House, was £4 Scots per annum.

In 1645 (4th February) we find that the Contribution had been raised by that time to £6 per annum.

And on 20th February, 1677, it is agreed to be increased to 20 merks per annum, or £13 6s 8d Scots.

Special Meetings of the Craft.

That any person causing the Craft to be convened, shall pay 20s to the Craft for each time they convene, "to be drunken" (1st November, 1619).

Penalties for infraction of Regulations and disobedience to the Deacon.

That an Craftsman infringing the Regulations contained in the Charter, pay a pound of wax to the altar (1551).

That any Craftsman disobeying the Deacon, shall also pay a pound of wax to the altar—be punished by the Provost and Bailies “with all rigour”—be excluded from working till he pays a new upset or entry fee, “and also shall pass to his curate at the Greyfriars and recounsell his oath and faith, and fulfil penance enjoined to him therefor” (1551).

Fees.

The Fees exigible under the Charter were payable to St Thomas' altar. It is not very clear whether, over and above these, there were at the outset other fines payable to the Incorporation—in all probability there were—but that when Roman Catholicism was abolished, the Incorporation, who we find in later days evidently (27th September, 1609) continuing to draw the weekly penny which had been imposed by the Charter for upholding the altar, and for the vestments of a chaplain to perform divine service thereat, would cease to exact the other fees which had hitherto been paid for the special purposes of the Incorporation.

Grouping and distinguishing the fees in the same way as I have done with the Regulations, they appear to have been as follows, viz.,—

For Freemen.

On his entry with the Craft, 20s (1551).

Entry at the Far-Hand.

On 2nd Nov. 1611, an upset of £20 is paid.

On 9th Feb. 1620, one of £28.

On 26th Oct. 1642, an upset of £24 is paid.

On 23rd Feb. of the following year, £26 13s 4d.

On 7th Aug. 1650, £20 ; and

On 20th Nov. 1654, no less than £66 13s 4d Scots was exacted.

The persons entered in these cases were most probably at the "far-hand," but as no speciality appears, nor is any reason assigned for the fluctuating amount of the fee, it is difficult to comprehend what scale of charges for entry-money was observed by the Incorporation.

Entry of Apprentices as Freemen at the Far-Hand.

On 22nd Jan. 1678 it is enacted, that the freedom fine of every Apprentice entering as a freeman, other than the sons or sons-in-law of freemen, shall be £26 13s 4d.

Entry at the Near Hand.

On 7th Dec. 1636, 11th Nov. 1648, and 22nd Sept. 1654, we find *Freemasons' Sons* admitted for £6 13s 4d.

On 6th October, 1620, and 14th October, 1639, a fee of £12 is charged for the entry of an Apprentice.

Freemen qua Slater.

The only entry which is specially noted is on 19th November, 1659, when £20 is paid.

Booking Money.

Booking Fee to the Clerk 10s (11th December, 1600).

On 27th June, 1653, £2 of Booking Money is paid.

Quarter Accounts.

At the commencement of the 17th century, these were 8s Scots per annum.

On 27th September, 1609, they were reduced to 4s.

Of date the 4th October, 1616, they are increased from 4s to 8s.

It would appear—though there is no Minute enacting it—that the Quarter Accounts had been reduced to 4s, for, of date 4th February, 1645, we find that they are again raised from 4s to 8s, in respect this is required to enable the Craft to pay the Hospital its due, being £6 yearly.

They are afterwards—of date 20th February, 1677—raised to

12s, to meet the increased payment of the Trades' House, which then amounted to 20 merks per annum.

Apprentices.

For the entry of an Apprentice payable by the Master, 10s (1551).

At the commencement of the 17th century and afterwards, it would appear that the only fee paid for the entry of an Apprentice, being the son of a freeman, was 2s to the Clerk for his Booking.

Servants.

For every Servant 10s the first, and 20s for every other year he remains a servant (11th December, 1600).

By every freeman engaging a Servant, 40s for his Booking, and 20s yearly thereafter (15th February, 1667).

MEMORABILIA.

Licenses to Practice Special Parts of Masonry.

It will be interesting to practical Masons of the present day to learn the distinction—apart from that of Apprentice and Journeyman— which seems to have been drawn in former times between a qualified and practical Mason, and one who was not considered so fully skilled, although admitted as a freeman of the Craft—it was, that the latter was prohibited from building walls higher than six feet, a restriction with which the provisions of the Charter of 1551 as to the master's responsibility for the sufficiency of the workmanship may have had something to do; a distinction was also drawn between those who were entitled to work with mortar or sand and lime, and those who possibly could only “big a dry stane dyke.” I accordingly quote the substance of certain Minutes, from among a considerable number, granting license to work exclusively in particular departments or branches of the trade.

On 29th December, 1602, Gilbert Peddie, on being admitted freeman, “is restricted from working any stone or building higher than an ell, or hewing or laying hewn work, under the penalty of a new upset.”

On 18th August, 1630, liberty is granted to John Turk "to point and plaster with lime, but to meddle with no other kind of work whatever pertaining to either mason, slater, or *wright* work." The prohibition against working as a wright was unnecessary, and was possibly accidental, the Wrights having been disjoined from the Masons at an early period, and erected into a separate Incorporation, by Letter of Deaconry dated 3rd May, 1600.

A Condition in Masons' Contracts.

As tending to illustrate or afford information respecting the conditions evidently inserted in their contracts for works, I may refer to a Minute of the Town Council of Glasgow of date 8th April, 1626, wherein it is stated that "Gabriel Smythie had undertaken to sharpen the whole masons' irons during the time of the building of the Tolbooth and steeple thereof until the work be ended, for £40 money, viz., £20 in hand and £20 when the work is ended."

License to a Cowan.

On 17th February, 1623, John Shedden is booked and received as "a Cowan," (*i.e.* one of the uninitiated,) and is authorised "to work stone and mortar, and to build mortar walls, but not above an ell in height, and without power to work or lay hewn work, nor to build with sand and lime."

Licenses to Slaters and Quarriers.

In addition to the distinctions above-noticed, there are also to be found the special terms and conditions upon which Slaters (see Minutes of 19th November, 1659) and Quarriers are admitted, as distinguished from freemen, to practise these branches of masonry.

Settlement of Disputes and Punishment of Offenders.

Many are the Minutes settling disputes among the Brethren and fining offenders, but probably not more than are to be found in the records of other Incorporations. I shall merely notice a few for the sake of illustration.

The first which occurs is that of no less a personage than the Deacon, William Dunlop, on the 27th December, 1604. It shows

that a high tone of trade morality existed at that time, and is also to some extent indicative of the falling fortunes of the archbishops of Glasgow. It bears that the Deacon and Michael Glasgow, another freeman, are both “decerned in a wrong for working certain work in the Castle, after that Andrew Boyd had wrought the greater part of the stone work, *and he not paid for the said work before.*” Although determined to uphold a proper professional etiquette, the members of Craft seem not to have been altogether insensible to the distinction of persons, for while the Deacon is fined in 13s 4d, Michael Glasgow is mulcted in double that amount “for working at the Castle without leave of the said Andrew.”

Next in order of date we find (1st Sept. 1609) John Stewart decerned in a wrong for non-compearance “at the Courts of Andrew Boyd, although lawfully warned by the officer, nor yet attending any Courts since the previous Michaelmas, excepting when he paid his Quarter Accounts;” and as it appeared necessary to make an example of him to deter others from similar remissness in time coming, he is fined in a new upset, with the addition of 10s to the Bailies and 10s to the poor of the Hospital.

On the 27th September, 1618, James Rankine and Andrew Boyd, as became leal brethren, “submit themselves to the judgment of the Deacon and Masters of Craft anent certain slanderous and injurious words uttered by James Rankine against Andrew Boyd;” and after “due trial of the complaint, an unanimous decree is pronounced, finding the said James Rankine to be in the wrong for calling the said Andrew a mansworn seducer in presence of the old and new Deacon, and therefore decerning the said James to pay £4 penalty to the Deacon, and to ask the said Andrew’s forgiveness upon his knees in all humility.”

From the above as well as from the terms of the Charter, and also from the following Minutes, it will be seen that disrespect shown to the Deacon or to the Incorporation was considered as by no means a trivial offence, or one that could be lightly dealt with. James Maxwell, on 5th May, 1627, being punished by being decerned to pay a new upset and to ask the Deacon’s forgiveness upon his knees in presence of the Masters, for having given the Deacon “three several lies;” and injurious words said and done to the Craft “ane year syne or thereby” being punished, in the case of

Robert Boyd, on 31st October, 1620, by a fine of 20s and the penance of asking forgiveness of the Deacon and the whole Craft.

Strict discipline unquestionably appears to have been observed at this time in the affairs of the Incorporation, for on 3rd Nov. 1620, it is minuted that Malcolm Snodgrass "submits himself in the Craft's will for the neglect of his office as officer, in not attending them at their particular meeting;" and although what the will or penalty was is not stated, yet the election on 9th February, 1621, before the usual time, of Robert Boyd as officer, is significant of the Craft's displeasure at his predecessor's neglect.

But although the Craft as above-noticed jealously guarded the dignity and honour of their Deacon, it is also evident that they in turn exacted from him a rigid compliance with the rules of the Incorporation, both expressed and customary, and were not slow in taking him to task for misconduct or laxity of behaviour. The Minute of 27th December, 1604, before alluded to, is an instance of the punishment of the Deacon for professional misconduct; and a Minute of 8th January, 1658, where the Deacon of the Incorporation is arraigned before the Deacon-Convener and the whole Brethren of the calling, on the complaint "that he, John Rankine, and one of his Masters, had opened the Craft's Box, which should not have been done unless more of them had been present," and when an enactment on this subject was passed, is a curious and somewhat instructive instance illustrative of the practice and proceedings in such cases.

Restrictions upon the Employment by Freemen of more than a limited number of Apprentices and Servants.

Relative to the enactment of the Charter, that no Freeman should have more than one apprentice at a time, and to the subsequent Regulations of the Incorporation on this subject, as well as against the employment of more than one servant by each Freeman, I may refer to one or two Minutes, showing how cautious the Craft then was in permitting any relaxation of these now all but exploded restrictions.

Although on 11th January, 1616, it is minuted that "Andrew Boyd submits himself in the Deacon, Masters, and whole Craft's will, what he shall pay for a license to receive his son Robert as an

apprentice, he having already the full number permitted by the Acts of the Craft;" and a subsequent Minute, without further comment, bears that Robert Boyd was booked as an apprentice to his father—and also although on 25th December, 1618, the Craft, without comment, grant a similar license to George Esdaile on condition of his "giving a banquet to the whole Craft and paying 10 merks," yet it would appear that some speciality had been adduced in these as in other instances, for on 12th March, 1618, it is very expressly minuted, that such license as regards servants was only to be granted for a limited period, on payment of a special fine in respect of the Master's "sickness and disease, and without prejudice to the Acts of the Incorporation in any way." Accordingly, shortly afterwards (4th May, 1619,) we find, "anent the petition of John Stewart, the deacon, craving license to have two servants to work this year, the said John being removed, the whole Craft present *simpliciter* refused to grant him license to have any more servants, and that because the same is expressly against the common weal of the Craft."

Mortcloths.

Like the other Incorporations at this time, the Masons possessed their mortcloths, the first notice respecting which is a Minute made at the delivery of the goods and chattels of the Incorporation by the outgoing Deacon to his successor, which I may quote, as it also makes mention of the Charter or Seal of Cause, viz.,—"4th October, 1616—The same day John Davie has delivered the box, bier, and mortcloth to John Boyd, deacon, whereof he produces the receipt with the Charter also."

It has previously been noticed, that a regulation was enacted on 9th February, 1620, prohibiting the lending out of the mortcloths, of which there were then two, except to those who had contributed for them, or others who made payment of 12s for the larger, and 6s for the lesser cloth.

Expenses of Riding at Burials, &c.

Incidentally to the mortcloths, the Minute of 7th October, 1618, which had reference to the custom then prevalent of attending the

funerals of the neighbouring noblemen and gentry on horse-back, and for indulging in which at the Craft's expense some members of the Incorporation had apparently a *penchant*, may be quoted, which provides that "it is statute by the whole Craft in one voice, that all who ride to burials or other common raids, hereafter shall ride upon their own charges, and shall not be allowed therefor out of the common purse."

Income and Expenditure of the Incorporation.

Unlike those of many of the other Incorporations, this old Sederunt Book of the Masons does not contain any detailed statements of the revenue and expenditure during the period over which the Minutes extend. We, however, learn from the Minutes that the revenue for the year 1618 amounted to £27 2s Scots, or £2 5s 2d stg., the expenditure, as might naturally be expected in the circumstances, exceeding it by £9 5s Scots, or 15s 5d stg. In the year 1620 the revenue amounted to £48 11s, while the expenditure was only £4 13s Scots. In 1650 (31st October), when the Incorporation had obtained their share, viz., a one sixty-second part of the Trades House's one-fourth of the Gorbals Barony, it is stated, that after expending 500 merks, viz., £27 15s 6 $\frac{8}{12}$ d stg. on this account, which is "allowed and approven," the Collector and late Deacon, on "Charge and Discharge being calculated, is super-expendit in aught punds ane shilling," but neither the total of the revenue or expenditure is stated. On 11th January, 1661, it is minuted that bonds, amounting in all to £605 13s 4d Scots, were deposited in the Box. The only other matter connected with the subject of finance is, that we find in 1674 (21st September) the Craft pay £50 Scots as their proportion of the expense of obtaining the Act of the Scots Parliament in the year 1672, by which the Letter of Guildry was amended in some respects and ratified. Estimating the total expenses of this Act on the footing that the Merchants and Trades' Houses paid each a fourth, and the Town the other half, and assuming that the expenses of this Act were apportioned among the several Incorporations of the Trades' House in the proportion according to which they took shares in the Gorbals Barony, the whole expenses of the Act would amount to £12,400 stg. Either, therefore, the Masons Incorporation must

have paid more than an ordinary share, or a tolerable—you may think intolerable precedent—is afforded for the expense of Acts of Parliament in modern times.

Pensioners, &c.

Had the details of the revenue and expenditure been given, much interesting matter might have been afforded as to the internal economy and management of the Craft's affairs. The expenditure, no doubt, would to a considerable extent consist, as at present, of pensions to the decayed members of the Incorporation, or to their widows and families, but it is a somewhat curious fact, that the only instance of such an application of the funds during the period from 1600 to 1681, is a Minute of date 11th May, 1665, where it is "ordained that Margaret Naismith, relict of William Clark, one of the brethren, is to get for her support from the Collector 12s monthly, since the 1st January last, and in time coming until he is otherwise instructed;" and the only other instance of anything approaching to a charitable provision being made, occurs on 27th June, 1653, at the booking of Thomas Caldwell as an apprentice to Robert Caldwell, where it is stipulated, that "because the said Robert is not in health for the present, if it shall please God that he depart his life before the end of the apprenticeship, the said Thomas, apprentice foresaid, shall pay to his said Master's relict £10 yearly, each year of his apprenticeship which shall be to run thereof after the death of the said Robert, and he to have thereafter all the benefit he can make to himself."—I am, dear sir, yours truly,

WILLIAM H. HILL.

CHAPTER IX.

BUILDERS IN GLASGOW IN 1824.

No. of
Masons.*Alex. Garden.*

Employed 187

He was neither a freeman of Glasgow nor an operative mason. He feued the lands forming Blythswood square, previously possessed by Harley, and then called Harley's hill. (The older members may remember Harley's great bakery, which stood, I think, on the site of the Mechanics' Institute, Bath street. He had also an immense dairy, and dealt largely in water, which was at the time very scarce. Whether he mixed, as many of our dairymen do now a-days, his milk with the water, I know not, but he drove large barrels with water through the city, and supplied the citizens at a $\frac{1}{2}$ d per stoup, or as the housewives said 1d per gang. He also took to building rather extensively, but he would have been better to have stuck to his buns, milk, and water, as the building turned out a failure). Garden then commenced building in great style, first, in St Vincent street and streets off the Square, and at the same time was engaged cutting about 30 feet off the top of the hill to form the Square, at a cost of about 1s 4d per cubic yard. Deacons Broom and Dick built largely for him, but latterly he got rather slow in paying the balances of his contracts, and they declined more of them. He then employed the men by the day, and got the late deacon Aw. Philp for foreman and manager. His squad then got the name of the "hospital squad," and was generally filled up with the laziest fellows about the town. With the large quantity of work going on here and throughout the town, Garden may be said to have brought up the wages from 20s to 24s, and in 1825 to 27s per week for good men, and 17s in winter. Like Harley, however, the building turned out a bad affair for him, and he cut the matter short and left Glasgow, and the result was that masons' wages were 17s in the summer of 1826—there being no rise from the 17s per week of the previous winter.

William Torrance.

Employed 70

He was one of the most respectable builders of the time, and did a good deal of work. He built the Ship Bank in Glassford street; and that fine block of buildings in continuation of it down to corner of Argyle street, now shops and warehouses. Mr C. says he was one of those who did not keep his men waiting for several hours on Saturday night for their wages, as a few of the "corks" did at that time.

Alex. Robertson, (the Black Prince).

Employed 33

This would be about the largest squad he ever had. He might be classed amongst the Sabbath-breakers, not being very particular when the fellows got their pay on Saturday nights. This delay would necessitate an adjournment to the public-house, and they sometimes did not rise in a hurry—hence the nickname "Sunday-breakers."

James Lawrie.

Employed 85

He was foreman to Waddell & Park at the Jail, foot of Saltmarket, and had his brother Gavin under him. When the Jail was finished, he commenced for himself. He did not do much in large contracts, but had a good jobbing business. He commenced a tenement in Bath street, (now belonging to ex-Deacon Robert Taylor,) but died while it was in course of erection. It was then bought by Thos. Lang, one of our members, and it remained in the hands of his two daughters for many years.

James Dick.

Employed 135

Mr Dick at this time, and for long before, was one of our most respectable and well-to-do builders. He built Tillichewan Castle, Leven; Lennox Castle, Campsie; Greyfriars' Church, North Albion street; the Bridewell in Duke street; that block fronting Renfield, West Nile, and West Regent streets, recently bought for the Coal Exchange, and many other good buildings. He wrought the Woodside quarries extensively—one now the site of the Drill Hall, Gt. Western

road; the other, in Napiershall street. (At Lennox Castle he took in his foreman, John Buchanan, as a partner, who also soon after joined our Incorporation, and, I think, built the National Bank and adjoining buildings). Mr Dick was well known, and died within the last few years.

James Govan.

Employed 82

Mr Govan was originally a weaver in Pollockshaws, and a good one, and was afterwards one of our first-class builders. He and Archd. Johnston (Bauldy) commenced tasking together, saved money, and then started building each on his own account. Mr Govan built Toward Castle for Kirkman Finlay, and Dunoon Castle for Wm. Campbell, the brother of Sir James. He built the Bank of Scotland in Ingram street; the Central Police Office; the City Hall; a large piece of the Harbour Quay Wall; J. & W. Campbell's property fronting Buchanan street, and others. He was sometimes called "Craw Jamie," from his working a large quarry behind the late Dr Wardlaw's chapel, where, adjoining the mansion of Jas. Ewing, there was a great rookery on the trees around the house—hence both Mr Ewing and Mr Govan got the name of the "Crow." The crows, however, have long ago fled from the spot, and instead we have the North British railway trains flying over the site of the old quarry, which was just under the present station at Dundas street. Mr Govan was much respected, and died lamented by all who knew him.

James M'Guffie, (father of the late Thos. M'Guffie, builder and architect).

Employed 12

He was a very cautious man, never took large jobs, but had a first-class jobbing trade, and was a great hand at slapping out shops in old properties, modernising others, &c. He was well thought of, and made a good deal of money. He and Deacon Broom were amongst the last of the larger builders who wore the leather apron.

No. of
Masons.*David M'Gregor*, (a Bailie in the Calton). Employed 25

He did a good business, and was great in engine seats. The engineers thought no seat could be properly done unless built by the Bailie. Amongst the largest jobs he did was a tenement in Queen street. The shop front had cast iron columns, and as this was amongst the first buildings done with cast iron, the public were rather astonished, and declared it would be sure to come down. This prophesy really came to pass, although not in the way anticipated; but in a few years after it took fire and was burned to the ground, the iron columns got hot and bent, and the fabric did tumble. This put a stop to iron pillars for a time. He lived to be an old man—had no family—but left a wife well provided for. He left a few thousands to the Calton authorities to build and endow a School.

Archd. Johnston. Employed 40

He was a capital mason, a little rough, but speedy, and commenced as a tasker. He built the Ayr Steeple; the English Chapel in Renfield street, now removed; corner lodging in Carlton place and Bridge street, now a Bank; that long range of tenements fronting Stockwell place, and many others. He built the tenement No. Eglinton street for himself, and lived for years in a small building behind it.

Thos. Black, (a tasker and not a builder). Employed 8

He was a first-class workman, could put a great quantity of work through his hands, and was about as drouthy a neighbour as could be met in the trade. He had a brother, John, also a mason, equally good in both departments.

Taylor & Dalziel. Employed 45

Mr Taylor was long foreman to Wm. Torrance, after which he commenced business with Dalziel. They did a large business for many years, and were both very much respected. They built the City Bank, Virginia street; Laurieston Church, Norfolk street; Knox's Free Church, end of Bedford street;

the Stores at North British Railway Station, Cathedral street; and many other buildings in town. After their death, three firms sprung out of the old concern. 1st, our Mr Robt. Taylor; 2nd, his cousin James, the late Councillor; and 3rd, the late Wm. Waddell. As Mr Robert has retired from the building business, the old firm has now no representative in the trade.

John Boyd, (H—— J——). Employed 6

He was a first-class mason and a tolerable architect. He was foreman to Ramsay at Carstairs House and Carbeth House, Strathblane, after which he commenced as a builder in Glasgow, but did not succeed. He then turned architect and inspector, and taught drawing at his house in Jamaica street. Francis Brown and the writer of this were pupils there for a few months in the winter of 1837–8, but it is known that more fun than work went on in the school.

James Stewart, (the Blue Dyer). Employed 10

He was long foreman to Archd. Johnston, after which he commenced for himself, and did a fair business. He had the Government Contract for the Barracks at Glasgow, Dumbarton, and Paisley for a number of years. He built the Corn Exchange, Hope street, and the Bridge carrying the Great Western road across the Kelvin. At that time he had not the freedom, and carried on under the name of John Taylor (Dancie), although contrary to law. (Dancie was an old soldier as well as a mason, and could play the violin, and in winter he tried a dancing school for a change, hence the term Dancie.) James Stewart wrought a quarry near the church, corner of Great Western and Byars' roads, and R. C. wrought one adjoining, just about, or nearly under the new Police Office there.

Sim & Carmichael. Employed 171

They did a large business for a number of years—widened Stockwell Bridge, afterwards taken down by Mr York. They

split, however, and Mr Carmichael continued building largely both by contract and for himself. He opened Crowhill Quarry, at Bishopbriggs, but the Railway went through it, spoiling it very much. He had to go into the courts in Edinburgh with the Company as to compensation, and had a most unsuccessful lawsuit, in fact got little more than paid his expenses—I think it was £1700. He suffered from it both in purse and person, at least he got into poor health afterwards, and died not very long after. It was considered, however, that had he lived a few years longer, he would have been very wealthy from property he held. He was very much respected by the trade, and in fact by all who knew him.

John Taylor, (Kippen Jock).

Employed 50

He was a capital mason, and did a good deal of work, but not of a very remunerative kind. In 1826 he built a four-storey tenement in Portland street, but when about ready for the roof, a storm of wind brought a great part of it down, doing a good deal of damage, and causing considerable loss to poor Kippen, who then commenced tasking. His health began to fail, and he wrought the rest of his days with R. C. and the young Deacon (Wm. Broom).

John Baird.

Employed 35

He built a great deal about Saltmarket, so much so, that he was called "Salty Baird" to distinguish him from another of the same name. He built St John's Church for the great Dr Chalmers, and repaired Nelson's Monument after it was damaged by lightning.

John Watt, (Doctor Watt).

Employed 10

Mr Watt got his degree in England, where he was working. His master had a favourite dog which happened to get its leg broken. Mr Watt said he could mend it, which he soon did, so he got the title "Doctor," and it stuck to him. He built the North British Hotel at the Queen street station, and the range of two-storey tenements corner of West Nile and Sauchie-

hall streets (some of which were taken down lately), for himself, and they remained in the family till within the last two or three years. His son John, who succeeded him, was well known to the older members of the trade—was a quiet respectable man engaged mostly in jobbing work, and died a few years ago.

John Baird, (Millstone Baird, to distinguish him from “Salty Baird”). Employed 10

He made millstones at Springbank, Garscube road, but did not do much work in town. His son, Walter, succeeded him, and entered the trade with the writer in 1840 or '41. We both wrought our essays in Deacon Minto's yard—corner of York and Argyle streets—along with James Hay, and two others whose names are now forgotten.

George Ley. Employed 6

Not known to R. C., he must have been a tasker or small jobber.

Robert Aitken. Employed 35

He was for long a first-class builder in Glasgow, and did a large business. He built M'Lean's Church, corner of Nicholson street, south side, and several important buildings in town. He also built largely for himself in George street and Gallowgate. Along with his father-in-law, John Shanks, he wrought a quarry extensively on the east side of Buchanan street, and from Cathedral street to Parliamentary road, and on the north side of the latter. There was a large quantity of very fine white rock got here (quite a contrast to the coarse Cowcaddens rock), and many fronts were built out of it. There were five cranes in the quarry, each having four men, who formed as many companies, and wrought the quarry by the piece. Mr Aitken at that time was supposed to be the wealthiest mason in Glasgow, excepting Mr Waddell. He left two sons—one a mason, the other a marble-cutter—but both died in the prime of life.

No. of
Masons.*Thomas Binnie.*

Employed 65

I don't need to say much as to Mr Binnie, he was so well known to the present builders. In 1816, I think, he came to Glasgow from England, where he had been working for a few years. He commenced tasking for old Deacon Broom, Thos. Brown, Rutherglen, and others, and continued until 1819, when he started building, his first contract being Corbet's Land, Main street, Gorbals. He built the House of Refuge at Whitehill, Duke street, and continued to do a large and successful business—mostly on his own account—for the long period of about half a century ; he also did a very large business as a property valuator. He was much respected by all who knew him, and at the time of his death he was the oldest builder in Glasgow. His son, Mr Thomas, succeeded to his business.

Thomas Gray.

Employed 20

Mr Gray commenced in 1820, previous to which he was long a foreman to Jas. Dick. He built a good deal for Bain of Morriston, had a good business, and was very successful. He had a large quarry on the Eastfield estate, which he wrought with Mr Wm. Broom for many years. It was extensively used for fronts at that time, and for many years after.

James Shaw.

Employed 8

He was a tasker, and along with two brothers tasked most of their time for Thos. Binnie. They were first-class workers, but all of them died young, none of them reaching over about 35 years of age.

James Crawford.

Employed 15

Mr Crawford was not many years in business, but did a good deal of work. He built the Cavalry Barracks, in Eglinton street, now displaced by the operations of the Caledonian railway, after doing service as a Poor's House for the parish of Govan. It was commenced in 1819, the whole district then being corn fields. He built the Paisley Prison and Court

Houses, also property in Steel street and Saltmarket for Mr Steel, and several others. He was a very decent, hearty, jolly fellow. One of his daughters was married to Mr Jas. Howat, measurer, and another to the late Sheriff Strathearn.

Mungo Naismith. Employed 3

Mungo was a capital worker, but with the exception of some small jobs got through friends, he generally wrought as journeyman or tasker. He was a grandson of Mungo Naismith, who built St Andrew's Church, in the Square—the church about which there has been so much discussion as to how the flat arches over the columns had been constructed without springers.

John Brown. Employed 8

Unknown to the writer, but probably a tasker.

William Young. Employed 64

A very respectable tradesman, and did a good business for a long time. He wrought the Possil quarries for some years, and had for a partner for some time Mr Cochrane, now one of Mr Carrick's city inspectors. They built a portion of the first of Woodside Crescent. Mr Young was related to the Dixons of Govan ironworks by marriage. He was much respected, and at his death, some years after this (1824), was much regretted.

Daniel Christie. Employed 6

A jobbing mason about Drygate, where he had some property. His son Daniel succeeded him, but was supposed to have perished the pack, as he did little good after.

John Montgomerie. Employed 20

Was one of the good old sort, and was long in business, although he did not erect any very important buildings, except, perhaps, the Gas Works at Townhead, which have now been removed. After his death his son carried on the busi-

ness until his mind became affected, and he afterwards died in the asylum.

Thomas Lang.

Employed 51

He commenced business in 1823. He and the late James Rodger were great taskers for Deacou Broom previously. In this year Lang and Cruikshank commenced a copartnership, which existed for three years, but Lang only having the freedom of the city, the name of R. C. did not appear. Lang did the financing, books, correspondence, &c., and Cruikshank carried on the building. They built a good deal on both sides of the lower half of Union street ; also the Black Bull stables there (since removed) ; the Police Office, Portland street, south side ; and several tenements there. The Police Office, Robertson street, was built by Lang. He died in 1828, and that year he was elected Deacon, although *absent* from indisposition, and while still complaining, he walked with the Grand Lodge at the laying of the foundation stone of Hutchesons' Bridge (taken down a few years ago), after which he went home to his bed, and died soon after. R. C. continued in business on his own account, and latterly for many years with the writer of this, under the firm of R. Cruikshank & Son. About the last jobs they did were the Corporation Buildings and Galleries, Sauchiehall street, and the Granite Stair and Balustrade round Park terrace, West End Park, about 1853, after which they retired from the building business, R. C. going to Garelochhead, and J. C. carrying on the stone business and the valuation of property. R. C. died in 1871, at the age of 82, and was, perhaps, the oldest builder then alive, with the exception of Mr James Dick.

David Broom.

Employed 28

Was a brother to Deacon Broom, and a tasker. He did not contract for large jobs, but occasionally did a small job, such as his brother the Deacon did not care to be troubled with.

James Muirhead. Employed 8

He did a fair business. He built several tenements in Buchanan street, just above St George's church, and at corner of Rottenrow and Balmano street; also the buildings in Russell street, off Kent street, in one of which an archway and passage ran through into New street, Calton. This tenement was lately removed to open up the street right through. His son, I think, is still in the trade.

Wm. Campbell, sen. Employed 15

He did a good jobbing trade, and took large jobs when he could get them, but as he would not take these except at a fair paying price, he did not get very many. He built some tenements in Oxford street, south side (next the range R. C. built for Mr Gourlay in 1836). He died many years ago, leaving a widow and family highly respectable. Some of the members will remember visiting Mrs Campbell in Abbotsford place, several years ago; for some years, however, she has declined the pension we allow to widows.

Mathew Paterson, sen. Employed 21

Mr Paterson was one of our good old respectable builders, and generally had a good share of business. He did the Cranstonhill Water Works in 1808, and the Works near Dalmarnock, with the engine-house and seats for the pumping engines. He had a good deal of property in Alston street (now taken down), and also in Tradeston. It was thought he should have been worth a considerable sum of money; if so, it must to a large extent have disappeared, as his son, who succeeded him, never did much good, and died rather poor.

Mathew Paterson, jun. (son of the preceding). Employed 48

Robt. Jaffery (Bridgeton). Employed 15

He was not a freeman, and did not work in the royalty. He did a fair trade in Bridgeton and the country around it. He took down the old, and built the new church at Cambus-

lang. He was a very respectable man and much liked, but he took it into his head that the church was going to ruin him, and he pored over it till it really took his head. This confined him to his room for two or three years, when he died. His son Alexander succeeded him, but did not live long after.

Peter Lindsay.

Employed 5

He was a tasker, and R. C. wrought with him at a tenement corner of Stevenson and Tobago streets, Calton. He had the whole tasked, both building and hewing, from Jas. Muirhead. The masons' shed stood on the very site of the old Police Office, at the corner of Struther's street.

James Minto.

Employed 10

Mr Minto was long foreman to his uncle, Andrew Brocket, who owned a deal of property in York street and elsewhere. Mr Minto never took large jobs, but confined himself to jobbing. He had both the repairing and factorage of Mr Brockets property. He was a capital mason, but scarcely so clever as he thought; for, when he applied for the freedom of the city, it was the practice to work a ryhat or jamh, &c., as the Master Court might order, in doing which, and after payment of the usual fees, with the addition of five pounds as a gift for the Widows' fund—which seemed to be occasionally done at this time, but which was optional to the party entering—the applicant was admitted a member. It was understood, however, Mr Minto wanted to save the £5, and so the Master Court ordered him to work a Corinthian capital, which he started and wrought at during all his spare time for a fortnight, and had it all but finished when, unfortunately, he knocked off one of the leaves, and so lost all his labour and the five pounds to boot, for he at once paid the money, and the Master Court, who generally attended at the working of essays, and dined after, got a good laugh at him. He was Deacon in the years 1840–1. The writer of this, Jas. Hay,

and Walter Baird, wrought their essays in his yard when he was Deacon.

James Whitelaw.

Employed 38

Mr Whitelaw was an excellent man, and a first-rate mason. He did a good deal both in town and country. He built the Westport buildings fronting the Clyde, adjoining the mansion of the celebrated Bob Dreghorn, near foot of Stockwell. (This mansion was for many years occupied by Thomas Smith, furniture dealer.) He also built Linthouse, below Govan, for Mr Rowand, which in these days was considered a large job. He was in business about 20 years, when he and his wife were both seized with cholera, and died in 1832. His son William succeeded him, but he did little good, and left Glasgow.

Alexander Broom (the old Deacon).

Employed 151

Everyone connected with our trade must have heard of the "old Deacon," being so called to distinguish him from his son William, who was designated the "young Deacon," although he really never was deacon. He was, however, one of our best builders for many years, and is still in business, though retired from building. The old Deacon was by many of his cronies also called the "Rum Chap," from the fact that whiskey in these days was dear (8d per gill), hence rum, which must have been much cheaper, was the usual beverage, as "aqua" is now; but somehow people tired of the rum, and whiskey again took the lead, and rum was all but given up. The Deacon, however, stuck to the rum both at home and outside, so that for years after, all his cronies having gone back to the whiskey, he was designated the "Rum Chap," and never objected to it. He was an excellent man in every respect, and did a large and first-class trade. It is not known to the writer when he commenced business, but he built the tenement in Trongate betwixt the Cross Steeple and the Tontine in 1814; the Ramshorn Church (St David's),* Ingram street; rebuilt St

* The Deacon had a more difficult task in building the front boundary

³ Enoch's Church, St Enoch square (founded in 1780), the spire excepted; the Cleland Testimonial, corner of Buchanan and Sauchiehall streets; and many other important buildings.

Robert Donaldson. Employed 6

He belonged to Parkhead, was a freeman in Glasgow, and built in both places and in the country. He was a very respectable man, did a good business, and owned a good deal of property in Parkhead.

John Dick. Employed 12

Not known nor remembered by the writer—he may have been a tasker. (Perhaps he was a brother of James Dick's.)

M. Stevenson. Employed 14

He belonged to the Upper Ward of the county, and was a most gentlemanly young man. The only job he did in Glasgow was a very handsome tenement for Bailie Archd. M'Lellan, coachbuilder, in Queen street, on the site of the old theatre which was burned. M'Lellan was rather a difficult customer to deal with, at any rate a dispute got up betwixt the parties, and a long litigation ensued, ending in the Court of Session, and it finished poor Stevenson, who died some time after broken-hearted.

Thos. Brown, (Brown & Tosh, Rutherglen). Employed 38

Brown & Tosh did a large business, both in town and

wall than he had in building the church. The old wall stood out in the middle of the present street, and it had to be lined back to its present new building line. The ground had been used as a graveyard for many years, and was packed. The foundation had to be laid down 8 feet under the surface, and in doing so, they came in contact with large numbers of bodies—some fresh, but mostly in all stages of decay. The lifting and re-interring was done at night, still it created a great sensation, and many of the friends of deceased persons came there to look on, not a few of them weeping at the idea of the “resurrection” of their dear friends before the time.

country, for upwards of 25 years. They had a large quarry at Eastfield, which was then about the best quarry near Glasgow. They succeeded well for a long time, held a good deal of property, and about 15 acres of good feuing ground, but they unfortunately commenced to build very largely for a firm of wrights and builders on the south side, who had feued extensively from the Lauries, on the wretched system now so prevalent, of getting advances. They were building on speculation far beyond their means, and like most of those who go a-head in that style, it came to a stop—they came down with a crash, and took in poor Brown & Tosh to a very large extent. Notwithstanding, Brown & Tosh paid their way honourably, but it left them comparatively poor men. Mr Brown had two sons builders, John, whom some living may know, has been in Australia for many years; and Thomas, who has been a highly respectable and enterprising builder for many years in and about Glasgow.

Total number in the employment of these 44 Builders,*	1744
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It seems rather surprising that there should have been such a number of masons in Glasgow at that time (1824), but it seems to have been an extra brisk year with Garden's speculations and others. And this is not at all likely to have been the total number of journeymen masons in the city, for there are a number of members on the Roll of the Incorporation who are not in this list of builders at all, and as many of them might have been building that year, there may have been a much larger number of

* Happening lately to see a list of the names of the Builders of 1824, from it I found there were about 41 employers, several of whom were only taskers, that is masons who contracted to do the hewn work of a building to the builder by piece work. I submitted this list to my father, who was in business as a builder in 1824, and singularly he had known almost the whole of them. He gave me in addition the names of several respectable builders which did not appear in the list, but who were also in business about 1824. I asked my father if he could give me any information about them, and he willingly gave me some lengthy memoranda, from which I have extracted the foregoing.

operatives. Further on, I will give the names of those members on the Roll of the Incorporation who do not appear in the preceding list. Meantime, I give the names and some remarks as to a few of the oldest of these that were either in business about that time (1824), or soon after, in fact some of them were in business long before that year.

Thos. Wilson (father of the late Mr Charles Wilson, architect) was one of the first-class masons of his day. He built the oldest portion of Carlton place, south side, and the Hunterian Museum at the old College, High street; I think he also built the old Lunatic Asylum, now the City Poor House, Parliamentary road. He was the first mason who drove a horse and gig in Glasgow in our day. He continued in business as a builder for a considerable time, but latterly did not get on so well, and then commenced as an architect. He was architect for the Reservoir and Water Co.'s Buildings in Drygate—all of which were taken down a few years ago to extend the Prison. He was very much respected by his brethren in the trade, and was much regretted at his death.

Thomas Smith (from Campsie) was also one of the first-class builders of that period, and did a large business for some years. He built Glorat Castle for Mr Stirling, near Campsie; the Roman Catholic Chapel fronting the Clyde, founded in 1813; Dr Wardlaw's Church (now the N. B. Railway Co.'s offices); all Croy Place, off Maxwell street and fronting Argyle street; and many others, too tedious to name. He was everybody's body, and a most obliging man, but betwixt helping others and the starting of a fresh lot of young hands in the trade, who commenced taking work below the old rates, he found himself almost shoved aside; and for some years before his death he was engaged by the Dean of Guild court a good deal in inspecting and reporting on old property, breaking-out shops, &c. He passed away from amongst us, leaving little behind him but a good name.

A. Waddell (Stanie Waddell) of Stonefield, so called to distinguish him from two other Waddells (all known in the same circle of friends). The other two were Bailie Waddell and Guttery Wad-

dell. The Bailie was a cabinetmaker; and Guttie was a fat man and a farmer. (I think his farmhouse stands yet, or did not long ago, on the Cathcart road, a little to the south of Dr Jeffrey's church, and about opposite the Gorbals Railway Station, and was latterly occupied by Geo. Gordon, contractor.) Mr Waddell built the foot Barracks in Gallowgate in 1795, and he and Park built the Jail and St George's Church in 1807. He was considered to be one of the richest builders in the trade. He acquired the estate of Stonefield, bounded by the Clyde, Rutherglen road, and South Wellington street; and as it was kept unbuilt till the heir, his grandson, came of age, which was only a few years ago, it has turned out a very valuable investment. This is the same Waddell that left £800 to the Incorporation, for the benefit of four poor old masons, and four poor old women unconnected with the Incorporation.*

Wm. York came from the Upper Ward. He was foreman for some time to Gavin Lindsay, and afterwards to James Dick. He was sent to build the celebrated Harvey's Dyke, constructed to shut up the footpath along the side of the Clyde at Westthorn. He had it often built up during the day, but when night came it was just as often raised to the ground. This went on for a long time, and then it went into the Court of Session. The public got an interdict against building the wall, and Harvey lost his case and his small estate also. Mr York some time after this started business on his own account, and did a large amount of work. He was a splendid tradesman both as a master and as a journeyman. R. C. was his colleague on the walls for about two years, and many a sore day's work he had to keep up with him. He never saw a mason that could put such a quantity of work through his hands, and make it so good. He got into a first-class trade. Amongst various good jobs he did I might mention the British Linen and Union Banks in Ingram street; the Western Bank, recently the

* This bequest of Mr and Mrs Waddell has been a great boon to many a poor deserving creature. The interest is paid quarterly to the pensioners, and when any vacancy occurs it is soon filled up. We may add, further gifts of this kind will be most thankfully received and carefully dispensed to the poor and needy.—ED.

Clydesdale, in Miller street (now belonging to our active and enterprising friend, Mr James Watson, and others, and transformed by him into warehouses, counting-houses, &c.) He was the contractor also for a portion of the Monkland Canal and the Blackhill Locks, the Canal at Portdundas, some of the Locks at Bowling, and the Dock there. He also built the fine block fronting Bothwell, Hope, and Wellington streets for Mr Jas. Scott; the (Established) Normal School at north-west end of Cowcaddens; the Academy Elmbank street, now the High School; portions of the Quay Walls at the Broomielaw; Tod & Mc'Gregor's Dock at Partick; the fine new Victoria Bridge, at the foot of Stockwell street; and finished his days at the Albert Dock Greenock. He was a kind and obliging man, strangers were apt to think him proud or haughty from his disposition, but those who knew him well ever found him quite the reverse. He was succeeded by his son James, who also goes in for heavy contracts for docks, gas works, &c.

Gavin Lindsay was also one of the good old builders, and did a considerable amount of work. He unfortunately built largely for Harley about Blythswood hill, and when he stopped, poor Lindsay was taken in heavily, and suffered severely. He paid his way honourably, however, but it left him poor. He never got quite over it, and died not long after.

R. Cruikshank commenced in the memorable Radical years of 1819-20. About 1834 he built the block fronting Eglinton, Bedford, and South Coburg streets. (Mr John Milliken, one of our present builders, wrought here.) He built what was then considered an extra fine range, in Oxford street, near the corner of Bridge street, for Bailie Gourlay, in 1835 or 6—John Fisher, architect. The foundations of this range were hewn, and I think the shop piers were in one stone and panelled. He also built the first tenement and six lodgings in India street and corner of St Vincent street about 1837; also the U.P. Church (Dr George Jeffrey's) in London road; the Church at foot of Oswald street, east side; the U.P. Church in Great Hamilton street, opposite Somerville place; and about 1836 he built two houses in the villa style on Hillhead, for Mr Gibson of Hillhead. At that time there were only about

ten houses (villas) on Hillhead—what a contrast to what it is now! The last of Mr C.'s jobs was the Corporation Buildings and Galleries, Sauchiehall street ; the Granite Stair, West End Park ; and Mrs Wilson's fine villa at Row, now belonging to Mathew Muir, Esq., son of an old member of our Incorporation.

I now annex a List of the Members of the Incorporation who appear on the Roll for the year 1824. It will be seen that many of them do not appear in the preceding List of Builders of that year. No doubt a number would be dead, although the names had not been removed from the Roll ; others may have retired from building and engaged in other matters, and some may not have reported what buildings they were erecting, or how many hands they employed that year. It will also be observed, that the names of some in the preceding List of Builders do not appear in the Incorporation Roll of 1824. The reason for that is, that as they were building outside the ancient royalty, they could not be compelled to enter the Trade, and some of them did not, such as Alex. Garden, &c.

The Names on the Roll are as follow :

James Kerr.	Kenneth Matheson.
James Paterson.	Thomas Wilson.
Alexander Waddell.	Hugh Fulton.
Robert Craig.	Alexander Clarke.
John Baird Law.	John Morton.
William Allan.	James Gillespie.
Archibald Kerr.	Peter Murray.
Robert Aitken.	William Dick.
Mungo Naismith.	Peter Aitken.
John Muir.	Robert Shaw.
William Paul.	John Andrew.
Mathew Paterson.	Alexander Morris.
Andrew Brocket.	William Torrance.
Daniel Christie.	John Watt.
David Hamilton, architect.	Alexander Robertson.
William Pollock.	George Ley.
Robert Donaldson.	James Henry.

Alexander Broom.	James Sym.
John Baird, jun.	James Lawrie.
John Freebairn.	John Shanks.
Thomas Sinclair.	Archibald Johnston.
Andrew Hunter, jun.	James Carmichael.
Adam Rutherford.	William Steel, jun.
Alexander Kirkwood, jun.	William Campbell.
William Hunter, jun.	John Dick.
Henry O'Hara.	Thomas Binnie.
Thomas Smithe.	Alexander Begg.
James Scott.	William Cranston.
Charles Walker.	James Govan.
William Peters.	Mathew Paterson, jun.
Thomas Walkinshaw.	James Torrance.
James M'Guffie.	Robert Clark.
Thomas Brown.	William Colville.
Robert Aitken, jun.	William Neilson.
Andrew Scott.	John Buchanan.
James Gowans.	Gavin Lawrie.
David M'Grigor.	James Steel.
James Benzie.	James Minto.
Alexander Paterson.	James Davidson.
George Paton.	James Whitelaw.
William Tweedale.	Thomas Lang.
John Matheson.	James Stewart.
William Naesmith.	John Taylor.
Alexander Millar.	James Black.
James Dick.	James Crawford.
John Smith, jun.	Robert Taylor.
John Montgomery.	George Montgomerie.
David Robertson.	James Cranston.
William Young, jun.	John Hamilton.
John Broom.	Thomas Gray.
David Broom.	William M'Creadie.
William Fulton.	William Waddell.
William Aitken, jun.	Alexander Dalziel.
Alexander Spence.	Robert Russell.
James Muirhead.	James Izatt.
Hugh Ross.	John Watt, jun.
William Baird.	James Alexander.

The foregoing Roll contains 114 names, fully 40 of whom are in the previous list, while about 70 do not appear.

CHAPTER X.

LIST OF DEACONS.*

Elected

1681 John Boyd.
 1682 Patrick Maxwell.
 1683 James Boyd.
 1684 James Boyd.
 1685 John Boyd.
 1686 James Boyd.
 1687 James Boyd.
 1688 John Boyd.

Since the Revolution.

1689 James Boyd.
 1690 John Bryce.
 1691 James Boyd.
 1692 James Boyd.
 1693 Robert Rodger.
 1694 John Bryce.
 1695 John Bryce.
 1696 James Boyd.
 1697 John Bryce.
 1698 John Bryce.
 1699 Samuel Carruith.
 1700 Samuel Carruith.
 1701 George Muir.
 1702 John Bryce.
 1703 Samuel Carruith.
 1704 Samuel Carruith.
 1705 Matthew Craig.
 1706 Matthew Craig.

Since the Union.

1707 Samuel Carruith.
 1708 Samuel Carruith.
 1709 George Muir.
 1710 Samuel Carruith.
 1711 William Carruith.

Elected

1712 Samuel Carruith.
 1713 William Kerr.
 1714 William Kerr.
 1715 Matthew Craig.
 1716 William Kerr.
 1717 Samuel Carruith.
 1718 George Muir.
 1719 Samuel Carruith.
 1720 George Muir.
 1721 James Corse.
 1722 George Muir.
 1723 William Lawson.
 1724 James Muir.
 1725 George Muir.
 1726 William Lawson.
 1727 James Corse.
 1728 Gavin Lawson.
 1729 William Lawson.
 1730 James Corse.
 1731 James Muir.
 1732 William Lawson.
 1733 William Paul.
 1734 James Muir.
 1735 William Carruith.
 1736 William Carruith.
 1737 James Corse.
 1738 James Corse.
 1739 James Muir.
 1740 James Muir.
 1741 William Caldwell.
 1742 William Caldwell.
 1743 James Muir.
 1744 James Muir.
 1745 William Paul.
 1746 Robert Wilson.
 1747 Robert Muir.

* Continued from p. 57.

Elected

1748 Robert Muir.
 1749 William Paul.
 1750 David M'Arthur.
 1751 John Lawson.
 1752 Robert Muir.
 1753 David M'Arthur.
 1754 John Brown.
 1755 Robert Muir.
 1756 John Lawson.
 1757 John Lawson.
 1758 Robert Tennent.
 1759 Robert Tennent.
 1760 Robert Muir.
 1761 David M'Arthur.
 1762 David M'Arthur.
 1763 John Wardrop.
 1764 John Wardrop.
 1765 John Lawson.
 1766 John Lawson.
 1767 William Paul.
 1768 Daniel Wardrop.
 1769 John Adam.
 1770 James M'Kerrow.
 1771 William Shaw.
 1772 James Rankin.
 1773 William Baird.
 1774 William Shaw.
 1775 Daniel Wardrop.
 1776 John Finlay.
 1777 William Paul.
 1778 Daniel Wardrop.
 1779 William Telfer.
 1780 William Baird.
 1781 James Pollock.
 1782 Matthew Cleland.
 1783 William Young.
 1784 William Telfer.
 1785 Matthew Cleland.
 1786 William Young.
 1787 Alexander Waddell.
 1788 William Telfer.
 1789 John Alston.
 1790 John Walkinshaw.
 1791 Alexander Waddell.
 1792 Matthew Cleland.

Elected

1793 Daniel Wardrop.
 1794 Alexander Waddell.
 1795 Robert Aiken.
 1796 Walter Johnston.
 1797 Daniel Wardrop.
 1798 William Scott.
 1799 William Brown.
 1800 John Muir.
 1801 John Murray.
 1802 James Baird.
 1803 Thomas Wilson.
 1804 Allan Stirling.
 1805 John Muir.
 1806 Andrew Brocket.
 1807 Matthew Park.
 1808 David Hamilton.
 1809 Matthew Paterson.
 1810 Alexander Broom.
 1811 John Baird.
 1812 William Torrance.
 1813 Robert Aiken.
 1814 Adam Rutherford.
 1815 Thomas Smith.
 1816 George Ley.
 1817 Gavin Lindsay.
 1818 Robert Aiken.
 1819 Thomas Smith.
 1820 John Watt.
 1821 James Dick.
 1822 John Shanks.
 1823 James M'Guffie.
 1824 James Lawrie.
 1825 James Govan.
 1826 James Carmichael.
 1827 William Young.
 1828 Thomas Lang.
 1829 Gavin Laurie.
 1830 Thomas Smith.
 1831 William M'Creadie.
 1832 Robert Taylor.
 1833 Thomas Gray.
 1834 Thomas Smith.
 1835 Andrew Philp.
 1836 Archibald Salmond.
 1837 Alexander Dalziel.

Elected

1838 Archibald Johnston.
1839 James Stewart.
1840 James Minto.
1841 William York.
1842 Thomas Brownlie.
1843 James Fyfe.
1844 John Buchanan.
1845 John Thomson.
1846 Thomas M'Guffie.
1847 Robert Cruikshank.
1848 David M'Connochie.
1849 John Christie, jun.
1850 John Christie, jun.
1851 Robert Philp.
1852 Robert Craig.
1853 David Manwell.
1854 Thomas Brownlie, jun.
1855 Thomas Forgan.
1856 William Neilson.
1857 William Spence.
1858 William Waddell.

Elected

1859 James Cruikshank.
1860 John Rennie.
1861 James Taylor.
1862 William Stevenson.
1863 James Cruikshank.
1864 Robert M'Cord.
1865 John M'Intyre.
1866 James Watson.
1867 Robert Taylor.
1868 Peter Shannon.
1869 James Grant.
1870 James Gilfillan.
1871 Robert Craig.
1872 John Duncanson.
1873 John Rennie.
1874 James Robertson.
1875 Robert Dempster.
1876 Alexander Muir.
1877 Peter Stewart.
1878 Robert Gibb.

CHAPTER XI.

PAST MASTERS OF THE LODGE OF GLASGOW ST JOHN, 3²,*For Years 1851 to 1878.**

Br. William York,	1851.
Robert Craig,	1852-3.
David Manwell,	1854.
Robert Cruikshank,	1855.
James Cruikshank,	1856-7.
James Craig,	1858.
David Winton,	1859-60.
Robert Craig,	1861.
James Taylor,	1862.
Gavin Park,	1863-4-5.
James B. Walker,	1866.
Thomas Ramsay,	1867-8.
John Baird,	1869-70-71.
James M'Millan,	1872.
Thomas J. Smillie,	1873.
Thomas Fletcher,	1874.
William Bell,	1875.
D. M. Nelson,	1876.
Wm. Kyle, Jun.,	1877-8.

* Previous to 1851 the Deacon of the Incorporation was always the Master of the Lodge.

CHAPTER XII.

MASONS' HOURS AND WAGES IN THE OLDEN TIME.*

IN the minutes of the Lodge of Edinburgh we are incidentally informed that the system of monthly pays obtained in the mason trade two hundred years ago. The master mason who was employed on the kirk work under special agreement with the town council of Aberdeen in 1484 was paid quarterly, at the rate of £24 16s 8d Scots, and his journeymen twenty marks per annum. In 1500, the masons engaged in rebuilding the steeple of the old Tolbooth of Edinburgh were paid weekly—the master receiving ten shillings (10d sterling), and his journeymen each nine shillings (9d sterling) Scots. In 1536, the master mason employed by the town of Dundee was paid every six weeks, at the rate of £24 Scots per annum for himself, and £10 Scots for his apprentice. For mason-work executed at Lundie, Fife, in 1661, the master had tenpence a-day and the journeymen ninepence, “and all their diet in the house.” Towards the close of the 17th century, the value of skilled labour had considerably increased; for in 1691 it was enacted by the Incorporation of Mary’s Chapel, “That no mason hereafter take upon him to work on day’s wages under eighteen shillings Scots by day in summer, and sixteen shillings Scots by day in winter.” There was a masons’ strike in Edinburgh in 1764. From an account of the combination, we learn that the wages then paid to journeymen masons were a mark Scots (13½d) a day in summer, and 10d a day in winter. The journeymen wished their rates raised to 15d a day in summer, and 12d in winter. The master masons successfully resisted their demand; and on 15th August the Lord Provost and Magistrates found that the journeymen were bound to work to the freemen master masons for such wages as the master should think reasonable, agreeable to use and wont. In the masters’ representation to the Lord Provost and Magistrates it is stated, “That within memory, masons’ wages were 7d to a mark a day, according as they deserved; and that they then

* See Lyon’s History of Freemasonry, pp. 33–5.

began work at five o'clock in the morning, whereas now they do not begin till six—their stated hours being from six to six, of which time one hour is allowed to breakfast and another for dinner ; but that several other trades work much later.” The present (August 1872) rate of wages paid at Edinburgh to a journeyman mason is five shillings (three pounds Scots) per day of eight hours.

The following minute of the freemen of the Lodge of Edinburgh refers to the regulation of wages on piece-work :—“1621. At the Marie Schappill in Nidrieis Wynd, upon the xxv day of December, the fremen of the masouns of Edr. being convenit and finding grit abuse anent the hewing of task stanes, therfoir thay haif thocht it geud all wt ane consent to set doune ane pryce on the hundreth pece of stanes that sall be hewin in task, to wit for the hundreth pece of schort stanes, that is to say, rabbits and stanes of chimlays and conthers wt thame gif ony be, the soume of twentie four pounds ; and gif ther be of the hundreth pece of stanes twentie lang stanes the pryce sall be threttie pounds :—And this to be keipit in all tymes cuming amang the hail fremen baith present and to cum, under the pane of twentie pounds to thes to thes [toties quoties] to be payit to the contrevener to the craft. Be this our hand writ scuberyvit wt our hands or ells our marks.” In 1611 the Glasgow Incorporation of Masons fixed four shillings per foot as the minimum price of “hewn rigging stones.” In April 1665, Robert Milne (then Warden of the Lodge of Edinburgh) undertook to erect an hospital at the Kirktown of Largo, and as we get some idea of the expense of building at this time from the sum which he received under the contract, we may mention it. The house was to consist of fourteen fire-rooms and a public hall, each room containing a bed, a closet, and a loom ; besides which there was a stone bridge at the entry, and a gardener's house two storeys high. Lamont in his diary remarks, “some say Milne was to have for the work being complete 9000 merks (£506), and if it was found well done, 500 merks more.”

The existence of excessive competition in the mason trade is apparent from the following resolution of the Lodge of Atcheson's Haven :—“27th Decr. 1735 : The Company of Atchison's Haven being mett together, have found Andrew Kinghorn guilty of a most atrocious crime against the whole Trade of Masonry, and he

not submitting himself to the Company for taking his work so cheap that no man could have his bread of it; Therefor in not submitting he has excluded himself from the said Company; And therefor the Company doth hereby enact that no man, neither fellow craft nor enter'd prentice, after this shall work as journeyman under the said Andrew Kinghorn, under the penalty of being cut off as well as he. Likewise, if any man shall follow the example of the said Andrew Kinghorn in taking work at eight pounds Scots per rood, the walls being 20 foot high, and rebates at eighteen pennies Scots per foot, that they shall be cut off in the same manner. And likewise that none of this Incorporation shall work where the said Andrew Kinghorn hath the management of the work, whether it be wrought by task or by day's wages; neither shall any of the Incorporation employ the said Andrew Kinghorn as journeyman, coequall or assistant to them any manner of way; and as often as they shall do the contrarie of this act, they hereby oblige themselves to pay into the box, viz., fellow crafts, the sum of twelve pounds Scotts, and entered prentices the sum of nine pounds Scotts. In witness whereof we have subscribed thir presents day, month, and year of God above written." [Signed by deacon, warden, 37 fellow crafts, and 22 entered prentices.]

Intimately related to the matter of masons' wages is that of the hours of labour in the olden time, and on this point some light is thrown by the following "Statute anent the government of the Maister Masoun of the College Kirk of St Giles, 1491," extracted from the Burgh Records of Edinburgh:—"The quhilk day the prouest, dene of gild, baillies, and counsale of the burgh of Edinburgh, thinkis expedient and also ordanis that their maister masoun and the laif of his collegis and seruandis of thair kirk wark that now ar and sall happin to be for the tyme sall diligentlie fulfill and kaip thair seruice at all tymes and houris as follows:—That is to say, the said maister and his seruandis sall begyn to thair werk ilk day in somer at the straik of v houris in the morning, and to continew besylie into thair lawbour quhill viij houris thairafter, and than to pass to thair disone and to remane thairat half ane hour, and till enter agane to thair lawbouris at half hour to ix houris before none and swa to wirk thairat quhill that xj houris be strikken, and afternone to forgather agane to thair wark

at the hour of ane, and than to remayne quhill iiij houris, and than to gett a recreatioun in the commoun luge be the space of half ane hour, and fra thine furth to abyde at thair lawbour continually quhill the hour of vij be strikin : And in winter to begyn with day licht in the morning, kepend the houris aboue written, and to haif bot thair none shanks allanerly afternoue, and to remayne quhill day licht be gane. And gif the said maister quhatsumeuir or his collegis and seruandis faillis in ony poyntis abouewritten, or remainis fra his seid service ony tyme, he to be correctit and pvnist in his wages at the plesour of the dene of gild that sall happin to be for the tyme, as the said dene sall ansuer to God and to the guid towne thairvpoun. (Lowse leiff dattit 1491.)"

CHAPTER XIII.

CRAFTSMEN (TRADESMEN) ASSOCIATED.*

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

There appears to have speedily sprung up, among the craftsmen within the royal burghs, a desire to be associated, under rules enacted by the Magistrates and Town Council, who were in those days supposed to have power to regulate trades and incorporate

* See Crawford's Sketch of the Trades' House, pp. 23-29.

tradesmen and guilds. The regulations issued by the Magistrates were styled letters of deaconry—latterly seals of cause—and regulated the manner of conducting trades within the burgh, and of providing funds for the support of the decayed brethren of the crafts, and their widows and children.

Before the Reformation, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Glasgow, as the superior of the burgh of regality, had enacted or had confirmed regulations made by the Magistrates and Town Council, associating several classes of the craftsmen of Glasgow, with right to elect deacons, collectors, and masters; and, after the Reformation, charters were granted by the Crown, and seals of cause by the Magistrates and Councillors of Glasgow, incorporating other classes of craftsmen; the object of all those charters being to secure skilled workmen, and to raise funds for the maintenance of their poor.

The following trades were thus incorporated in Glasgow :—

The Hammermen.

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

The Tailors

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

The Cordiners.

Regulations for the Cordiners and Barkers in Glasgow existed before 1460, and were confirmed by the Town Council on 27th June of that year. They were again confirmed by charter dated 27th February, 1558, granted by the Magistrates and Councillors,

“with the consent, assent, approbation, and ratification of ane most reverend father, James, by the mercy of God, Archbishop of Glasgow.” This charter is in excellent preservation, and has the round seal of the archbishopric and the city seal attached to it. The deacon-convener, deacons, and members of the Trades’ House, on 30th June, 1693, prohibited the Cordiners of Gorbals from bringing shoes and other work into Glasgow, and this prohibition was ratified by the Magistrates and Councillors on 30th September, that year, under reservation of the right of the inhabitants to go to Gorbals, have their measure taken there, and to bring into Glasgow any shoemaker work for themselves, on any day of the week except Sunday.

The Maltmen.

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

The Weavers.

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

The Bakers.

There is no doubt that this society existed as an associated body

before the Reformation ; but its charter and documents were destroyed by the great fire which consumed a considerable part of the city in 1652. An act of council was passed by the Magistrates and Town Council in 1556, in favour of the Baxters ; and the incorporation was separately assessed for a share of the tax imposed on the towns of Scotland in that year, and levied from the members by stentors appointed by themselves. After the defeat of Queen Mary's troops at Langside in 1568 by those of the Regent Murray, he gifted to this incorporation the ground at Partick on which their first mill was erected, in reward of the aid which its members had afforded him. By charter of novodamus dated 16th May, 1665, Walter, Commendator of Blantyre, confirmed the previous title, and of new granted, and in feu demitted to the members of this incorporation, then eighteen in number, the wheat mill on the water of Kelvin, with the miller's house, &c.

The Skinners.

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

The Wrights.

This trade was originally united with the Masons and Coopers. The latter sought separation, and were disjoined in 1567, and the Wrights sought disjunction, and obtained from the Magistrates and Town Council a separate letter of deaconry, or seal of cause, which is dated 3rd May, 1600. From this, it appears that this

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

The Coopers.

This trade was united with the Masons and Wrights, but was disjoined, and obtained a separate letter of deaconry or seal of cause, which is dated 27th April, 1569. Further regulations were enacted by the Town Council on 15th May, 1691. By the statute William and Mary, 1695, chap. 138, Parliament "ratified and confirmed the hail ancient rights, liberties, and privileges of the incorporation and trade of the Coupars of Glasgow," and specially an act of the Lords of the Treasury and Exchequer, dated 15th July, 1687, with an act of the Magistrates and Council, dated 15th May, 1691. It appears that "the town of Glasgow protested against this ratification."

The Fleshers

Were incorporated by seal of cause granted by the Town Council on 26th September, 1580.

The Masons

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

and translated; and under it the St John's Lodge claims precedence of all the lodges of Scotland except the Grand Lodge. The Coopers were disjoined in 1569, and the Wrights in 1600; and the Magistrates and Council confirmed certain regulations of the Masons on 14th October, 1551, and 1st July, 1657.

The Gardeners.

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

The Barbers.

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

The Dyers and Bonnet-Makers.

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

All the other classes of the inhabitants of Glasgow remained unincorporated; and as the whole population of the town did not exceed 7000 at the Reformation, and as Glasgow had very little, if any, foreign trade at that time, there was no merchant class. If there was a merchant class, it must have been unimportant.

As the masonic lodges of Scotland constituted the Grand Lodge, or governing body, so we find these fourteen incorporated trades under the Letter of Guildry also constituted a governing body called the Trades' House. This body, or "House" as it is called, is composed entirely of representative members from the fourteen incorporations. It is possessed of large funds independent of the other trades—has great influence in the city, and sends representatives to many of our leading charitable institutions and trusts. The Deacon-Convener has a seat in the Town Council, and it sends two members to the Clyde Trust, and four to the Dean of Guild Court.

How the different trades were enrolled originally, or took precedence on the constitution of the House, is perhaps not known, but an action of declarator having been raised in the Court of Session in February, 1777, the presiding Lords, in a decret arbitral decided according to the present "immemorial usage," which they declared "cannot now be altered." Had they followed in the order of the seniority of their charters or seals of cause, as there are substantial grounds for contending, they would have ranked as follows:—

No. 1	Masons,	...	...	...	Charter 1057.
2	Cordiners,	...	...	...	,, 1460.
3	Skinners,	...	...	...	,, 1516.

No. 4	Weavers,	...	...	...	Charter	1528.
5	Hammermen,	...	...	...	,,	1536.
6	Tailors,	...	...	...	,,	1546.
7	Bakers,	...	...	...	,,	1556.
8	Barbers,	...	...	...	,,	1559.
9	Coopers,	...	...	...	,,	1569.
10	Fleshers,	...	...	...	,,	1580.
11	Dyers,	...	...	...	,,	1597.
12	Wrights,	...	...	...	,,	1600.
13	Maltmen,	...	...	...	,,	1684.
14	Gardeners,	...	...	...	,,	1690.

*Notes on the Trades' House.**

Much of the narrative of the Merchants' House, especially that referring to the Letter of Guildry, will be found applicable to the ancient and highly respectable corporation of the Trades' House. No records belonging to the House are extant prior to the year 1605 ; but it is evident from the Letter of Guildry itself, as well as from the Charters in favour of several of the incorporations, that long before the date referred to the Trades of Glasgow existed in the light of a great body corporate, and had the property of an hospital belonging to them. Since an early period, therefore, the Trades have been intimately identified with the growth of the city, contributed to its prosperity, shared in its municipal government, and heartily supported its charitable institutions. The general body consists of fourteen distinct incorporations, which separately manage their own affairs, and representatives from each of these incorporations constitute "the Trades' House," or what may be termed the Upper Chamber.

Though no longer possessed of exclusive privileges of trading, and though their exclusive share in the municipal government of the city is now limited to the return of the Deacon-Convener to the City Council, and four members to the Dean of Guild Court, the separate trades, as well as the Trades' House, maintain a

* Glasgow Past and Present, vol. 1, pp. xxi.-xxiv.

healthy existence as charitable institutions, and exert a prominent influence in the city for good. In all times they have been distinguished alike for their benevolence and patriotism.—See Chapter on “Good and Pious uses.”

In the year ending September, 1850, the revenue of the Trades' House was £2119. At the same time, the value of the stock was estimated at £65,000. This includes, however, the sum of nearly £33,000 charged for the lands of Kelvinbank and Sandyford, which were purchased about five years ago. These lands are, to a certain extent unproductive, but they are admirably adapted for feuing purposes, and, as the city presses westwards, they will no doubt become highly remunerative. Meanwhile, the best “spoke in the wheel” of the Trades' House is the share of the Gorbal Lands, which were acquired in a former age conjointly with the City Corporation and Hutchesons' Hospital. The proportion of revenue for the House in 1850, was £1140.* After payment of interest, the funds are expended in donations to pensioners, bursars, grants for educational purposes, &c.

The funds of the Trades' House, like those of the Merchants' House, have swelled from small beginnings. From records of the House still extant, they appear to have arisen from certain annual sums paid by the different Incorporations; from burgess fines of those who entered as craftsmen; from sums paid as guildbrethren; from donations; from certain sums formerly paid by each new

* The Trades' House may have been influenced in the making of their late purchase of feuing grounds by the fact, that the value of the Trades' proportion of the Gorbal Lands, which cost originally £1726, has now increased so amazingly as to be estimated at £124,000; or in other words, that a share which originally cost £55 15s, is now worth £4000. These lands are held by the House and eleven of the incorporations in the following proportions, as valued at twenty-three years' purchase:—

Trades' House,	£32,000	Skinner's,	£8,000
Hammermen,	8,000	Wrights,	4,000
Tailors,	24,000	Coopers,	4,000
Cordiners,	8,000	Fleshers,	4,000
Maltmen,	24,000	Masons,	2,000
Weavers,	4,000		
Bakers,	2,000		
			<u>£124,000</u>

deacon of the different crafts, but which have been discontinued since the year 1742 ; and from sums mortified to the House.

Irrespective of the Trades' House, each of the Incorporations has a fund of its own, the aggregate capital value of which is (in 1850) estimated at about £200,000,* returning an annual revenue of nearly £8500, of which a full moiety is dispensed in charity to decayed members, or widows and children connected with the several trades. The total number of names on the roll of the several Incorporations is about 3200 ; but as many of these are members of more than one Incorporation, the total number is proportionally reduced.

The meetings of the House, as well as those of the several Incorporations, were held from time immemorial in the Trades' Hospital, near the High Church ; but on 9th September, 1791, the foundation stone of the present Hall in Glassford street was laid, and it was erected, including the site of the buildings, at a cost of £7207 sterling. This was not carried out without considerable opposition from some of the trades, as will be seen from the following sturdy protest against ornamenting the *west* end of the town and squandering the funds of the poor, which we insert as a curiosity, by way of closing this chapter :—

“Reasons of Protest by John Herbertson, against a new Trades' Hall and Steeple.

“1st. The present Hall is fully sufficient for the accommodation of this trade. It served our forefathers, and if we were inheritors of their wisdom and humility, it would satisfy us.

“2nd. The folly of this measure will appear, if it is considered that this Incorporation, not many weeks ago, made application to the Magistrates and Council, to allow them to enact that fines should be more than doubled, and this for the better support of the poor.

“3rd. The sum to be advanced by this trade, if the resolutions of the Trades' House were carried into execution in erecting a new Hall in Glassford street, would be most unjustifiable in speculating

* It is now (1878) £464,533, with an annual revenue of about £26,000.

with the funds of the trade, which are chiefly, if not wholly for the support of poor members and their distressed families.

“The arguments used by the supporters of this Hall are mostly chimerical, such as ought not to be used by those who have given their solemn oath to act faithfully for the good of the trade and their poor.

“Their chief topic is ornamenting the west end of the town—and this, indeed, is the only solid reason they can give, all the others are visionary—for they suppose that the four shops will let for £100 per annum, which is a chance. The large Hall may yield, for accommodation of doctors Katterfelto and Graham, dancing masters and fiddlers, balls and concerts, 5s per week, and the four garret rooms 5s per week, which will raise £26 per annum, but, as it cannot be reasonably expected that the Collector of the Trades' House will constantly be in waiting to settle with those light-fingered and light-heeled gentry, a person must be appointed and paid, which may reduce the £26 to £13—which reduces the probable rent to £113.

“5th. It is estimated in whole at £3300, but as the expense uniformly exceeds the estimate, it may be stated at £4000, so that the poor will lose nearly one-half of the interest, or £100 per annum.

“6th. There are only *four* of the Trades who require it—viz., the Weavers, Tailors, Wrights, and Cordiners.

“7th. In all proposals of trade we ought to have constantly in view the better support of the poor. If there was an absolute necessity for a new Hall, why not build it on our own ground, which is a more healthy situation. It will cost nothing. More will be paid for the ground in Glassford street, the steeple with bell and iron balustrades, than will finish a plain Hall suitable for the Crafts in the north end of the town. Indeed, £1600 is too much for ornamenting any part of the town, more especially as it is to be taken from the funds of the poor.

“These are a few of the reasons against this Hall, in which the subscriber is confident he will be joined by every conscientious member of this trade, on his reconsidering this matter. Craves that this Protest may be entered in the records of the Incorporation of Maltmen.

“(Signed) JOHN HERBERTSON.

“Glasgow, 4th August, 1791.”

CHAPTER XIV.

THE FUNDS OF THE TRADES' HOUSE.*

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

2. The funds of the Trades' House shall be available for the support of decayed members of the convenery, and the widows of deceased members, in indigent circumstances; for aids, by donation or otherwise, to public institutions and benevolent objects; and for the promotion of public measures for the advantage of the House and Incorporations, and the good of the community of Glasgow.‡

3. The funds of the House shall be invested in the purchase of lands, houses, feuduties or ground annuals, or in government annuities, or shall be lent upon first heritable bonds to an amount not exceeding two-third parts of the estimated value of the property mortgaged, or upon the security of the dues of the river Clyde, under the Acts constituting the river Trust, or to the city Corporation, or to the Police or Statute Labour Board for Glasgow, or shall be deposited in any chartered or joint-stock bank, but shall not be lent on personal security.‡

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

* See Crawford's Sketch of the Trades' House, pp. 156-161.

† Letter of Guildry, 1605, § 22.

‡ 28th September, 1849.

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

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

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

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

In December, 1723, the House united to the extent of one-fourth of the price, in purchasing the estate of Barrowfield, then sold by Mr John Walkinshaw. This estate lies along the eastern boundary of the city, to the south of the line of Gallowgate street, and upon part of it the suburbs Calton, Bridgeton, &c., are now erected. On 3rd August, 1730, the House concurred in selling those lands to Mr John Orr for £10,000, and received £2553 15s as their share of the price and interest.

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

* 28th September, 1849.

are subdivided and belong to a number of separate proprietors. The Sighthill Cemetery is upon part of them.

The House had likewise become proprietors of a share of the lands of Auchingray and Caldercrooks, in the mineral district of Lanarkshire. A charter was granted by Charles II., on 21st December, 1677, in favour of the Magistrates and Town Council, and of the Trades' House, of those lands. The lands were retained by those corporations until 7th December, 1795, when the House resolved to sell them; and on 19th December, 1797, the House received £1500 as their share of the price. The lands are full of valuable blackband ironstone and coal, and are intersected by the line of the Caledonian Railway from Glasgow to Edinburgh.

The most fortunate speculation by the House, however, was made in joining the Magistrates and Town Council and Hutchesons' Hospital, in purchasing the six pound lands of Gorbals and Brig-end. The House, in conjunction with eleven of the incorporations, took one-fourth share of those lands, in 1640, for which share they paid £1743 13s sterling. The lands were fortunately retained until 1790, when they were divided. The westmost part was set apart for the House, being the farthest from the Cross and centre of the city—consequently the least valuable part. In 1791, the House and those eleven incorporations commenced to feu that part, in steadings for building purposes, and by 1855 succeeded in feuing the whole, and they now receive for their one-fourth part, feuduties amounting to £4975 sterling a-year.*

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

Many persons imagine that the funds of the House were contributed by the incorporations. The latter, however, did not contribute one shilling to them. The mistake arises from the circumstance of the incorporations having, in 1729, agreed to make certain small payments, towards the pensions then appointed to be paid to the thirteen poor men to be installed in the hospital.† Those

* See chap. on Gorbals Lands.

† See Crawford's Sketch, chap. 49.

payments were afterwards increased to £4 a-year,* and were abolished in 1842. The misapprehension may also have arisen from the circumstance of the incorporations having agreed to make certain payments, amounting to £81 a-year, towards the salaries of the teachers of the Trades' School, established in 1807, and to pay the expense of the books and writing materials supplied to the scholars.† Those payments, however, were not made to the funds of the House, but to the teachers, and did not increase its funds. In point of fact, the incorporations have not paid one shilling towards the funds of the House.

Those funds gradually arose out of the guildry fines; the profits obtained from the lands purchased; the price of the almshouse; and the accumulations of the surplus revenues.

The following is a state of the revenue and expenditure of the Trades' House, for the year preceding 18th September, 1857, and the balance account of that year:—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

For the Year till September, 1857.

REVENUE.

The Gorbals Lands,	£1,172	0	0
Ground Annuals,.....	166	13	0
Burgess Fines,.....	37	19	8
Entry-money as Burgess of craft rank,	2	2	0
Payments by the Incorporations for the School, ...	144	0	9
Hall Buildings, Glassford street,	43	0	0
Kelvinbank and Sandyford,	636	5	6
Amount of Revenue,	£2,202	0	11

EXPENDITURE.

Pensions,.....	£556	0	0
Mortifications,.....	104	5	7
Bursaries,	17	0	0
Trades' School,	369	19	6
House Salary,.....	42	0	0

* 6th April, 1819.

† See Crawford's Sketch, chap. 50.

Contributions to Public Institutions,...	4	4	0
Interest on Debt,	970	3	7
Annual Dinner,	50	0	0
Taxes,	9	4	4
Ground Annual for Sandyford,	50	19	6
Taxes and Rates for Kelvinbank and Sandyford,	61	18	8
Repairs,	6	16	0
Sundries (Kelvinbank),	9	0	0
Sundries,	15	15	11
<hr/>			
Amount of Expenditure,	2,267	7	1
<hr/>			
Surplus Expenditure,	£65	6	2

DR. BALANCE—CAPITAL STOCK.

THE TRADES' HOUSE.

1857.—September 22.

To Gorbals Lands, 8-31 Shares,	£28,000	0	0
To Cowlares Ground Annual,	800	0	0
To Almshouse Ground Annual,	3,000	0	0
To Small Feu-duties,	40	0	0
To Property Glassford street,	7,480	15	10
To Duke street Gaelic Chapel,	800	0	0
To Kelvinbank and Sandyford,	43,512	13	4
To Arrears of Ground Annual,	69	17	8
<hr/>			
	£83,703	6	10

CR.

1857.—September 22.

By James Govan's Mortification, £447	15	0
By Jas. Thomson's Mortification, 637	10	0
By Adam Williamson's Mortif., 106	5	0
By Jas. Pettigrew's Mortification, 200	0	0
By William Pettigrew's Mortif., 200	0	0
By Jas. Johnston's Mortification, 1,000	0	0
By Allan Gilmour's Mortification, 124	6	0
By John Howieson's Bursary, ...	120	0
By John Gilchrist's Bursary,	100	0

By Union Bank,.....	1,843	14	8	
By Mrs Lillingston,	8,000	0	0	
By James Davidson,.....	3,000	0	0	
By the Grocer Company,.....	2,000	0	0	
By the Deacons' and Free Preses' Society,.....	550	0	0	
By the Incorporation of Wrights,	650	0	0	
By the Incorporation of Wrights for Gardiner's Trust,.....	250	0	0	
By the Incorporation of Hammer- men,.....	3,000	0	0	
By the Incorporation of Coopers,	600	0	0	
By the Trustees of Mrs Flint,...	300	0	0	
By the Fourteen Incorporations,	220	12	0	
By Charles Malloch, Collector,...	99	18	11	
By Stock,.....	60,253	5	3	
				<u>£83,703 6 10</u>

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
OF THE
TRADES' HOUSE AND INCORPORATIONS OF GLASGOW,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 22ND SEPTEMBER, 1857.

REVENUE.

Trades' House and Incorporations.	Net Share of Gorbair Lands.	Fen-Duties and Rents of Property.	Entry-Money.	Interest.	Sundries.	Total Revenue.	Capital Stock.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
The Trades' House.	1172 0 0	845 18 6	40 1 0	...	28 17 6	2057 19 6	60,253
Hammermen,	293 0 0	6 5 6	325 4 0	244 1 5	...	891 8 5	12,000
Tailors,	895 0 0	552 19 8	113 18 0	108 9 10	21 6 6	1691 14 0	57,951
Cordiners,	293 0 0	226 10 0	95 0 0	...	185 19 1	800 9 1	10,813
Maltmen,	879 0 0	137 16 7	*61 6 6	826 5 6	267 7 0	2171 15 7	45,523
Weavers,	146 10 0	203 3 4	26 6 8	391 2 6	50 16 0	817 18 6	12,472
Bakers,	73 5 0	240 16 3	38 0 0	...	1713 17 7	2065 18 10	48,261
Skinner,	285 0 0	177 15 8	9 0 0	105 0 0	163 3 4	739 19 0	11,380
Wrights,	146 10 0	260 17 7	87 8 2	82 6 6	71 3 0	648 5 3	9,347
Coopers,	146 10 0	226 0 4	7 12 6	160 1 9	43 3 0	583 7 7	10,056
Flethers,	146 10 0	1376 13 3	23 0 11	2 9 11	128 12 5	1677 6 6	...
Masons,	73 5 0	...	246 15 0	197 6 8	9 18 0	527 4 8	6,912
Gardeners, .....	...	6 5 0	22 15 0	95 0 0	6 5 0	130 5 0	2,245
Barbers, .....	...	413 6 1	7 0 0	...	1 19 0	422 5 1	...
Dyers, .....	...	26 14 4	...	0 16 6	1 4 0	28 14 10	325
	4549 10 0	4695 2 1	1103 7 9	2213 0 7	2693 11 5	15,254 11 10	287,774

EXPENDITURE.

Trades' House and Incorporations.	Payments to Pensioners and Charity.	Payments for Education and Bursaries.	Salaries.	Interest on Debt.	Fen-Duties and Ground Rents.	Rates, Taxes, Insurance, Repairs.	Sundries.	Total Expenditure.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Trades' House	660 5 7	242 19 6	42 0 0	970 3 7	50 19 6	77 9 0	78 19 11	2242 7 1
Hammermen, .	447 16 0	16 0 0	70 12 0	...	0 5 0	14 6 3	10 12 0	559 11 3
Tailors,	1585 19 0	31 12 5	79 10 0	...	...	11 6 2	54 17 7	1763 5 2
Cordiners,	317 13 0	19 3 0	42 17 0	...	...	57 10 8	73 5 3	510 8 11
Maltmen,	1066 7 8	49 3 0	67 0 0	...	...	49 15 1	53 4 0	1285 9 9
Weavers,	417 1 1	12 13 4	46 5 0	...	...	86 13 11	10 14 0	573 7 4
Bakers,	132 16 8	8 0 0	102 0 0	708 16 9	66 14 7	334 8 8	...	1352 16 8
Skinner,	358 15 0	10 2 0	20 10 0	...	33 13 10	39 5 1	235 11 8	697 17 7
Wrights,	333 1 6	16 3 0	42 0 0	...	...	65 6 10	53 12 1	510 3 5
Coopers,	162 1 6	10 2 0	23 15 0	...	...	97 15 4	16 2 2	309 16 0
Flethers,	87 0 6	10 2 0	29 1 0	348 19 2	70 0 0	795 14 6	277 18 5	1618 15 7
Masons,	208 7 9	10 2 0	29 16 0	15 16 10	...	...	3 13 6	267 16 1
Gardeners,	47 0 0	9 10 0	15 10 0	...	...	5 11 1	1 12 8	79 3 9
Barbers,	53 9 6	10 0 0	16 3 0	122 11 9	...	84 4 6	13 8 6	299 17 3
Dyers, .....	...	6 6 8	3 3 0	...	2 7 4	14 0 11	0 13 6	26 11 5
	5877 14 9	461 18 11	630 2 0	2166 8 1	224 0 3	1733 18 0	884 5 3	11,978 7 3

Amount of Revenue, ...

Amount of Expenditure, ...

Surplus Revenue, ...

... £15,254 11 10

... 11,978 7 3

... £3,276 4 7

In the year 1815 the Expenditure of the Trades' House was

To Pensioners,	£370	7	3
Interest of money mortified for special purposes,	85	14	5
Expense of School,	206	10	0
Subscription to Town's Hospital,	120	0	0
	<u>£782</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>8</u>

In same year, the fourteen Incorporated Trades gave to their poor as follows—

Hammermen,	£173	6	6
Tailors,	576	13	6
Cordiners,	150	0	0
Maltmen,	195	14	6
Weavers,	412	0	6
Bakers,	250	18	4
Skinners,	118	6	6
Wrights,	379	17	0
Coopers,	40	0	0
Fleishers,	200	0	0
Masons,	108	9	3
Gardeners,	31	8	6
Barbers,	130	0	3
Dyers,	9	18	3
Total,	<u>£2777</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>

It will be interesting to compare this abstract of the amounts given to pensioners with the abstracts of 1857 and that of 1877, and also the capital stock of 1857 with that of 1877—the increase of which is considerable.

CAPITAL STOCKS, REVENUE, AND EXPENDITURE OF TRADES' HOUSE AND INCORPORATIONS

FOR YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER 1877 AND 1878.

Trades' House and Incorporations.	Ordinary Annual Revenue.			Entry-Monies and Quarter Accts.			Total Revenue, 1877.			Total Expenditure, 1877.			Total Expenditure, 1878.			Capital Stock, 1877.			Capital Stock, 1878.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Trades' House,	4714	10	7	4714	10	7	4714	10	7	2141	2	4	4896	2	8	116,516			117,373	9	10
Hammermen,	773	3	6	1988	10	9	3164	11	4	719	14	5	929	6	4	19,644			19,977	10	2
Tailors,	2753	8	2	411	3	2	824	14	7	2340	3	8	2609	9	11	62,325			62,679	6	1
Cordiners,	696	2	1	128	12	6	2540	7	8	603	4	7	765	15	1	17,092			17,544	18	11
Maltmen,	2368	11	2	171	16	6	1145	7	10	2380	6	4	2208	19	7	58,735			59,131	19	3
Weavers,	848	9	2	296	18	8	1401	12	4	682	3	2	801	3	6	18,312			18,312	8	8
Bakers,	994	16	4	406	16	0	1120	10	8	555	12	1	3579	12	7	67,936			67,936	10	10
Skinners,	1070	8	10	50	1	10	1058	11	11	434	2	9	720	6	0	14,123			17,612	11	8
Wrights,	720	11	9	338	0	2	765	2	11	578	15	7	546	9	9	13,250			14,519	18	4
Coopers,	712	19	7	52	3	4	1445	15	0	519	1	11	686	8	0	16,122			16,122	12	11
Flethers,	1198	1	0	247	14	0	751	7	3	980	8	7	1435	0	7	27,883			28,282	14	6
Masons,	446	9	8	304	17	7	689	10	1	215	5	11	341	19	0	10,745			11,097	11	11
Gardeners,	141	9	7	548	0	6	402	1	8	98	14	0	125	11	6	3,970			4,210	9	3
Barbers,	386	3	11	15	17	9	139	7	0	292	16	2	397	1	10	8,456			8,482	8	5
Dyers,	30	5	6	109	1	6				2	1	6	42	5	1	1,007			1,248	9	8
	17,855	10	10	4296	10	9	22,152	1	7	12,543	13	0	20,085	11	5	456,116			464,533	0	5

It may be observed, that the Revenue in 1877 was much increased by the entry-money of a very large number of new members who had joined the Hammermen, Gardeners, &c.; and the Exp enditure in 1878 was increased in some instances by donations to charitable institutions, &c.

FEES OF ADMISSION TO THE FOURTEEN INCORPORATED TRADES, AND THE AMOUNT OF ANNUAL PENSIONS PAID TO DECAYED MEMBERS, WIDOWS, &c.

Trades' House and Incorporations.	Entry-Money at Far Hand.	Freemen's Sons.	Sons-in-law.	Deacons' Pensions per Annum.	Pensions of Ordinary Members.	Pensions of Deacons' Widows.	Pensions of Ordinary Widows.	No. of Recipients.	Total Pensions to Decayed Members, &c.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					£ s. d.
Trades' House, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	238	2076 18 4
Hammermen, ..	12 17 0	1 15 0	3 5 0	8 0 0	£8 average.	£8.	£8 average.	88	696 14 0
Tailors,	30 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	37 10 0	£18 12/	£31.	£17.	115	2217 19 0
Cordiners,	15 0 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	11 0 0	£11 average.	£11.	£11 average.	50	567 0 0
Maltmen,	100 0 0	5 5 0	5 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	1708 0 0
Weavers,	9 16 8	3 10 0	3 10 0	.....	£12 average.	.....	£12 average.	76	670 3 0
Bakers,	0* 0 0	3 0 0	10 0 0	30 0 0	£18 to £20.	£15 to £20.	£12 to £18.	37	514 14 0
Skinner,	50 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	.....	£15 to £21.	£30.	£15 to £21.	31	396 15 0
Wrights,	15 2 10	2 9 3	2 9 3	.....	£6 10/ avg.	.....	£6 10/ avg.	87	465 10 0
Coopers,	50 0 0	4 4 0	7 7 0	.....	£15 to £18.	.....	£15 to £21.	—	373 0 0
Flethers,	105 0 0	£4 to £5	5 0 0	30 0 0	£25.	£24.	£20.	61	826 16 0
Masons,	21 0 0	5 5 0	5 5 0	10 0 0	£10.	£7 7/	£6 6/	27	210 0 0
Gardeners,	10 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	.....	about £6.	.....	about £6.	12	92 10 0
Barbers,	25 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	.....	about £10.	.....	about £10.	24	267 2 0
Dyers,	8 7 6	8 7 6	8 7 6	.....	not fixed.	.....	.....	1	0 15 0
								913	11,083 16 4

* The Entrance Fees to certain of the Trades rises to a higher rate than the above, according to a graduated Scale, when the applicants are over a certain age—see next page.

PARTICULARS AS TO ENTRIES.

Hammermen.—All entrants, except those at far hand, pay simple interest at 5 per cent. for each year of their age above 25.

Tailors.—Far hand entrants who can make an essay, only pay £20 instead of £30; and sons and sons-in-law who can make an essay, can enter for £3 3s. Booked men who have served members under indentures for two years, are enrolled for £12. Far hand entrants above 35 years of age, and booked men, apprentices, sons, and sons-in-law above 30 years of age, pay 5 per cent., and compound interest in addition.

Cordiners.—Entrants over 25 years of age pay 5 per cent. and compound interest.

Maltmen.—Entrants at far hand over 40 years of age pay £5 extra. Near hand entrants pay compound interest over 25 years.

Weavers.—Interest added when entrant is over 30 years of age.

Bakers.—No fixed fee now at far hand, but the fee gives the entrant an interest in the flour mills and ground at Partick.

Skinners.—Interest added when over 25 years of age.

Coopers.—Interest added when over 25 years of age.

Fleshers.—Sons and apprentices double fees, if over 40 years.

Masons.—Entrants at near hand pay compound interest at 5 per cent. over 30 years of age, and those at far hand after 40 years.

Gardeners.—Far hand entrants pay 5s for each year they are over 40 years; and near hand entrants pay 2s 6d for each year over 30.

Barbers.—Sons, sons-in-law, and apprentices pay $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for every year over 25, and far hand entrants pay 5 per cent. with compound interest.

PENSIONS.

The following Incorporations, in addition to usual pensions to decayed members and widows, pay also pensions to daughters, viz.,

Tailors, £16 16s.

Bakers, £8 to £15.

The Tailors and Skinners only pay to their pendicle members £10 per annum.

The Masons pay to their poorer widows sums of £2 to £4 per annum over and above the usual pensions.

CHAPTER XV.

THE ALMSHOUSE.*

IN the meredian splendour of the Roman Catholic Church, the Archbishop of Glasgow was surrounded by thirty-two rectors and prebends, each of whom had a manse in the neighbourhood of the palace of his reverence. Those manses were situated in the Kirk-gate, High street, Drygate, and Rottenrow; and M'Ure states that the manse of the Rector of Moorbottle, Archdeacon of Teviotdale, which was situated in Kirk street, became the property of the Trades' House.†

Mr Innes, in his valuable work, states that "St Nicholas Hospital or almshouse, near the bishop's castle and palace, commonly said to have been founded by Bishop Andrew Muirhead, 1455-73, was endowed with lands, houses, and annuities, within the city and its territory. In 1476, it was called *Hospitale Pauperum*; in 1487, *Hospitale Glasguense*; afterwards, and in 1507, it was styled *Hospitale Sancte Nicholai*."‡

Queen Mary granted to the Provost, Bailies, and community of Glasgow "the lands, &c., belonging to all chaplaineries, altarages, and prebends, in any church, chapel, or college, within the city of Glasgow," to be applied to the building of hospitals and similar purposes.§

The Letter of Guildry states—"It is thought expedient, and agreed upon, that the annuals of the back almhouse pertaining to the town, behind the bishop's hospital, shall be equally divided betwixt the merchant and crafts' hospital, in all time coming.||

In 1632, Archbishop Law bequeathed "to the pair of Saint Nicholas Hospital, in Glasgow, foundit by archipischopis thair of, the soume of five hundred merks, money of Scotland; and to the merchant and crafts' hospital there, equally to be divided among them, five hundred merks money."

* See Crawford's Sketch of the Trades' House, pp. 164-166.

† M'Ure, p. 47.

§ *Ibid.*

‡ *Origines Parochiales Scotiæ*, v. i, p. 7.

|| Letter of Guildry, § 36.

In 1625, William Maxwell of Kowglen bequeathed "to the men of the almous hous, that is next adjacent to the college of Glasgow, twenty shillings."

At this date the College of Glasgow, called the pedagogue, was situated in Rottenrow, and the garden of the almshouse extended from Kirk street, afterwards called High street, westward to the north of the Rottenrow. Thus situated, the almshouse must have been "next adjacent to the college" in 1625.

It is therefore probable that the gift by Queen Mary to the Magistrates and Town Council, and by the latter to the merchant and crafts' hospital, were the sources of the right of the Trades' House to the building and garden in its rear, which were situated on the west side of Kirk street, and which M'Ure states, had been the manse of the Rector of Moorbottle.

This building had a small steeple in front, which projected over the footway ; and during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries was denominated the "Almshouse." The Trades' House lodged and boarded in it at first five, and afterwards thirteen poor freemen of the trades' rank, who were styled the poor men of the House. They were clothed in an ample coat, vest, and small clothes of blue cloth, and stockings of that colour. When a funeral passed to the neighbouring burial ground, surrounding the cathedral, one of those poor men tolled the bell in the steeple of the house, and the friends of the deceased generally deposited a trifle in a box placed at the door, on which there was this inscription :—"Give to the puir, and thou sal have treasure in heaven." Those deposits, called dyke money, were applied for the benefit of the poor men.

The Trades' House, in 1791, altered this method of supporting the poor of the corporation, and commenced to build the Trades' Hall in Glassford street. In October, 1806, a committee reported that the whole ground, including the building of the almshouse [which stood on the site of the gas works at Castle and Mason streets] should be sold by public roup, at 7s 6d a square yard. On 21st March, 1807, the ground with the building, was sold at 12s 1d a square yard, to the incorporation of Cordiners, the price being converted at 5 per cent. into a ground rent of £131 14s 2d. The Cordiners sold the ground to the first Gas Company, but the works have (1879) been removed by the Improvement Trust.

On 12th October, 1837, the House presented the old bell of the almshouse to the Asylum for the Blind, and it there calls to their labour the unfortunate inmates, deprived of the pleasures which sight confers, in the same tones in which it had, three centuries ago, tolled to their final resting-place, those citizens whose eyes were closed in death.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE HALLS.*

DURING the seventeenth century and the early part of the eighteenth, the meetings of the House were held in the almshouse, denominated the trades' hospital. Towards the middle of the eighteenth century, the meetings were frequently held in the Tron Church or its session house, although sometimes in the trades' hospital; and towards the close of the century, the meetings were generally held in the session house of that church. The incorporations also held their general meetings, at first in the trades' hospital, occasionally in the Tron Church session house, which gradually became the more convenient place of meeting; and for this use of that session house, one shilling and sixpence was paid at every meeting. The committees of the House, and the deacons and masters of the incorporations, generally met in taverns.

In 1791 the House resolved to build a hall,† and purchased from William Horn, wright in Glasgow, a lot of ground extending one hundred feet from north to south, and eighty-five feet nine inches from east to west, being a part of the garden behind the dwelling-house in Trongate street, which had belonged to Mr

* See Crawford's Sketch of the Trades' House, pp. 167-175.

† 8th June, 1791.

Campbell of Shawfield, and had been purchased by Mr Horn from the trustees of John Glassford, late merchant. The minute of sale recites that Mr Horn proposed "to take down the dwelling-house, and form a street of sixty feet in breadth, to run from Trongate to Ingram street, in or near the centre of the ground he had so purchased," to be called Great Glassford street. The lot of ground purchased by the House, was situated on the west side of the proposed street, and its price was twenty shillings a square yard, and amounted to £952 15s 6d.

The disposition to it was granted on 15th May, 1792, by Mr Horn, in favour of "James M'Lehose and John Gardner, deacon-convener and collector of the Trades' House, and to their successors in office, in trust for the use and behoof of the Trades' House, and the incorporations of Hammermen, Tailors, Cordiners, Maltmen, Weavers, Bakers, Skinners, Wrights, Coopers, Fleshers, Masons, Gardeners, Barbers, and Bonnet-makers and Dyers, in proportion to the several sums which each has advanced, or shall in future advance to the Trades' House, towards payment of the price, and the expense of building the proposed hall." The instrument of sasine under this disposition, is recorded in the burgh register, 29th May, 1792.

By disposition dated 24th July, 1794, Mr Horn, for £100 paid to him, disposed to the then Deacon-Convener and Collector, in trust as aforesaid, a right of passage or entry from Great Glassford street to the ground behind the Trades' Hall, through the steading belonging to him, situated on the south side of the hall, six feet wide and ten feet high, under reservation of right to build over, and to have a cellar under that entry. The instrument of sasine under this disposition, is recorded in the burgh register, 26th August, 1794.

Plans of the proposed building were prepared by three architects, and a probable estimate was submitted, showing that the "cost of the site and building might amount to £3300." The House preferred the plan by Mr Adams,* and remitted the matter to the consideration of the incorporations.

A subscription was opened by the incorporations towards defray-

* 24th August, 1791.

ing the expense of the building. The foundation-stone was laid on 9th September, 1791, and the building was completed in 1794, according to Mr Adams's plans. It consisted of shops on the street floor, with vaults underneath; a hall above the shops of seventy feet by thirty-five, and twenty-three feet in height to the ceiling, and thirty-one feet to the top of the dome; two large rooms above the hall, and five small rooms in other parts of the building, for meetings of the master courts of the incorporations, and of committees of the House. The first meeting of the House in the new hall took place on 17th September, 1794.

Eight years afterwards, a committee reported "that the gross amount of the charges for the ground, finishing the hall, shops, and others therewith connected, and in furnishing the hall and committee rooms, from 1791 to 1802, amounted to £7927 18s 6d."*

This sum was contributed by the Trades' House and incorporations in the following proportions:—

The House,	£4700	9	7
The Hammermen,	203	14	11
The Tailors,	509	8	8
The Cordiners,	203	12	11
The Maltmen,	611	4	2
The Weavers,	334	6	4
The Bakers,	305	12	1
The Skinners,	168	0	2
The Wrights,	356	11	0
The Coopers,	71	16	2
The Fleshers,	203	14	11
The Masons,	61	2	6
The Gardeners,	50	18	8
The Barbers,	101	17	1
The Dyers,	25	19	1
	<hr/>		
	£7908	8	3

The excess of the contribution made by the House, above its subscription of £4000, was repaid from the rents.†

* 3rd September, 1802.

† *Ibid.*

In 1808, the House expended from its own funds £1197 7s 3d, in building a hall forty-one feet by twenty, and fifteen feet in height, on the vacant ground in rear of the north end of the principal building, and a large school-room, forty feet by twenty, above it.

A handsome chair for the Deacon-Convener, ornamented with fifteen shields of gilt silver, engraved with the arms of the House, and of the fourteen incorporations severally, was completed and placed in the hall in 1819; and the members of the House dined together on 14th September that year to commemorate this event.*

A large gasalier was put up in the hall in 1822, at the cost of £228 4s 5d.†

In 1837, a proposal was made to build kitchen accommodation on the vacant ground in rear of the south end of the principal building, and estimates having been obtained, amounting to £594 4s, the House resolved to proceed with the erection. This scheme expanded, and plans by Mr David Hamilton having been obtained, along with estimates amounting to £1521, the House, upon report by a committee, approved those plans and estimates, and resolved to proceed with the work.‡

Vaults underneath were afterwards proposed, and the committee resolved to excavate, and arch over for vaults, the whole area of the proposed new building.§

This building was completed in October, 1838. It consists of a large kitchen, thirty-four feet by twenty-five, on the ground floor, and vaults underneath; a saloon, forty feet by twenty-five, and nineteen feet nine in height above it, connected with the great hall; and a large additional school-room, forty feet by twenty-five, and eighteen feet six in height, above the saloon.

One of the small rooms in the original building was converted into a fireproof room, having two wall safes for the House, and one wall safe for each of the incorporated trades, each safe being secured by an iron door, and the whole enclosed by an additional iron door on the entrance into the room.

The House met for the first time in the saloon, on 1st October,

* 6th September, 1819.

† 18th November, 1822.

‡ 16th November, 1837.

§ 16th December, 1837.

1838,* and it is now the usual place for the House assembling.

The accounts for the erection of those additional buildings were remitted to Messrs John Scott, William M'Innes, Alexander Dalziel, and Thomas M'Guffie, members of the House, and those gentlemen reported the cost to be—

For mason work,	£860	6	4
For carpenter work, &c.,	1139	18	6
For smith work,	335	8	8
	<hr/>		
	£2335	13	6

and those sums were paid from the funds of the House.†

Four competing designs for painting the great hall were exhibited in it at a general meeting of the House, and were remitted to the committee on the buildings, with power to select the design and proceed with the execution of the work.‡

The committee selected the design by Mr Campbell T. Bowie.§

On 30th November, 1855, the Convener stated that the work of painting and decorating the large hall, was about being completed.

Resolved, That the members of the House and of the master courts of the several incorporations, who may think proper to attend, should dine together on an early date, in the hall, as a suitable mode of opening it as now improved—the gentlemen attending the dinner to pay its cost.||

The cost of painting and decorating the large hall, and the lobby and staircase, amounted to £335 2s 10d.

* 1st October, 1838. † 19th August, 1839. ‡ 12th June, 1855.

§ 21st June, 1855.

|| 30th November, 1855.

CHAPTER XVII.

ONE-FOURTH SHARE OF THE LANDS OF GORBALS AND
BRIDGE-END.*

SIR ROBERT DOUGLAS, with consent of Dame Susannah Douglas, his wife, in 1640, disposed to the Provost, Bailies, and Councillors of Glasgow, the six pound land of old extent of Gorbals and Brig-end, with the coals and coal-heughs lying within the said bounds, the tower, fortalice, manor place, houses, biggings, yards, orch-yards, tenands, tenandries, service of free tenants, and all parts, pendicles, and pertinents of the same whatsoever ; together with all and hail the heritable office of hailliary and justiciary within the said bounds, with all privileges and liberties whatsoever belonging thereunto, in trust, for behoof of the council and community of Glasgow, to the extent of one-fourth part ; of the hospital called Hutchesons' Hospital, and of the poor placed and to be placed within the same, to the extent of two-fourth parts ; and of the hospital called Crafts' Hospital, for the last just hail fourth part thereof. By a contract, dated 9th March, 1650, entered into between the Magistrates and Town Council of Glasgow on the one part, and the Deacon-Convener of the Trades, and the Deacons of certain individual incorporated Trades of the said Burgh of the other part, it appears that the one-fourth part of the said lands and others held in trust for the Trades' House, was parcelled out and divided as underwritten, viz.:—"The said Deacon-Convener and twelve Deacons of Crafts, including the Visitor of the Maltmen as one of the twelve, for the use of the hospital, in eight thirty-one parts. The deacon of the Tailors and masters, in six thirty-one parts. The deacon of the Hammermen and masters, in two thirty-one parts. The deacon of the Cordiners and masters, in two thirty-one parts. The deacon of the Skinners and masters, in two thirty-one parts. The deacon of the Weavers and masters, in one thirty-one part. The deacon of the Wrights and masters, in one thirty-one part. The deacon of the Fleshers and masters, in

* See Crawford's Sketch of the Trades' House, pp. 181-189.

one thirty-one part. The deacon of the Coopers and masters, in one thirty-one part. The deacon of the Bakers and masters, in one-half of one thirty-one part. The deacon of the Masons and masters, in one-half of one thirty-one part. And the visitor of the Maltmen and masters, in six thirty-one parts."

The Act of the Scottish Parliament, 1661, chap. 235, ratified and approved the foresaid disposition granted by Sir Robert Douglas, to be holden of the deceased noble Prince Esme, Duke of Lennox and Earl of Richmond, superior thereof, in feu, farm, fee, and heritage.

The Magistrates of Glasgow, with concurrence of Hutchesons' Hospital, and the Deacon-Convener and Crafts, leased the minerals, immediately after they acquired the lands, to Patrick Bryce, and he under that lease worked the coal.

The whole lands were possessed by the Town Council, Hutchesons' Hospital, and the Trades' House and Incorporations, as joint property, until 1790. During a considerable part of this period, the coal in them continued to be worked by leasees, and the rents and revenues were divided in the above-mentioned proportions. Meetings appear to have taken place pretty regularly, to examine the accounts of the coal lordships and the surface rents, and to adjust their division, and certain pints of brandy consumed thereat were duly charged to the House.

In 1788, the parties interested agreed to divide the surface, and to reserve the coal as joint property; and by deed of submission, dated 31st December, 1788, and 24th February, 1789, they referred to Robert Graham, Esq., of Lambhill, John Bogle, farmer at Bogleshole, William Hamilton, at Barrachney, and Nicol Baird, farmer at Kelvinhead, "judges' arbiters, mutually elected, the valuation of the surface, and the division of the surface of the foresaid lands, as nearly as possible into four equal parts, having all due regard and consideration to the situation, quality, and quantity of the said lands, but reserving always the whole coal and other minerals, of whatever kind, in the said lands, which are not to fall under the valuation and division, but are to be, and remain *pro indiviso* property, and belong to the proprietors aforesaid."

These arbiters valued each parcel of the lands separately, and afterwards "divided and laid off the same into four parts, as

equal in quantity, quality, and value, as they could;" and the parties having drawn for the lots, by direction, and in presence of the arbiters, lots first and second were drawn by the preceptor and patrons of Hutchesons' Hospital; lot third was drawn for the Trades' House of Glasgow; and lot fourth was drawn for the community of the city of Glasgow.

By disposition dated 1st June, 1792, the magistrates and councillors of Glasgow, in implement of the decreet arbitral dividing the surface, disposed to James M'Lehose, deacon convener of the trades of Glasgow, and John Gordon, collector of the Trades' House thereof, and their successors in office, in trust for behoof of the Trades' House, and the different deacons and masters of the several incorporations thereafter mentioned, in the different proportions thereafter specified, that part of the lands which lies between the river Clyde on the north; lot second, belonging to Hutchesons' Hospital on the south; the line of Bridge street and Eglinton street, since laid off, on the east; and the Shields burn and lot fourth, belonging to the magistrates and council of Glasgow, on the west. This part was disposed in four separate lots, specially described, extending to seventy-eight acres, three roods, and fourteen falls, old Scotch measure, along with the just and equal one-fourth share *pro indiviso* of the whole coal in the said six pound land, and all other minerals of whatever kind. This disposition declares that it "was granted in trust always for behoof of the deacon convener and deacons of crafts of the city of Glasgow, including therein the visitor of the maltmen, for the use of the said Trades' Hospital," &c.

On 30th June, 1790, the House resolved that the lands should be feued by roup, at the upset feuduty of £10 for each Scotch acre. In 1791, the House laid off streets through that part of the lands apportioned to them, dividing it into compartments, these being subdivided into building steadings, according to a plan prepared by John Gardener, land surveyor. Under an arrangement with Hutchesons' Hospital, Eglinton street and Bridge street were laid off, along the east boundary, from the Broomielaw bridge to the Pollokshaws road; and in 1791, the House and incorporations commenced to feu steadings for building, at the price of 1s 6d a square yard, the ground of the streets not being charged to the

feuar. This price was increased from time to time, till it reached £1 5s a square yard.

In 1798, a committee was appointed to act along with a committee of the town council, "to ascertain the excrescence of the output of the Gorbals coal, with power to appoint a skilled person to inspect the works, and report if the coal is wrought in terms of the tack." *

The price originally paid by the Trades' House and incorporations, as their one-fourth share of the whole price paid to Sir Robert Douglas in 1640, was thirty-one thousand merks, equal to £1743 13s sterling.

The Trades' House and incorporations received £1692 12s 6d from the proprietors of the Glasgow, Paisley, and Ardrossan canal, in 1814, for two acres one rood and thirty-six falls of the lands taken for the purpose of making the canal, and £732 10s further in 1823, for 3257 square yards taken for increasing the company's accommodation. For those sums the Trades' House and incorporations took payment in shares of the stock of the canal company; and those shares are now worthless, through the total failure of that enterprise.

In 1829, however, the Trades' House and incorporations received £10,000 from the trustees for improving the navigation of the Clyde, for the ground which lay between Clyde street on the south; the river on the north; the bridge on the east; and West street on the west. This ground is now chiefly excavated for the harbour of Glasgow, and is partly occupied by the south wharf.

In 1831, the steadings which had been feued yielded feuduties to the amount of £1769 11s 9d, the highest price obtained having been 3s 6d a square yard.

Between 1831 and 1856, the whole of the unfeued ground was feued, the last feus effected being ten steadings. The lowest price taken during this period was 8s, and the highest obtained 25s a square yard. These amounted to £64,127 1s 8d, converted into feuduties amounting to £3206 7s 1d. Those feuduties, added to the amount payable in 1831, makes £4975 18s 10d of feuduties now payable.

* 30th April, 1798.

Every yard of the seventy-eight acres, three roods, and fourteen falls conveyed to the Trades' House as their one-fourth part, is now sold or feued.

The prices obtained for the portions sold amounted to £12,425 2s 6d, and the feuduties for the parts feued between 1791 and 1856, amount to £4975 18s 10d, payable some yearly, others half-yearly, and all well secured. Double feuduty is payable each nineteenth year, for greater part of the lots feued, in full of all casualties of superiority.

These are most remarkable returns for £1743 13s advanced by the Trades' House and incorporations in 1640; and the facts that prices rose from 3s 6d to 8s a square yard in 1832, and between that year and 1856 to 25s, producing those feuduties, are proofs of the rapid expansion of Glasgow, subsequent to the reform of the House of Commons in 1831, the abolition of the East India Company's monopoly, the reform of the municipal corporations, and the repeal of the corn laws, which followed those great measures. The abandonment of the insane and destructive practice of throwing stones into the river, to narrow its channel, and exclude the tide; the adoption of the more skilful plan of improving the navigation by widening the channel, and allowing the waters of the Atlantic to flow upwards and fill it; and the establishment of railways in the neighbourhood, aided most beneficially in promoting the rapid enhancement of the value of these lands.

The purchase and the fortunate management of these lands, are the chief source of the wealth of the Trades' House and incorporations of Glasgow.

The first feuing plan was limited to that portion of the lands which lay within the then highway to Paisley, now Nelson street, on the south, and Clyde street, next the river, on the north. The steadings on this plan were numbered consecutively from 1 to 108.

A second plan was prepared for feuing the land situated between Nelson street on the north, and Cook street on the south, the steadings on which were also unfortunately numbered consecutively from 1 to 108, as on the first plan. Thus the confusion of double numbers from 1 to 108, was introduced into the title-deeds of the feuars. A third plan was prepared in 1822, comprehending the ground from Cook street on the north, to the lands belonging to

Hutchesons' Hospital on the south, on which the second series of numbers was continued from 109 to 228. Thereafter each compartment, bounded by streets, was marked with a letter of the alphabet, commencing with A, and subdivided into building steadings, having a separate series of numbers from 1 to 12 on each compartment. Much confusion was thus introduced by the same number being often repeated, and considerable difficulty now exists in identifying the steadings in the register of sasines, and in tracing the feu-duty applicable to each.

The duplications of the feus seem to have fallen due as follows, the total amounts in each year being about—

In	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
	<u>£276.</u>	<u>£227.</u>	<u>£1305.</u>	<u>£60.</u>	<u>£978.</u>
In	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1870.
	<u>£885.</u>	<u>£432.</u>	<u>£21.</u>	<u>£66.</u>	<u>£94.</u>
In	1872.	1873.	1875.	1876.	
	<u>£21.</u>	<u>£160.</u>	<u>£168.</u>	<u>£70.</u>	

In 1857–8–9, they seem only to have been about £140 in all.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE LANDS OF KELVINBANK AND SANDYFORD.*

IN 1845 the House had £10,580 lying at interest. Money was

* See Crawford's Sketch, pp. 204–215.

abundant and cheap, yielding only $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ; land was rising in value, and the railway mania, although exhibiting strong symptoms, had not reached its climax.

The Clydesdale Junction Railway Bill was passed by parliament during that year ; and with a view to its becoming law, the delegates on the Gorbals lands had effected an arrangement with Mr Dixon, under which additional portions of those lands were feued to him, at prices amounting to £9575, yielding a feu-duty of £478 15s, in addition to the large feuduties payable by him, for the ground he had previously feued.

Under this great prosperity, several members of the House met occasionally in private, without any formal appointment, and talked over the propriety of purchasing lands in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, as an investment for the funds of the House. The view entertained by those gentlemen was, that the land purchased should be capable of being soon feued, and of thereby becoming available, in twelve or fifteen years, as a source of increased revenue. Another view was suggested to them, namely, that the lands purchased should be bought at little more than their agricultural value ; consequently, that they should be situated beyond the present feuing district, but capable of yielding an agricultural rental in the meantime, which would be sufficient for all the wants of the House. This scheme contemplated the retention of the lands for a long period under cultivation, until the expansion of Glasgow should place them within its buildings, and enable the House to realise a larger income at a distant time, as was exemplified in the case of the Gorbals lands, and as was also exemplified in the case of Herriot's Hospital of Edinburgh, and in the case of the extensive suburbs in the west end of London. In those suburbs lands which at the close of last century were under cultivation at agricultural rents, now yield enormous ground rents, well secured by the elegant mansions now erected on them. A wealthy corporation, which never dies, and whose lands need not be sold for distribution among heirs, or burdened for younger children, can alone afford to take this course ; and the House was in the favourable position of having been enabled to take it.

The scheme of buying at a low price with the view of holding for fifty years, did not meet with favour ; and the scheme of buy-

ing at a high price, with a view to realising within twelve or fifteen years, was the favourite one.

The lands of Stobcross, then in the market, were fixed upon ; and a price at which the House should be recommended to buy them, was generally assented to, in the expectation that the lands would be exposed to public competition. A company of private individuals, however, was about the same time formed to buy those lands, and actually purchased them privately, at a mere trifle above the price at which the members of the House, who communicated confidentially, had agreed in opinion would be reasonable.

Those gentlemen being thus disappointed of Stobcross, turned their attention to the lands of Kelvinbank, closely adjoining on the north, which were likewise in the market ; and after several meetings and communings with the agents for the seller, the latter placed a written offer of them in the hands of one of the members, allowing a certain limited time for acceptance.

The members thus meeting privately, without authority from the House, were advised to take two or three additional members into their confidence, in the view of being enabled to carry the matter, when it should be laid before the House.

Some time was lost in making this arrangement ; the period limited by the offer expired ; and one of the members thus newly admitted into confidence thought his hands were freed by the expiration of the period limited for acceptance, and offered the seller's agent the price asked, and exchanged missives in his own name. He also, in conjunction with a gentleman not a member of the House, purchased the adjoining lands of Sandyford from another proprietor, by an exchange of missives.

Those purchasers entered upon possession of the lands under their missives, repaired the houses, and sowed the lands with wheat for the crop of the following year.

Shortly after all this, however, the collapse in the money market took place—money became scarce, and interest rose to 8 per cent.

Under these altered circumstances, the purchaser of Kelvinbank hinted that he had made the purchase for behoof of the House, to protect its interests from the effects of what he called the stupidity of the other members, in permitting the time limited for acceptance

to expire ; and he and the other purchaser of Sandyford were pleased to offer their purchase of that property to the House, at a profit of £2000.

After considerable discussion, a committee was appointed by the House, to consider the propriety of purchasing both properties as an investment. This committee met on 1st April, 1846, and recommended the House to purchase the lands at the price agreed to be paid for them.

On 6th April, 1846, the House, upon the recommendation of that committee, and at a full meeting, unanimously resolved to take those lands off the hands of the purchasers who had thus interposed themselves.

There was little time allowed for considering this very important step in all its bearings ; and Kelvinbank, stated as containing 70,588 square yards of unchecked measurement, into the centre of the river Kelvin, was thus purchased “at £19,640 3s 9d, being the price Mr Archibald M’Lellan agreed to pay for it ;” and the adjoining part of the lands of Sandyford, said to contain 18,531 square yards of unchecked and uninvestigated measurement, “was purchased at £10,250, being the price Mr Jas. Smith agreed to pay for it—the House to pay the small expenses incurred since those purchases were made by those gentlemen.”* Those expenses were explained to be “the expense of repairing the dwelling-house of Kelvinbank, which had been injured by the late storms, and of cultivating and cropping the lands for the present crop of wheat.”†

On 1st February, 1847, this committee reported that £10,192 1s, being the price of Sandyford, was paid in November preceding, with £298 11s 6d of interest, and the disposition obtained ; but that Mr Crawford was dissatisfied with the seller’s title to Kelvinbank, and pointed out a certain course as necessary to perfect it.‡

On 10th May, 1847, the committee reported the purchase of the property adjoining Kelvinbank and Sandyford, which belonged to Carmichael’s creditors, at £3658, under deduction of £1082 10s, as twenty years’ purchase of a ground rent of £54 12s 6d payable out of it ; and the House approved.§ The possession of this pro-

* 1st April, 1846.

† *Ibid.*

‡ 1st February, 1847.

§ 10th May, 1847.

perty was indispensable to make the former purchases available for any good purpose.

The House proposed that the several incorporations should take shares in those purchases, on the principle acted upon in the division of the Gorbals lands; but all of them declined to take shares, excepting the incorporations of Coopers and Masons; and the House resolved to hold the whole lands for its own exclusive use.

The committee offered by public advertisement three prizes, amounting to £100, for competing plans for laying out the lands, and paid those prizes, although not one of the plans lodged was suitable.

A plan was also prepared by Mr Gale, the surveyor for the House, but it was not adopted as the permanent feuing plan.

The following resolutions were from time to time recommended by the committee, and adopted by the House:—

1. Sauchiehall street shall be continued westward through the lands, seventy-five feet wide.*

2. The building front to Dumbarton road, shall be situated five feet north of the present line of that road.*

3. The title-deeds to the feuars shall prohibit the erection of steam engines and the usual nuisances; and in so far as regards the ground situated to the east of the westmost street, running north and south, shall prohibit granaries, churches, and schools.*

4. The ground, on being feued, shall be measured into the centre of the street, or the cost of the street shall be laid on the building ground.*

5. The House shall, as soon as convenient, make a common sewer in, and pave the line of Sauchiehall street,* afterwards named Sandyford street.

6. The cost of making the sewers and forming the streets shall be charged to the feuars, in proportion to the extent of the front of their steadings.*

7. The buildings along the road into Kelvingrove, in so far as

* 28th September, 1849.

situated to the north of Sauchiehall street, shall be built close up to the west side of that road or street.*

8. As feus are taken off, the streets opposite to them shall be paved, and the sewers constructed, and the expenses allocated on the feus.*

9. In the view of making a commencement, the ground situated along Sandyford street, and between it and Dumbarton road, shall be offered at fifteen shillings a square yard—the ground of the street not to be included in the measurement; but the ground of the meuse lane shall be included.*

10. The ground along the west side of the road into Kelvingrove, in so far as situated to the north of Sauchiehall street, shall not be feued in the meantime; and right of access along the proposed streets shall not be given, until an arrangement for access into the adjoining properties shall be made with their owners.*

11. The ground along the north side of Sandyford street, shall be feued at a price not less than seventeen shillings a square yard.†

12. The ground situated between Kelvingrove road and the first street west of it, and the ground situated to the north of the meuse lane, immediately north of Sandyford street, shall not be feued in the meantime.†

Under those resolutions the following lots of the ground were sold and feued in 1851 and 1852:—

In 1852—

	Feuduty.	Sum.
1. Two lots extending to 2627 square yards, bounded by Dumbarton road on the south, were sold at 15s a square yard, under a small feuduty payable to Mr Campbell of Blythswood, to Thomas Lucas Paterson, for		£1970 10 0
2. One lot, containing 3286 square yards, bounded by Dumbarton road on the south, was sold to James Couper for		2723 1 0

* 3rd July, 1850.

† 11th September, 1851.

	Feuduty.	Sum.
Brought forward,		£4693 11 0
3. One lot, containing 3761 square yards, bounded on the north by Sandyford street, feued to David Yuile at 15s, converted into a feuduty of	£141 10 0	
Duplication at Martinmas 1871, and every nineteenth year thereafter.		
4. One lot, containing 3276 square yards, bounded on the south by Dumbarton road, was feued to Hugh Kennedy at 15s, converted into a feuduty of	122 17 0	
Duplication at Martinmas 1871, and every nineteenth year thereafter.		
5. One lot, containing 3761 square yards, bounded on the north by Sandyford street, was feued to Charles and John Malloch at 15s, converted into a feuduty of	141 1 0	
Duplication at Whitsunday 1871, and every nineteenth year thereafter.		
In 1853—		
6. One lot, containing 3970 square yards, bounded by Dumbarton road on the south, was feued to William York at 15s, under the burden of a ground rent of £54 12s 6d. Feuduty, £148 17s 6d, deduct that £54 12s 6d,	94 5 0	
Duplication at Whitsunday 1871, and every nineteenth year thereafter.		
		£499 13 0 £4693 11 0

The six lots thus sold and feued comprehend the whole ground situated between Sandyford street and Dumbarton road. Those lots extend to 20,681 square yards, and produced £15,510 15s, partly paid in money, and partly converted at 5 per cent. into feu-duties; and those sales very materially lessened the pressure upon the funds of the House. Notwithstanding those sales, however, interest at 5 per cent., to the amount of £14,233 7s 11d, without accumulation, is left unprovided for, and must be added to the balance of the prices paid by the House for the lands, and thus the present cost to the House is £33,519 13s 4d for the lands remaining undisposed of, as is shown by the subjoined state:—

STATE OF THE PRICE OF THE LANDS,

Including Interest at 5 per Cent., calculated Yearly, but not accumulated.

Till September, 1846.

	Interest.	Prices.
To price of Kelvinbank, bearing interest from 11th November, 1845, -		£19,640 0 0
To price of Sandyford, bearing interest also from that date, -		10,192 1 0
To repaid labour and seed for sowing lands with wheat, and sundry repairs on houses,		23 10 0
To interest till 1st September, 1846, -	£1,201 9 0	

Till 1st September, 1847.

To price of Carmichael's property, bearing interest from 15th May, 1847,	2,476 13 6
To charges paid as to title, -	23 0 0

Amount of the prices paid,	32,355 4 6
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To interest,	£1529 12 11
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To repairs, rates, &c.,	106 6 10
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£1635 19 9

By rents and price of wheat sold,	288 16 10
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1,347 2 11

Till 1st September, 1848.

To paid three prizes for competing plans,	100 0 0
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To paid towards expense of title,	52 0 0
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To interest,	£1623 16 1
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To feu-duty, repairs, taxes, &c.,	146 0 9
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Carry forward,	£1769 16 10	£2,548 11 11	£32,507 4 6
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		Interest.	Prices.
Carried forward,	£1769 16 10	£2,548 11 11	£32,507 4 6
By rents,	<u>216 6 0</u>	1,553 10 10	
<i>Till 1st September, 1849.</i>			
To paid John M'Donald for bond by the House to William Rae Wilson,			145 18 7
To interest,	£1630 17 3		
To feu-duty, repairs, taxes, &c.,	<u>202 5 4</u>		
	£1833 2 7		
By rents,	<u>367 3 9</u>	1,465 18 10	
<i>Till 1st September, 1850.</i>			
To paid expense of completing titles,			102 19 0
To interest,	£1636 7 3		
To feu-duty, repairs, rates, &c.,	<u>173 15 10</u>		
	£1810 3 1		
By rents,	<u>380 18 0</u>	1,429 5 1	
<i>Till 1st September, 1851.</i>			
To interest,	£1636 12 8		
To feu-duty, repairs, taxes, &c.,	<u>110 1 0</u>		
	£1746 13 8		
By rents,	<u>341 8 4</u>	1,405 5 4	
			<u>32,756 2 1</u>
<i>Till 1st September, 1852.</i>			
By cash from T. L. Paterson, as the price of lot sold to him,	£1970 0 0		
By cash for old materials,	225 18 5		
By cash further for materials,	<u>77 10 0</u>		
			2,273 8 5
			<u>30,482 13 8</u>
To interest,	£1610 0 0		
To feu-duty, repairs, taxes, &c.,	<u>140 3 10</u>		
	£1750 3 10		
By feu-duties and rents,	<u>399 14 1</u>	1,350 9 9	
<i>Till 1st September, 1853.</i>			
By cash from James Couper, as price of lot sold to him,			2,723 1 0
Carry forward,		<u>£9,753 1 9</u>	<u>£27,759 12 8</u>

	Interest.	Prices.
Carried forward,	£9,753 1 9	£27,759 12 8
To paid for forming and laying large sewage pipes, and causewaying the streets,		1,141 12 0
To interest, -	£1455 1 6	
To feu-duty, repairs, taxes, &c.,	114 15 8	
	<u>£1569 17 2</u>	
By feu-duties and rents,	835 9 1	
	<u>734 8 1</u>	

Till 1st September, 1854.

To balance of expense of sewage pipes and causewaying streets,		215 10 9
To paid towards fee for superintending that work,		100 0 0
To paid arbiters' fees, in dispute with the contractor,		7 10 0
To interest,	£1450 3 2	
To feu-duties, repairs, taxes, &c.,	189 2 0	
	<u>£1639 5 2</u>	
By feu-duties and rents,	649 2 9	
	<u>990 2 5</u>	

Till 1st September, 1855.

To paid for superintending the formation of the streets, in full,		55 0 0
To interest,	£1460 19 3	
To feu-duties, rates, taxes, &c.,	75 1 7	
	<u>£1536 0 10</u>	
By Feu-duties and rents,	648 5 6	
	<u>887 15 4</u>	

Till 1st September, 1856.

To interest,	£1462 15 9	
To feu-duty, taxes, &c.,	76 2 2	
	<u>£1538 17 11</u>	
By feu-duties and rents,	618 5 6	
	<u>920 12 5</u>	

Till 1st September, 1857.

To interest,	£1463 19 3	
To feu-duty, taxes, &c.,	119 14 2	
	<u>£1583 13 5</u>	
By feu-duties and rents,	636 5 6	
	<u>947 7 11</u>	

Carry forward,	£14,233 7 11	£29,279 5 5
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	Interest.	Prices.
Carried forward,	£14,233 7 11	£29,279 5 5
Amount of interest from 11th November, 1845, till 1st September, 1857, remaining unpaid, without accumulation, after deducting the ground rents, and all revenue raised,		14,233 7 11
		<hr/> £43,512 13 4
Deduct value of the feuduties, amounting to £499 13s, payable out of 14,768 square yards feued, and relief from the ground rent of £54 12s 6d,		9,993 0 0
		<hr/>
The cost to the House of 38,475 square yards, available for building purposes, is,		£33,519 13 4
		<hr/> <hr/>
Or 17s 5d each square yard, excluding streets.		

This shows how unproductive lands are increased in price when held for a number of years, by adding the interest to the purchase price. The property was bought at rather high a figure for so large a quantity, and proved a heavy burden to the Trades' House for many years after 1857, as there was no feuing going on. A few years ago, however, a demand sprung up, and the remainder of the ground was got feued on better terms. The ground is now all feued, and the House is again in possession of large funds, which has enabled them recently to increase the pensions and the number of pensioners to some extent, besides instituting a considerable number of bursaries for scholarships, &c. It was, however, most unfortunate for them that they lost the purchase of the Stobcross estate. It was bought at something like 3s 6d a square yard, and has turned out to be a very valuable acquisition to the purchasers.

The same may be said of the estate of Plantation, south side, which was proposed should be acquired by the House just before Mr M'Lean purchased it.

As to the Gorbals lands, they were acquired so long ago, and at a mere trifle, that they have yielded great wealth to the Incorporations. But the House was not very judicious in the disposal of them, for they commenced to feu rapidly at prices ranging from 1s 6d to 4s per yard, instead of holding on for ten or twenty years longer, which they could easily have done, seeing that they had

been bought at such a trifling sum. Had they been held another twenty years, they could have been sold for three or four times the amount they brought. Hutchesons' Hospital were more judicious with their ground; they did not push it into the market; the result is, they have got three times the price the Trades' House got, and they have still a large quantity to feu.

The lands of Cowlairs and Barrowfield (in the east end) were sold under very much the same conditions—the Town and the House having sold them in the lump not very long after they bought them. Had they been kept, a large annual revenue might have been produced from their sale, as they were purchased on very advantageous terms.—ED.

CHAPTER XIX.

GOOD AND PIOUS USES.*

THE following contributions have been made by the House for good and pious uses :—

1777.—December 30.

Contributed towards the expense of raising a battalion of men for the service of the King, during the American war,	£500	0	0
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1790.—February 25.

Contributed towards the expense of opposing the police bill promoted by the Magistrates, for conferring power on them to assess the inhabitants, but excluding the ratepayers from the management of the rates,	100	0	0
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Carry forward,	£600	0	0
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* See Crawford's Sketch of the Trades' House, pp. 247-252.

	Carried forward,	£600	0	0
1791.—August 29.				
Contributed towards building the Glasgow Royal Infirmary,		400	0	0
1799.—November.				
Advanced £500 to purchase meal, to be re-sold to the inhabitants at low prices during the prevailing famine ; £425 of this sum was repaid from the sales ; and again, in October, 1800, applied in purchasing grain to be re-sold at low prices,		500	0	0
1803.—September 1.				
Contributed towards a general fund for aiding to clothe the trades' battalion of volunteers, offered to and accepted by the government, during the war with France,		500	0	0
1804.—January 31.				
The following additional contributions for the trades' battalion were reported as made by—				
The Hammermen,	£100	0	0	
The Maltmen,	100	0	0	
The Coopers,	40	0	0	
The Fleshers,	100	0	0	
		340	0	0
1805.—October 1.				
Contributed towards building the Glasgow Lunatic Asylum,		250	0	0
1809.—July 11.				
Contributed towards the expense of a survey for a railway from the Monkland canal to Berwick-on-Tweed,		21	0	0
1810.—May 14.				
Contributed towards building the church and spire of Gorbals,		105	0	0
1811.—May 21.				
Contributed towards the relief of British prisoners in France,		20	0	0
	Carry forward,	£2736	0	0

	Carried forward,	£2736	0	0
1815.—October 11.				
Contributed towards erecting additional build- ings for the Glasgow Royal Infirmary,.....		200	0	0
1818.—October 15.				
Contributed towards the expense of building the Fever Hospital,.....		52	10	0
1819.—August 13.				
Contributed towards the relief of the unemploy- ed workmen,.....		105	0	0
1822.—August 2.				
Appointed a deputation to present an address to His Majesty George IV., on visiting Edin- burgh, and resolved to pay the expenses—not to exceed £300. The expense afterwards was fixed at £210 for the Trades' House, £210 for the Merchant House, and £1000 from the Magistrates and Town Council,		210	0	0
1824.—February 2.				
Contributed towards the expense of erecting the monument to John Knox,		50	0	0
1824.—December 24.				
Contributed towards the expense of erecting the monument to James Watt,.....		100	0	0
1826.—May 19.				
Contributed for the relief of the industrious poor,.....		300	0	0
1827.—September 18.				
Contributed towards the expense of erecting the Asylum for the Blind—the House to have the power of recommending inmates,		300	0	0
1829.—July 14.				
Agree to give to the incorporation of Tailors to assist them in their litigation with M'Kenna,		50	0	0
1829.—February 23.				
Contributed as a share of the expense of oppos-				
	Carry forward,	£4103	10	0

	Carried forward,	£4103	10	0
ing the bill promoted by the Magistrates and Council, for annexing the lands of Blythswood to the royalty,		246	2	0
A suspension having been raised against the resolution to oppose this bill and debated, the suspenders, on 4th June, agreed to withdraw it and pay their own expenses, provided the House should not press for payment of their expenses.				
1831.—Contributed £21 to the Mechanics' Institution, and £10 10s further, upon that institution agreeing to give four tickets yearly to the House for boys in the Trades' School. On 24th January, the institution agreed to give six free tickets yearly, and the House paid,		31	10	0
1831.—September 13.				
Contributed to Anderson's University — the House to have right to send students to the classes stated in the application,		50	0	0
1831.—December 19.				
Contributed in aid of the objects of the board of health for the city,		200	0	0
1833.—January 28.				
Contributed towards the expense of transcribing the records of the Presbytery of Glasgow, from 1592 to 1690,		21	0	0
1833.—May to September.				
Paid the expense of opposing the burgh reform bill, and securing the rights of the Trades' House under it,		650	15	0
1834.—January 14.				
Contributed towards building the House of Refuge,		200	0	0
1834.—February 12.				
Contributed towards the expense of opposing the bill promoted by the two water companies to unite them and extinguish competition,...		100	0	0
	Carry forward,	£5602	17	0

Carried forward, £5602 17 0

1835.—March 10.

Contributed to oppose the second bill promoted by the water companies to unite and extinguish competition in the supply of water,	100	0	0
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1837.—May 8.

Paid towards the expense of the opposition to the municipal bill promoted by the Magistrates and Town Council,	51	1	0
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1838.—May 21.

Agreed to contribute £2 2s a-year to the University Lying-in Hospital and Dispensary, reserving right to withdraw this grant. The Glasgow Lying-in Hospital is paid £2 2s a-year on the same terms.

1840.—March 31.

Contributed towards the expense of erecting a House of Refuge for destitute females,	100	0	0
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1842.—January 4.

Contributed towards the expense of the survey for the Caledonian Railway from Glasgow to Carlisle,	50	0	0
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1842.—July 28.

Contributed towards the relief of the unemployed operatives,	100	0	0
Donation to the Dyers,	50	0	0

1842.—August 25.

Expense of the deputation to Edinburgh, with an address to the Queen, on Her Majesty's visit to Scotland,	92	2	0
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1845.—September 25.

Contributed towards the expense of building the Hospital of the Old Man's Friend Society, ...	105	0	0
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1846.—September.

Expense of opposition to the bill to abolish the exclusive privileges of this year,	50	0	0
---	----	---	---

Carry forward, £6301 0 0

Carried forward, £6301 0 0

1847.—March 13.

Paid Messrs George and Thomas Webster, solicitors in London, for opposing the following bills in Parliament:—

Caledonian Railway bill, £10 10 0

Pollok and Govan Railway bill, 11 9 0

Caledonian termini bill, 17 17 0

Bill for abolishing the exclusive privileges, 58 15 0

Municipal police and statute labour bill, 368 0 0

Paid John M'Donald, writer, Glasgow, for opposition to the municipal and statute labour bill, 45 0 0

511 11 0

1854.—November 14.

Contributed to the patriotic fund, for the relief of the widows and children of soldiers serving in the British army who should be killed in action, during the war with Russia, 300 0 0

The following additional sums were contributed by the incorporations:—

The Hammermen, £150 0 0

The Tailors, 200 0 0

The Cordiners, 100 0 0

The Maltmen, 500 0 0

The Weavers, 100 0 0

The Bakers, 100 0 0

The Skinners, 200 0 0

The Wrights, 100 0 0

The Coopers, 150 0 0

The Fleshers, 50 0 0

The Masons, 50 0 0

The Gardeners, 20 0 0

Carry forward, £1720 0 0 £7112 11 0.

Carried forward,	£1720	0	0	£7112	11	0
The Barbers,	25	0	0			
The Dyers,	0	0	0			
				1745	0	0

The sums subscribed by the Trades' House and incorporations amounted, collectively, to £2045, being a larger sum than was subscribed by any individual or corporation in Great Britain, excepting the Crystal Palace Company, which subscribed £2500. The following were the other leading subscriptions:—The Queen, £1000; the India Company, £1000; the Bank of England, £2000; the Corporation of London £2000; Lloyds, £2000.

1856.—May 13.

Agreed to contribute towards the expense of fitting up one of the large windows of the Cathedral of Glasgow with painted glass,.....

500 0 0

This window was not put in, because the committee on the Cathedral windows refused to allow the House to employ British artists.

1857-8.—Relief of unemployed,.....	100	0	0
1859-60.—To form Buchanan Industrial Institution,	300	0	0
1862-3.—Prince Consort Memorial,	50	0	0
1866-71.—University of Glasgow,	750	0	0
1873-4.—Bengal Famine Fund,.....	200	0	0
1875-6.—Western Infirmary,	1000	0	0
1876-7.—Indian Famine Fund,	250	0	0
1876-7.—University of Glasgow (new buildings),...	1000	0	0

£13,007 11 0

This total of £13,007 is over and above numerous smaller sums for various purposes, varying from £2 2s to £15 15s, which the Trades' House contributes yearly to good and pious purposes in connection with our charitable and other institutions. For instance, during 1877, the following payments were made:—Maternity Hospital, £2 2s; Lock Hospital, £2 2s; Royal Infirmary, £15 15s; Western Infirmary, £15 15s; Convalescent Home, £5 5s; Blind Asylum, £5 5s, &c.—ED.

CHAPTER XX.

BEQUESTS AND BURSARIES.*

BEQUESTS.

THE following bequests were made to the Trades' House, and were commemorated on the donors' boards in the almshouse :—

Name of the Testator.	His Trade.	Died in	Age.	Sterling Money.
Thomas Justice, . . .	Maltman, . . .	1697	62	£28 2 6
Robert Govan, . . .		1698	39	41 15 4
John Gilchrist,* . . .	Tailor, . . .	1700	66	151 13 4
Adam Williamson,† . . .	Hatter, . . .	1721	67	106 5 0
Andrew M'Kean, . . .	Tailor, London, . . .	1725	60	50 0 0
John Aird, . . .	Mercht. Provost of Glasgow, . . .	1730	76	11 5 5
James Pettigrew,‡ . . .	Draper, Dublin, . . .			200 0 0
John Armour, . . .	Tailor, late Dea- con-Convener, . . .	1734	72	60 0 0
Margaret Murdoch, widow of John Glen, . . .	Goldsmith, . . .	1766	44	10 0 0
William Pettigrew,§ . . .	Wright, . . .	1772	76	200 0 0
Henry Horsburgh, . . .	Merchant, . . .	1781	39	5 0 0
John Mitchell, . . .	Maltman, . . .	1794	58	11 5 0

The following bequests were made to the incorporations, and were likewise commemorated on the donors' boards in the almshouse :—

Name of Testator.	His Trade.	Died in	Age.	Sterling.	Bequest to the
James Crawford, . . .	Skinner, . . .	1707	37	£56 15 4	Skiners.
Thomas Pollock, . . .	Tailor, . . .	1715	68	28 6 8	Tailors.
Thomas Peter, . . .	Dean of Guild . . .	1721	81	28 6 8	Cordiners.
John M'Kay, . . .	Tailor, . . .	1726	67	11 6 8	Tailors.
William Bryson, . . .	Weaver, . . .	1739	70	34 0 0	Weavers.
Robert Dreghorn, . . .	Wright, . . .	1742	63	8 6 8	Wrights.
William Hadden, . . .	Weaver, . . .	1744	84	8 6 8	Weavers.
Mary Lyon, widow of John Graham, . . .	Tailor, . . .	1745	81	8 6 8	Tailors.
Thomas Lennox, . . .	Tailor, . . .	1746	72	5 13 4	Tailors.

* See Crawford's Sketch, pp. 253-258.

* See p. 160.

† See p. 164.

‡ See p. 163.

§ *Ibid.*

Name of Testator.	His Trade.	Died in	Age.	Sterling.	Bequest to the
John M'Indoe, . .	Weaver, .	1750	52	£50 0 0	Weavers.
John Gibson, . .	Weaver, .	1754	63	8 6 8	Weavers.
Jean Miller, widow of					
James Young, . .	Merchant, .	1755	78	5 13 4	Tailors.
Walter Buchanan, .	Maltman, .	1758	75	5 13 4	Maltmen.
William Buchanan, .	Weaver, .	1759	67	10 0 0	Weavers.
James Dunlop, . .	Hammerman,	1761	54	10 0 0	Hammermen
Andrew Miller, . .	Weaver, .	1763	68	10 0 0	Weavers.
Allan Dreghorn, . .	Wright, .	1764	58	10 0 0	Wrights.
William Aitken, . .	Weaver, .	1766	80	8 6 8	Weavers.
John Logan, . . .	Gardener, .	1769	75	8 6 8	Gardeners.
Janet M'Pherson, widow					
of Thomas Glen, . .	Weaver, .	1769	59	5 13 4	Weavers.
Andrew Thomson, .	Maltman, .	1770	82	8 6 8	Maltmen.
William Stewart, .	Gardener, .	1771	85	5 13 4	Gardeners.
James Harrywood, .	Tailor, .	1773	38	9 0 0	Tailors.
John Sym,	Tailor, .	1774	63	50 0 0	Weavers.
James Wotherford, .	Hammerman,	1774	71	10 0 0	Hammermen
John Lennox, . . .	Tailor, .	1774	64	25 0 0	Tailors.
The Glas. Linen Society,		1776		14 4 0	Weavers.
John Freeland, . .	Merchant, .	1779	59	8 6 8	Weavers.
David Jones, . . .	Merchant, .	1779	38	20 0 0	Tailors.
Alexander Sinclair, .	Linen Printer	1781	36	90 0 0	Skinners.
John Telfer, . . .	Mason, .	1783	44	5 0 0	Masons.
Isobel Lang, spouse of					
Thos. Kinniburgh, .	Tailor, .	1783	54	5 13 4	Tailors.
Thomas Adam, . . .	Weaver, .	1784	70	50 0 0	Weavers.
Francis Reid, . . .	Weaver, .	1787	58	100 0 0	Weavers.
Robert Smith, . . .	Hammerman,	1799	79	8 6 8	Hammermen

Many of the donors' boards, some time placed on the walls of the large room above the great hall, became decayed, and were with difficulty held together ; but their removal was a mistake, and did not proceed from any act of the House or its committee. An ancient corporation has no cause to be ashamed of bad carpentry, or antique lettering or spelling on its walls, when these commemorate the gifts of its early benefactors, and recall the mind to a period now three centuries past. There is rather cause of regret that nothing in the halls of this ancient corporation produces this effect, and that the abandonment and sale of the almshouse, and the erection and decoration of the present halls in the modern style, exclude all idea of their being the locality of the oldest corporate bodies in Glasgow.

Would it not be prudent, as well as a tardy act of justice, to have those rolls of the early benefactors of the House and incor-

porations painted upon the panels of the low hall, enriched by the names of the more munificent benefactors of modern times?

BURSARIES.

Howison's Bursary.

John Howison, minister of Cambuslang, by deed of mortification dated 25th November, 1613, "for the affection he had for the college and students of the same, and for the help and supply of the entertainment of a bursar, to be presented to the said college in all time coming, by the deacons and visitor of the crafts of Glasgow, the said bursar always being one of the sons of a craftsman of the said burgh," granted and mortified the profit of one thousand merks, to be laid out upon sufficient lands within the said burgh; and so oft as the said annual rent is redeemed, by payment of the principal sum, the same to be of new employed and laid out upon lands again, by the principal of the said college and the deacon, convener for the time, perpetually thereafter. And he ordained that the deacons and visitor of the said crafts, and their successors, be presenters of the said bursar to the university of the said college; that the said bursar be a qualified scholar, of honest name and good repute, and apt and able to discharge his duty in learning, being of the crafts' rank; and failing thereof, any other that pleases the said deacons to place in the said revenue, to the time he passes his course within the said college—the said bursar to have his entertainment within the said college upon the good deed and profit of the sum above written.*

The Trades' House received, as is understood, although there is no evidence of the fact, the proceeds of the one thousand merks so bequeathed, and until 1817, paid £5 a-year as its interest to the bursar, whom they regularly appointed.

In 1817, the House resolved and authorised the collector to pay £3 a-year to the bursar, in addition to the £5 of interest.†

On 6th January, 1820, the then deacon-convener received an

* Deeds Instituting Bursaries, p. 11.

† 4th February, 1817.

anonymous letter, which stated that the writer of it had enjoyed this bursary, and drawn to the amount of £20 under it, which his improved circumstances enabled him to repay, and this sum was enclosed. The late Mr John Young, Professor of Greek in the University of Glasgow, was the writer of this letter. He was the son of a freeman cooper in Glasgow, and in early life enjoyed this bursary for four years, whereby he was enabled to attend college. He became an eminent classical scholar.

The House added this £20 to the principal sum, and have since 1820 paid £9 a-year to the bursar, whom they have regularly presented for four sessions, in terms of the bequest.

The foundation contemplates that the bursar should be maintained at bed and board by the college, within the buildings, for the interest of the sum mortified. No bursar is, however, so maintained, and the sum is handed to the bursar.

The reverend founder of this bursary was a zealous supporter of the principles of the Reformation, and manfully resisted the introduction of Episcopacy into Scotland. He was moderator of the Presbytery of Glasgow in 1582, when that learned court was assembled to issue a decret against Mr R. Montgomerie, who, contrary to his agreement with the General Assembly, was pressing on his admission to the office of Archbishop of Glasgow. The Provost of Glasgow, accompanied by the Bailies and some of the citizens, entered the meeting, discharged the moderator from proceeding; put violent hands on him, smote him on the face, rent his beard, struck out one of his teeth, and cast him into prison.*

In 1584 Mr Howison preached at Edinburgh, denounced Prelacy and the headship of the King, and called on his hearers to acknowledge "no prince and no magistrate in teaching the Word," and was again cast into prison.

In 1585 he preached at Linlithgow, while the Parliament met there, "made a good exhortation, telling the truth, and meet for the purpose; but there was no help for it." He was again cast into prison.

In 1596 he was appointed commissioner for the church in the west of Scotland, to reside in Edinburgh with the three commission-

* Calderwood's True History, 1678, p. 126.

ers from the other quarters of the kingdom, "to consult what is most expedient in every case;" and for being a party, in 1597, to the declinature of the jurisdiction of the King and Council in matters spiritual, Mr Howison was a fourth time cast into prison.

It is rather singular, however, that his deed of mortification in 1613 is addressed to "all and sundrie quhome it effeiris, and in special to the Richt Reverend Fader Johnne Archbishop of Glasgow, and the principal and regents of the college thairrof, and universitie of ye samin."

There is a portrait of him in the Trades' Hall, taken in the year 1609, when he was in his seventy-ninth year.*

Gilchrist's Bursary.

On 25th March, 1700, the Trades' House acknowledged having received from John Armour, as trustee for the deceased John Gilchrist, late tailor, and late deacon-convener, two thousand five hundred merks, bequeathed, mortified, and doted to the House, for the maintenance of a student of philosophy, yearly, in the University of Glasgow—he being always a freeman tradesman's son, within the town of Glasgow; and the House became bound by bond "to pay yearly to a bursar in the said college, studying philosophy therein, whom the said House shall present in all time coming, the sume of sixty pounds Scots money (equal to £5 sterling), for his maintenance—those of the names of Gilchrist, Bryce, and Boyd, being always first preferred, they being tradesmen freemen's sons within the said burgh, and qualified for the said study, and needful."

Mr Gilchrist was a tailor in Glasgow—was deacon of that incorporation in 1670; and when the magistrates and councillors of Glasgow were elected in 1689 by poll of the burgesses, under the influence of the Revolution, Mr Gilchrist was appointed deacon convener of the trades of Glasgow. He mortified sums for the merchant rank, and for the poor of the kirk session.

BYE-LAWS AS TO BURSARIES.

1. The collector shall not pay any money to a bursar until the

* Deeds Instituting Bursaries, p. 18.

latter shall have produced a regular certificate, signed by one of the professors of the college, that he has given punctual attendance.*

2. All vacancies under Howison's bursary and Gilchrist's bursary, shall be advertised and filled up in the months of August or September, so that the persons preferred may avoid losing some weeks of the early part of the session.†

Might not this wealthy corporation found two additional bursaries, and make the payment £10 for each? There would thus be one to dispose of annually, and it might be so managed as to become a prize for competition in good behaviour and making progress at the Trades' School among the boys who are about to leave that establishment, after five years' attendance—all of them being within the prescribed qualification.‡ [This suggestion has since been attended to.—Ed.]

CHAPTER XXI.

MORTIFICATIONS.§

Govan's Mortification.

JAMES GOVAN, merchant in Glasgow, brother of Robert Govan, late writer there, by his deed of mortification dated 28th July, 1709, set aside "one thousand guineas of gold," which he had "inclosed in a bag sealed with black wax," to be delivered to the dean of guild, collector, and members of the Merchant House of Glasgow, immediately after his death, to remain in their hands in all time coming, they to be bound for the annual rent thereof, to be applied yearly towards the maintenance of twenty poor men,

* 5th December, 1782. † 7th October, 1833. ‡ 16th November, 1837.

§ See Crawford's Sketch of the Trades' House, pp. 258–271.

burgesses, inhabitants of the said city of Glasgow, not under forty years of age, whose parents were born in the said city, eleven whereof to be of the merchant rank, and nine of the trades' rank, they being always of honest reputation, and having no maintenance provided to them, either off the said Merchant House or Trades' House, or otherwise supplied by any hospital in the city.

By codicil dated 7th July, 1710, Mr Govan, upon the consideration that "the annual rent would be but a small maintenance for twenty poor men," restricted the number to twelve—seven to be of the merchant and five of the trades' rank; and he appointed that the one thousand guineas in the bag should be divided between the two Houses, in proportion of seven to the Merchant House and five to the Trades' House.

By the original mortification, the right to present the poor men was vested in (1) John Govan, the testator's brother; (2) James Peddie, merchant, and James Hamilton, younger, of Aitkenhead, his the said John Govan's sons-in-law, and the survivor of them; (3) the eldest sons of the said James Peddie and James Hamilton; (4) their eldest sons succeeding them; (5) John Govan, minister in Campsie; (6) his eldest son; (7) failing all these persons, the nearest heir male of line of John Govan, the testator's brother; (8) failing his heirs male of line, in the magistrates and town council of Glasgow for the time.

Thomson's Mortification.

James Thomson, tanner in Glasgow, by his deed of mortification dated 24th April, 1717, "bound his heirs and successors to pay to the deacon convener, and the other members of the convener's hall, or Trades' House of the city of Glasgow, twelve thousand merks Scots money, at the first term after his death, to be held in all time thereafter as mortified and dedicated to the trades' hospital, for the maintenance of six poor old men of the trades' rank, among whom the interest shall be equally divided, quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly, until they commit some fault." A list of two persons, to be presented by the nearest heir of the mortifier, or the heir male of the body of his sister, from which the convener's house shall choose one to enjoy the benefit. This right of presentation in the heir male to continue for forty years only, and there-

after to vest in the deacon convener and the deacons of the crafts. The names of Thomson or Peddie are declared to be preferable to any poor person of any other name. The mortifier died 7th April, 1717, and his deed of mortification is recorded in the burgh court books of Glasgow, 7th May, 1717, and in the records of the House, 21st June, 1718, on which day the House accepted the mortification, and acknowledged having received payment of the money at the preceding term of Whitsunday.

James Pettigrew's Mortification.

James Pettigrew, sometime of Glasgow, thereafter of Dublin, linendraper, on 20th May, 1731, bequeathed £124 sterling, and appointed the interest to be applied "for the maintenance of one poor decayed burgess and freeman of the said city of Glasgow, of the trades' rank, who shall be of the age of fifty years or upwards, and of good repute." The right to present was retained for himself during his life, and vested thereafter in his brother William; whom failing, his brother Robert; and thereafter, in the Trades' House. The donor stipulated that any of his own kindred, and next to them, any of the name of Pettigrew applying, being qualified, should be preferred. On 23rd December, 1732, the donor added £76 to the sum mortified, making it £200 sterling.

William Pettigrew's Mortification.

William Pettigrew, wright in Glasgow, brother of the foresaid James Pettigrew, on 28th January, 1769, mortified £200 sterling, that the interest thereof might be applied for the support and maintenance of a poor decayed burgess of the trades' rank, of fifty years of age or upwards. The right to present was vested in Gavin Pettigrew, wright in Glasgow; after his death, in Thomas Pettigrew, weaver in Glasgow, eldest son of Thomas Pettigrew, weaver, the nephew of the donor; after his death, in William Pettigrew, youngest son of the said Thomas Pettigrew, the nephew of the donor, during his life; and after his death "the said Trades' House shall have the power of nomination, the person being still qualified as above." "Providing that persons of my own kindred, who shall reside in the city of Glasgow for the time being, whether burgesses

or guild brothers thereof or not, and whether of the merchant or trades' rank, shall in all time coming be preferred to all others; and next unto them, any person of the surname of Pettigrew, being otherwise qualified as aforesaid, shall be preferred next to my said own kindred." The deed is recorded in the commissary court books of Glasgow, 29th September, 1772, and in the books of the Trades' House, 10th November, 1773.

Williamson's Mortification.

Adam Williamson, hat manufacturer in Glasgow, on 12th June, 1719, handed to the Trades' House two thousand merks; and the House became bound to pay the interest thereof to himself during his life; thereafter to Margaret Veitch, his daughter-in-law; and thereafter, for this purpose, that once in every two years a boy shall be put an apprentice to some trade within the town of Glasgow, and one hundred merks paid for his apprentice fee; and with this provision, that boys of the name of Williamson, and after that of the name of Stiven, shall be preferable to all others. This bond is not recorded in the books of the Trades' House, but is said to be recorded in the town court books of Glasgow, 11th November, 1721.

On 19th November, 1797, a committee of the House was appointed to examine this deed, and on 7th December following, the committee reported that it could not be found. The committee was appointed to make a further search. On 15th September, 1812, the House was again informed that the deed could not be found.

Johnston's Mortification.

James Johnston, merchant in Glasgow, on 5th February, 1781, bequeathed £1000 sterling, that the interest thereof might be paid annually, in equal portions, to five poor journeymen stocking-makers. The testator died in that year; and Messrs Dugald Bannatyne and John Thomson, his trustees, vested that sum in heritable security, and during their joint lives and the life of Mr Bannatyne the survivor, appointed stocking-makers to the benefit, and distributed the interest equally among them. The trustees

and executors were appointed to vest this sum in some permanent public institution, for carrying the object the testator had in view into execution; and on the 21st November, 1815, Mr Dugald Bannatyne, the surviving trustee, proposed to vest the money in the Trades' House, in trust for the purposes of the bequest, under right in him to present to its benefit during his life. The House accepted the trust; and on 11th December, 1816, the heritable bond for the £1000 was transferred to the House; and thereafter Mr Bannatyne presented fit persons to the benefit, and uplifted and distributed the interest in terms of the bequest. At Mr Bannatyne's death in 1842, the House entered upon possession, and since that date have paid the interest equally among five poor stocking-makers, in terms of the bequest. The right of nominating to the benefit vests in the society of master stocking-makers in Glasgow; failing them, in the Trades' House. When a vacancy occurs, the society of stocking-makers are bound, within one month of receiving notice of it from the clerk of the House, to present a list of five qualified persons as candidates for the vacancy, otherwise their right to nominate for that vacancy ceases, and the House may nominate without receiving a list; and when the list is presented, the House have the power to select one of the candidates upon it for the vacant pension—"the person chosen being always a journeyman stocking-maker." The deed is recorded in the books of the House, 21st November, 1815.

This £1000 was secured upon bond over property in Glasgow at the time of Mr Bannatyne's death in 1842,* and the House has since that date received the £1000, and paid the interest among the persons selected from the lists presented by the society of stocking-makers.

Gilmour's Mortification.

On 4th September, 1837, an extract from the will of Mr Arthur Gilmour, deceased, lately residing in St Andrew's square, Glasgow, was read to the House, from which it appeared that he "directed his trustees to pay to the Trades' House £100 sterling, free of legacy duty, for the purpose of the ordinary interest thereof being

* 23rd May, 1842.

applied by Dugald Bannatyne, postmaster in Glasgow, during his life, and after his death, by the persons named in a deed of appointment executed by the said Dugald Bannatyne and the deceased John Thomson, dated 11th December, 1816, to the relief of journeymen stocking-makers in the same way, and under the same conditions as the interest of £1000, bequeathed by the deceased James Johnston, in his settlement dated 5th February, 1781, now is, or hereafter shall be applied. The House accepted the bequest in trust, and received the money.*

Mr Ewing's Bequest.

Mr James Ewing, merchant in Glasgow, by his disposition and settlement, dated 9th September, 1844, and registered in the books of Council and Session 9th December, 1853, made the following bequests :—

1. To the dean of guild and directors of the Merchants' House of Glasgow, for behoof of that incorporation, £1000.

2. To the dean of guild and directors of the said Merchants' House, the sum of £10,000, to be laid out and invested by them, for the purpose of applying the interest or annual proceeds thereof, after deducting all necessary expenses, in pensions or allowances to decayed Glasgow merchants.

3. To the dean of guild and directors of the said Merchants' House, the sum of £10,000, to be laid out and invested by them, for the purpose of applying the interest or annual proceeds thereof, after deducting all necessary expenses, in educating, training, and settling in business, the sons of decayed Glasgow merchants, to be allocated in such sums and allowances as they may from time to time see just and most expedient.

4. To the said dean of guild and directors of the said Merchants' House in Glasgow, the further sum of £10,000, to be laid out and invested by them, for the purpose of applying the interest or annual proceeds thereof, after deducting all necessary expenses, in pensions or allowances to widows and daughters of decayed Glasgow merchants.

5. To the Trades' House of Glasgow, the sum of £500.

* 4th September, 1837.

The testator provided that, in the event of any deficiency of funds, after paying the provisions in favour of his wife and relations, and carrying into effect the other purposes of the trust, each of the legacies and annuities should suffer a proportional abatement—the legacies and annuities to his relations being always preferable, to the payment of legacies or annuities to strangers or charities.

The testator was a younger son of Mr Walter Ewing, some time accountant in Glasgow, who assumed the surname Maclae, under the deed of entail of the estate of Cathkin, in the parish of Carmunnock, which was purchased and entailed by his mother's brother of that name. Mr James Ewing was a West India merchant in Glasgow, and during a long and active life was much respected, and occupied an important position in society, having creditably filled the offices of dean of guild and lord provost of the city, before the date of the Municipal Reform Act; and having been elected, along with Mr Oswald, a representative of the city in Parliament at the first election after the Parliamentary Reform Act became law, and gave two members to Glasgow. He amassed great wealth, purchased the estate of Levenside, in Dumbartonshire, which he greatly improved; and at the close of his useful life marked his regard for the Merchant House, with which he had been long actively connected and well acquainted, by the most munificent bequest ever made to charitable purposes in Glasgow, and his appreciation of the Trades' House, with which his long connection with the sister corporation made him familiar, by the handsome bequest of £500.

He died at the age of seventy-eight, on 29th November, 1853.

One-eighth part of those bequests is paid; the funds hitherto realised having been applied in paying the preferable legacies to relations. The latter, however, are now paid, and the funds which shall hereafter be realised, will become available for payment of the balance of the charitable bequests.

Mr Buchanan's Mortification.

James Buchanan, some time merchant in Jamaica, died in Edinburgh on 21st December, 1857, survived by Mrs Jane Jack, his widow, without children. By his settlement dated 17th February,

1852, he appointed Mrs Buchanan his trustee and executrix, with power to assume additional trustees and executors, and declared the purposes of the trust to be—(1) For payment of his debts. (2) For payment to Mrs Buchanan of a “clear yearly annuity of two thousand pounds sterling,” with the liferent of his household furniture. (3) For payment of legacies. (4) For investing and securing in name of the trustees, any sum or sums to be specified in any writing under his hand, for the purposes therein specified. And lastly, for payment of the residue of the trust estate to such person as might be selected and named by the testator.

By codicil dated 17th May, 1857, the testator named certain additional trustees, bequeathed certain legacies and annuities to relatives and friends, stating as a reason for restricting those bequests to moderate sums, that the gift of “large sums to relations is ostentatious, and attended with mischievous results;” and thereafter he made the following munificent bequests:—

1. To the Merchants’ House of Glasgow, £10,000, to be invested by his trustees in Bank of England stock, twelve months after the death of Mrs Buchanan, in name of the Merchants’ House, in trust for educational purposes, on behalf of the sons of decayed members—the dividends to be exclusively expended towards the education of the sons of decayed members, and granting bursaries to such of them as give evidence of future eminence, in such manner as the directors may deem best.

2. To invest £10,000, twelve months after Mrs Buchanan’s death, in name of the Trades’ House of Glasgow, in trust for educational purposes, on behalf of the sons of decayed members of that House—the dividends to be exclusively expended towards the education of the sons of decayed members, and also for promoting the studies of such of them as give decided promise of mechanical genius, particularly in the department of engineering, in such manner as the directors of the House may deem best.

3. To the Royal Infirmary of Glasgow, £10,000, payable twelve months after Mrs Buchanan’s death.

4. To the city of Glasgow, £3000 annually, for ten years, at the term of Whitsunday or Martinmas that shall occur after twelve months from the death of the testator, for the purpose “of carrying into active operation an industrial institution in the city of

Glasgow, for the maintenance and instruction of destitute children on the following conditions :—

1. " That the city of Glasgow shall provide, fit up, and keep in repair, at the expense of the city, the necessary buildings for carrying on the institution in all its branches.

2. " That the said three thousand pounds shall be exclusively appropriated and expended in the maintenance, education, and industrial instruction of destitute boys; but should this experimental institution be found not to work successfully, on the lapse of ten years, and it should be considered advisable by the directors to abandon it, and carry it on no longer, in that case the whole expense which shall have been incurred by the city, from its formation, shall be reimbursed from the trust estate.

3. " That as the sole object of the donor is to extend the hand of charity to the helpless, of every sect and denomination, the religious instruction taught in the institution shall be altogether unsectarian in its character, without any reference whatever to distinctive creeds.

4. " That the institution be conducted on the social principle, altogether distinct and apart from the hospital system; the pupils to be allowed to reside with their friends, if they have any, who may be desirous of taking charge of them, provided they are approved of by the directors, and that those who have no one to care for them, be provided within the house, or otherwise, at the expense of the institution.

5. " That no cripple or deformed boy be admitted as a pupil into the school, they being better fitted for admission into an hospital than into an institution of this kind.

6. " That the pupils attending the institution shall be provided daily with a substantial breakfast, dinner, and supper in the house, with instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic; but that no high branch of education be publicly taught thereat. Besides those branches of education, the pupils shall be instructed in the rudiments of navigation, in gymnastics, tailoring, shoemaking, and carpentry, to fit them for the navy and army, the merchant marine service, and as emigrants to the colonies; and that the whole course of education and instruction be carried on within the house.

7. " Lastly, That the institution shall be under the management

of twelve directors—three of whom to be members of the city corporation, to be annually elected by the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council; three members of the Merchants' House, by the Merchants' House; three members of the Trades' House, by the Trades' House; and that the Lord Provost, Dean of Guild, and Deacon-Convener, be directors *ex officio*.

“And further, That should the said institution prove eminently successful, and give decided promise of usefulness, to the satisfaction of the trustees and executors in Great Britain, they, the said trustees and executors, are empowered and directed to continue the annual payment of three thousand pounds, so that the said institution shall be continued in full operation after the foresaid term of ten years has elapsed, during the life of the testator's wife: And on her death, the testator authorised and directed his trustees and executors to invest the residue or balance of his estate, so soon as the same shall have been realised, in the stock of the Bank of England, in the name of the city of Glasgow, in trust for behoof of the said institution, the dividends and bonus accruing therefrom to be exclusively appropriated and expended, in all time coming, in the maintenance, education, and mechanical instruction of destitute boys, who may be admitted from time to time as pupils into the said institution.”

Should this grant of £3000 a-year to the city of Glasgow not be accepted on the terms and conditions specified, the testator declared that the bequest to that city should stand as revoked and cancelled, and he appointed his trustees and executors to offer the said sum annually during Mrs Buchanan's life, and the residue of his estate after her decease, for the purpose of establishing and carrying into active operation an industrial institution in the town of Liverpool; thereafter to the town of Manchester; and thereafter to the state of New York, United States of America.

Mr Buchanan, the testator, was a native of Glasgow, the son of ——— Buchanan, smith and farrier there. His father had purchased a small piece of ground and some old houses lying on the east side of Stockwell street, nearly opposite Jackson street, and there carried on his trade.

Near the close of the eighteenth century, the late Mr Moses Stiven and Mr James Buchanan, two of the principal partners of

Dennistoun, Buchanan, & Company, a leading West India house in Glasgow, sometimes called at the smithy about their carriage horses, and there occasionally saw the farrier's son, then a young lad running about unemployed. Mr Stiven took the boy into his warehouse. The father afterwards took an opportunity of telling Mr James Buchanan, the other partner, that the lad had a great desire to go to the West Indies; and the result was, that Mr Buchanan agreed to send him to Grenada, where the business of Dennistoun, Buchanan, & Company was conducted by Mr George Wilson, one of the partners of the house. Young Buchanan was recommended to Mr Wilson by two letters in the following terms :

“Glasgow, 28th November, 1800.

“Dear Sir,—By the ‘*Louisa*’ a young man goes to you, James Buchanan, as an assistant. He has been about the warehouse for some time, and is clever; but it is a doubt whether he is to turn well or ill out. Mr Stiven is of opinion that this namesake of mine will cut no ordinary figure in the world. He thinks he will either be the cleverest fellow, or the greatest blackguard in the West Indies; but take notice, he is neither the one nor the other at present; and it will depend on you, Mr Stiven says, or on the person who is over him, how he may turn out. The meaning of all this is, we think him a wild, spoiled boy, and that he will require to be looked after. I request you to do this, for he may do you honour, and he is the son of an honest, worthy man.—I am, with esteem, dear sir, yours very sincerely,

“JAMES BUCHANAN.”

“Mr George Wilson, Grenada,

“Per Jamie Buchanan.

“Glasgow, 2nd December, 1800.

“Dear Sir,—Jamie Buchanan, who is now gone to your assistance, is the son of a worthy man, a blacksmith and farrier in this place. He has been in the warehouse with me about a year, and is a fine boy. I hope he will turn out a clever fellow. But, unfortunately for him, at a very early period he lost his mother, and has been long under a stepmother. This, you know, is a great loss

to children. However, I hope you'll find him worthy of your utmost care and attention, which will give great pleasure to, dear sir,
yours sincerely,
"MOSES STIVEN."

The young man served under Mr Wilson until 1807, when the latter returned to Glasgow, and there permanently remained. During that period he was well trained by that excellent man, and gained his confidence. He was afterwards removed to Kingston, Jamaica, where he became the managing partner of Dennistoun, Buchanan, & Company's business in that island. He afterwards removed to their establishment at Rio Janeiro, where he conducted their business; and as the period of the company's contract approached a close, he returned to Glasgow, and along with Mr Wilson and Mr Buchanan of Auchintorlie, retired from the business in 1816—the senior partner, Mr James Buchanan, remaining and paying them out the large sums then at their credit.

The testator married about this time the daughter of Mr William Jack, long partner of the late Mr James Cleland, as upholsterers and cabinetmakers, and he occupied during the first year of his married life, the dwelling-house of Kelvinbank, now the property of the Trades' House. He quitted Glasgow, and took up his residence in Edinburgh about 1818, where he resided many years in Forth street, and latterly purchased a house in Moray place. He amused himself making occasional speculations in produce and managing the investment of his fortune, which he kept chiefly in shares—sometimes in those of the United States of America and of Brazil, and sometimes in railway stock. Upon one occasion he lost largely on American stocks, and on telling a friend his losses, who condoled with him, he jocularly said, "That is my heirs' look out." He subsequently gained largely in speculations in grain and Brazil stocks.

He was much respected by Mr Wilson and all his partners, and died in Edinburgh on 21st December, 1857, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

He remained owner, at his death, of his father's property in Stockwell street, upon which he had erected a handsome tenement, but his personal property was chiefly invested in American funds.

The bequest of £3000 a-year to the lord provost, dean of guild,

deacon convener, and three trustees to be appointed by the town council, the Merchant House and Trades' House respectively, comes into operation upon the lapse of twelve months from the date of the testator's death. The corporation of the city will no doubt take care that this munificent bequest for educational purposes in Glasgow, shall not be lost to the city by the omission "to provide, fit up, and keep in repair, the necessary buildings for carrying on the institution in all its branches."* This is the peremptory condition upon which it shall become available for Glasgow, and the town of Liverpool would no doubt take advantage of any accruing forfeiture.

The bequests, however, of £10,000 to the Merchant House, Trades' House, and Royal Infirmary, do not become payable until twelve months after the death of Mrs Buchanan. The first is appointed to be invested in Bank of England stock. The second is appointed to be invested. The third is appointed to be then paid.

CHAPTER XXII.

NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES IN TRADES' HOUSE.

HAVING alluded in a previous chapter to the arbitrary way in which the several Incorporations are numerically arranged on the roll of the Trades' House, before bringing these notes to a close I again recur to the subject, to point out another anomaly which took place at the construction of the House, viz.—that the first four trades on the roll should have each been permitted to send

* The £3000 per annum was secured by Glasgow, and ground and buildings were acquired and erected fronting the Green, between William and James streets.

six representatives to the House, while the fifth trade (the Weavers) was allowed to send in only *four*, and the remainder of the trades (excepting the Dyers) only *three*. The result is, that the first four trades have twenty-four representatives, while the remaining ten have (ordinarily) only thirty.

This is certainly not as it ought to be. It seems very absurd that such a law should have been passed even in these old times, and it looks very much worse now in the light of the present day—in fact, it seems to have been enacted in violation of the plainest principles of equity. That this law should have been so long submitted to is no proof of its fairness, and no argument for its continuance.

The order of arrangement of the trades on the roll is a matter that cannot well be altered now, but the representation of the trades in the House is quite a different thing; and these remarks are made, in the hope that there may be a readjustment yet.

It is surprising that there has been no recent proposal to alter the present arrangement in favour of the trades which send in so few. But it is “never too late to mend;” and a movement for a fairer representation would undoubtedly meet with the sympathy of the Incorporations to be benefitted. As it is, none of the trades who send in only three members can have any of them in the House for a period exceeding three years, or if any of them are continued for a longer period, others are being kept out who ought to be in, in regular course.

If an alteration was taking place in the number of representatives, the Weavers might be allowed to send in an additional one, making their number five, and all the other trades coming after them should each be allowed to send in two additional members. It cannot be supposed, that the trades who at present send in six members, could with a very good grace oppose this very reasonable increase to the representation of the other trades. And if such an arrangement was agreed upon, the privilege that the smaller trades have of sending in an additional member in the event of any of their representatives being elected to the office of deacon convener or collector, might be withdrawn.—ED.

CHAPTER XXIII.

BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS OF THE INCORPORATION OF MASONS
OF GLASGOW.*1.—Name, Style, and Designation of Incorporation.*

THE said incorporation shall be known as heretofore under the name, style, and designation of the "Incorporation of Masons of Glasgow," and shall be governed in time coming, as hereinafter provided for.

2.—Management of the Incorporation and Office-Bearers.

The business of the incorporation shall be managed by office-bearers, or master court of the said incorporation, who shall consist of a deacon, collector, and thirteen masters, besides the late deacon and late collector, who shall continue members of the master court *ex officio* for the ensuing year, and shall also be key-keepers. Any five of the master court shall be a quorum.

3.—Making up of Qualified Roll of Members.

The qualified roll of the incorporation shall be made up at the Lammas court meeting, and shall be finally closed before proceeding to the election of office-bearers on the day fixed for that purpose. And no member who has not been a year and day a member, or whose name is not in that roll from being in arrears in payment of his annual contribution, or who may be receiving aid from the funds of the incorporation, or from the funds of the Trades' House, or any other of the fourteen incorporations, shall be capable of voting or being voted on in the election of office-bearers.

4.—Annual mode of Election of Office-Bearers.

The annual election of office-bearers shall take place on the day fixed for the general election of the deacons of the fourteen incorporated trades of Glasgow, with the exception of the clerk and officer, as after provided for. The deacon shall be elected from a

leet composed of such of the members of the trade as may be proposed, but who must have previously filled the office of collector, and been honourably discharged of the office by the trade. The collector shall be chosen from among the members of the trade; eleven of the masters shall be chosen by direct vote of the qualified members of the trade, without the intervention of leets, and the votes of the members shall be taken either *viva voce* or by written or printed lists delivered by them personally to the clerk, which shall be scrutinised, and the elections declared in presence of the meeting. The other two masters shall be nominated by the deacon immediately after the election of the others. The trade shall also have power from time to time to appoint honorary life members of the master court, with all the powers of ordinary members; but the persons so elected must have previously held office in the master court, and shall not exceed three in office at any one time.

5.—Election of Representatives in Trades' House, &c.

At the same meeting there shall be elected from the trade generally, a member to represent the incorporation in the Trades' House, along with the deacon and late deacon; a member of the building committee of the Trades' House; a delegate for the lands of Gorbals belonging to the Trades' House and incorporations; and a representative to the education committee of the Trades' House; and in reporting the election of the representative to the Trades' House, it shall be certified in the minute of election that the person elected is either a trades' burgess of Glasgow, or has paid the entry money of two guineas to the Trades' House.

6.—Collector may be called on to find security.

The collector shall find security for the faithful discharge of his duties to the satisfaction of, and to the amount to be fixed by the master court. No disbursements shall be made by the collector except to pensioners on the roll, without the authority and sanction of the master court.

7.—The Election of Clerk and Officer, and their respective duties.

Besides the deacon, collector, and masters, there shall be a clerk,

being a member of the faculty of procurators, and if thought advisable an officer to the trade. The clerk, and also the officer, if it should be resolved to appoint an officer, shall be chosen annually by the members at the Hallowday court meeting. It will be the duty of the clerk to issue circulars by post calling, and to attend all the meetings, and give professional advice; to take and keep regular minutes of the business transacted at meetings of the trade and master court, and prepare any bond which may be required from the collector. The duty of the officer, if appointed, will be to attend all meetings of the incorporation and master court, and to carry the incorporation box, books, and papers, to and from the places of meetings, and to keep the door of the places of meeting, and to open and shut it for the entrance and retirement of the members, and to perform any other duties required of him by the deacon.

8.—Salaries to Clerk and Officer.

The clerk and officer, besides the fees payable at the entry of members, shall each be allowed such a salary as may be fixed by the incorporation from time to time.

9.—Quarterly and other Meetings.

Besides the meeting for the election of the deacon, collector, and masters, there shall, as heretofore, be four quarterly meetings annually—one in the first week of November, to be called the Hallowday court; another in the first week of February, to be called the Candlemas court; a third in the first week of May, to be called the Whitsunday court; and the fourth in the first, second, or third week of August, as may be found most convenient, to be called the Lammas court. The deacon shall have it in his power to call any meetings he may think proper; and he shall be obliged to call other meetings of the incorporation, on being required to do so by any eight qualified members, on any business lawfully connected with the incorporation which shall be specified in the requisition, and that within six days after receiving such requisition, to be held within ten days thereafter. The members of the Incorporation within the parliamentary boundaries of the city, and of the master court, shall be warned to the several meetings of the trade,

whether called on requisition or not, and also the master court respectively, by circulars written or printed, or printed and written where blanks occur in the printing—posted by the Clerk at least twenty-four hours before each meeting, which shall be verified by him at the commencement of each meeting. In the absence of the Deacon, the Deacon last in office present shall take the chair; and failing a former Deacon being present, the chair shall be taken by the senior member of the master court present. The Chairman, both at meetings of the Incorporation and of the master court, shall have a deliberative vote, and also a casting vote in cases of equality.

10.—*Entry Money.*

Each individual applying for admission shall make payment of a sum of money as hereinafter provided for. If the entry is at the farhand, the entry money shall be twenty-one pounds sterling; if the applicant is the son or son-in-law of a member whose wife is alive, the entry money shall be five guineas, with the addition of the Clerk's and Officer's dues; with the further addition according to age in each class of entrants conform to the following table, but reserving all vested rights, as at the Deacons' Choosing of 1867, at which time the table was first sanctioned by the Trades' House, viz. :—

Near Hand.				Age.		Far Hand.		Near Hand.				Age.		Far Hand.			
5	5	0	...	30	...			...	15	8	11 $\frac{1}{2}$...	48	...	31	19	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
5	12	3	...	31	...			...	16	6	5	...	49	...	33	13	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
5	19	10 $\frac{1}{4}$...		32	...			...	17	4	9	...	50	...	35	9	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
6	7	10	...	33	...			...	18	3	11 $\frac{3}{4}$...	51	...				
6	13	2 $\frac{3}{4}$...		34	...			...	19	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$...	52	...				
7	5	0	...	35	...			...	20	5	4 $\frac{3}{4}$...	53	...				
7	14	3	...	36	...			...	21	7	8	...	54	...			
8	4	0	...	37	...			...	22	11	0 $\frac{1}{2}$...	55	...				
8	14	2	...	38	...			...	23	15	7	...	56	...			
9	4	10 $\frac{1}{2}$...		39	...			...	25	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$...	57	...				
9	16	1 $\frac{1}{2}$...		40	...	21	0 0	...	26	8	5	...	58	...			
10	7	11 $\frac{1}{2}$...		41	...	22	3 0	...	27	16	10	...	59	...			
11	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$...		42	...	23	7 2	...	29	6	8	...	60	...			
11	13	5	...	43	...	24	12 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	30	18	0	...	61	...			
12	7	1	...	44	...	25	19 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	32	10	10 $\frac{3}{4}$...	62	...				
13	1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$...		45	...	27	7 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	34	5	4 $\frac{1}{4}$...	63	...				
13	6	6	...	46	...	28	16 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	36	1	7 $\frac{1}{4}$...	64	...				
14	12	4	...	47	...	30	7 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	37	19	8	...	65	...			

It is specially provided in the case of near-hand entrants, that the entry money shall not exceed the rate applicable to the age of sixty-five, and that in the case of far-hand entrants above fifty years of age, the entry money shall in every case be the subject of special arrangement, but never to be less than the sum applicable to fifty years of age. It is also provided that it shall not be competent to enter the son or son-in-law of a member, unless the party on whose privilege the entry is proposed shall stand free of arrears on the roll of the incorporation at the time of the proposed entry (if in life), or at the time of his death (if he is dead), except on payment of such arrears by the applicant. Further, no person shall be admissable as a member who does not produce evidence of his being a trades' or merchant's burgess, or guild brother of the city of Glasgow; or that he had paid two guineas of entry money to the Trades' House. Each entrant shall be obliged to make a solemn declaration before the trade previous to his admission, that he shall obey all the rules, and be a true and faithful member of the incorporation.

11.—Payment of Quarter Accounts.

Each member shall make payment to the collector of the sum of two shillings annually, in full of quarter accounts, at the meeting held in August as the Lammas court. Members who may be in arrear failing to pay these arrears, or the annual contribution at that meeting, or at the meeting appointed for the election of the deacon and other office-bearers before the qualified roll is closed, shall not be entitled to vote at said election.

12.—Exemption from payment of Quarter Accounts may be purchased.

It shall be competent for any member to exempt himself from payment of the annual payments referred to in the preceding article, by making payment of fifteen years' purchase thereof, in addition to what may have been paid or due by him prior to purchasing such exemption.

13.—Management and Investment of Funds.

The funds of the incorporation shall be managed under the

direction and superintendence of the master court, of whom any five shall be a quorum; and shall be invested in the purchase of lands, houses, feu-duties, or ground annuals, or in Government annuities, or on first securities over land, or other heritable property—and shall not exceed two-third parts of the value of the security offered, in addition to the personal security of the borrowers; or upon the security of the dues of the river Clyde, under the acts constituting the river trust; or to the city corporation; or to the police and statute labour board of Glasgow; or any city or county trust of a public nature; or the Trades' House and similar public trusts; and it shall not be competent to lend any part of the funds on personal security, nor even on heritable security, to any member of the incorporation, without the sanction of a general meeting of the trade. The securities of any investment shall be taken in the name of the deacon and collector for the time being, and their successors in office, for behoof of the incorporation.

14.—Power to Borrow.

In the event of the incorporation purchasing any lands or other heritable property, and requiring funds to pay the price or part thereof, the incorporation shall be entitled to borrow such sum or sums of money on the security of such lands or other heritable property so purchased, or of the funds and property of the incorporation generally as may be authorised by a general meeting of the incorporation; and the deacon and collector for the time being (who according to use and wont grant all deeds and obligations by the incorporation) shall have power to grant bonds and dispositions in security, containing all usual and necessary clauses, and any other deed or deeds necessary to make the security or securities effectual to the lender or lenders. It is specially provided that the lender or lenders shall have no concern with the application of the sum or sums to be borrowed, but shall be sufficiently exonerated and discharged of the same by the receipt of the deacon and collector for the time being on behalf of the incorporation.

15.—Not lawful to divide Funds, or encroach on Capital.

It shall not be lawful for the incorporation to divide or distribute

the incorporation funds, or to encroach permanently upon the present capital.

16.—Application of Funds.

The funds of the incorporation shall be applied in giving pensions to the widows of deceased members, in giving aid to indigent or decayed members, and to children of deceased members who may be in needful circumstances, or for aids by donations or otherwise to public institutions and benevolent objects; and for the promotion of public measures for the advantage of the Trades' House and this incorporation, and the good of the community, as authorised by the master court or incorporation.

17.—Collector to keep Cash Book.

The collector shall keep a cash book, in which shall be regularly entered the sums received and paid by him on behalf of the incorporation. That book shall be supplied by, and shall be the property of the incorporation, and shall be open at all times to the inspection of every member of the master court, or qualified member of the incorporation having the authority of the deacon. The collector shall not retain more of the funds of the incorporation in his hands than shall from time to time be fixed by the master court of the incorporation; and all sums beyond that amount, not otherwise invested, shall be deposited in such chartered or joint stock bank in Glasgow as the master court shall fix, in the name of the deacon and collector, and their successors, for behoof of the incorporation.

18.—Annual Account to be made up by Collector.

The collector shall annually make up an account of his intrusions with the funds of the incorporation, till the Friday immediately preceding the deacons' choosing, showing the revenue and expenditure of the incorporation for the preceding year, which shall be accompanied by a stock account, showing the whole funds and property belonging to the trade, and debts due to and by it. That account, along with the vouchers thereof, shall be submitted to the examination of the master court at a meeting called for the

purpose ; and shall, along with their report thereon, be laid upon the table, and read at the general meeting of the incorporation for choosing the deacon and other office-bearers for the ensuing year.

19.—Master Court to have the privilege to recommend Pensioners on the Funds of the Trades' House.

As heretofore, the master court shall have the privilege of recommending one or more persons as pensioners on the funds of the Trades' House, according to the enactments made or to be made by the Trades' House to that effect ; and in such recommendation the master court shall certify that the person recommended is a trades' burgess, or has paid the entry money of two guineas, and is a qualified member of the incorporation—and whether he has or has not held the office of deacon of the incorporation, or its representative in the Trades' House ; or is the widow of a qualified member who was a trades' burgess, or had paid that entry money ; and shall also certify his or her age.

20.—Applications for Pensions, &c.

Pensions, or other aid from the funds, shall be awarded by the incorporation or master court, on petitions from the applicants. The applications must be lodged with the clerk, who will submit them to the next quarterly meeting, when two of the master court will be appointed to inquire and report upon the case, and the application will be disposed of at the following quarterly meeting, without prejudice to temporary aid being given in the meantime. No person shall be entitled to demand enrolment or pecuniary aid of any kind, and the pension shall be payable during the will and pleasure of the incorporation or master court.

21.—Applications for privileges of Education and admission to Royal Infirmary.

All applications for admission to the privileges of education must be made through the representative of the incorporation to the education committee of the Trades' House, who will report to the master court for their consideration, and who shall also report at each quarterly meeting what has occurred during the previous

quarter as regards education. Applications for admission to the royal infirmary shall be made to the deacon, who is authorised to grant orders of admission to the extent of the patronage enjoyed by the incorporation.

22.—Alteration of Regulations.

It shall not be competent to make any alteration on these rules and regulations until the same shall have been entertained at a general meeting of the incorporation, and approved of by a majority of duly qualified members present at a subsequent general meeting, to be called at the distance of not less than one month from the date of the proposal, for the special purpose of considering and adopting, or rejecting the proposed alteration, with or without modification and amendment.

23.—Copies of Rules.

Each entrant shall be furnished with a copy of these rules.

CHAPTER XXIV.

BYE-LAWS OF THE LODGE OF GLASGOW SAINTS JOHN, NO. 3 BIS.

WHEREAS the Lodge of Glasgow St John has, along with the incorporation of Masons of the city of Glasgow, been constituted by royal charter and immemorial usage into a lodge of freemasons for a period of eight hundred years, conform to charter of King Malcolm III. of Scotland :

And, whereas, with the view of extending the basis and usefulness, and increasing the number of the members of this venerable fraternity, the said lodge petitioned to be associated with the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and being admitted, was, by charter thereof, dated 6th May, 1850, constituted a lodge of freemasons, under the

title and designation of "The Lodge of Glasgow Saints John, No. 3 *bis*;" and it being deemed expedient and necessary that certain new and additional regulations should be made for the better government of the lodge, the following have been adopted :—

1. This lodge shall be held exclusively for masonic purposes, and governed by a right worshipful master, past-master, depute and substitute masters, senior and junior wardens, secretary, treasurer, chaplain, bible-bearer, senior and junior deacons, architect, jeweller, director of music, senior and junior stewards, grand marshall, representative steward, inner guard, and tyler, who, with the exception of the past-master, shall be elected annually on the festival of St John, or on the first Tuesday thereafter. All the office-bearers must be master masons, and registered in the books of the Grand Lodge.

2. Two general meetings shall be held in the course of the year, viz., on 24th June, and 27th December, except when these occur on Saturday or Sunday, in which case the meeting shall be held on the Tuesday following, or on such other day as the right worshipful master and office-bearers shall deem most expedient. The meetings shall be held on the first Tuesday of every month, at eight o'clock; and the master and office-bearers shall have power to call emergency meetings when required.

3. No person who is not first duly recommended in writing by two members of the lodge (one of whom must be an office-bearer) shall be admitted by initiation; but members of other lodges may be admitted to all the privileges of ordinary members, on being duly proposed and seconded, and having the consent of the majority of the brethren present, and no member protesting against the same.

4. Each candidate initiated into this lodge shall pay, on his admission, the sum of five pounds sterling, for which sum he shall be admitted to all the degrees of St John's masonry, have his name registered in the books of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and be supplied with a diploma. Members of other lodges shall be enrolled (a dispensation being granted from their mother lodge) on payment of the following, viz. :—For an E.A.N. apprentice, two guineas, in addition to fee for registration and diploma; for a

fellow craft, one guinea ; and for a master mason, fifteen shillings ; provided the initiation fee paid to their mother lodge was equal to, or in excess of three pounds ten shillings ; if under that sum, he shall pay ten shillings and sixpence of affiliation fee, and the difference between the sum paid to his mother lodge and that charged by this. Persons distinguished for their zeal in masonry may be admitted honorary members, on being proposed by R.W.M., and carried by two-thirds of the members present, with consent of the office-bearers.

5. Each member of the lodge shall make payment of the sum of three shillings annually, on 27th December, towards the funds, for which he shall be entitled to receive notices of the lodge meetings ; and it is hereby declared that any member who shall be in arrear of the said annual payment shall not have any voice at any meetings held till such arrears shall be paid up. Any member who shall pay the sum of two pounds two shillings, being fourteen years' annual subscriptions, shall be entitled to receive notices of the lodge meetings, and to all the privileges of the lodge, without further payment thereafter.

6. The whole moneys arising from the entries, initiations, and annual payments, shall be applied in defraying the expenses of supporting the lodge, and providing and maintaining the clothing and jewels for the use of the office-bearers thereof, excepting as after-mentioned ; declaring, however, as it is hereby provided and declared, that the master and office-bearers (three to form a quorum) shall have the power of granting aid as they think necessary from time to time, either to the members of this lodge, or to the brethren belonging to other lodges, or for any charitable masonic purpose. It shall be distinctly understood that no grant can be made, or debt contracted, exceeding five pounds, without first obtaining the consent of the lodge.

7. The treasurer shall keep a correct account of the whole intromissions and disbursements from the funds of the lodge, which shall be examined and docquetted by at least three office-bearers, thereafter audited, previous to the annual meeting on 27th December. This account shall also be laid before the lodge at these meetings, and if approved of, shall be inserted in the minute book of the lodge, when the treasurer shall hand over all books and

moneys connected therewith, and be discharged of his intromissions for the preceding year.

8. The secretary shall attend all meetings of the lodge, or of the office-bearers thereof, and shall keep a book of sederunt of all their proceedings; the said book shall be open to inspection of the members of the lodge at every meeting. It shall also be his duty to warn the office-bearers and all members (who have paid their test fees) to the different meetings which may be called by the master. For his services he shall be allowed an annual salary, to be fixed by the lodge.

9. The lodge shall be closed at eleven o'clock p.m., and to insure this being done, no business shall be taken up after ten o'clock.

10. The tyler shall attend all meetings, assist in the arrangements, and see that none obtain admission but such as are properly qualified. He shall be paid such salary as shall from time to time be fixed by the office-bearers.

11. Every motion duly made and seconded shall be put to the vote by the master if required.

12. The votes shall be taken by a show of hands; or, in case of a dispute, by division, and counting of the members present. In cases of equality, the master to have the casting vote.

13. The whole heritable property of the lodge shall be vested in trustees; the moveable property, of whatever description, is, and shall be, vested in the master and office-bearers for the time being, in trust for the use and behoof of the members of the lodge.

14. The office-bearers, for the trustees, shall be empowered to insure the property of the lodge for such sum as they consider necessary; and also to institute or defend all suits involving the interests of the lodge.

15. The secretary and treasurer shall be directly responsible to the lodge for their intromissions and management, and for the safe custody of such part of the lodge property as may be placed under their charge. The treasurer shall be required to find satisfactory security.

16. On the chair being taken and the lodge opened, the secretary shall read over the draft of the minutes of the previous meeting for approval, which shall thereafter be engrossed in the minute book and authenticated by the master's signature.

17. A book shall be opened in the entrance hall, in which every member and visiting brother, before gaining admission to the lodge, shall enter his name and masonic designation; this book to be under the charge of the tyler, who shall see this rule complied with.

18. The charter, seal, records, and other papers and jewels, shall be kept in a chest, secured as may be deemed advisable.

19. It shall be always in the power of the lodge to make such additions to, or alterations of, these bye-laws as may be thought proper; but no addition or alteration of them shall be made until a motion for that purpose shall have lain for consideration for at least three calendar months before it shall be adopted, and carried by the votes of two-thirds of the members present at a meeting called for that purpose.

20. Any member insisting on this lodge being dissolved, or the funds divided, while three members continue to meet in a regular manner, shall be solemnly excluded, and rendered incapable of ever being again admitted.

CHAPTER XXV.

RULES FOR MEASUREMENT OF MASON WORK.

*Rules decreed by Dean of Guild Court in 1815.**

By this decree, the Dean of Guild and his Brethren of Council (being of opinion that the said regulations are both simple and comprehensive, and will tend to prevent disputes between the masons of this city and their employers), “interpone the authority of the Court to the said regulations; and ordain and direct that the same shall be strictly observed in time coming by all measurers of mason work within this city and liberties, in all cases in which there is

* From “Rules and Regulations for Measuring Mason Work, sanctioned by the Dean of Guild Court of Glasgow, 2nd March, 1815.”

no special agreement between the contracting parties inconsistent therewith; and decern accordingly: And further, appoint the said regulations to be printed for the information of all concerned; and direct that they shall be published at least once in the different Glasgow newspapers." These rules and regulations are as follow:—

1st. The dimensions of buildings to include no more than is actually erected, and no allowance whatever to be given on account of plumbing scuntions, or levelling for joists, or for wall plates on which sleepers, joists, or roofing are laid (but levelling walls for bond timbers, for fixing grounds or straps for lath, or for fixing linings, are to be measured by the lineal foot or yard, as described afterwards), the dimensions are to be regulated by taking the nett length and the perpendicular height, so that each wall shall include its returning thickness in its nett length, without any girding whatever. Thus the front wall to be taken over all, outside gables to be taken within the front, and over the back wall, and the back wall to be taken within both the outside gables; inside gables to be measured within both side walls; pediments and gable tops which diminish, are to be measured within the skews, both at top and bottom, forming an average length by the perpendicular height, so as to produce the exact area or contents, without any girding or any other allowance whatever: and as the projections and injections of cornices, mouldings, and belts, together with the skews on said gable tops and pediments, are measured and rated by themselves, no part of these shall be girded or reduced to ruble work, but to be measured and rated by themselves, as afterwards described.

2nd. Building of every description, whether constructed of ruble or of ashlar materials (excepting those kinds of buildings and articles which are afterwards condescended upon), to be first measured as ruble work, and rated accordingly.

3rd. Two feet to be the standard thickness of building, without any regard to the relative situation or number of vents. Walls exceeding this thickness to be reduced to two feet, except such as are afterwards condescended upon.

4th. Walls under two feet thick are neither to be reduced nor

made up, but to be measured and classed by themselves, and rated accordingly.

5th. Building, composed of large materials, such as are sold by the cubic foot at the quarry, and dressed square by the mason, is to be measured and rated by the cubic foot; classing together those materials which differ in value, and rating them according to their respective qualities.

6th. Die walls, pedestals, and parapet walls composed of one stone only in thickness, and also shelves and their supports, are all to be measured wherever they are hewn, and each quality arranged separately, and rated accordingly, without reducing any part of them to, or classing them with, the ruble work.

7th. Columns and pilasters, whether plain, beaded, or fluted, with their lintels and friezes, to be measured by the superficial foot, and each quality to be kept by itself, and rated accordingly, without any part of them being reduced to ruble work.

8th. Arches to be girded at their largest radius, and wherever there are groins introduced into said arches, there is to be one foot six inches for each lineal foot of peen or cutting in said groin, all which is to be arranged, and calculated along with the said arches, and rated accordingly.

9th. All circular buildings are to be girded at the external part of the circle; in every other respect they are to be measured in the same manner as straight building, but classed by themselves, and rated accordingly.

10th. All apertures of doors and windows to be deducted from the building, the size of the day-light of each, but where arched, the height to be taken to the spring of the arch only. No deduction to be made for vents, recesses, bossings, or presses.

11th. The arched soffits of apertures to be by the lineal foot, but in walls exceeding two feet in thickness, to be by the superficial foot.

12th. Chimney vents to be by the lineal foot, the lengths taken from the top of the hearths to the top of the chimney cope.

13th. Levelling for bond timbers built into the walls for fixing grounds or straps for lath, or for fixing linings, are to be measured by the lineal foot or yard, and rated accordingly.

14th. All the plain hewn work of every description, however

situated, to be measured by the superficial foot or yard, and arranged agreeably to its particular quality, and rated accordingly.

15th. Materials differing in value to be classed by themselves, and rated accordingly.

16th. Dimensions of ashlar, and of work similar, to be regulated by the surface, and it is to be understood that the breasts of the rybats and lintels, to the bottom of the checks, and the sills six inches inwards from the check, are to be included in the measurement.

17th. Rustic work to have its channels girded into the bottom, and to be classed by itself.

18th. The rybats and lintels of openings in ruble work, to be girded from the bottom of the inside check to the bottom of the back fillets, and measured by the lineal foot, when at, or less than one foot in girth; the sills of openings are to have one end projection added to their lengths, and measured wherever they are hewn; but in the event of window sills not being seen, there is to be six inches added to their girth from the outside of the check inwards. These sills are to be measured by the lineal foot, specifying their girth when at, or less than one foot in girth.

19th. The back-sets of rybats and corners on the outside face of walls, which are usually broached or puncheoned in ruble and brick work, are to be measured by the superficial foot, their lengths taken by the average lengths of rybats, lintels, corners, &c.; or in other words, they are to be measured as they stand, and classed by themselves, and rated accordingly.

20th. The skews to be measured and girded in the same manner as the rybats are described, and no part of them to be reduced to ruble work, but to be classed by themselves, and rated accordingly.

21st. Cornices and all other mouldings to be measured at the extreme points for the length, and girded across the mouldings, including the upper bed, to the line of the wall for the breadth, and all to be considered as moulded work, but no part of them to be reduced to ruble work, and each different quality to be arranged separately by itself, and rated accordingly. These to be by the lineal foot, when less than one foot in girth, and to be rated according to their particular size and quality.

22nd. The chimney jambs are to be measured by the superficial

foot, by girding from the line of the wall, if hewn, to the extremity of the inside edge ; the lintels are to have one end projection added to their lengths, and girded from the plane of the wall as far inward as they are hewn, for their breadths ; these lintels are to be measured by the lineal foot when less than one foot in girth ; declaring, that the projections of these jambs and lintels are not to be reduced to ruble work.

23rd. The steps and plats to be by the superficial foot, and the length to be what they are clear of the walls, the breadth to be taken in the centre, and if hanging and checked to be girded, both joints included ; their ends to be measured at their greatest breadth ; materials and building to be included in the price per foot ; or these steps to be by their number, according to their different size and quality.

24th. Skirtings to be by the lineal foot when under one foot high, above that height to be by the superficial foot, raking skirting to be taken at the greatest height, when by the superficial foot.

25th. Hearths, including laying, to be by the superficial foot, and measured at the extremity.

26th. Pavement, including materials and workmanship, to be by the superficial foot or yard, adding to the nett area six inches in breadth for every lineal foot of circular or bevelled edges that may be in the pavement, bossings excepted, which are to be measured at the extremity.

27th. All circular hewing of the different descriptions to be measured in the same manner as straight work, but classed separately, and rated accordingly.

28th. Circular gutters not being one foot in girth, to be taken by the lineal foot, and classed as circular work, specifying their particular size, and if there is no ruble building behind, then they are to be arranged and classed by themselves, according to their different qualities, and rated accordingly.

29th. Coping on either stone or brick walls, or border stones, to be either by the superficial or lineal foot, agreeably to their different qualities, and rated accordingly.

30th. Drains, sewers, gutters, &c., to be by the lineal foot, and rated according to their particular quality.

31st. Rock work to be by the superficial foot, which is to be

ascertained by taking the nett length and height, without any girding whatever, but to be arranged by itself, and rated according to its particular quality.

32nd. It is hereby declared, that neither dooking nor ragging is included in the foregoing rules and regulations, except there is a special agreement in reference to the same.

33rd. It is also hereby declared, that washing soles, building or filling up savings, plumbing rybats and scuntions, clouring bossings of presses and recesses to any regular thickness, either represented by the drawings, or specified in the description, and also plumbing and building window breasts to any agreed thickness, are all understood to be included, without any extra charge whatever.

34th. The rules or method of measuring mason work now agreed upon, to be adhered to in all cases (except where a special bargain is made to the contrary), whether materials and workmanship be charged together, or workmanship be charged only, and the journeyman in no instance to have more measure than what is allowed to his master, except where a special bargain is made to the contrary.

The present publication is made in obedience to the order of the Dean of Guild Court, formerly quoted, and by appointment of the Incorporation of Masons.

*Rules agreed to by Architects, Measurers, Builders, &c.**

1. Building of every description shall, in general, be first measured as ruble-work, and classed according to style of work and value of materials. In particular cases, such as columnus, pillars of shop fronts, and where heavy cube materials are used, the price may include both stone and building.

2. Two feet to be the standard thickness of building. All walls exceeding that thickness to be reduced to it.

3. Walls under two feet thick are to be classed separately, according to their respective thicknesses.

* From "Rules and Regulations for the Measurement of Mason Work in Glasgow and neighbourhood, as agreed on at meetings of the architects, measurers, builders, and Incorporation of Masons of the city of Glasgow and suburbs. 1840."

4. The walls are to be measured nett, without girding either in length or height. Gable tops and pediments are to be taken the average width, over the skews, by the perpendicular height, or in such manner as will ascertain the nett superficial area. Chimney stalks are to be taken by their nett length and height, without girding. All projections of running cornices, mouldings, and belts to be measured nett, and reduced to the thickness of the walls with which they are connected.

5. The daylight size of all through openings to be deducted from the building, whether arched or otherwise. No deduction to be made for vents, window bossings, or press recesses. The hammer-dressed scuntions of thorough openings in internal walls, also returns of projected breasts or exposed ends of detached walls, will be measured and classed separately, by the superficial yard.

6. No allowance to be made in the measure for levellings of any kind, nor for plumbing of scuntions. Where walls are levelled at regular distances for bond timbers to fix lath standards, &c., they are to be classed by themselves, or charged separately for their additional value.

7. All circular walls of ordinary thickness are to be measured on their outside circumference: in every other respect they are to be measured as stated for straight work, and classed separately. Where these walls are of extra thickness, the nett contents to be ascertained.

8. Arches to be girded at their largest radius, and classed according to their thickness. Where groins occur, one foot six inches to be allowed for each lineal foot of cutting or peend, and included along with the arch.

9. The arched soffits of openings in ruble walls to be taken by the lineal or superficial foot, according to the thickness of the walls in which they are placed, and to be measured on the soffit. Where these openings are lintelled with stone, instead of arches, they shall be taken and charged accordingly.

10. Chimney vents to be by the lineal foot, measured from the top of the hearths to the top of the chimney cope, and classed according to their quality. Recesses formed in walls for soil pipes, &c., to be also measured by the lineal foot.

11. Hewn work connected with walls is to be charged for its

additional value, over the price of ruble building. All hewn work of every description to be measured on the exposed surface, and classed and rated separately, according to size of materials and kind of work. Circular hewn work to be measured in the same manner as straight work, but classed separately according to quality. Where bevelled cuttings occur, such as at pediments, skews, &c., an allowance of six inches is to be given on each lineal foot of cutting.

12. The rybats and lintels of openings in ruble walls are to be girded from the bottom of the back fillet to the bottom of the inside check, and rated either by the superficial or lineal foot. If the latter, the girth to be stated, and in either case the price to include the broached tails. Corners, bases, plinths, and skews, are to be taken in the same manner as the rybats. The window sills will have one end projection added to the length, and the breadth taken six inches inwards from the check.

13. All plain ashlar to be measured by the superficial foot. Window and door rybats and lintels in ashlar walls are to be girded to the bottom of the checks, and where these openings have up-start architraves or side mullions, the ingoings of the rybat to be taken at the breadth of six inches. Window sills in said walls are to be taken six inches inwards from the check for the breadth.

14. Rustic work to have its channels girded into the bottom, and to be classed by itself.

15. Cornices and other running mouldings to be measured at the extreme points for the length, and girded across, including the upper bed, to the line of the wall, for the breadth, as moulded work, and to be reported by the superficial foot, or lineally stating thickness and girth. Window and door architraves to be taken by the superficial foot, girding from the line of the wall to the bottom of the check, for the breadth, or to be by the lineal foot, stating the girth.

16. Columns, pillars of shop fronts, buttresses, and similar work where heavy materials are used, are to be taken by the cubic foot, and where said materials are not measured as ruble, the prices shall include for building. The hewing of such work is to be measured by the superficial foot for labour only.

17. Chimney jambs and lintels are to be charged by the set,

stating the width, or by the superficial foot, girding from the line of the wall inwards, as far as hewn, and adding one projection to the length of the lintel. Jambs, soles, and lintels of safe presses in walls, are to be taken in the same manner as chimney jambs.

18. Stair steps and plats to be rated by the superficial foot, and the length to be what they are clear of walls, the breadth to be taken in the centre, and if hanging and checked, to be girded, both joints included. The hewing on end of steps and edge of plat to be measured for labour only, or these steps to be stated by number, according to size and quality.

19. Stair newals to be girded where hewn, and charged by the superficial foot, stating thickness. Parpend ashlar walls to be measured in the same manner as newals. *Note.*—The prices of all parpend ashlar walls and steps, platts and newals of stairs, also hearths, pavements, skirtings, shelves, and similar articles, shall be held to include building and laying, and not to be charged as ruble work unless particularly stated to the contrary.

20. Hearths to be measured at the extreme points, and charged by the superficial foot.

21. Pavement to be charged by the superficial yard. An allowance of six inches to be made for each lineal foot of cutting at angles or circles.

22. Skirting, whether level or raking, to be by the lineal foot, stating their breadth and quality.

23. Coping on stone or brick walls, and border stones, to be by the superficial or lineal foot, and stated according to their size and quality.

24. Drains, sewers, and gutters, &c., to be by the lineal foot, and classed according to their size and quality.

25. It is to be understood that, in all cases, the bevelling and washing of bases and soles, building or filling up savings, splicing window breasts, plumbing rybats and scuntions, clouring bossings of presses and recesses, &c., to a regular and equal thickness, and all matters of a similar description required to complete the work, as represented on the drawings, or described in the specification, and also the clearing away of all rubbish arising from the mason work, shall be held to be included in the prices of the work without extra charge, unless a distinct agreement is made to the contrary.

26. It is likewise to be understood, that cutting batt and dook holes and raggles, and executing the several jobbings required for the carpenters, plumbers, and other tradesmen employed at buildings, are not considered to be included in the prices of the work, but are to be charged separately, with the exception of cases where a special agreement is made in reference to the same.

27. The foregoing regulations are to be held as applicable to the measurement of all work, whether materials and workmanship are wholly or only partially furnished by the tradesman, and likewise where partial or sub-contracts are made for workmanship, cartage, quarrying, furnishing of lime, &c., so that the same quantities shall apply throughout the whole departments of the work, unless a special agreement is made to the contrary.

28. The rules and regulations before detailed are to be adopted and adhered to in future practice, as the general rule for the measurement of mason work in the city of Glasgow and neighbourhood (with the exception of cases where a special agreement is made to the contrary), until altered by consent of the majority, at a general meeting of the architects, measurers, builders, and Incorporation of Masons, carrying on business in Glasgow and neighbourhood, specially called for the purpose of taking the same into consideration.

The following* were the architects, measurers, &c., in Glasgow about the year 1825 :—

ARCHITECTS.

John Baird, 22 Argyle street.

John Brash, 269 Argyle street.

David Hamilton, 233 Buchanan street.

John Herbertson, 19 South Hanover street.

John Weir, 15 London street.

John Thomson, Morrison's Court, Argyle street.

James Watt (teacher of drawing), 87 Argyle street.

Robert Scott do. 25 South Hanover st.

Thomas Russell do. 39 Maxwell street.

J. & J. Nelson, (also measurers), 81 Buchanan street.

MEASURERS.

John M'Ewen, 79 Stockwell street.
John Sands, 7 Park place, Stockwell street.
Cree & Fleming, 63 Stockwell street.
Frazer & Cree, 63 Stockwell street.
Donald M'Intyre, 4 Argyle street.
Wm. M'Phun, 66 Trongate street.
Alex. Frazer, 22 Argyle street.

LAND SURVEYORS.

Peter M'Quisten.	James Reid.
Wm. Kyle.	David Smith.
Thos. Richardson.	

CHAPTER XXVI.

NOTES ON THE MERCHANTS' HOUSE.*

As the Merchants' House is the corporation which returns five of the nine members who constitute the Dean of Guild Court—including the president or Lord Dean, it may not be out of place here to devote a few pages to its origin and standing in the city. It is stated by M'Ure, although he does not inform us as to his authority, that merchants, properly so called—viz., those who followed the occupation of buying and selling, as contradistinguished from the trades, who exercised mechanical employments—had obtained a status in Glasgow so early as 1420, in the reign of James I. The first “promoter and propagator” of commerce is said to have been a younger brother of the noble family of Elphinstone, who traded as a curer and exporter of salmon and herrings for the French

* See Glasgow Past and Present, vol. i., pp. vii. xix.

market, for which brandy and salt were brought back in return. Subsequently, as we are informed by the same authority, an Archibald Lyon, of the noble house of Glammis, came to Glasgow in the train of Archbishop Dunbar, and becoming a merchant, "undertook great adventures and voyages, in trading to Poland, France, and Holland." Certain it is that Glasgow was considered a place of trade in the reign of Mary, Queen of Scots ; and Gibson, in his history (edition 1777), gives the following quaint reason for it :—"Complaints having been made by Henry the Eighth, King of England, that several ships belonging to his subjects had been taken and robbed by vessels belonging to Scotland, there is an order of council issued, discharging such captures for the future, and among other places made mention of in this order, is the city of Glasgow." The order of Council referred to is dated at Edinburgh, August 21, 1546. At this early period, however, the foreign trade of Glasgow must have existed on a very limited scale ; but from the occasional mention made in the old Council records of merchants proceeding to the English markets, and from the convenient position of the place in reference to the western counties, it is apparent that the inhabitants carried on a very considerable amount of home and inland traffic. That the merchants were enterprising and ambitious, we have good evidence ; for subsequently to the expulsion of the Roman Catholic prelates, who had officiated as rulers or superiors of the burgh, the municipal authority was, to a great extent, seized and monopolised by the merchants, to the exclusion of the artificers or craftsmen, who were much the more numerous, though perhaps at that time the less intelligent portion of the community.

This abnegation of the principles of "liberty and equality" led to the most serious heats and contentions, which were eventually composed by the "Letter of Guildry," agreed to in 1605, from which period the Merchants' House on the one hand, and the Trades' House on the other, assumed rank as recognised and legal corporations in the city, sharing between them exclusively, until the enactment of the Burgh Reform bill, all the political and municipal authority in the place, and exerting themselves worthily for the growth, well-being, and prosperity of the city. The circumstances which immediately led to this composing measure, the

"Letter of Guildry," are thus detailed by M'Ure, writing in 1736 :—

"About one hundred and thirty years ago, there was neither Dean of Guild nor Deacon Convener in the city, but only deacons of crafts, and the magistrates thereof; but indeed the city lay under great inconveniences for want of them, who are here very useful members for deciding all pleas and controversies betwixt merchants and craftsmen; and a Letter of Guildry was established for that effect in all time coming, because at that time the trades of Glasgow were far more numerous than the merchants, so they claimed as great a share and interest not only in the government of the city, but also of being equal sharers with the merchants in seafaring trade, to which the merchants were altogether averse, affirming that they were to hold every one to his trade, and not meddle with theirs: upon which there rose terrible heats, strifes, and animosities betwixt them, which was like to end with shedding of blood; for the trades rose up in arms against the merchants, upon which the magistrates and ministers of the city called for the leading men of the trades, and advised them to use their endeavours to settle all differences betwixt merchants and trades—whereupon several meetings were held for settling all controversies betwixt them, and accordingly all differences betwixt them were fully eradicated by a submission drawn up betwixt them."

The submission was accordingly prepared, by which the points of difference were left to the decision of Sir George Elphinstone, then provost, the Parson of Glasgow, and two ministers of the city.* A decret arbitral was given, which was ratified by the magistrates and council in February, 1605, and was confirmed by

* It is curious to observe, that amongst the signatures of the parties to the submission on behalf of the craftsmen, are those of Messrs Peter Low and Robert Hamilton, who were physicians, and members of the Incorporation of Surgeons and Barbers—the latter being at the time the deacon of the trade. Low had been physician to James VI., and was founder of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in Glasgow. The Faculty, out of respect to Low's memory, have acquired, and are the owners of, his grave and monument in the High Churchyard. They have also placed the portrait of this father of the Glasgow physicians, in their Faculty Hall. We observe that some of the parties sign the submission "with our own hands at the pen, led by the nottar, because we cannot write ourselves."

act of parliament on 11th September, 1672. The Letter of Guildry proceeds on the narrative, "that the burgesses and freemen, merchants as well as craftsmen, have sustained loss and damage for many years bygone from strangers usurping the privilege and ancient liberties of the burgh;" and partly by some mutual controversies 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 depaupering of the haill 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." And so forth.

It will be observed that our forefathers held up their heads manfully by declaring Glasgow "one of the most renowned cities"—a title which it must have deserved more from the antiquity and splendour of the recently abrogated Romish ecclesiastical establishment, than from its then present wealth and population: for five years after the period referred to, when the people were numbered by the Episcopal Archbishop Spottiswoode, the population only amounted to 7644. Although our present (1851) population is 359,000 in round numbers, even we ourselves may be thought to have talked magniloquently of our present importance and renown by a succeeding generation, in whose times the city may number more than a million of inhabitants.

The award referred to declared that there should be, in all time coming, a dean of guild and a deacon convener, with a visitor of the maltmen, "whose elections, statutes, and privileges" are all minutely set forth in the fifty-four sections of which the Letter of Guildry is composed. The functions of the Dean of Guild, in these early times, were highly important, and, if honestly discharged, the office must have been the reverse of a sinecure.

His dry, and perhaps irksome functions, were relieved by others of a more jolly and agreeable kind, for when anything like a "dennar" or "jubilation" was going on, the Dean was the right hand man

of the Corporation. For instance, according to the Council records, the Council, on 24th May, 1656, "appoyntis the towne's dennar on the first Tysday of June next, to be made reddie in Thomas Glenis' hous, and the Dean of Gild to have ane cair thereof, and of thais quha sould be invited thereto." Again, on 4th April, 1663, the Council, having in all likelihood another jollification in prospect, order the Dean of Guild and Convener to appoint some of their number, as they think convenient, "to taist the seck now cellered be Mr Campsie." Though it is no longer, however, the duty of the Dean of Guild to "have a principal key of the town's charter-chest in keeping," or "to taste the seck," these lapsed functions have been replaced by others of a vastly more important description, including the supervision of everything that relates to the external aspect of the city, and much that concerns the personal safety and the sanitary well-being of the inhabitants.

The Merchants' House acts in three capacities—as an elective body, a charitable association, and a deliberative assembly. In the first character, it elects the Dean of Guild and his council, who officiate as directors of the House. In the second, it dispenses from its funds relief to decayed members and their families; and in the third, it meets to express its opinion on public questions affecting the political, commercial, and civic interests of the community.

Previous to the passing of the Burgh Reform bill, a full moiety of the town council was returned from the "Merchant Rank." The political privileges of the House, however, are now centred in the Dean, who takes his seat in the city Council, after his election by the Merchants' House, as a member *ex officio*. It is unnecessary to detail the round-about mode of election which formerly existed. It is enough to say that the Dean and the thirty-six Directors who manage the affairs of the House, are elected directly by the matriculated members, and they in turn elect four members of the Dean of Guild Court; four members are also appointed by the Trades' House, and these, including the Lord Dean, as he is gracefully designated by courtesy, gives a bench of nine members. The Dean, although elected annually, almost invariably retains office for two years.

The Merchants' House seems to have been originally a charitable

institution. Previous to the date of the Letter of Guildry, there was an establishment in the city which was called the "Merchants' Hospital," and in that house it is probable some of the paupers resided. The Letter of Guildry authorises the Dean of Guild to convene the members for the purpose of "ordering their hospital," and appropriates a part of the freedom fine of a merchant burghess "to the hospital of his calling." The preamble to the first Guild-book, in 1659, narrates a meeting of the merchant rank in the Hospital, the object of which is stated to be "anent the re-edifying the fabric of the said hospital, being for the present in ane decaying condition." The existence, therefore, of an establishment antecedent to the building which was erected for the Merchants' House in Bridgegate, and which for nearly 200 years formed one of the principal ornaments of the town, is plainly defined. It is possible that this "Merchants' Hospital" existed even before the Letter of Guildry in 1605, but the records regarding its original establishment have disappeared.

Some particulars regarding the fine old Bridgegate hall will be found at pages 73-5 of "Glasgow Past and Present," vol. i. We may only add, that the building which the Merchants subsequently erected for their hall and offices, in Hutcheson street, and opened in November, 1843, cost £12,300. [This hall was purchased for the extension of the Sheriff courts, when the Merchants' House acquired the site at north-west corner of George square, on which they erected an elegant suite of buildings, at a cost of £38,092—the site costing them in addition, £31,998, making a total of £70,090.—Ed.]

There is no evidence of the Merchants' House having met to deliberate on any subject except their own immediate business, till after the Revolution in 1688. In the year 1686, it is stated on the journals that James II. interposed his mandate for the appointment of Mr Robert Campbell as dean of guild; from which it is probable, that his predecessor had betrayed symptoms of the rising spirit of liberty. The first meeting that is recorded for deliberation was in 1694, to consider a tax of 8d per pound on seamen's wages, for the support of that class of poor. In 1699 the House was convened at the request of the magistrates, to give their advice and concurrence respecting the relief of the poor of the city,

“when it was resolved unanimously that the hail poor belonging to the town be maintained,” and “it was determined by a pluralitie of votes, that a general stente thorow the whole towne is the most effectual method of subsisting the poor.” On the 9th April, 1700, “six of the merchant rank and six of the trades’ rank” were appointed “for taking superintendence of the public account-books of the burgh, and how the same was expended by the managers of the town’s business, and others relative to the town’s hail business.” In the first rebellion of 1715 the House agreed, on the motion of the Provost, that the town may borrow a sum not exceeding £500, “to draw lynds round the city for defence.” In 1745, when the demand of £15,000 was made by the Pretender’s secretary, and was afterwards restricted to £5500, it was resolved “to agree to the same, as necessity has no law.”

A great variety of political and civic questions, from that period occupied the consideration of the House. Addresses to the Throne;—petitions to the Legislature;—and resolutions of the House on various occasions, such as expressions of loyalty to the Crown, and of attachment to the constitution; the defence of the country, by manning the navy and raising volunteers; the relief of the mercantile body in cases of public grievance; the corn laws; the stoppage of the distilleries; the East India monopoly; the trial by jury in civil causes; the Police bill, and other questions relative to the Corporation of the city, and the local interests of the community, have formed the subject of consideration and interposition.*

Of late years the Merchants’ House—meaning thereby the general body of the matriculated members—has been rarely called together, excepting on the occasion of the annual elections. The duty of attending to political subjects, or matters of local interest, is almost exclusively left to the directors; and in these liberal days, when all consider themselves entitled to knock at the doors of parliament for anything and everything, it must be stated to the credit of the lord Dean and his council, that they have not abused their privilege of addressing the Legislature. The varied

* The two preceding paragraphs are extracted from a valuable pamphlet entitled—“View of the History, Constitution, and Funds of the Guildry and Merchants’ House of Glasgow”—written by James Ewing, Esq., of Strathleven, when that gentleman filled the office of dean of guild in 1817.

character of the "demonstrations" in the City Hall, and the multi-form "notices of motion," resolutions, and petitions, which emanate from the town council, amply compensate, however, for the reserve now exhibited on political subjects by the Merchants' House.

Up till the year 1747, the Merchants' House was composed of all the members of the merchant rank who were burgesses. From a deficiency in the funds, however, it was resolved "to increase the stock for the maintenance of the poor," and to create a fund "for supporting and defending the just rights and privileges of the fair trader." With this view, an act of the House was passed on 23rd April, 1747, which was ratified by the magistrates and council on the 7th May, by which it was ordained that the right of membership should in future be only obtained on payment of an entry-money of five shillings sterling, and thereafter, a yearly payment of four shillings sterling. This qualification was raised, on the 14th March, 1773, to four pounds sterling of entry-money in full, and on the 8th March, 1791, to ten guineas. According to the regulations of the same year (1747), the members were divided into two classes—foreign and home traders. This distinction ceased on the passing of the Burgh Reform bill, and the Merchants' House now recruits its ranks from the worthy, industrious, and enterprising of all classes. Ten guineas is still the sum exigible upon admission to the Merchants' House, and though now greatly shorn of its political privileges, the corporation is still regarded by the best class of our citizens, as one in which it is an honourable duty to enrol themselves. The total number of names on the list is about two thousand, but as many of the members have removed from the city, and died in distant parts, it has not been found possible to make out an exact list.

The Dean of Guild Court.

We have already noticed the mode in which the Dean of Guild Court is constituted, consisting of the Dean, and four Merchant and four Trades' Liners—a number which has remained unaltered since the institution of the corporation, nearly two hundred and fifty years since. The Dean of Guild presides, and expresses his opinion first. In his absence the Sub-Dean takes the chair, who is also generally of the merchant rank. Formerly, according to Mr

Ewing, it was understood that the members acted merely as the Dean's advisers, and that he alone was entitled to decide ; but now the court is popular. Occasionally there is a division of members on the bench, but very rarely. Mr Ewing's first interpretation is, however, legally speaking, the correct one, we believe. It has always been considered the duty of the first town clerk to sit as legal assessor at this court ; but when incapacitated from illness, one of his brethren from the clerk's table takes the place. The Court used at one time to sit weekly ; but strange to say, notwithstanding the vast extension of the city, the proceedings have been so creditably methodised, that a sederunt on each alternate Thursday is usually found enough for the despatch of business. In cases of emergency, the Dean can, and does assemble his Court, whenever he finds cause. In former times, however, there were brought before the Dean many cases regarding burgess entries, questions of propinquity, infringements of the monopoly of trading, and private bickerings on these points between the citizens, which, from the altered circumstances of the times, are no longer brought before this or any other court.

In all matters concerning the lining or relative position of houses intended to be built—repairs or alterations on houses already built—waste and ruinous tenements—encroachments and obstructions—joint property, and the reciprocal rights and interests of parties—the condition of streets, foot pavements, and sewers, &c., the jurisdiction of the Court has always been ample, and recent acts have also granted it authority in sanitary questions, which, all taken together, render its influence in promoting the comfort and safety of the lieges very great indeed.

The Funds and Revenue of the Merchants' House

Have arisen from contributions, donations, guild-book subscriptions, and entry-money from members ; legacies and mortifications ; sums paid for the use of mort-cloths at funerals, fines arising from the entry of burgesses, apprentice fees, bucket-money, and from the refusal of persons to serve as magistrates and councillors of the Merchant rank. The fine, for instance, for refusing to serve as a magistrate was £80, and as a councillor £40, which, when exacted, belonged to the funds of the House. Four of these sources of

revenue have now disappeared. The Merchants' House will no longer profit by the refusal of any citizen to accept municipal honours; it no longer traffics in burials, excepting by the sale of tombs in its "Fir Park," now the beautiful Necropolis; apprentices are either not bound at all, or they are bound without the House interfering in the matter; and "bucket-money," of which the great majority of the present generation of citizens have never heard, has ceased to exist. This consisted of a fee of 8s 4d, paid by every burgess at entry, to assist in extinguishing fires; but the waif passed to the Treasurer of the Police Commissioners, when fire-engines were provided by them for the use of the public, and it has now altogether lapsed.

The stock of the Merchants' House is of two descriptions—the first consisting of its own free stock, over which it has absolute disposal; and the second, of property bequeathed to the House in the form of mortifications, the proceeds of which have been left either to the discretion of the House for charitable purposes, or destined by the donors to special objects, under particular regulations. In the last case, the House are merely the trustees or executors of the founders. The list of these donators contains many honoured names, from that of Zachary Boyd downwards. The latest and not least considerable of these mortifications was founded in 1850, in terms of the dying request of the late Mrs Speirs of Elderslie, carried out in a most generous spirit by her surviving daughters, the Misses Speirs of Polmont park.

The revenue of the Merchants' House, apart from the proceeds of mortifications, has progressed slowly, but surely. In 1661, it amounted to £371 sterling, of which no less than £153 were derived from "bucket-money," £102 from burgess fines, and £26 from mortcloths. In 1755, the annual revenue had increased to £967; and in 1817, to £1375.

In the year ending 31st August, 1850, the receipts of the Merchants' House, exclusive of the Speirs' gift, amounted to £3152 13s 2½d. In the same period the sums expended in pensions was £1517 13s 3d; and there was in the same year an increase of £1824 4s 11d made to the free stock of the House. Of this amount £1500 were derived from what is termed the "Necropolis fund." This is comparatively a new item in the Merchants' House

revenue. For a very long series of years the "Fir Park," or "Merchants' Park," situated on the eastern bank of the Molendinar, immediately opposite, and overlooking the Cathedral, was an almost unproductive possession of the House; but about [fifty] years ago it was laid out as a cemetery, in the style of *Pere la Chaise*, and while it has formed an ornament of which the city may well be proud, it is at the same time the means of augmenting the funds of one of its noblest charities. As the funds of the Necropolis have been kept distinct and allowed to accumulate, the sum of £1500, above referred to, is the first instalment which has been contributed in extension of the free stock of the House.

At 31st August, 1850, the free stock of the House amounted to £38,684 8s 11d; but, including mortifications, the total sum is £44,020 4s 9d.

[At the 8th of October, 1878, the stock account of the House, including surplus receipts and balances at credit of the special mortifications, was £190,207. At same date, the revenue for the year, from all sources, amounted to £5818, and the expenditure to £3747, of which sum £2304 was expended on pensions, precepts, and funeral charges in connection with the House, and £748 on pensions from special mortifications.—ED.]

CHAPTER XXVII.

HISTORY OF HUTCHESONS' HOSPITAL.*

THE history of Hutchesons' Hospital must always present much that is interesting to every native and well-wisher of the city of Glasgow. We purpose, therefore, to give some particulars of the early annals of this charitable foundation, condensed from a volume

* See Glasgow Past and Present, vol. ii., pp. 204-220.

printed by the directors [about eighty] years ago, and now extremely scarce. The narrative was drawn up by the late Mr Findlay of Easterhill, who in his lifetime did much to promote the interests of the institution.

George and Thomas Hutchesone were sons of John Hutchesone, an old rentaller under the Bishops of Glasgow, in the lands of Gairdbreed ; their mother's name was Janet Anderson. The father being a man of substance feued these lands, when Walter, commendator of Blantyre, was empowered by the Crown to feu out the Barony of Glasgow, which he generally did to the old rentallers or tenants, by converting the rent into a feu-duty. George, the eldest of the brothers, was the person who acquired so much wealth. He was a public notary and writer in Glasgow, and was reputed to be a very honest man in his profession. He was so moderate in his charges, that it is creditably reported he never would take more than sixteen pennies Scots for writing an ordinary bond, be the sum ever so large.

It does not appear he ever was married, and he died in 1640. Over and above his mortification to this hospital, and the large sum to which his brother Thomas succeeded by his death, he bequeathed or gave considerable estates to three nephews by his sisters : but a great part of these quickly mouldered away, and the heir of two of the nephews died poor men in the hospital.

Master Thomas Hutchesone, the brother and successor of George, was also a writer, and keeper of, and clerk to, the Register of Seasines of the Regality of Glasgow and its district. His wife's name was Marion Stewart, but it does not appear that they had any children. He died on the 1st September, 1641, in the fifty-second year of his age, and is buried, by his express desire, beside his brother George, on the south side of the Cathedral Church of Glasgow, where his wife is also interred.

Over and above his benefactions to the hospital, he mortified two thousand merks for a bibliothecary to the University of Glasgow, and a thousand pounds Scots, by the same deed, for re-edifying the south quarter of the buildings thereof, which were then in a ruinous state. In the list of the *Laurea Exornati*, or graduates, in this University, there is a Thomas Hutchesone in the year 1610, most probably the person above mentioned, there being no other of the

same name in this list from the year 1578 to the year 1640, while the term *Master*, always prefixed to his name, shows that he had taken his degrees.

The above George Hutchesone of Lambhill, by deed bearing date the 16th December, 1639, recorded afterwards by desire of his brother Thomas, in the books of the town council, mortified and disposed a tenement of land, on the west side of the old west port of Glasgow, with yard and pertinents thereof, for the building of an Hospital for entertainment of as many poor, aged, decrepid men, to be placed therein, as the annual rent of the sums after-mentioned would afford, at four shillings Scots to each per day, besides clothing and fuel; and he also mortified certain bonds, amounting to the principal sum of 20,000 merks, the annual rent whereof, from and after Whitsunday, 1640 (which appears to have been then 8 per cent. per annum), should go towards their maintenance, &c., after the said Hospital should be built. The Provost, Bailies, Dean of Guild, Deacon Convener, and ordinary Ministers of Glasgow, to be patrons; and he requests them to see the foundationer's will accomplished, and to do their duty therein, as they shall answer to God. The mortification is declared to be for aged, decrepid men, above fifty years of age, who have been of honest life and conversation, and known to be destitute of all help and support at the time of their entry in said Hospital; being merchants, craftsmen, or any other trade without distinction.

The annual rent of said principal sum, for one or more years, was to be applied in building and decorating the Hospital in perfect form; and when the old men should be placed therein, he calculated that the remainder, at four shillings Scots per day for each, besides clothing, elding (or fuel), and lodging, would maintain eleven of them.

It appears that the said George Hutchesone died within fifteen days thereafter; but Master Thomas Hutchesone, his brother and heir, by a contract betwixt the patrons and him, bearing date 27th June, 1640, not only ratified the said deed (which although written by George himself, had no witnesses thereto, and was probably therefore necessary), but also assigned to the said patrons the whole bygone annual rents of the said 20,000 merks, which was no inconsiderable sum. And in order that the Hospital might be built

large and beautiful, he mortified to the said patrons a barn and barnyard on the west gable of the said tenement of land.

By this contract the patrons, viz., the provost, three bailies, dean of guild, convener, and ordinary ministers of the town, oblige themselves and their successors in office, to fulfil the terms of the mortification in all time coming ; to place as many poor aged men in the Hospital, as the annual rents will entertain ; and to give a preference to any poor aged men of the name of Hutchesone.

They further bind themselves and their successors in office, to employ the said 20,000 merks, as it happens to be got in, upon land or other heritable securities, and to make choice of any honest man who is an ordinary councillor of Glasgow, to be collector to the said Hospital ; which collector to be chosen yearly in council, by advice and consent of the said patrons and council of the said burgh, to whom he shall make compt yearly in council, of his intromissions.

The said Mr Thomas Hutchesone, by his deed dated 9th March, 1641, for the maintenance and education of twelve male indigent orphans, or others of like condition, sons of burghesses of Glasgow, likewise mortified certain bonds, amounting to 20,200 merks, the annual rent whereof to be bestowed upon said boys ; upon a master to teach them ; and upon a sufficient number of women to make their meat ready, wash their clothes, and keep the house clean ; the whole of whom to be entertained in the house. The patrons of this mortification are appointed to be four persons out of their own number, to be elected yearly by the town council of Glasgow, with four of the ordinary ministers of the town for the time, together with the master of the house, to be elected [upon a day which the deed leaves blank] by the town council, out of their own number, and who, upon being elected, must give his oath *de fidei administratione*.

The instructions to the patrons relative to these boys are very particular, and those of the name of Hutchesone and Herbertson are to have a preference.

[The late royal charter made certain judicious alterations in the terms of these instructions, which could no longer be beneficially carried out.]

The said Mr Thomas Hutchesone, by an addition dated 3rd

July, 1641, to the preceding deed, also mortified certain bonds, amounting to 10,000 merks, to the foresaid patrons, as a further help to the twelve boys and old men, here called *twelve*, as the said patrons may find needful; and he authorises the provost, bailies, and council, with consent of the ministers of the town, to lay out the whole preceding sums mortified by himself and his brother, upon the best and cheapest arable lands they can get to buy near the burgh.

The said Mr Thomas Hutchesone, by an addition dated 14th July, 1641, written on the back of the original deed of mortification by George Hutchesone, his brother, further mortified certain bonds, amounting to 10,500 merks, for the better help and supply, in the Hospital then building called Hutchesones' Hospital, of the eleven poor aged men, in manner contained in said mortification; and constituted the Provost, Bailies, and Town Council of Glasgow, as patrons of the said hospital, his assignees thereunto; with power to them to apply the annual rents for behoof of the said founded persons, and to lend forth or bestow the principal sums upon the best and cheapest arable lands they can get to buy near the said burgh.

Thus it appears that these brothers, besides the tenement of land, barn, and yards thereof, for ground to build the hospital upon, mortified as follows:—

George Hutchesone, 16th Dec., 1639, for poor aged men,.....	20,000	merks.
Thomas Hutchesone, 14th July, 1641, as an addition to do.,....	10,500	"
Do. do. 9th March, 1641, for poor boys,.....	20,200	"
Do. do. 3rd July, 1641, for men and boys,.....	10,000	"

Over and above bygone interest on mortification by George:

And it appears by the sederunt book, of date the 12th November, 1641, that the said Master Thomas Hutchesone, then deceased, mortified for the use of the Hospital, for which no deed appears, the further sum of.....	8,000	"
	<hr/> 68,700	"

[Allowing for the tenement of land and the bygone interest, the total might be equal to £52,000 Scots, or £4,333 sterling.—Ep.]

These mortifications were ratified by Janet, Bessie, and Helen Hutchesones, sisters to the deceased Thomas Hutchesone, with

consent of James Pollock, cooper, husband to the said Bessie, by their deed dated 15th October, 1641.

Mr Thomas Hutchesone having prepared the materials in 1640, laid the foundation of the Hospital upon the 19th March, 1641; and on the 17th August of that year he appointed Colin Campbell, younger, late bailie, to be master and collector, and to take the charge of building the said hospital. This election was confirmed by the provost, bailies, and council, forming the first minute upon the records; and in November, 1642, after Mr Hutchesone's death, he was re-elected into the same office by the provost, bailies, and council, for a year to come; since which time there have been annual, or nearly annual elections of the master or preceptor; and so far as the records bear, it would appear that Provost Cochrane was the first exception of the said Preceptor's being a member of the town council, according to the will of the founder; which is the more remarkable, because his immediate predecessor, Mr John Robertson, was discontinued from that office owing to his being no longer a councillor.

The building was accordingly carried on, but was not finished till 1650, having cost, from the time when Mr Campbell took the charge of it, the sum of £26,194 8s 11d, including £99 for two marble stones from London, and £100 for cutting the stone above the entry, all Scots money.

It appears that there then remained due to the Hospital, the principal sum of 33,829 merks, besides several years annual rents (which seems to have been very ill paid) owing on a considerable part thereof; with four rigs of land at the back of the Hospital, and a small feu duty of twenty merks per annum, owing for nine or ten years bygone. During the period that the Hospital was building, oatmeal was at no less a price than £12 to £14 10s per boll, while the wages of common labourers were no higher than 6s to 8s per day, although the wages of sawyers were at 15s. The prices of various articles were as follow:—Lime, 4s 6d per load; sand, 16d per do.; herring, £11 per barrel; beef, £22 per do.; boys' shoes, 22s per pair, &c., all Scots money.*

* For the information of junior readers, who are not much accustomed to calculate in Scots money, we may state that it forms a twelfth part of the same

The Hospital was a very handsome building of ashlar work, about 70 feet long, fronting the Trongate, where Hutcheson street now is; it had a steeple upon it about 100 feet high, and on the north of it, towards the garden, there were two sides of a court on the east and west, finished for the accommodation of the poor placed therein; but the north side of the court was never built.

Above the gate, in the centre of the front, there was a marble tablet with an inscription in Latin upon it, in gilded letters, to the memory of the Founders, which has been versified in English thus:—

“These hospitable works exalt the name
Of George and Thomas Hutchesone to fame;
Their princely bounty built this place of rest—
For whom? you ask—for those by want oppress’d:
’Twas thus they sought the sorrows to assuage
Of orphan poverty and helpless age.
Scorn not this house—unversed in fate’s decree,
Grim want may yet oppress thy sons—or thee:
While those whom fame shall sing—the brave or wise
In war or peaceful arts—may hence arise.”

In the north wall of the front building, towards the garden, there were two niches, one on each side of the steeple, wherein were placed the statues of the two brothers, of their full size, with an inscription in Latin on a tablet in gilded letters, which has been rendered into English thus:—

“Behold the brothers HUTCHESON!—who came,
Heaven-sent, the wretched and the poor to bless.
This home they built, memorial of their name,
A resting-place of sorrow and distress.

denomination of Sterling money, as is exemplified in the following table:—

Scots.				Sterling.			
A doyt, or penny, is	...	...	...	£0	0	0	$\frac{1}{12}$
A hodle, or twopence, is	...	...	...	0	0	0	$\frac{2}{12}$
A plack, groat, or fourpence, is	...	...	...	0	0	0	$\frac{4}{12}$
A shilling, is	...	...	...	0	0	1	
A merk, or 13s 4d, or two-thirds of a pound, is	...	...	...	0	1	1	$\frac{4}{12}$
A pound, is	...	...	...	0	1	8	

For when no offspring blest their lot,
And boundless store of golden wealth was theirs,
Nobly they chose the sons of want and woe,
Old men and helpless orphans, for their heirs."*

But the building falling into decay, and it being in a very proper situation for opening a new street in the city, the patrons judged it prudent to take it down in 1795, and to sell or feu the ground thereof, and of the garden, for the formation of Hutcheson Street; and they purchased, at the price of £1450 sterling, and £1 annually to the town (the £1 doubled every nineteenth year in name of grassum), a steading in Ingram Street, fronting Hutcheson Street, on which the new Hospital was intended to be built. This steading is about 81 feet from east to west along Ingram Street, and about 54 feet from north to south along John Street. The statues, tablets, clock, bell, weather-cock, and suchlike, were reserved for use in the present building. Upon the foundation stone of the old hospital there was no inscription, nor did it appear that any coins had been placed therein.

The first pensioners were placed on the funds in 1643, when one old man and one boy were admitted. From that time the number was gradually increased, though sometimes more and sometimes less, until the year 1660, when the number of old men was made up to eleven, in conformity to Mr George Hutchesone's mortification; and in 1662 was completed to twelve, agreeably to the mortification of Mr Thomas, at the pension of £100 each, Scots. In 1667, the boys were completed to twelve, at £50 per annum each, Scots. In 1691, owing to the increase of funds, one old man was added, at 100 merks per annum, and six boys at 50 merks each; but it was expressly declared that these were only to continue during pleasure, and it does not appear that any were elected afterwards in their place. From the year 1667, with the above exception, the number of old men and boys was regularly continued at twelve each, at the annual pensions of £100 and £50 respectively for maintenance, Scots money, and when any vacancy

* These metrical English versions are from the pen of Mr Edward John Gibbs, of Wolverhampton, a student in the Humanity class at Glasgow University, in session 1849-50. They were the successful subject of a prize exercise.

happened therein, it was immediately filled up by a new election.

In 1723, the number of old men and boys was increased to thirteen each. In 1728, the funds continuing to increase, the number of boys was raised to fifteen; and in 1734, the number of old men to fourteen.

Upon the 15th September, 1737, the Patrons made an Act that, for the reasons therein mentioned, such part of the surplus funds as they may judge convenient (after paying the repairs, &c., of the Hospital, and the stated maintenance of twelve old men and twelve boys, being £100 and £50 to each respectively), should be applied towards the maintenance of poor old decayed women, of fifty years of age or upwards, widows and relicts of persons who had been in credit and reputation in this city, during their widowity, or so long as they are not otherways provided; and in 1781, poor women of any age were declared eligible, though not widows. They must be resident in the city, and their husbands or fathers burgesses, other than honorary. Each of these women, thereafter named, was to be allowed the like sum as was given to each poor old man.

The pensions to some of the women, however, were soon reduced below £100 per annum Scots, although those to the old men were continued uniformly thereat till the year 1758. After this time no fixed rule appears, either in the number of men and women pensioners, or the sums given them.

It has been seen by the mortifications that Thomas Hutchesone authorised the provost, bailies, and council, with consent of the ministers, to lay out the sums mortified by himself and his brother, upon lands in the neighbourhood of the city. Accordingly, they in 1642 purchased from the College four rigs of land, containing three roods, at the back of the Hospital, for the price of £333 6s 8d Scots. In 1650, they purchased from Sir Robert Douglas of Blackerston, one-half of the lands of Gorbals and Brigend, at the price of £40,666 13s 4d Scots; the Town and the Trades' Hospital having purchased the other half betwixt them. The rent of the Hospital's half of these lands, in bere, meal, capons, coals, miltures, &c., with a very small sum of silver, produced at that time no more than £1604 Scots yearly, upon an average of nine years, from 1650 to 1658—there being several life-rent tacks upon the lands. Interest of money was then six per cent.

This purchase was, for a time, the source of much distress to the Hospital, owing in part, no doubt, to the civil war which then raged in Scotland betwixt Charles the II. and Cromwell, during which the crops upon the ground were trodden down and eaten up by the different parties, without any recompense being allowed. Not only were the Patrons unable to pay more than £14,000 Scots of the money at the term of payment, from the difficulty of getting in the money owing them, but they were even under the necessity, on the 3rd June, 1652, of authorising the Preceptor to dismiss the poor boys from the Hospital, upon the best terms in his power.

The town of Glasgow, however, stepped forward to their relief, and by advancing the remainder, saved the funds of the Hospital from ruin. At a final settlement of accounts on the 27th of September, 1659 (after having, in 1654, taken an assignment from the Hospital of bonds to the extent of £5289 Scots), the Hospital owed the Town £17,876 5s 2d Scots, which the Hospital had no means of paying, unless the Town would accept a bond for 10,000 merks, with seven years' interest thereon, due by the Marquis of Argyle to the Hospital, which had been lent by the Patrons at Whitsunday, 1643; and other bonds for 8000 merks, with sixteen years' interest thereon, due by the Laird of Lamont and his cautioners, which had also been lent him by the Patrons. "Out of respect to the Hospital," the Town accepted these bonds, and paid the difference to the Patrons.

It is somewhat remarkable, however, that in the minutes of the Town Council of 1st October, 1659, being the first minutes after said 27th September, this final settlement of accounts at that time is never mentioned, but only that the bond for 10,000 merks, with certain bygone annual rents thereon, due by the Marquis of Argyle to the Hospital, had been accepted in part payment of the debt due by the Hospital to the Town, and was ordered to be laid up with the other bond for £10,000 Scots, previously owing by him to the Town—and no notice whatever is taken therein of the two bonds for 8000 merks, due by the Laird of Lamont, and received from the Hospital by the Town, at the same time. Whether the Town ever recovered their amount, does not appear by the books of the Hospital, but it appears from the Council records, that although the Town did at last recover the latter, they never recovered the sums

due by the Marquis of Argyle; neither did the Hospital ever recover the sum of £800, which still remained due thereto by the said Marquis.

After the Gorbal lands were paid, in 1659, and all the accounts for building the Hospital cleared, the revenue of the Hospital, from these lands and other sources, was rather under £160 sterling per annum—interest being then six per cent. per annum.

In the year 1700, the revenue had increased to about £300 sterling per annum—interest being five per cent.

In 1750, it had increased to about £390 sterling per annum—interest being five per cent.

And in the year 1800, the nett revenue (after deducting public burdens, salaries of factor, &c., interest of money, and such like), amounted to about £1400 sterling per annum—the whole of which, or nearly so, was applied in charities to men and women, and for the support of the school, the proportions being at the time as follows:—

To Men pensioners,	about 1-4th.
To Women do.,	nearly 2-4ths.
And to the School,	about 1-4th.

The other purchases of land which the Patrons of the Hospital made from time to time, were as follow:—

In 1663, from John Gilhagie, an acre and some falls of land in Long Croft, at the back of the Hospital, for £675 Scots, and £20 Scots, to his wife.

In 1682, from James Muir, a piece of ground on the east of the Hospital yard, for which they paid £66 13s 4d Scots.

These, together with the four rigs of land formerly purchased from the College, and the ground on which the Hospital stood, were disposed of as under:—In 1788, the Patrons sold the Hospital garden to Robert Smith and partners, for a principal sum of £1495 sterling, and a ground annual of £74 15s, redeemable at twenty-five years' purchase. In 1791, they agreed to open said garden to the Trongate, by a street called Hutcheson street, upon Mr Dougall Bannatyne, one of Mr Smith's partners, paying them the sum of £500 sterling. In 1795, they sold to Robert Smith and partners, part of the modified property lying upon the east side of Hutcheson

street, at a ground annual of £147 10s; and to Adam Thompson, the part thereof upon the west side of the said street, at a ground annual of £107; also the materials of the building, for the sum of £40. Thus it appeared that the annual revenue to the Hospital, by these sales of the building, and the ground at the back thereof, amounts to £431 sterling, including interest at five per cent. upon the principal sum of £2035.

In 1694, the Town of Glasgow purchased, on account of the Merchants', Trades', and Hutchesons' Hospitals, from Ninian Hill of Lambhill, the lands of Ramshorn and Meadowflat, which had formerly belonged to George and Thomas Hutchesone, the founders of the Hospital, at the price of 20,300 merks; and the Merchants' and Trades' Hospitals having resigned their shares, the whole were made over by the Town to the Patrons of Hutchesons' Hospital, in 1695, under certain burdens and conditions, as to building, &c., upon their paying the above sum of 20,300 merks. The rent of these lands was then 99 1-4th bolls bere, which, at the conversion of the average price of £7 per boll, is £694 15s; money rent £5; and 25 capons at 8s, is £10; in all £709 15s Scots.

In September, 1741, the Patrons purchased from Archibald Gilchrist, goldsmith in London, seven and a half acres of garden ground in Deanside, all enclosed, with house and barn thereon, lying contiguous to, and on the north side of, the Hospital's Ramshorn yard, at the price of £369 15s sterling.

In 1743, from the representatives of the deceased Walter Stirling, three and a half acres of land on Garngad hill, rented for £58 6s 8d Scots, at the price of £1240 Scots.

In 1757, from Archibald Ingram, about three acres of laud in Gallowmuir, for £1695 16s Scots, being twenty-two years' purchase, and a half year's rent.

In 1767, from Walter Neilson, two acres in Cribbs, for £3000 Scots.

The whole of these lands were disposed of by the Patrons as follows, excepting one acre in Garngad, remaining unsold in the year 1800.

In October, 1718, they sold to the Town of Glasgow one and a half roods ground, for the Ramshorn church and church-yard, at the price of 600 merks, besides sundry other benefits, as mentioned in the Act of the Patrons relative thereto.

In January, 1743, they feued to the Inkle Factory Company, three roods of ground in Ramshorn yard, at the yearly feu of £33 15s Scots, or £2 16s 3d sterling, besides a grassum of the same sum, payable at the end of each nineteen years—the first grassum being payable at Martinmas, 1761.

In September, 1763, they feued to the said Company two roods of ground in Ramshorn yard, at the yearly feu of £32 5s Scots, or £2 13s 9d sterling, besides a grassum of the said sum, payable at the end of each nineteen years, the first grassum being payable at Candlemas, 1785.

In these two feus the Patrons omitted to burden the Inkle Factory company with the same restrictions as to their buildings, &c., that they themselves were burdened with to the town; which omissions have been productive of much inconveniency. These two feu duties and grassums are now payable to the town.

In 1767 they feued to the Town of Glasgow one acre three roods and thirty-three falls of the Ramshorn yard, for a new burying-ground to the north and east of the Ramshorn church, now enclosed with a stone wall, at the yearly feu of £8 sterling, besides a grassum of £8 sterling, payable every twenty-one years—the first grassum being payable at Candlemas, 1788.

In December, 1772, they disposed to the Magistrates and Town Council of Glasgow, the whole remaining parts of the thirty-three shilling and fourpenny land, of old extent, of Ramshorn and Meadowflat, *all lying without the burgh*, for payment of the yearly rent of £113 10s sterling; as also the two acres called Cribbs, and seven and a half acres of Deanside, both of these being *burgage* lands, for payment of the yearly rent of £32 sterling. And further, the Magistrates and Council granted their bond to the Patrons for £2020 sterling, in name of grassum, for these lands of Ramshorn and Meadowflat, bearing interest till paid. The Town to pay the cess, and the Patrons to pay the feu and teind duties on the said lands.

In 1792, they feued to James M'Lehose the three acres of land in Gallowmuir, at the yearly feuduty of £50 18s, besides a grassum of the same sum of £50 18s, payable every nineteenth year from Whitsunday, 1791—the first grassum being payable at Whitsunday, 1810.

In 1798, they sold to John Hamilton, half an acre of their land on Garngad, at the price of £55 sterling; and in 1800 they have sold to John and Robert Tennent one and a half acres, and to James Melvin half an acre thereof, at the price of £120 sterling per acre. The remaining acre of these lands on Garngad, which were purchased in 1743 from the heirs of Walter Stirling, was then unsold.

Over and above these various purchases and sales of land made by the Patrons, which proved so beneficial to the funds, John Bryson, merchant in Glasgow, and grand-nephew to Mr Thomas Hutchesone, in remuneration of the kindness done him by the said Mr Thomas, mortified to this Hospital, for the use and behoof of the poor thereof, by disposition bearing date the 5th of November, 1705, three acres of land lying on the north side of Garngad hill. These three acres were then rented at six bolls *stocked* (as it is called) at ten merks per boll, amounting to sixty merks; and in 1718 they were let by the Patrons at forty merks per annum, for the first two years, and at fifty merks per annum thereafter, during the tack. In 1766, they were feued out to James M'Lehose at £2 16s sterling of feuduty, and £90 sterling paid down in money as a grassum; they are now (1800) possessed by William Thom.

The Gorbals lands were divided in 1789 betwixt the Town, Trades' House, and this Hospital, according to their respective proportions; and on the 3rd November of that year, the Patrons agreed to employ Mr Charles Abercromby to make up a plan of the Hospital's part thereof, which was accordingly done. The division of these lands which fell to the Hospital was let by public roup, at the rent of £613 1s 4d sterling for sixteen years, from Martinmas 1789.

In 1790, the Patrons feued by public roup, to Messrs James Dunlop and Andrew Houstoun, a part of these Gorbals lands called Stirling Fold and Wellcroft, containing twenty-nine acres, three roods, and twenty-three falls, at the annual feuduty of £258. And at the same time, they purchased from John Lawson, one acre and twenty falls of ground, at the price of £150; as also a house and yard in Rutherglen loan, from James Urie, for £250 sterling; and in 1792, they purchased certain houses at the south-east and south-west ends of the Old Bridge, at the price of £698 sterling, besides burdening themselves with the payment of two life-rent annuities

of £5 each. These purchases were made for the accommodation of a town which the Patrons had resolved to lay off upon their division of the Gorbals lands, to be called *Hutchesone*, in honour of the Founders of the Hospital, the principal street of which was named *Adelphi* street, and the next *Hospital* street. The Patrons, in November, 1792, also agreed to subscribe £2000 on account of the Hospital, towards the expense of building a new bridge across the Clyde, opposite to Saltmarket Street, and to the said town of Hutchesone.

Many feus were accordingly sold therein at prices from four shillings to eight shillings per square yard, convertible into a feu duty at five per cent. ; but in 1795 the bridge unfortunately fell, after being nearly finished ; and although the patrons recovered from the contractors the principal sum they had advanced, no steps have been hitherto taken for rebuilding it ; and indeed the bed of the river has been so pooled by its fall, that it would be very unsafe to build it in the same spot. This disaster put a stop to any further feuing till the year 1798 ; but during that year and the following one the feuing has been again going on, and lots to the extent of about £100 of annual feuduty have been thus sold. In all these feus of Gorbals, the double of the feuduty is payable every nineteenth year in name of grassum—exclusive of which the rents and feuduties of these lands do now amount to nearly £1000 sterling per annum.

The above details, as already stated, have been abridged from a History of Hutchesons' Hospital, written in 1800 by Mr Findlay (father of Mr Findlay of Easterhill), during the preceptorship of Laurence Craigie, Esq. In 1850, during the preceptorship of David Mackinlay, Esq., a reprint of this valuable record has been issued, with supplementary details, bringing down the chronicle of the proceedings and transactions of the Hospital for a further period of half a century. This supplementary work is prepared, we believe, by Laurence Hill, Esq., whose ancestors have worthily and uninterruptedly discharged the offices of factors and legal advisers to the Hospital almost since its foundation.

In 1800, as will be seen, the nett revenue amounted to £1400.

[In 1815, they disbursed to pensioners £810, and to the Town's Hospital £110.—Ed.]

In 1850, including all the foundations, viz., Hutchesons', Scott's, Hood's, and Baxter's, the nett revenue had increased to £4641 11s 2d.

At the same time, the value of the free stock was estimated at £173,389 5s 9d.

As to the sum total which the revenue and stock may have reached at the next half century report in 1900, it would be idle to speculate.

The increase of revenue has mainly arisen from the extended feuing of the Hospital's grounds on the south side of the river, by means of which the Barony of Gorbals has risen from an obscure and not over-nice suburb to a most handsome integral portion of the city of Glasgow, with a population of 61,482. Into the particulars of these pecuniary transactions it is not necessary to enter, further than to state, that the original rate of 4s per square yard has been (1851) increased to 14s and 16s, and in one or two cases to 20s; but looking to the price of feus on the north side of the river, even the latter rate cannot be deemed expensive.

The building operations of the patrons during the first half of the century may be summed up as follows:—In 1805 the Hospital, with its handsome spire, in Ingram street, at the head of Hutcheson Street, was erected from plans by Mr David Hamilton, at an expense of £5200. From the name of "hospital" strangers may assume that this erection was intended for the accommodation of the poor persons who are nourished by the bounty of the foundations. No part of the hospital buildings, however, is fitted up as an almshouse—the charity of the patrons being dispensed in pensions, which the recipients enjoy while they reside with their own friends in the character of ordinary citizens. The hall of the hospital was used for the meetings of the patrons, and here also Stirling's library was accommodated, until the directors of that institution removed to buildings of their own in Miller Street, in 1844. The patrons now assemble for business in the Council Chambers. When it was the custom for the magistrates to go in state to the city churches on Sundays, they were wont to retire, during the interval of public worship, to the committee room ad-

joining the hall ; but this wholesome practice on the part of our civic authorities has now been discontinued.

The statues of the brothers Hutcheson, the founders alluded to in the former report, were erected in niches designed for them in front of the hospital buildings in 1824.

Part of the hospital building above the large hall was used for some time as a class-room, the school-room proper being in a building adjoining ; but being found quite insufficient and inconvenient for the purpose, the present school buildings in Crown Street, Hutchesontown, were completed in 1841, from plans by Messrs David and James Hamilton, at an expense of £4236, exclusive of the value of the ground, which, if disposed of, would have realised £1057.* It may be added, that the total number of boys in the school in 1849 was 164, and the sum expended on the maintenance and education in the same year was £1044. In the same year the sum expended in the relief of old persons, principally women, amounted to £3337.

The greatest building operation, however, which the patrons promoted during the half century, was the erection of Hutcheson's bridge, which was opened to the public on 6th June, 1834. It was erected after plans by Mr Robert Stevenson, at a cost, including various accessories and miscellanies, of nearly £30,000. From the failure of the building contractor, and other untoward causes, the structure was not reared without much difficulty ; and after all, it has not been found sufficiently capacious for the traffic. From this cause it has now (March, 1851) been resolved to increase its width by the addition of tasteful iron footways.† By the Act 21st July, 1845, for the rebuilding of Stockwell Bridge, it was arranged that £20,000 should be paid to the creditors, or holders of borrowed money on Hutchesons' bridge, and that it should then be consolidated with the other bridges over the Clyde at Glasgow. This arrangement has been carried into effect, and the patrons of

* These School Buildings were largely added to again in 1877.

† The iron footways were not carried out. The bridge was rather a clumsy structure, and the gradients of the roadway were bad. It was taken down about the year 1868, and the present very handsome iron bridge was erected in its place, from plans by Messrs Bell & Miller, C.E., Glasgow.

the hospital are now relieved from the management of the bridge, the erection of which was owing to their exertions.

On the whole, this charity has been managed with a degree of zeal, discrimination, and economy which is above all praise; and it has been truly remarked, that with limited funds it has done more good to the humbler classes in Glasgow, than has been derived from similar foundations in other cities, which enjoy its revenue three times told.

From the official abstract of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Royal Incorporation of Hutchesons' Hospital, for the year ending 31st December, 1878, we find that the free stock of this trust amounts to the handsome sum of £369,779, the leading features of the account being as under:—

REVENUE.

Feuduties, ground annuals, and rents,	£17,369	2	1½
Thomson bequest, proportion from Sept. 1875, to Dec. 1878,.....	22	5	2
Interest on arrears of feuduties recovered,.....	19	4	3¾
	<u>£17,410</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>7¼</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Pensions and precepts to 109 men and 912 women,	£8,339	5	0
Funeral charges of 40 deceased pensioners,.....	91	5	0
Education, and charges connected therewith,*.	3,775	19	3
Salaries and miscellaneous expenses,	1,322	0	5
Repairs, &c., on properties, and taxes,.....	341	19	5½
Interest on loans, &c.,.....	2,999	18	8
Surplus of ordinary annual revenue,.....	540	3	9¾
	<u>£17,410</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>7¼</u>

* In the Boys' school there were 145 foundationers, 55 scholarships, 18 school bursars, 74 whose fees were remitted, 896 who paid fees, in all 1188; in addition 53 were educated in other schools, 6 at the High school, 10 at the University, and 5 at the School of Art and Haldane Academy, making a total of 1262 Boys. In the Girls' school there were 42 foundationers, 8 school bursars, 100 whose fees were remitted, and 753 who paid fees, in all 903; in addition to which, 10 were educated in other schools, making a total of 913 Girls.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE KINGS OF SCOTLAND.

THE genealogy of all the kings of Scotland, from Fergus I. to James VI. of Scotland, with the kings and queens of the United Kingdom to the present time.

1. Fergus, the first king of Scotland, the son of Ferchard, a prince of Ireland, began to reign in the year of the world 3641 ; before the coming of our saviour Jesus Christ 330 years ; in the first year of the 12th olympiad ; in the 421st year of the building of Rome ; and about the beginning of the 3rd monarchy of the Grecians, when Alexander the Great overthrew Darius Codomanus, the last monarch of Persia.
2. Feritharis, brother to Fergus, began to reign in the year of the world 3666 ; in the year before the coming of Christ 305.
3. Mainus, king Fergus's son, succeeded to his father's brother anno mundi* 3681 ; B.C.* 290.
4. Darnadilla succeeded to his father Mainus anno mundi 3710 ; B.C. 261.
5. Nothatus succeeded his brother Dornadilla anno mundi 3738 ; B.C. 233.
6. Reutherus, Dornadilla, his son, began to reign anno mundi 3758 ; B.C. 213.
7. Reutha succeeded to his brother Reutherus anno mundi 3784 ; B.C. 187.
8. Thereus, Reutherus's son began to reign anno mundi 3798 ; B.C. 173.
9. Josina succeeded his brother Thereus an. mun. 3810 ; B.C. 161.
10. Finnanus, Josina, his son, began to reign anno mundi 3834 ; B.C. 137.
11. Durstus, Finnanus's son, succeeded to his father anno mundi 3864 ; B.C. 107.
12. Evenus I. succeeded to his brother Durstus anno mundi 3873 ; B.C. 98.

* In the year of the world.

† Before Christ.

13. Gillus, Evenus's bastard son, succeeded to his father anno mundi 3892; B.C. 79.
14. Evenus II., Donallus's son, king Finnanus's brother, began to reign anno mundi 3894; B.C. 77.
15. Ederus, son to Dochamus, that was son to Durstus, the 11th king, began to reign anno mundi.3911; B.C. 60.
16. Evenus III. succeeded his father Ederus anno mundi 3959; B.C. 12.
17. Metellanus, Ederus's brother's son, began to reign anno mundi 3966, five years before Christ's incarnation—a very good and modest king; he died in the 39th year of his reign. In his time there was peace at home and abroad; and our saviour Jesus Christ was born, and suffered death in his reign.
18. Caractacus, the son of Cadallanus and Eropeia, who was sister to Metellanus, began to reign in the year 34 of the Christian era.
19. Corbred I. succeeded his brother Caractacus in the year 54.
20. Dardanus, nephew to Metellanus, began to reign in the year 72.
21. Corbred II., surnamed Galdus, son to the former Corbred, began to reign in the year 76.
22. Luctacus succeeded to his father Corbred II. in the year 111.
23. Mogaldus, son to the sister of Corbred II., began to reign in the year 114.
24. Conarus succeeded to his father Mogaldus in the year 150.
25. Ethodius I., son to the sister of Mogaldus, began to reign in the year 164.
26. Satrael succeeded to his brother Ethodius I. in the year 197.
27. Donald I., the first Christian king of Scotland, succeeded his brother Satrael in the year 201.
28. Ethodius II., son to Ethodius I., began to reign in the year 219.
29. Athirco succeeded his father, Ethodius II., in the year 235.
30. Nathalocus (as some write), son to the brother of Athirco, began to reign in the year 247.
31. Findochus, son of Athirco, began to reign in the year 258.
32. Donald II. succeeded to his brother Findochus in 269.

33. Donald III., Lord of the Isles, brother to Findochus, began to reign in the year 270.
34. Crathilinthus, Findochus's son, began to reign in the year 282.
35. Fincormachus, son to the brother of the father of Crathilinthus, began his reign in the year 304.
36. Romachus, brother's son to Crathilinthus, began to reign in the year 351.
37. Augusianus, Crathilinthus's brother's son, succeeded to Romachus in the year 354.
38. Fethelmachus, another brother's son of Crathilinthus, began his reign in the year 357.
39. Eugenius I., Fincormachus's son, began to reign in the year 360.
40. Fergus II., Erthus's son's son to Ethodius, began his reign in the year 404.
41. Eugenius II., son of Fergus II., succeeded his father in the year 420.
42. Dongardus succeeded his brother Eugenius II. in the year 452.
43. Constantine I. succeeded to his brother Dongardus in the year 457.
44. Congallus I., son of Dongardus, began to reign in the year 479.
45. Goranus succeeded to his brother Congallus I. in the year 501.
46. Eugenius III., Congallus's son, succeeded to his father and uncle in the year 535.
47. Congallus II. succeeded his brother Eugenius III. in 558.
48. Kinnetellus succeeded to his brother Congallus II. in the year 574.
49. Aidanus, son of Goranus, the forty-fifth king, began to reign in the year 575.
50. Kenneth I., surnamed Keir, son of Congallus II., began to reign in the year 605.
51. Eugenius IV., son of Aidanus, began to reign in the year 606.
52. Ferchard I. succeeded to his father Eugenius IV. in the year 626.
53. Donald IV. succeeded to his brother Ferchard I. in the year 638.
54. Ferchard II. succeeded to his brother Donald IV. in the year 652.

55. Malduinus, son to Donald IV., began to reign in the year 670.
56. Eugenius V., Malduinus's brother's son, began to reign in the year 690.
57. Eugenius VI., son to Ferchard II., began to reign in the year 694.
58. Amberkelethus, son of Findanus, son of Eugenius V., began to reign in the year 704.
59. Eugenius VII. succeeded to his brother Amberkelethus, in the year 706.
60. Murdacus, Amberkelethus's son, began to reign in the year 726.
61. Etfinus, Eugenius VII.'s son, began to reign in the year 739.
62. Eugenius VIII., Murdacus's son, began to reign in the year 770.
63. Fergus III., Etfinus's son, began to reign in the year 773.
64. Solvathius, Eugenius VIII.'s son, began to reign in the year 776.
65. Achaius, Etfinus's son, began to reign in the year 796.
66. Congallus III., Achaius's father's brother's son, began to reign in the year 828.
67. Dongallus, Solvathius's son, succeeded in the year 833.
68. Alpinus, Achaius's son, succeeded in the year 840.
69. Kenneth II., surnamed the Great, succeeded to his father Alpinus in the year 843.
70. Donald V. succeeded to his brother Kenneth II. in the year 863.
71. Constantine II., son of Kenneth II., began to reign in the year 868.
72. Ethus, surnamed Alipes, the son of Constantine II., succeeded his father in the year 884.
73. Gregory, surnamed the Great, son of Dongallus II., began to reign in 886.
74. Donald VI., son of Constantine II., began to reign in the year 904.
75. Constantine III., son of Ethus, surnamed Alipes, began to reign in the year 915.
76. Malcolm I., son of Donald VI., began to reign in the year 955.
77. Indulphus, son of Constantine III., began to reign in the year 964.

78. Duffus, the son of Malcolm I., began his reign in the year 973.
79. Culenus, Indulphus's son, began to reign in the year 978.
80. Kenneth III., Duffus's brother, began to reign in the year 982.
81. Constantine IV., surnamed Calvus, Culenus's son, began to reign in the year 994.
82. Grimus, Duffus's son, began to reign in the year 996.
83. Malcolm II., son of Kenneth III., began to reign in the year 1006.
84. Duncan I., son of Beatrix daughter of Malcolm II., began to reign in the year 1034.
85. Macbeth, son of Donada daughter of Malcolm II., began to reign in the year 1043.
86. Malcolm III., surnamed Canmore, son of Duncan I., began to reign in the year 1057.
87. Donald VII., surnamed Bane, usurped the crown after the death of his brother, in the year 1093.
88. Duncan II. usurped the crown in the year 1094.
Donald VII. made king again in 1095.
89. Edgar, the son of Malcolm III., began to reign in the year 1098.
90. Alexander I., surnamed Fierce, succeeded to his brother in the year 1107.
91. David I., commonly called St David, the younger son of Malcolm III., succeeded his brother in the year 1124.
92. Malcolm IV. succeeded to his grandfather David I. in the year 1153.
93. William, surnamed the Lion, succeeded his brother Malcolm IV. in the year 1165.
94. Alexander II. succeeded his father William in the year 1214.
95. Alexander III. succeeded to his father in the year 1249.
96. John Baliol—he began his reign in the year 1292.
97. Robert Bruce began his reign in the year 1306.
98. David II. succeeded to his father Robert Bruce in the year 1330.
99. Edward Baliol, son of John Baliol, usurped the crown of Scotland in the year 1332.

100. Robert II., surnamed Blear Eye, the first of the Stuarts, son to Walter Stuart and Marjory Bruce daughter to king Robert Bruce, succeeded to his uncle in the year 1370.
101. Robert III., surnamed John Farnezier, succeeded to his father in the year 1390.
Robert, Earl of Fife and Monteith, governed Scotland in the year 1406.
Murdoch Stuart succeeded to his father, Robert, Earl of Fife, in the government of Scotland, in the year 1420.
102. James I. began to reign in the year 1424.
103. James II. succeeded to his father in the year 1437.
104. James III. succeeded to his father in the year 1460.
105. James IV. succeeded his father in the year 1489.
106. James V. succeeded to his father in the year 1514.
107. Mary succeeded her father, James V., in the year 1544.

THE UNION OF THE CROWNS.

108. James VI. succeeded to his mother in the year 1567, and ascended the throne of England as James I., 24th March, 1603.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

The Commonwealth was declared on 19th May 1649 ; and in 1653 Oliver Cromwell was made Lord Protector. At his death in 1658, he was succeeded in his office by Richard Cromwell, who resigned in 1659.

THE RESTORATION.

109. Charles II., eldest son of Charles I., began to reign in the year 1660.
110. James II., second son of Charles I., ascended the throne in the year 1685. He was deposed in 1688, and died 16th September, 1701.
111. William III., son of William, Prince of Orange, by Mary, daughter of Charles I. ; and Mary II., eldest daughter of James II., began to reign in the year 1689.
112. Anne, second daughter of James II., was called to the throne in 1702.

113. George I., son of Elector of Hanover by Sophia, daughter of Elizabeth, who was daughter of James I., began his reign in the year 1714.
114. George II., only son of George I., began to reign in the year 1727.
115. George III., grandson of George II., began his reign in the year 1760.
116. George IV., eldest son of George III., ascended the throne in the year 1820.
117. William IV., third son of George III., commenced his reign in the year 1830.
118. Victoria, daughter of Edward, fourth son of George III., ascended the throne in 1837,—whom may God preserve!

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE LORD PROVOSTS OF GLASGOW.

THE following is a list of the Provosts of Glasgow, from 1268 to the present time. A great blank occurs in the records from 1268 till 1472, after which the continuity is kept unbroken:—

Elected	Elected
1268 Richard Drimdovis. Alexander Palmer. William Gleg.	1569 Sir J. Stewart of Minto.
1472 John Stewart of Minto.	1574 Lord Boyd.
1480 Sir T. Stewart of Minto.	1577 T. Crawford of Jordanhill.
1513 Sir J. Stewart of Minto.	1578 Earl Lennox.
1528 Sir R. Stewart of Minto.	1580 Sir M. Stewart of Minto.
1538 Arch. Dunbar of Baldoon.	1583 Earl of Montrose.
1541 Lord Belhaven.	1584 Lord Kilsyth.
1543 John Stewart of Minto.	1586 Sir M. Stewart of Minto.
1545 A. Hamilton of Middop.	1600 Sir George Elphinston of Blythswood.
1553 A. Hamilton of Cochney.	1607 Sir J. Houston of Houston
1560 Robt. Lindsay of Dunrod.	1609 James Inglis.
	1613 James Stewart.

Elected

1614 James Hamilton.
 1617 James Stewart.
 1619 James Inglis.
 1621 James Hamilton.
 1623 Gabriel Cunningham.
 1625 James Inglis.
 1627 James Hamilton.
 1629 Gabriel Cunningham.
 1633 William Stewart.
 1634 Patrick Bell.
 1636 Colin Campbell, sen.
 1637 James Stewart.
 1638 Patrick Bell.
 1639 Gabriel Cunningham.
 1640 James Stewart.
 1642 William Stewart.
 1643 James Bell.
 1645 George Potterfield.
 1647 James Stewart.
 1648 George Potterfield.
 1650 John Graham.
 1651 George Potterfield.
 1652 Daniel Wallace.
 1655 John Anderson, sen.
 1658 John Bell.
 1660 Colin Campbell.
 1662 John Bell.
 1664 William Anderson.
 1667 John Anderson, sen.
 1668 William Anderson.
 1669 James Campbell.
 1670 William Anderson.
 1674 John Bell.
 1676 James Campbell.
 1678 John Bell.
 1681 Sir John Bell.
 1682 John Barns.
 1684 John Johnston.
 1686 John Barns.
 1688 Walter Gibson.
 1689 John Anderson.
 1691 James Peadie.
 1693 William Napier.
 1695 John Anderson.
 1697 James Peadie.

Elected

1699 John Anderson.
 1701 Hugh Montgomerie.
 1703 John Anderson.
 1705 John Aird, jun.
 1707 Robert Rodger.
 1709 John Aird.
 1711 Robert Rodger.
 1713 John Aird.
 1715 John Bowman.
 1717 John Aird.
 1719 John Bowman.
 1721 John Aird.
 1723 Charles Millar.
 1725 John Stark.
 1727 James Peadie.
 1728 John Stirling.
 1730 Peter Murdoch.
 1732 Hugh Rodger.
 1734 Andrew Ramsay.
 1736 John Coulter.
 1738 Andrew Aiton.
 1740 Andrew Buchanan.
 1742 Lawrence Dinwiddie.
 1744 Andrew Cochran.
 1746 John Murdoch, jun.
 1748 Andrew Cochran.
 1750 John Murdoch, jun.
 1752 John Brown.
 1754 George Murdoch.
 1756 Robert Christie.
 1758 John Murdoch, jun.
 1760 Andrew Cochran.
 1762 Archibald Ingram.
 1764 John Bowman.
 1766 George Murdoch.
 1768 James Buchanan.
 1770 Colin Dunlop.
 1772 Arthur Connel.
 1774 James Buchanan.
 1776 Robert Donald.
 1778 William French.
 1780 Hugh Wylie.
 1782 Patrick Colquhoun.
 1784 John Coates Campbell.
 1786 John Riddel.

Elected

1788 John Campbell, jun.
 1790 James M'Dowall.
 1792 Gilbert Hamilton.
 1794 John Dunlop.
 1796 James M'Dowall.
 1798 Lawrence Craigie.
 1800 John Hamilton.
 1802 Lawrence Craigie.
 1804 John Hamilton.
 1806 James MacKenzie.
 1808 James Black.
 1810 John Hamilton.
 1812 Kirkman Finlay.
 1814 Joshua Heywood.
 1816 Henry Monteith.
 1820 John Thomas Alston.
 1822 James Smith.
 1824 Mungo N. Campbell.
 1826 William Hamilton.
 1828 Robert Dalglish.

Elected

1830 James Ewing.
 1832 Robert Graham of Whitehill.
 1834 William Mills.
 1837 Henry Dunlop of Craigton
 1840 Sir James Campbell.
 1843 James Lumsden, sen.
 1846 Alexander Hastie.
 1848 James Anderson.
 1851 Robert Stewart.
 1854 Andrew Orr.
 1857 Andrew Galbraith.
 1860 Peter Clouston.
 1863 John Blackie.
 1866 James Lumsden.
 1869 William Rae Arthur.
 1871 James Watson.
 1874 James Bain.
 1877 William Collins.

CHAPTER XXX.

ROLL OF DEACON CONVENER.*

ROLL of persons who have been Deacon Convener of the Trades of Glasgow from 1604 to 1879.

	Elected in
Duncan Sempill, .....Skipper,.....	1604.
John Braidwood,.....Cordiner,	1605-06.
Ninian Anderson,.....Cordiner,	1607-08.
Thomas Morrison,.....Cooper,.....	1609-10.
Ninian Anderson,.....Cordiner,	1611.

* Through the courtesy of Thomas Weir, Esq., clerk to the Trades' House, we are enabled to bring down the list of Conveners to date.

	Elected in
Thomas Morrison,.....Cooper,	1612.
Patrick Maxwell,.....Tailor,	1613-14.
James Fisher,.....Maltman,	1615-16.
Patrick Maxwell,.....Tailor,	1617-18.
John Braidwood,.....Cordiner,	1619.
Thomas Morrison,.....Cooper,	1620.
John Peadie,.....Skinner,	1621.
Walter Douglas,.....Maltman,	1622.
John Peadie,.....Skinner,	1623.
David Shearer,.....Cooper,	1624.
William Neilson,.....Maltman,	1625.
Ninian Anderson,.....Cordiner,	1626-27.
William Neilson,.....Maltman,	1628-29.
J Anderson,.....Cordiner,	1630-31.
Ninian Anderson,.....Cordiner,	1632-33.
Gavin Nisbet,.....Tailor,	1634.
Ninian Gilhazie,.....Maltman,	1635-36.
Richard Allan,.....Tanner,	1637-38.
Ninian Gilhazie,.....Maltman,	1639-40.
William Neilson,.....Maltman,	1641-42.
Menasses Lyle,.....Skinner,	1643-44.
Ninian Gilhazie,.....Maltman,	1645.
Menasses Lyle,.....Skinner,	1646.

N.B.—From 1646 to 1648 there was much confusion in the elections, in consequence of the civil war, and the intervening displacement of the magistrates and town councillors.

Thomas Scott,.....Baker,	1647.
Menasses Lyle,.....Skinner,	1647.
W Lightbody,.....Maltman,	1648-49.
Peter Johnston,.....Tailor,	1650.
W Lightbody,.....Maltman,	1651.
Menasses Lyle,.....Skinner,	1652.
Menasses Lyle,.....Skinner,	1653-54.
Walter Neilson,.....Maltman,	1655-56.
Menasses Lyle,.....Skinner,	1657.

N.B.—Election deferred at the desire of His Highness the Lord Protector.

	Elected in
Patrick Bryce,.....Weaver,	1658.
John Buchanan,.....Weaver,	1659.
Menasses Lyle,.....Skinner,	1660-61.
John Miller,.....Tailor,.....	1662-63.
Walter Nielson,.....Maltman,	1664-65.
John Miller,.....Tailor,.....	1666-67.
Menasses Lyle,.....Skinner,	1668.
William Wallace,.....Maltman,	1669-70.
James Ferrie,.....Hammerman,	1671.
Patrick Bryce,.....Maltman,	1672-73.
William Wallace,.....Maltman,	1674.
James Ferrie,	Hammerman,
	1675-76.
William Watson,.....Tailor,.....	1677-78.
James Ferrie,	Hammerman,
	1679-80.
Alexander Ross,	Wright,.....
	1681.
Robert Telfer,.....Hammerman,	1682.
John Wallace,.....Maltman,	1683.
John Smith,.....Hammerman,	1684-85.
John Wallace,	Maltman,
	1686-87.
John Wardrop,.....Cordiner,	1688.
John Gilchrist,	Tailor,.....
	1689-90.
John Wardrop,.....Cordiner,	1691.
Simon Tennant,	Tailor,.....
	1692-93.
George Nish,.....Wright,.....	1694-95.
Simon Tennant,	Tailor,.....
	1696-97.
John Wardrop,.....Cordiner,	1698-99.
Simon Tennant,	Tailor,.....
	1700-01.
Thomas Hamilton,	Tailor,.....
	1702-03.
George Robertson,.....Tailor,.....	1704-05.
George Buchanan,.....Maltman,	1706-07.
John Brown,.....Cordiner,	1708-09.
Matthew Gilmour,	Hammerman,
	1710-11.
John Graham,	Tailor,.....
	1712-13.
Stephen Crawford,.....Tailor,.....	1714-15.
Matthew Gilmour,.....Hammerman,.....	1716-17.
John Armour,	Tailor,.....
	1718-19.
Matthew Gilmour,.....Hammerman,.....	1720-21.

		Elected in
James Mitchell,	Maltman,	1722-23.
John Armour,	Tailor,	1724-25.
James Mitchell,	Maltman,	1726.
Robert Reid,	Wright,	1727-28.
John Clarke,	Tailor,	1729-30.
John Craig,	Hammerman,	1731-32.
Walter Lang,	Hammerman,	1733.
Robert Robertson,	Maltman,	1734.
James Drew,	Maltman,	1735-36.
Thomas Wodrop,	Maltman,	1737-38.
Andrew Armour,	Tailor,	1739-40.
Robert Mackie,	Hammerman,	1741-42.
Thomas Scott,	Baker,	1743-44.
Matthew Gilmour,	Hammerman,	1745-46.
John Hamilton,	Hammerman,	1747-48.
Robert Finlay,	Cordiner,	1749-50.
James Buchanan,	Tailor,	1751-52.
James Clarke,	Tailor,	1753-54.
George Nisbet,	Wright,	1755-56.
J. Wotherford,	Hammerman,	1757-58.
Daniel Munro,	Tailor,	1759-60.
Duncan Niven,	Baker,	1761-62.
James Clarke,	Tailor,	1763-64.
Francis Crawford,	Wright,	1765.

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

John Jamieson,	Skinner,	1766.
George Buchanan,	Maltman,	1767-68.
Walter Lang,	Baker,	1769-70.
William Craig,	Wright,	1771-72.
William Ewing,	Baker,	1773-74.
John Craig,	Baker,	1775-76.
Duncan Niven,	Barber,	1777-78.
John Jamieson,	Skinner,	1779-80.
R Auchincloss,	Cooper,	1781-82.

	Elected in
Robert Mann,	Wright, .....1783-84.
Ninian Glen,	Wright, .....1785-86.
John Tennent,.....	Maltman, .....1787-88.
John M'Aslan,.....	Gardener, .....1789-90.
James M'Lehose,.....	Maltman, .....1791-92.
W Auchincloss,.....	Cooper, .....1793-94.
Robert Robertson,.....	Cooper, .....1795-96.
Robert Waddell,	Wright, .....1797-98.
Archibald Newbigging,....	Weaver,.....1799-1800.
John Morrison,	Wright,.....1801-02.
George Lyon,	Hammerman, .....1803-04.
Robert Austin,.....	Gardener, .....1805-06.
William Brand,	Dyer, .....1807-08.
James Cleland,.....	Wright, .....1809-10.
Basil Ronald,.....	Skinner, .....1811-12.
Walter Ferguson,.....	Barber, .....1813-14.
Robert Ferrie,	Wright, .....1815-16.
John Graham,.....	Baker, .....1817-18.
Robert Hood,.....	Cooper, .....1819-20.
James Hunter,.....	Maltman,.....1821-22.
William M'Tyer,	Cordiner, .....1823-24.
William Rodger,	Wright, .....1825-26.
William M'Lean,.....	Dyer, .....1827-28.
John Alston,	Weaver, .....1829-30.
Archibald M'Lellan,	Hammerman, .....1831-32.
James Graham,	Wright, .....1833.
Archibald M'Lellan,	Hammerman, .....1834.
James Graham,	Wright, .....1835.
Thomas Neilson,	Flesher, .....1836-37.
John Neil,	Weaver, .....1838-39.
George Dick,	Skinner, .....1840-41.
Andrew Fowler,	Gardener, .....1842-43.
Thomas Brownlie,	Mason, .....1844-45.
John M'Callum,	Hammerman, .....1846.
John Stewart,.....	Cooper, .....1847-48.
William York,	Mason, .....1849-50.
David Yuile,	Maltman,.....1851-52.

	Elected in
James Craig,	Cordiner, .....1853-54.
James Wilson,	Wright, .....1855-56.
John Morrison,	Hammerman, .....1857-58.
Adam M'Lellan,	Tailor, .....1859-60.
Anthony Inglis,	Hammerman, .....1861-62.
James Graham,	Wright, .....1863-64.
Thomas Blyth,	Cordiner, .....1865-66.
Walter Bannerman,	Wright, .....1867-68.
Thomas Warren,	Hammerman, .....1869-70.
James Neilson,	Maltman, .....1871-72.
William Smith,	Hammerman, .....1873-74.
Archibald Gilchrist,	Hammerman, .....1875-76.
Robert Alexander Bogue, ...	Tailor, .....1877-78.

The following trades have had Conveners in office as under :—

Maltmen, -	29 times.	Bakers,	7 times.
Tailors,	25 „	Weavers,	5 „
Hammermen,	23 „	Gardeners,	3 „
Wrights,	18 „	Masons,	2 „
Cordiners,	15 „	Barbers,	2 „
Skinners,	15 „	Dyers,	2 „
Coopers,	9 „	Fleshers,	1 „

CHAPTER XXXI.

BUILDINGS—BRIDGES—CANALS, ETC.

BUILDINGS.

THE University was founded in 1443 by Bishop Turnbull, the charter in its favour being granted by James II., and the bull for the erection by Pope Nicholas V. It was situated in the High

street. The eastern division of the buildings was erected in or about the year 1611, but in 1811, having become unfit for the purposes for which they were built, they were taken down, and a magnificent range, from designs by Peter Nicholson, fronting the college park, took their place. The old Observatory stood on the east of these grounds.

The Observatory, which previously stood in the College grounds, east of High street, was in 1810 removed to the west of Blythswood square. The building was Egyptian, from designs by Mr Webster of London. It was afterwards removed to its present site on Dowanhill.

The Hunterian Museum at the College was erected in 1804. It was a handsome building of the Roman Doric style; Mr William Stark, architect.

Laigh (Tron) kirk was built in 1566, the steeple in 1637.

College (Blackfriars') church built in 1622, destroyed in 1666, rebuilt 1699, removed in 1877 to enlarge railway station, and new church built at Dennistoun.

Merchants' hall and steeple, Bridgegate, built 1651; Sir Wm. Bruce of Kinross, architect. The steeple still stands.

The Old Jail (Tolbooth) stood between the Tontine and the Cross steeple until 1812. In that year it was sold to James Cleland by public roup for £8000, or £45 per square yard, on condition that he would erect a new building, to a design by Mr David Hamilton, architect, which was built by Deacon Broom.

The Jail and Court Houses were built in 1810, in Grecian Doric, the portico being taken from the Pantheon. Wm. Stark, architect; Waddell & Park, masons; Galloway & Jeffray, wrights. The cost was about £35,000.

The Town Hall Buildings and Tontine, in Trongate, a very handsome range, were finished in 1636. There were some valuable paintings of several of our kings, queens, and statesmen, in this building, but which we presume have now been removed. Flaxman's fine statue of William Pitt (now in the Corporation Galleries) stood here for many years.

The Tontine Hotel and coffee rooms were built in 1781; Mr Wm. Hamilton, architect. He displayed great skill in throwing the arcade of the town hall into an extensive piazza, retaining the upper

cross walls of the former building. The piazza and hotel have recently been converted into a warehouse, and the fine old piers, arches, and beyond all the rare old caricatured human faces, which attracted the attention of all strangers, have been removed to make way for plate glass. The hotel being gone, the coffee or reading room followed, and also the old town hall. It may be said the glory of this fine old building has departed. What would Rob Roy and bailie Nicol Jarvie say now if they could visit their old quarters?

Bottle House, built in 1730, was situated where the present custom-house stands, and extends backwards towards Howard street. [Took out some of its foundations on building in Howard street, 30 years ago.—Ed.]

St Andrew's church commenced in 1739, finished in 1756.

City Guard House, which stood in Candleriggs street, was, in 1810, removed to the east side of Montrose street. The front wall was built with piers and arches, forming a piazza.

In 1756 the Steeple of the High church, having been damaged by lightning, was repaired by Mungo Naismith, who built St Andrew's church.

St Enoch's church built 1780; Jas. Jaffrey, architect; Alex. Broom, builder.

In 1786 there were only two houses built in the new town, which may be said to have commenced at Queen street, but the progress of building, during the course of thirty years, in the old portions of the city, was almost enough of itself to make a town. In 1815 there were 165 tenements building at one time.

In 1788 the Magistrates and Council remitted to the Dean of Guild Court the linings of streets, buildings, and all matters connected therewith, and to keep records of the same. In 1728 they passed an act to prevent buildings being erected until first lined by the Dean of Guild court.

In 1789 Bridewell and the Grammar School were built.

In 1789 the ancient ruins of the Bishop's Palace, at the Cathedral, were removed to make way for the Royal Infirmary, which was erected in the year 1792; Robt. & Jas. Adam, architects.

In 1791 the Trades' Hall, Glassford street, was built; Robert Adam, architect.

In the same year the Surgeons' Hall, in St Enoch square, was built; now the site of St Enoch station.

The Tron Church was destroyed by fire in 1793, and rebuilt the following year from plans by James Adam. As there were no police at this time, the citizens patrolled the streets, mustering in the Tron session-house. Being provided with a good fire for their comfort, it is supposed that it had ignited the flooring after the patrol had left, and the edifice was thus destroyed.

In 1795 the Foot Barracks were built.

In 1796 the Assembly Rooms, Ingram street, were built; Jas. Adam, architect.

In 1797 the Barony church was built; Mr Adam, architect.

In 1802-3 Hutchesons' Hospital, at the corner of Ingram and John streets, was rebuilt; David Hamilton, architect.

St George's church was built in 1807; William Stark, architect; Waddell & Park, builders.

In 1810 Gorbals church, at the corner of Nicholson street, was built; David Hamilton, architect. During the same year the old Observatory was built; and the Jail, Guard House, and Slaughter Houses rebuilt.

The Roman Catholic Chapel, Clyde street, was built in 1813, and was seated for 2200. It cost £13,000, which was raised in small weekly contributions, like "Peter's pence." James Gillespie was the architect, and Thomas Smith the mason.

Town's Hospital (Poor House) was erected in 1733 in front of the Clyde, just east of the Roman Catholic chapel. The magistrates gave the ground free, and subscriptions were got up for the erection of the buildings, which amounted to £1335. For its maintenance the inhabitants were assessed in the sum of £250, the Town Council engaging to contribute £140, the Merchants' House £60, the Trades' House £120, and the General Session £250, making in all £820. On the 1st February after there were 97 persons in the house; and in February, 1735, there were 152. Prior to the erection of this hospital, the accommodation for the poor was very indifferent. The hospital was removed to the buildings in Parliamentary road vacated by the Lunatic Asylum, and on the old site were built a fish market, shops, &c. These have also been removed, and various tenements erected in their stead.

Riding School.—On the west side of Jamaica street, and nearly opposite Collector Campbell's manor house, was built the royal circus or riding school, as it was called; and upwards of eighty years ago the members of the "Royal Glasgow Volunteer Light Horse," met there for drill. They were trained by old Serjeant Major St. Clair (who fought in Germany during the seven years' war), to walk, trot, and gallop round the circus, "toes firm in the stirrups, and heels down;" and then to perform the like deeds, "stirrups up." The old dragoon was delighted when his pupils made a clean leap over a four feet bar, although he never attempted the feat himself, alleging that he was then too old; and the captain, John Orr of Barrowfield, also got off from executing these flying leaps by pleading hereditary gout; but his nephew, Serjeant Gilbert Kennedy, was always the foremost man of the troop in showing off his dexterity, by springing over the bar, and by forcing an unruly horse belonging to any member of the corps to take the leap *volens volens*. The royal circus was subsequently (1799) turned into a place of worship, and was well known under the name of the Tabernacle; the Rev. Greville Ewing being pastor. [The Tabernacle was afterwards turned into a bonded store, which was destroyed by fire about 30 years ago. The writer rebuilt the store, which stood on the north side of Ann street, and next the tenement at corner of Jamaica street. It has recently been removed to give place to the Caledonian railway.—Ed.]

Another Riding School was erected in 1798 on the west side of York street, by subscription shares of £25 each. It contained two circles of 40 feet each, and a gallery for spectators. This building still stands, but has been occupied as a bonded store for many years.

The Lyceum, erected in 1810 on the east side of South Albion street, contained a reading-room 54 by 33 feet, and library 33 by 22 feet, well fitted up from designs by Wm. Brown. Subscription £2 2s per annum. It was well supplied with books, papers, &c.

Lunatic Asylum.—A very handsome building, and differing from anything previously introduced here, was built in 1810. It stands on about 3½ acres of ground. It had a very fine appearance from

Parliamentary road and all round, until the ground adjoining began to be covered with buildings. The writer's firm (R. C. & Son) built a range of offices, &c., for the Board right in front, which shut out the view to a great extent from the street. This fine old building passed into the hands of the City Parochial Board about 1844, when the new asylum was erected at Gartnavel. Wm. Stark, architect; Thos. Smith, mason; Alex. Hay, joiner.

At mostly all public buildings in those days, there was the usual ceremonial at the laying of the foundation stone with masonic honours, at which I find our Lodge sent operative brethren to join the Grand Lodge, and carry the tools. There was a large turnout and a grand procession on the occasion, and as an example of these ceremonials, I annex the programme (abridged). After divine service in St George's church, the procession moved along Buchanan street, Trongate, High street, Rottenrow, and Taylor street, to the site of the building, in the following order:—

A Band of Music, Drums, &c.

The Town Officer's in scarlet uniforms, with halberts.

The Magistrates in full dress, with their staffs of office.

The Town Clerks.

The Town Council, three and three.

The Town Officers of Paisley.

The Magistrates of Paisley.

The Officers of the Barony of Gorbals.

The Magistrates and Council of Gorbals.

The Ministers of the City and Neighbourhood, in their gowns and hands.

The Officer of the Merchants' House.

The Dean of Guild in full dress, with his staff of office.

The Members of the Merchants' House, three and three.

A Band of Music, Drums, &c.

The Officer of the Trades' House.

The Convener in full dress, with his staff of office.

The Members of the Trades' House, three and three.

The Rev. John Ritchie, chaplain to the Trades' House, in his gown and hands.

The Colours of the late Regiment of Trades' House Volunteer Infantry, supported by Capts. Meikle and Lyon, formerly of that Regiment.

The Deacons and Masters of the fourteen Incorporations.

The Directors of the Trades' House Free School, three and three.

The Preses and Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, three and three.

The Dean and Faculty of Procurators, three and three.

The Officers of Police, in their full uniforms.

Captain Mitchell, superintendent of Police, with his medal and badge of office.

The Commissioners of Police, with their batons of office, three and three.

The Officers of the Lunatic Asylum.

The Committee, Managers, and Contributors, to the Institution, three and three.

A Band of Music, Drums, &c.

∴ The Grand Lodge of Scotland. ∴

The Grand Tyler, with a drawn sword.

The Grand Stewards, with rods.

Compass and Level, carried by two Operative Brethren.

Two Grand Stewards, with rods.

Square, Mallet, and Plumb, carried by two Operative Brethren.

Two Grand Stewards, with rods.

Silver Cup, filled with wine.		Cornucopia, filled with corn and corn stalks.		Silver Cnp, filled with oil.
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Two Grand Stewards, with rods.

Two Inscription Plates, carried by Operative Brethren,

One of which bears—

By the favour of Almighty God,

The Honourable James Black, Lord Provost of Glasgow,
Acting Provincial Grand Master of the Lower Ward of Lanarkshire,

Laid this Foundation Stone,

On the Second day of August, MDCCCX.,

Era of Masonry, 5810,

William Stark, Esq., architect,

Messrs Thomas Smith and Alexander Hay, contractors;

Which undertaking may the Supreme God bless and prosper.

THE GRAND LODGE (in continuation).

Two Grand Stewards, with rods.

Three Operative Brethren, carrying three Bottles filled with the gold,
silver, and copper coins of the present reign;

And another Bottle containing an almanack for the current year, and
seven Glasgow newspapers.

Two Grand Stewards, with rods.

Architect, with the plans of the building.

Two Grand Stewards, with rods.

The Contractors, and Mr John Weir, superintendent of the work.

Usher of white rod.		Bible open, carried on a crimson cushion.		Usher of white rod.
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Grand Chaplain, in his gown.

Grand Jeweller—Grand Bookseller.

Grand Secretary, with crimson bag.		Grand Treasurer, with gold stick.		Grand Clerk, with his book.
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Senior Grand Warden—Junior Grand Warden.

Past Grand Master—Grand Master—Depute Grand Master.

Grand Steward, with rod.	Master of Grand Stewards, with Grand Master's rod.	Grand Steward, with rod.
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The other Lodges followed the Grand Lodge, conformable to the following order:—

The Operative Glasgow St John's.

Journeymen Glasgow Operatives.

Lodges from the Country—

No.	No.
10 Hamilton.	170 Paisley St Marion's.
78 Eaglesham Montgomery Kil-	175 Paisley St James's.
winning.	191 Paisley Royal Arch.
112 New Monkland Montrose.	193 Renfrew Prince of Wales.
146 Cambuslang Royal Arch.	194 Calder Argyle.
149 Rutherglen Royal Arch.	221 Airdrie St John's.
150 Partick St Mary's.	237 Old Monkland St James's.
169 Shettleston St John's.	247 Lennox Kilwinning.
261 Caledonian St John's.	264 St Andrew's Cumbernauld.
270 Airdrie Operatives.	

Glasgow Lodges—

No.	No.
28 St Mungo's.	129 Union and Crown.
64 Glasgow Partick Kilwinning.	144 St David's.
70 Montrose.	269 St Patrick's.
76 Argyle.	286 Star.
87 Thistle and Rose.	

The Magdalene Asylum was erected in Parliamentary road in 1812, a little to the east of the old lunatic asylum, from designs by Mr James Cleland. Extent of ground, about an acre.

The Black Bull Hotel.—We now come to a subject possessing more than ordinary local interest. Will it be believed that the Black Bull Hotel, known over the whole kingdom, and far beyond it, for nearly 90 years, is, as they say of young ladies before they are married, “about to change (1851) its condition”? True it is, and of verity, that the Black Bull is to be converted into a large haberdashery warehouse. The public is surprised at the great changes which a quarter of a century brings about; but here is one of the most important character silently effected in a week, and by reason of which many strangers at least, who had formerly visited the city, would scarcely know Glasgow to be the same place. The Black Bull stands close upon the site of the west port, as the

Saracen's Head did upon the east port, and thus these olden hotels still distinctly mark the ancient boundaries of the city.

The Black Bull, as most of our readers are aware, is the patrimony of the "Glasgow Highland Society." This corporation was instituted in the year 1727, at a friendly meeting of seventeen patriotic individuals connected with the Highlands and Isles of Scotland—the object of the society being to give education, clothing, and trades to the children of poor Highlanders residing in Glasgow and its neighbourhood. In the year 1751, the society was incorporated by seal of cause from the magistrates; and at this period the stock amounted to only £416 11s 6½d. Its affairs were managed with much energy, and in 1760 the society made a purchase of ground in Argyle street, upon which the Black Bull Hotel establishment was soon afterwards erected. But the first grand lift which the Highlanders received was thus described by a very venerable gentleman, long since deceased:—

"Immediately west of Stockwell street, and nigh to the site of the present Black Bull Inn, there stood a port or gate called the West Port, beyond which there were a number of thatched houses and Malt Kilns, but they were much scattered and sparsely built. Fortunately for Glasgow, these erections had been set down at a considerable distance back from the public highway, or Westergate, as it was called, each house having (*moré Scottice*) a dungstead or midden in front of said dwelling. When the West Port was taken down, and the city began to extend westward, the magistrates compelled all proprietors making new erections to keep the original back line of buildings, and refused to allow any houses to be put down on the sites of the dungsteads—hence came our splendid and spacious Argyle street.

"It may be amusing to learn how the Black Bull Inn came to be erected. About 1760 a number of gentlemen in Glasgow interested in the Highlands, proposed to form themselves into a society, to be called the Glasgow Highland Society; the object being to educate, clothe, and put out to trades the children of industrious Highland parents. At this time, about 1760, the celebrated George Whitefield came to Glasgow. The members of the proposed Highland Society waited on Mr Whitefield, and, after explaining to him their object, they begged that he would preach a sermon, and

then make a collection for behoof of the intended society. Mr Whitefield entered warmly into the measure, and readily agreed to preach a sermon and make a collection, but suggested that it ought to be done in the High churchyard; he further suggested the sanction of the authorities being obtained, that all the approaches to the churchyard should be put in the management of the Directors of the Highland Society. The sermon accordingly took place, and the multitude of hearers was immense. Mr Whitefield having finished his sermon, made a most splendid appeal to the assembled people in favour of the poor and uneducated children of the Highlanders; he even went so far as personally to point to various groups of ladies and gentlemen, who were listening to him from their seats on the grave-stones, saying that they thought nothing of giving half a crown to see a play, or go to a ball, and he told them that he could not let them off for less than that sum on this occasion. In the meantime, all the doors of egress from the churchyard were taken possession of by the Directors of the Highland Society, who stood, hat in hand, receiving the collections. The sum collected was the largest that had ever hitherto been known to be forthcoming at any sermon in Glasgow. The money so collected, along with some other funds raised by the Highland Society, was sufficient to enable them to erect the Black Bull buildings."

At the centenary of the society held in January, 1827, some details were given regarding the rise and progress of the Black Bull property, among which were the following:—

"After being organised as a regular corporate body, the society purchased from Mr M'Dowall of Castlesemple, in the month of May, 1760, a piece of ground lying on the north side of Argyle street, at the price of £260 11s 6d; on part of which they erected the Black Bull Inn, with stables and coach-house, which were let to George Harrison, at a rent of £100 sterling per annum; and afterwards to Mr Herron, upon a lease of 19 years from Whitsunday, 1768, at the yearly rent of £140 sterling.

"Upon the expiry of Mr Herron's lease, some little repairs were made upon the subjects, and the whole were then let in lease to Mr Durie, at the yearly rent of £245 sterling, for 19 years. At the expiry of this lease, very considerable additions were made to the inn, while two of the front rooms were converted into shops,

and the whole were let for nineteen years, from Whitsunday, 1768, at the yearly rent of £750 sterling; the inn and stables to Mr Burn at £575, and the two shops to separate tenants, one at £100, and the other at £75 per annum.

“When these leases expired, other two front rooms on the ground floor of the inn were converted into shops, and the whole heritable property belonging to the society was let upon leases for seven years from Whitsunday, 1825, at the yearly rent of £1168.

“The repairs in 1787 cost the society £666 12s 6d. The additions made to the inn, with the alterations in 1806, cost £5770 sterling, and those in 1825 amounted to near £1000.”

From 1843 downwards, the rent of the Black Bull subjects averaged about £1270. The haberdashery move, however, is a good one, for by this change, and extension of the shops, the rents at Whitsunday, 1850, will be not less than £1330.

The society also possesses small pendicles of property in Gallowgate, the Wynds, &c., but its mainstay has all along been the profits from the buildings which formerly constituted the hotel, &c.

Seriously speaking, this society is one of the most praiseworthy institutions in the city. It erected those fine schools in Montrose street in 1831, at a cost little short of £4000. The society continues to maintain them in a state of efficiency, and hundreds of boys and girls receive an education there fitting them for the active duties of life.

[I have dined with our Incorporation in the Black Bull. The Deacon's-choosing dinners were held there for some years.—ED.]

The Saracen's Head Inn.—This noted hotel, situated in the Gallowgate, was built in 1755, as a “great inn, all of good hewn stone.” On the arrival of the mail, all the idlers of the city crowded round it, and at the door stood two waiters (who were specially selected for their handsome appearance) with embroidered coats, red plush breeches, and powdered hair, to welcome the passengers to the comforts inside. When the Judges, or the sporting Duke of Hamilton, were expected, the waiters got themselves up in a still more ornate style, and even mounted silk stockings; and on these occasions they were looked up to with awe, wonder, and respect, by all the urchins in the neighbourhood. Here was to be

got the only post-chaises or gigs which the city could boast of. Things have greatly changed since these old times, but we are not aware that travelling is more pleasant, even though a man may breakfast in his own house in Glasgow, and sup the same evening in London. The departure of a return chaise was a matter of import in these days, and as such publicly announced to the citizens.

At this time it was the fashion in Glasgow for young ladies to be taught the art of cookery as part of their education; and accordingly there were then few of our merchants who did not send their daughters to get culinary lessons from the head cooks of the Saracen's Head or Black Bull Inns. On the occasion of a grand dinner being given at either of these inns, a great number of young ladies attended for instruction, and each paid the cook five shillings for liberty to see how the different dishes were prepared, and in what manner the dinner and dessert were placed upon the table. It happened once that a great county dinner took place in the Saracen's Head Inn, at which many of the neighbouring nobility and county gentry were present—(I think this was in 1779). These gentlemen were greatly surprised to see fifteen or sixteen elegant young cooks, with white aprons, assisting to hand up the dishes, and place them upon the dinner-table, and they could not help congratulating Mrs Buchanan (the hostess) on the happy choice she had made of her servants: but when Mrs Buchanan explained that they were all young ladies merely assisting the cook for instruction, the younger and more sprightly county gentlemen immediately set about joking and flirting with these handsome cooks, and were greatly more entertained by this sport than with their dinner, for some of them went down to the kitchen and assisted the young ladies to hand up the dishes. At this period the head waiter at the Saracen's Head Inn was a gentleman well known in Glasgow, who left a fortune of £60,000 to his only son, one of the magistrates of this city.

Old Mansions in Argyle street.—This appellation is intended for the two fine old edifices next each other which stood on the south side of Argyle street and east corner of Dunlop street, known as "The Buck's Head Hotel," (now removed), and "Town Clerk Wilson's Land." Notwithstanding the blemishes, which modern

"improvements" had effected on their exterior, they were probably the best specimens of the style of architecture which prevailed among the town mansions of the eminent "Virginia merchants" in last century. They seemed to stand like two ancient aristocrats among the more unpretending structures; and were not only long the residence of two of Glasgow's ancient provosts, but to use a metaphor, were the fathers of Argyle street edifices. Their history, accordingly, is not without interest.

So late as 1750, what is now the spacious and busily thronged Argyle street was entirely out of the town. It was a mere suburban road, unpaved, unbuilt, and altogether rural. The then western extremity of Glasgow was at the head of Stockwell, where the "Old West Port" marked the boundary. Immediately outside this ancient gate, a market for the sale of cattle used to be held on the open road; and there was a small thatched hostelry, or public-house for drovers, with the sign of a Black Bull above the door, which preceded the spacious hotel with the same title, built a number of years afterwards by the Highland Society, on or near the same spot. A short way further west (almost directly opposite the Buck's Head) was a farm house facing the highway, but placed a little distance back, flanked by byres or outhouses which stood at right angles to it, and whose south gables projected outwards to, and were in line with, the road. In the recess in front of this humble thatched house the cows were milked. A few malt-kilns and barns, with a house here and there, were to be seen along the line of the modern street, which then went by the name of "the Dumbarton road," or St Enoch's-gate. On both sides were open fields. Neither Virginia, Miller, Buchanan, Maxwell, or Jamaica streets had come into being. The only cross-opening into the main road was the "Cow Loan," now Queen street, between old hedges, and then an almost impassable quagmire. Such was the general aspect of the now spacious Argyle street, at that time.

The "West Port" had been taken down by order of the magistrates about 1750, and this gave an impetus to improvements outside the gate. The first person who showed the example was provost John Murdoch. He held that distinguished civic office on three several occasions, viz., in 1746, 1750, and 1758; and effected a number of alterations and improvements in the town during his

provostship. He was instrumental in having the "Dumbarton road" put into something like order, and at length he resolved to build a handsome mansion facing it, for his own residence.

The spot he selected for the purpose was on the south side of the road, nearly opposite the old-fashioned farm-house before-mentioned. The open ground on the southern side stretched backwards to the Clyde, and afforded a pleasant prospect in that direction; while towards the north were gardens and corn fields! The piece of ground formed part of St Enoch's Croft, and belonged to Colin Dunlop, Esq., of Carmyle. He, too, held the office of provost some years afterwards. Mr Dunlop had purchased a large section of the croft, viz., from near the present Moodie's Court westward as far as about Maxwell street, and southwards to near the river, from John Wilson of Shieldhall, in 1748.

These two old provosts, Murdoch and Dunlop, entered into missives of sale, by which the former purchased from the latter the piece of ground before alluded to, for his intended mansion. This was in 1750, and the price was £100. The house was finished within the year, and afterwards became the Buck's Head Hotel.

Mr Dunlop very soon followed the example of Mr Murdoch, and erected a mansion for his own residence, immediately to the east of the other, with a narrow interval between. The style of the two houses was almost identical. The two provosts to whom they respectively belonged, were also the leading partners of the two first banks opened in Glasgow that very year (1750), viz., Dunlop, Houston, & Co. (the Ship); and Cochran, Murdoch, & Co. (the Glasgow Arms); and we can conceive the imposing appearance these twin mansions presented to the old Glasgow burghers who transacted business at the ancient banks in the Bridgegate, patronised by these two eminent merchants.

After these houses were erected, the street began rapidly to fill up, and by the end of last century it had acquired its present general features, and received the name of "Argyle street" in honour of one of the principal noble families of the west.

Behind the eastmost mansion, Provost Dunlop had his counting-house. The access was by an entry along the west side. He occupied the house till his death, about 1777. He was succeeded by his son, Mr James Dunlop, who, in the year following, sold it to

Mr John Good, merchant, at the price of £1850.* It remained in Mr Good's possession till his death in 1796 ; and in 1800 the mansion was sold by his trustees to Collector Clarke and John Wilson, the well-known town clerk of Glasgow ; and by agreement between these two gentlemen, it became the exclusive property of Mr Wilson. In 1805 Mr Wilson died, and his nephew and heir of line, the celebrated eastern traveller, Dr William Rae, succeeded, who thereafter took the surname of Wilson. In 1806 Dr Rae Wilson let the whole back property, forming three sides of a square, known as "Wilson's Court," on a lease for nineteen years, to Drs Cleghorn, Nimmo, Brown, Couper, and Grieve, the partners of the "Old Apothecary Hall." At the expiry of this lease they were succeeded by Messrs Ewing, May, & Co., and by others. The mansion itself was converted into handsome shops, in which condition it is at present. Dr Wilson being dead, the property has descended to his heirs.

Buchanan street Buildings.—At the Dean of Guild court on the 26th December, 1850—Mr Connal, the lord dean, presiding—the business transacted embraced building operations over the whole city. The most important, however, as affecting the external aspect and improvement of Buchanan street (the Glasgow Regent street), was an application from the Royal Bank for authority to take down the subjects belonging to them fronting the street already named, and occupied as a dwelling-house by Mr Fairley, one of the officers of the bank, and Messrs M'Clure & Son, printsellers. The application was granted. These subjects embrace the whole space, north and south, between Royal Bank place and Exchange place. Upon this site was erected an elegant range of first-class shops and warehouses. The designs submitted were prepared by our native artist, Mr Charles Wilson. The style of architecture was of the light Grecian character, with a profusion of graceful ornaments, differing in this respect from the unadorned but substantial buildings which form Buchanan street. By removing these subjects and planting upon the site and vacant ground behind, shops and places of business, the Royal Bank will increase its rental vastly, and this,

* I valued this property in 1877 for the heirs, at £70,000.—Ed.

no doubt, is a sufficient reason with this liberal money-dealing company for making the change. The public, however, will get some share of the advantages, for the sunk area in front of Mr Fairley's dwelling-house will now be appropriated to extend the pavement in Buchanan street. It is creditable to add, that the Royal Bank has, in this and other cases, set an example to builders in the liberal and comprehensive character of their arrangements; and it should not be forgotten, that we are principally indebted to that company for our noble Exchange, for the plans were laid down by the banking company, and they were chiefly instrumental in promoting the establishment of an institution which is now the pride of the west of Scotland.

In connection with this important street, we have gleaned some particulars which may not be uninteresting. Buchanan street was opened about 1780 by Mr Andrew Buchanan, of the firm of Buchanan, Hastie, & Co., who were eminent Virginia merchants, at a time when the tobacco lords formed the aristocracy of Glasgow. He possessed the ground now occupied by the lower end of the street, and lived in the house, still existing (1879), at the south-east corner of it, fronting Argyle street. At a later period, part of the same house was occupied by old Mr Monteith, father of the late Mr Monteith Douglas of Stonebyres. For a long period subsequent to its opening, the street was very sparsely built upon. The first house planted upon the west side was erected by Mr Robert Dennistoun, who occupied it as his dwelling-house. It was taken down to make way for the Monteith Rooms. The dwelling-house, which was removed by the Royal Bank, was built about the year 1804 or 1805 by Mr Alexander Gordon, of the eminent firm of Stirling, Gordon, & Co., and subsequently occupied by that gentleman as his residence. From his well-known taste for the fine arts, he was familiarly known as "Picture Gordon." The back ground, now occupied by the Royal Bank and part of Exchange square, was in these times taken up by Mr Gordon's garden and offices. The stable stood upon the spot now occupied by the south arch leading towards the Exchange. As he was a kindly and liberal-hearted man, he fitted up part of the structure as a small theatre, and here the youngsters performed the tragedy of "Douglas," the comedy of "She Stoops to Conquer," and many other popular pieces, amidst the unbounded applause of

a youthful and delighted audience. As the house was built by Mr Gordon for his own residence, it was constructed of the most solid materials, and was then, in fact, considered the most substantially built fabric within the city. That it might not be overlooked, and its amenity otherwise preserved, Mr Gordon purchased the then vacant ground on the opposite side, which was subsequently formed into Gordon street, and hence its name. To the north of the house in question, and separated from it by a passage of some eight feet in width, stood another dwelling-house which had been erected in 1794 by Mr Robert Muirhead, a respectable merchant, but which, at the time in question, was occupied by Mr Gordon's relative, Mrs Buchanan. The locality was then an entirely rural one; and partridges and hares were shot, in 1803, on the ground now forming Buchanan street. Indeed all the space was occupied as garden ground, and the families then residing in this sparsely-built street used to pay a guinea per annum for the privilege of walking through the parterres to the Grammar school, then situated in George street, on the site of the present Andersonian institution. The gardeners themselves lived in a square of cottages towards the north-east of the present Exchange, the centre of which was scented and adorned by a large dunghill or *midden*. Prince's square occupies the garden site of the city residence of the late Mr Gordon of Aikenhead; and on the same spot was erected, about forty-four years ago, the pavilion for the Peel banquet.

Mr Gordon died about thirty years ago, in upper Canada, at the advanced age of ninety-five. He was the father of the first corps of light-horse raised in Glasgow during the revolutionary war, and was the last remaining member of the old race of Glasgow west India merchants. The value of the paintings in his house was estimated at no less than £30,000; but it is a matter of regret that some of them were unfortunately burned in London, where Mr Gordon had gone to reside after his removal from Glasgow.

Mr Cunningham's House in Queen street, by "Senex," in 1851.—In the communication by *Aliquis*, in a recent number of your (*Herald*) paper, he takes notice of "the splendid mansion in Queen street which was built by Mr Cunningham, and subsequently occupied by one of the merchant princes of the city, and which

now forms the interior portion of the Royal Exchange." I remember when the foundation of this house was laid in 1778, but it was not finished till 1780. The ground on which it was erected was at that time quite a swamp, and it cost Mr Cunningham much trouble and great expense to drain it. It was not his original intention to have built his house upon this site, for he was upon terms to purchase the ground which the terminus of the North British railway now occupies, and which was a very superior situation, being upon a rising ground, and facing the whole vista of Queen street; and it further possessed this advantage, that, from its elevated position, there was an easy drainage; but a Mr Crawford stepped in and made a purchase of the spot before Mr Cunningham had concluded a bargain, and he (Mr Crawford) built thereon the house lately possessed by Mr James Ewing; and it seems but the other day since the trees surrounding this house were the abode of a host of rooks, whose numerous nests occupied almost every tree upon the ground. Although we have now splendid mansions in Glasgow in abundance, nevertheless not one of them can be compared to Mr Cunningham's house, which cost him £10,000 (equal now to £20,000); indeed this house was universally allowed to have been the most splendid urban mansion in Scotland, and the only one which could at all be compared to it was the house in Edinburgh, now occupied by the Royal Bank of Scotland. The rise of Mr Cunningham was both sudden and singular, and I may here repeat the narrative. At the time when the first American war broke out, he was a junior partner in a very extensive Virginia house in Glasgow. This house at that time held the largest stock of tobacco of any house in the United Kingdom. The cost price of their stock, upon an average, was threepence per pound. Immediately upon the declaration of American Independence, tobacco rose to 6d per pound. Upon this great rise taking place, a general meeting of all the partners of the house was called, in order to consult about the sale of their stock. At this meeting every partner, with the exception of Mr Cunningham, was of opinion that the present opportunity should be taken advantage of; and as their capital would be doubled by an immediate sale, it should be effected without delay. Upon hearing this resolution, Mr Cunningham turned round to each partner in succession, and asked

him "if he offered to sell his share of the company's tobacco at 6d per pound;" and upon every one of them answering in the affirmative, Mr Cunningham very coolly replied, "Well, gentlemen, all your tobacco is sold at 6d per pound." The partners stared at one another, and demanded of Mr Cunningham what he meant by that expression. To which Mr Cunningham answered, "I have bought the whole of it at 6d per pound, and I will satisfy you as to the payment of it." Tobacco continued from this time to rise, till at last it reached the enormous price of 3s 6d per pound. Mr Cunningham, however, had sold the whole of his tobacco before it had reached its ultimate highest price; nevertheless, at a price by which he realised an immense fortune.

At the time that Mr Cunningham was building his house, viz., between the years 1778 and 1780, several important buildings were in the course of erection, or improvement, in Glasgow. The present St Enoch steeple was then erected. The church, which was built at the same time, was afterwards taken down, and a new church raised in its place; but the steeple remains in its original state, with the exception of the dial-plate wheel, which has been shifted a little higher up. A melancholy accident happened at the building of this steeple. The proper scaffolding having been erected to the full height of the steeple, and made quite secure, several tradesmen were working on it, when a sudden gust of wind made it sway a little to one side; one of the tradesmen, in that sudden bereavement of mind which eminent danger is apt to inspire, was seen to spring from the scaffolding, and to fall from the full height of the spire. Of course he was dashed to pieces. The other tradesmen kept their places, and received no harm.

BRIDGES.

Stockwell Bridge.—A wooden bridge which stood near the site of the Union railway bridge, got into a state of decay, and in its stead the old Stockwell street bridge was built of stone in 1345, and taken down again in 1850, and the present handsome bridge erected on its site, by William York, builder; John Walker, C.E. Mr York's contract price was nearly £36,000; the engineer was paid £1000; and a resident engineer received a salary of £250

per annum ; so that the total cost was about £38,000—or something like £1000 over the cost of the Glasgow Bridge.

Jamaica street Old Bridge was erected in 1767–72. The architect was Milne (who designed Blackfriars' bridge, London), and it was executed by Mr John Adam. It was taken down in 1833, and the present structure erected in its stead, by the Messrs Gibb of Aberdeen.

The design and specification having been prepared by Mr Telford, C.E., the work was advertised for contract, and Messrs John Gibb & Son, of Aberdeen, became the successful contractors. On the 18th March, 1833, the contractors obtained liberty to proceed, but for some time with the south abutment only, the cofferdam of which was in progress on the 1st of April. On the 8th of July the timber-work of the foundations of the south abutment was completed, and the first stone of the foundation course laid, at the depth of 18 feet below high water mark (12 feet deeper than the foundation of the old bridge), for the purpose of allowing the removal of the weir on which it was built, and which impeded the current of the flowing tide, and prevented navigation upwards. On the 2nd of August, the timber-work of the foundation of the southmost pier was completed, and the masonry founded at the same level as that of the south abutment. On the 3rd of September the honorary foundation-stone was laid with due ceremony, in the south abutment, by James Ewing, Esq., M.P., lord provost of the city, assisted by numerous masonic lodges, the masonry surface being then ready to receive the springers of the arch-stones. By the end of 1833 the three southmost piers were also built up to the springing. During 1834 the north abutment, and the three piers or pillars next it were built, ready for the springing of the arches, all the cofferdam timbers were drawn out, and the four centerings requisite for the arch-building were framed and ready for setting up. On the 2nd April, 1835, the contractors began to turn the arches, and by the 1st of December the contract was completed, the work being taken off the contractors' hands on the 9th of December, and on the 1st of January, 1836, the bridge was opened to the public by the Lord Provost, accompanied by the trustees and other public bodies. Thus this large bridge, which was not

expected to be in use earlier than four years from its commencement, was completed in two years and eight months, being eighteen months within the time allowed by the contract.

The bridge consists of seven arches,* being circular segments of the following dimensions:—The span of the centre arch is 58 ft. 6 in.; its rise, 10 ft. 9 in.; the span of each arch adjoining the centre one, 57 ft. 9 in.; its rise, 10 ft. 6 in.; the span of each arch adjoining the abutment arches, 55 ft. 6 in.; and its rise, 9 ft. 8 in.; the span of each of the abutment arches, 52 ft.; its rise, 8 ft. 3 in. The breadth of open waterway is, consequently, 389 ft.; but the entire length of the bridge, from centre to centre of newals, is 560 ft. The width of the carriageway is 34 ft., which, with a footpath of 12 ft. on each side, made the total width of the bridge (at the time) 60 ft.; being wider, therefore, than any river bridge in the kingdom, the new London bridge being no more than 56 ft. The whole of the outer face of the bridge is built of granite, finely hewn or axed, the parapet being a balustrade of the same material. The granite was all prepared by the contractors at Aberdeen, and conveyed to Glasgow in a state ready for position in the work.

The total cost of the bridge (exclusive of the approaches and making the streets suitable beyond the extremity of each wing, and also of the engineering and superintendence), was £34,427 18s. No alteration of any moment was made from the designs furnished by the late lamented engineer, with the exception of a balustrade being substituted for a close parapet, the entire elevation and plan as designed by Mr Telford having been found admirably adapted to fulfil his original intentions. The bridge trustees concerned were so well pleased with the execution of this splendid structure, that they presented to the contractors two elegant pieces of plate, in testimony of the high sense they entertained of their zeal and fidelity.

The pontages from these two bridges in 1815 was £1529.

Hutchesons' Bridge.—The foundation was laid in 1794, and the

* Borings having been made, there was found to be 70 ft. of sand under the bed of the river. Bearing piles were driven to the depth of 15 ft., and surrounded by a row of sheeting piles with cross sills, the interstices filled with concrete, and the top of the piles covered with 3 in. planking.

bridge was composed of five arches. When the arches were thrown, a heavy flood came down the river (1795), and swept away the northmost arch, and in two hours after, the other four followed. In 1803 a timber bridge for foot passengers was constructed on the east side of it, and remained there until the next stone bridge was built about 1831. In 1814 plans were got from Mr John Rennie for a new bridge to replace the one that fell,—estimated cost, £19,000; but it cannot have been commenced then, as the foundation of the new bridge was laid in 1829, by Mr Robert Dalglish, preceptor of Hutchesons' Hospital. The designs were by Mr Robt. Stevenson. It had five arches, was 406 feet long, and 36 feet wide within the parapets. It cost about £30,000. This bridge has since been taken down, and the present handsome iron bridge erected in its stead in 1869, from plans by Bell & Miller, engineers.

Portland St. Suspension Bridge.—As to the mode of its construction, we may briefly state, that the superstructure rests on two land piers, with towers 45 feet high, erected on each bank of the river, with an opening through them in the form of an arch, of from 12 to 13 feet wide. The chains are suspended from the top of these towers, and describe the segment of a circle spanning the river. The roadway in turn is suspended from these chains by vertical rods, carrying a framework of timber, affording a firm and level foot passenger bridge of 16 feet in width. These chains are stayed at the back of the towers by a solid pack of masonry, built 30 feet into the ground, and thus forming an adequate back weight to the suspension bridge, which presents one span of 425 feet. We understand the bridge is calculated to bear a weight of about 2000 tons; and though its pathway should be filled from end to end with a crowd of human beings, their weight will not amount to a tenth of that sum.

The contract was undertaken by Mr Virtue, who had earned a high reputation for constructing works of this kind. The smith-work was executed by Messrs M'Lellan, Clutha iron works. The contract price was under £6000; and the expense was defrayed by a small pontage on foot-passengers. The debt having been paid off, the structure was handed over to the Bridges Trust, who opened it to the public free of cost.

CANALS.

Forth and Clyde Canal.—Act obtained in 1768, and commenced same year. Original stock in £100 shares amounted to £150,000. It was finished to Kirkintilloch in 1773, and to Stechingfield in 1775, and the collateral cut to Glasgow in 1777. At this period the funds of the company were most depressed, and the shares selling at 50 per cent. discount. The revenue was only £4000. In 1786 they commenced to extend it on to the Clyde; and in 1790 it was opened from sea to sea. Matters were now improving much, and shortly after the revenue was more than doubled—in 1798 it had risen to £22,000. In 1790 the junction with the Monkland canal was completed. The company had to borrow £120,000, the stock of £150,000 having been found quite inadequate; but the company's affairs improved so rapidly, that they paid off their debt about 1798, and in 1799 the stock, with all the accumulated interest to the proprietors, was converted into a capital of £421,525, which made the original £100 shares worth £325, and in 1800 a dividend of 10 per cent. was paid on that sum. In 1814 the dividend was 15 per cent.; in 1815, 20; and in 1816, 25 per cent.; and that year the shares sold at £500. The engineer for the undertaking was Robt. Whitworth. In 1808 passenger fly-boats were put on from Port-dundas to Lock 16 (25 miles), which they ran in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours. The writer travelled by these boats to Edinburgh in 1836, and a very slow business it was, taking about 10 hours.

Monkland Canal.—Act obtained 1771; James Watt, engineer. Capital, £10,000 in £100 shares. When 10 miles were completed, it was found the capital was far too small, the company got into difficulties, and it was brought to sale and purchased by William Stirling & Sons, Glasgow, at £25 per share, when they at once set about completing it. The revenue for a few years was expended on its extension and improvement, but in 1807 they began to pay dividends. The revenue in 1807 was £4725, and rose to £10,000 in 1816.

Glasgow, Paisley, and Ardrossan Canal and Harbour.—This

scheme was matured by the Earl of Eglinton, supported by a number of public-spirited gentlemen. The subscribers employed Mr Thos. Telford, C.E., to make a survey and estimate. Operations commenced in 1807, and it was opened as far as Johnston in 1811. The cost to Johnston was £110,000, of which £30,000 was for masonry. The revenue increased from its opening, till in 1815 it was £3044. The fly-boats commenced to run on 6th November, 1810, to Paisley, and appeared such a novelty to the Paisley-bodies, that on the arrival of a boat on the 10th, the passengers were hardly out when a fresh lot of about 200 rushed in to have a trip. Nearly all being on deck, and having gone over too much to one side, the boat got laid over on her beam ends, and the bulk of the passengers were thrown into the water, 6 feet deep. A number were saved, but 84 perished. The canal has never been carried further. The estimate for cutting, &c., from Johnston to Ardrossan was £143,000, but from the position of the company's affairs, &c., the project was abandoned. The Earl of Eglinton commenced the harbour at Ardrossan in 1806, and has been extending it at intervals almost ever since.

CHAPTER XXXII.

THE RIVER—WELLS—WATER COMPANIES.

THE RIVER CLYDE.

IN 1769 Mr John Golbourne of Chester, C.E., was engaged to examine the river and report as to the best means of deepening it, which he did, and proposed to improve it by the erection of jetties or dykes, so as to confine the stream (the banks being low and flat), and so cause a scour of the bottom, and to assist the scour by artificial deepening. The magistrates approved of the report, and directed the celebrated Jas. Watt, C.E., to make a survey, and take

soundings, and report, which he did. The result was, that for about 10 miles down the depth at low water was only from 1 foot 3 inches to 1 foot 6 inches; and at high water, 3 ft. 3 in. to 6 ft. near Bowling. In 1770 an act was obtained for deepening to Mr Golbourne's plan, in which the magistrates and council were appointed trustees on the river, with power to levy a tax of 1s per ton on all goods and merchandise. The duty on coal, bricks, stones, &c., to be reduced to 8d per ton in July, 1810, and to cease on these articles altogether in 1817. The cost of the improvement was to be about £50,000. Soon after, the trustees made a contract with Mr Golbourne, who engaged to deepen the river from Dumbuck Ford to the Broomielaw Quay, so as to carry up vessels drawing 6 to 7 feet of water; and he so far completed his contract, that in January, 1775, vessels drawing 6 feet of water came safely up to the quay. In 1792 an addition of 362 feet was made to the quay at the west end. In 1798 further dykes were built and improvements made, and the jetties and dykes built to confine the river was successful in causing a great scour of the bottom. In 1806 a heavy loaded schooner (150 tons) came direct from Lisbon, and discharged her cargo at the quay. The trade increasing rapidly, the trustees in 1811 made a further addition to the quay of 900 lineal feet. At this time the width of the harbour was only 140 feet. The fall on the river from Glasgow to Port-Glasgow was 8 feet 6 inches; neap tides at Glasgow, about 3 ft. 6 in.; spring tides, 5 ft. 6 in. Vessels then came up drawing 9 ft. 6 in. with an ordinary spring tide.

The first tonnage and harbour dues collected were from 1752 to 1770—total amount, £147; for 1771 they amounted to £1044 10s; in 1789 they were £2154; in 1804, £4193; in 1815, £5900; and the debt about that time was only £50,000. What a contrast to the river and harbour of the present day (1879)! Vessels can now come up in spring tides drawing 24 feet of water; and the width of the harbour is now about 450 feet. The revenue last year was £217,000; and the debt, which has of course arisen from improvements—deepening, widening, making new quays, docks, sheds, and purchasing lands, interest on debt, &c., now amounts to about £3,210,000. The improvements and increase is most wonderful, and shows the rise and progress of Glasgow and its river

during this century to be unsurpassed by anything in this country, or, I might add, anywhere else! *

PUBLIC WELLS.

In the year 1815 there were 30 public wells on the streets, ranging from 9 feet deep to 35 feet, except the Ladywell, which was only 5 feet (and which existed till within the last few years), and one in Castle street which was 42 feet, and stood brimful of pure water. The writer was engaged in the formation of sunk wells in Glasgow so late as about 1840—they were cradled with parpened ashlar.

WATER COMPANIES.

The Glasgow company obtained their act, raised subscriptions, and under Thos. Telford, C.E., at once commenced operations for bringing water from the Clyde above Dalmarnock. There they erected filtering beds, basins, and two steam pumping engines, each of 36 H.P., built a tower in Sydney street, and a reservoir in Rottenrow, and supplied the city with filtered water. The filtering beds were expensive to maintain, as they got filled up, and the water was often impure. Singularly, one of the committee well acquainted with the locality conceived this could be got over by acquiring a few acres of ground on the other side of the river, where there is an immense natural bed of sand and gravel. This was done—a large pit or basin sunk in it, and the water from the river filtered through the sand into it. It was then forced through a flexible pipe laid under the bed of the river, thence through the mains to the city reservoirs. It turned out quite successful, the old filters, &c., were dispensed with, and the annual expenditure much reduced. The capital stock was about £82,000, and the revenue in 1816 was about £8000. The ordinary expenditure was £2600, and the water rates were about 5 per cent. on the rental.

Cranstonhill Water Company obtained their act in 1808. The

* The total revenue from 1770 to 1877 is about £4,565,000, and the total expenditure about £7,200,000; and for a few years past the extraordinary expenditure for docks and new works, &c., was from £200,000 to £250,000 per annum, and will be so for some time to come, and this is over and above the ordinary expenditure of about £175,000 per annum.—ED.

company aquired lands at Cranstonhill, and at the side of the Broomielaw, about a mile below the bridge, they erected pumping engines, which sent the water up to the reservoir on Cranstonhill—the cost was £55,000. In 1816 the revenue was about £3000, and the annual expenditure about £1500. The water rates were less than the Glasgow company's: rentals of £8 and under £12 was 10s per annum; £16 and under £20 was 14s per annum; £30 and under £40 was 20s per annum; £50 and under £60 was 30s; £60 and all houses above that, 42s. I mentioned before, that Mr Harley supplied the citizens with water. I find he erected, in 1804, a large reservoir in Nile street, and supplied it with spring water from his lands of Willowbank. He built four-wheeled carts, with large cisterns, and sent them through the city with the water, which sold at a $\frac{1}{2}$ d per stoup. This would likely be a bad speculation, seeing that the Water Companies started so soon after. He also erected several buildings in Bath street, off Nile street, in some of which he fitted up hot and cold baths, and four small swimming baths, all in good style. The gentlemen's swimming bath was 40 ft. by 20 ft.; the ladies', 20 ft. by 12 ft.; and two smaller, for boys and girls. The baths had dressing rooms attached, and there was a saloon or reading-room, with the London and Glasgow newspapers, &c. The yearly subscription was from £2 to £2 10s; single baths, from 6d to 2s.

The Loch Katrine Water Scheme.

It may be interesting, in contrast with the two old water companies, to give a few particulars with reference to our grand new water works and supply from Loch Katrine. These works were opened by Her Majesty the Queen, on 14th October, 1859. They are of quite a gigantic nature, such as are scarcely to be met with anywhere throughout the world, not excepting the great aqueducts of the Romans. Besides Loch Katrine, Loch Venachar, Loch Achray, and Loch Drunkie are all called into request. Loch Katrine stands 367 feet above the level of the sea, and has an area of 3060 acres, with a land drainage of 23,192 acres. Loch Venachar is 269 feet above the level of the sea, and has an area of 1025 acres, and a drainage area of 23,186 acres. Loch Drunkie

is 416 feet above the sea level, and has an area of 138 acres, with a drainage area of 15,000 acres. These three lochs, therefore, have a total area of 4223 acres, with a drainage area of 47,878 acres.

The works were designed by Mr Bateman, C.E., of London, to supply 50,000,000 gallons per day. The distance from Loch Katrine to Glasgow in the line of the works is 34 miles, and the first 26 miles from the outlet at Loch Katrine by Mugdock (where the great reservoir is), is through the most mountainous country, consisting of wild and grand scenery. The aqueduct is tunnelled through the mountains, and bridged over the valleys, rivers, and ravines in a very superior and satisfactory manner, and is of such a character as may stand for centuries. The tunnels, and built portions of the aqueduct, are 8 feet wide, and 8 feet high, with a fall of 10 inches to the mile. The malleable iron tubes carrying it over the rivers and streams, are 8 feet by $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, and are made of $\frac{3}{8}$ inch plates. Of the 26 miles by Mugdock, there are about 13 miles tunnelled, about $\frac{3}{4}$ miles of piping over valleys, and the remainder is arched aqueduct. There are in all about seventy tunnels, and twenty-six iron and masonry aqueducts and bridges over the ravines, rivers, &c., several running from 60 to 80 feet high, and the arches over 30 to 90 feet span. Some of the bridges run from 372 feet to 636 feet long, and 47 feet 6 inches, to 56 feet above the bottom of the valleys. The portion carried over the Duchray valley is done with cast iron pipes 4 feet diameter, and 1210 yards long. There are 34 miles of cast iron pipes, of 3 feet, 3 feet 6 inches, and 4 feet diameter, used in that portion of the works.

The works were let in several contracts, and to give an example of the cost, it may be stated that the Blairbulachan contract, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length—next Loch Katrine—cost about £175,000, equal to about £24,000 per mile.

The service supply at Mugdock contains about 548,000,000 gallons, or about 18 days' supply, so that should anything go wrong between that and Loch Katrine, there are 18 days to make any needful repairs or alterations. The reservoir is 317 feet above sea level.

The total length of roads or streets laid with the water pipes is

260 miles, but as there are in many places several lines of pipes, the whole piping amounts to 320 miles. The quantity of water passed into the city in 1876 from Loch Katrine was 28,402,000 gallons per day, and from the Gorbals water works 3,935,000, in all 32,337,000 gallons, equal to 46 gallons per head of the population, but as this includes supplies for works and such like purposes, the quantity—exclusive of that—would be equal to 32 gallons per head per day, for domestic supply. The population supplied in 1876 was 709,724, of which 538,119 were within the municipal boundaries of the city, and 171,605 in the burghs and places outside.

The cost of the whole works till 1876 was £1,237,403, to which add £75,963, the floating liabilities of the two old companies (which were bought up by the corporation on getting their Act of Parliament for the works, and also £674,182 as the value at 4 per cent. of their share capital), and for which perpetual annuities have been issued, making the total cost to 1876, £1,987,548.

The revenue, after the opening of the works at first, was about £62,000, and in 1876 it had risen to £131,000 per annum. The water rate at first, if I recollect, was about 1s 2d per pound sterling, on the rental; it has since been gradually reduced, and is now as low as 8d. I think the commissioners have scarcely acted fairly with house proprietors, who have still to pay the 1d per pound of a public water rate, for which they get very little value, and were fully entitled to a corresponding reduction. Many of the old properties about the heart of the city may require a scouring out of their courts and closes, but the great bulk of property now does not incur any expenditure whatever by the water commissioners.

In concluding the notes on the Loch Katrine water works, I annex rather a queer and ludicrous claim made by some wag (in the way of a joke), and which appeared in the *Herald* newspaper a day or two after the opening of the works by the Queen. The "new cut" referred to was a temporary road, made up with earth, and covered with peat divots, and stretched round the end of the loch from Stronachlachar to the tunnel where the ceremony of turning on the water to the city took place:—

SPECIAL DAMAGE SUSTAINED AT LOCH KATRINE.

To the Editor of the Glasgow Herald.

Sir,—I was one of those unfortunates who toiled to Loch Katrine on Friday, walking from Inversnaid to the tunnel, exposed to the “pelting of the pitiless elements,” and along with my wife (instead of enjoying a holiday) suffering most severely in purse, person, and raiment.

I enclose account of my losses, and as you are a person of sound judgment, please say whether I have not a good claim for damages against somebody, and whether that somebody is the council or the executive.

If the Lord Provost or Dr Strang wish to see the damaged articles, they can do so at my house in the Saltmarket any evening they choose to come.

Yours truly,

JOHN COLLOPS.

ACCOUNT FOR DAMAGE.

The Commissioners of the Water Works, Glasgow.

To JOHN COLLOPS, Merchant, Saltmarket.

To damage suffered in my dress, my character, my person, and my feelings, in consequence of the journey undertaken at your instigation from Glasgow to Loch Katrine and back on 14th instant, viz.:—

To one hat completely soiled by rain, and reduced to its pristine elements, viz., a state of pulp, and rendered palpably useless,	£1	1	0
To one pair Blucher boots similarly reduced, one boot being left in a ruined state in a rut in your road, facetiously called the “new cut,” and lost in the “general wade” that ensued on my homeward journey,	1	5	0
To one pair trousers very much encrusted with irregular layers of strata of the clay deposits of the old “red formation,” ...	0	18	0
To one Sunday black coat, completely dashed in consequence of heavy falls through some of the sods of your road giving way and plunging me into a gully or ravine filled with moss and water,	4	4	0
To one pair kid gloves indescribably shaken,	0	3	6
To one necktie, bleached beyond the reach of recovery, ...	0	2	6
To damage to character from such a journey with questionable company,	5	5	0
To injury to person, in shape of sundry aches in head, ears, back, stomach, and feet, including a rheumatic touch caught during Dr Craik’s prayer,	2	2	0
To lacerated feelings, from beholding immense stores of wines, fruits, and spices, furnished at my expense as a ratepayer, recklessly consumed by people who had no right to them, ...	1	1	0

 Carry forward, £16 2 0

Carried forward, £16 2 0					
To damage done to my wife's dress, feelings, and person, viz.:—					
To one beautiful bonnet, flowers and ribbons, and lappets, &c., completely drenched, and which no starch (patent or otherwise) can recover,	5	5	0		
To thirty yards crinoline rolled in mud soaked in peat and water, at 5s per yard,	7	10	0		
To three steel hoops, bent and twisted from a heavy fall in the "new cut,"	1	1	0		
To one pair silk stockings, once white, now black, and altogether "worsted,"	0	6	0		
To unmentionables completely done for,	0	15	0		
To damage done to Mrs C.'s person,	0	1	0		
To do. to her feelings,	0	0	6		
To sundry glasses and half glasses of brandy, bitter beer, and usquebagh, consumed in consequence of the inhospitable state of the weather,	0	17	6		
				£31	18 0
Cr.—By Salvage,	0	0	10½		
				£31	17 1½

October 17.

Mr Collops is perfectly correct as to the character of the road. We were of the invited guests, and had to hop, step, and jump along the road, with hundreds of others, the best way we could. With the exception of an hour while Her Majesty was engaged at the ceremonial, the rain poured in torrents from morning till night, and the "new cut" was like a soft clay hole. We never were better pleased than when we got under cover in the large tent erected for the magistrates, commissioners, and their guests, and partook of a first-rate luncheon, and a portion of the wines, fruits, &c., furnished at the expense of Mr Collops and the other ratepayers, and which lacerated his feelings so much, but pleased so many others.

It was bad enough getting to the site along the "new cut," but it was much worse returning. The rain was still pouring, and the "new cut" was a quagmire. When we got to the hard road, there was a scrimmage for carriages, but they were inadequate to accommodate the returning party, so that numbers had to walk a mile or two until the carriages returned. At length we got to Inver-

snaid, but found the steamers gone, and had to take up our quarters in the hotel there for the night. The house was full. There were magistrates, councillors, deacons, and their friends, and each and all seemed determined to make a night of it and enjoy themselves, and they really did so. After doing justice to what eatables were to be had, they commenced to celebrate the opening of the water works again, while the toast, the song, and the decanter went round in great style till daylight appeared—it was such a night as the writer will never forget, and often has he thought of it since.

Further New Works.—It having been at last, after many years of talking, been arranged to remove the “weir” at Hutchesons’ bridge, an act was applied for some time ago by the Corporation, for this purpose. It was opposed by the factory owners on the banks of the river above the weir, who held titles for drawing supplies from the river; and as the removal of the weir would reduce the level of the water, the act was passed on condition that a supply would be otherwise provided to the factory owners. The result of this was that the Corporation had to fall back on the upper reaches of the river for this supply, and new works were erected at Westthorn, with pumping engines, reservoirs, &c., at a very considerable expense to the community. It would have been much more economic to have allowed the old Dalmarnock works to have stood, instead of breaking them up, and selling the engines, &c., for next to nothing, as they would have come in for this supply very nicely, and saved a deal of money: but we dont always see far enough before us.—ED.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

PORTS OR BARRIERS—MONUMENTS—THEATRES—FIRES—
CANOES, ETC.

PORTS OR BARRIERS.*

IN ancient times, each of the main entrances to Glasgow was closed in by a barrier or wall of stone, drawn across the ends of the streets, from the planes of the outermost houses on the one side, to those opposite. In the centre of each barrier was a huge gate, popularly called "the Yett," or "the Port," which was locked at night-fall, and excluded direct access to or from the country beyond. These gates stood at—1st, the Townhead (anciently called the Wynd-head), near the Archepiscopal Castle; 2nd, across Gallowgate, where the Great Dovehill now joins; 3rd, at the bottom of Stockwell, facing the old bridge then spanning Clyde; and 4th, across Trongate, originally near the mouth of the Old Wynd, but carried a little further west to the head of Stockwell, *circa* 1588, in the reign of James VI., before he ascended the English throne.

There seems little reason to doubt that, at one time, Glasgow was encompassed either wholly, or to some considerable extent, by walls. Mr Cosmo Innes states,† that allusion is frequently made to the city walls, in old descriptions of property. Thus, in the reign of James IV., the expressions occur, "*infra muros civitatis Glasguensis*," and "*extra muros civitatis Glasguensis*." But, he adds, that it is uncertain if these walls continued to exist so late as the fifteenth century. The barriers, however, remained, and although affording little or no protection to the town, they were useful for municipal purposes; and Mr Innes quotes a proclamation by the Glasgow magistrates, in October, 1588, by which time the walls had entirely disappeared, that "eurie persone repair and hauld closs thair yaird endis and back sydis, swa that nane may repair thairthrou to the toun bot be the commoun portes."

* See Glasgow Past and Present, vol. iii. pp. 592-3, &c.

† *Origines Parochiales Scotiae*, vol. i. pp. 14-15, and authorities there cited.

MONUMENTS.

Statue of King William, at the Cross, was erected in 1735.

In 1806 the monument to Nelson was erected in the Green, at a cost of about £2100. David Hamilton, architect; A. Brockett, mason. In 1810 it was struck by lightning.

Sir John Moore's monument was erected about 1810. The bronze statue is by Flaxman. When the news arrived in 1809 of his death, £4000 was raised in a few days, and the statue ordered. Sir John was born in Donald's land, north side of Trongate, and a little east of Candleriggs. He was at the head of the British army in Spain, and fell gloriously in the arms of Victory at Corunna, and was buried in the citadel of that town.

Wm. Pitt's statue in marble, by the same artist, was placed in the Town Hall on its completion in 1812—a beautiful statue, the cost of which was about £1300.

The monument to the brave Lieut.-Col. Cadogan, of the 71st or Glasgow regiment, who fell at the head of his battalion in the ever-memorable battle of Vittoria, June 21st, 1813, is erected in the nave of the Cathedral.

THEATRES.

Previous to the Reformation in 1560, pantomimic representations were performed of our Saviour, his miracles and passion, and the lives and miracles of the saints, but at the Reformation this was much discountenanced by the Reformers, as they considered it blasphemous; but it was difficult to extirpate, for in 1670 the magistrates interdicted stageplayers from performing plays in private houses called the Wisdom of Solomon, &c. The first regular stage play was performed in 1750, in a hall on east side of High street, near the Bell of the Brae. In 1752, a timber theatre was erected at the side of the Bishop's palace, castle street, and in this booth the celebrated Digges Love, Stampier, and Mrs Ward, performed, after they finished the season in Edinburgh. At this time popular opinion ran strong against such amusements, so that dress parties going there had to be escorted by a military guard! In 1754 the celebrated George Whitefield, preaching from a tent in the High churchyard, in his zeal cast his eyes on the booth, and denounced

it as the devil's house, and instantly the people ran and levelled it with the ground. In 1762 Jackson, a comedian with Messrs Love and Beatie, tried to get the patronage of the magistrates for building a regular theatre, but failed. Latterly they got Mr M'Dowall, of Castle Semple, Mr Bogle, of Hamilton Farm, John Baird, of Craigton, Bob Bogle, of Shettleston, and Jas. Dunlop, of Garnkirk, to subscribe for its erection, but no party within the royalty would sell them ground. At length, Mr Millar of Westerton sold them a plot at Grahamston (Alston street), in the suburbs, and Mr John Adam, architect, erected the theatre in 1764, which was opened by Mrs Bellamy and other respectable performers, but under difficulties, for the performers were hooted by a lot of disorderlies who, the same night, set fire to the stage, and cleared the house of its scenery, decorations, &c. The house was again refitted, and the performance went on, but with little success, and in 1780 it was burned to the ground. The performers' wardrobe, valued at £1000, was all lost.

The proprietors declined to rebuild, and Mr Jackson bought ground on the east side of Dunlop street, and built a theatre on his own account, which was opened in January, 1782. The taste for theatricals increasing, it was afterwards found to be too small, and in 1802 Mr Jackson, with Mr Aitken of Liverpool, began to enlarge it. Several of the theatre-going citizens, however, dissatisfied with this, got up a subscription, in £25 shares, to build the theatre in Queen street, and leased it to Jackson and Aitken at £1200 per annum, who opened it in 1804, and they then sold the Dunlop street one for places of business. The new theatre cost £18,500 and was the finest out of London, and the leasees were bound to bring down the most eminent London stars. But the taste of the people did not keep pace with the large sums expended for so handsome a building and providing a first-rate company, and the leasees could not implement their lease. The theatre was then let to another party at £800, and he failed in his engagement. It was then let to a third party at £600, still the business did not support the rent, and it was further reduced to £400. It then fell back into the hands of the subscribers, and was sold by public sale at £5000. The subscribers lost all their money. It was destroyed by fire in 1829.

The next theatre of note was established in Dunlop street in 1829. It was destroyed by fire several times. The last two were very handsome buildings, and were very successful under, first, J. H. Alexander; and afterwards, Edmund Glover. It was, however, taken down a few years ago, and the Union railway occupies the site.

About thirty years ago a very handsome theatre, "The City," was erected by J. H. Anderson, the "Wizard of the North," and was opened with a good operatic company—Mr Sims Reeves, I think, being of the number.

D. P. Miller, of old Glasgow show repute, about same time built the Adelphi. Both of these were successful while they stood, but that was not very long, for they were both destroyed by fire. They stood at foot of Saltmarket, opposite the Jail. We happened to do the mason work of both of them, and suffered in consequence.

Calvert, of the Hibernian theatre, obtained authority in 1849 to erect a brick edifice in Greendyke street, immediately to the east of the Episcopal chapel, and adjoining the model lodging houses for the working classes. Now that the Adelphi and City theatres and Cooke's circus had all been swept off the Green by fire in less than four years, the Hibernian had "ample room and verge enough" for dishing up the penny drama for the delectation and improvement of the *cannaille* and young Red Republicans of the Bridgegate, the Wynds, Saltmarket, High street, the Vennels, and the Havanah. This building was converted into mission premises, after being used as a theatre for some years.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

In 1652 a dreadful fire broke out in High street, and extended to Saltmarket, Trongate, Gallowgate, and Bridgegate, burning everything in its way. Nearly a third of the city was destroyed, the buildings in many cases being mere wooden erections, and consequently the citizens had to camp in the fields. The loss was estimated at £100,000.

Again in 1677 another conflagration made great havoc, destroying 130 houses, &c.

ANCIENT CANOES.*

The first known discovery of Glasgow canoes took place in 1780, while workmen were digging the foundation of St Enoch's church. At the depth of about twenty-five feet below the surface of what was then known as St Enoch's Croft, a canoe was found. It was lying in a horizontal position, on its keel. A curious relic lay within it, near the prow. This was a stone hatchet, or celt, in fine preservation, and still extant. It is shaped like an almond, and measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad at the thickest part, and formed of greenstone, beautifully polished. The broad end has an edge, still sharp, though notched in one or two places by the rough usage of the wild people, and marks of abrasion appear across the centre, where the hatchet has been fastened, probably into a cleft piece of wood, as a handle.

The second canoe was brought to light in 1781, while excavating the foundation of the Tontine at the Cross.

The third, about 1824, in Stockwell, near the mouth of Jackson street, during the formation of a common sewer.

A fourth was revealed as high up as the Drygate, on the slope behind the new prison. The precise year of this discovery is uncertain, but the fact is authenticated by a person who saw the boat dug out.

The fifth was discovered in the summer of 1825, while cutting a sewer in London street, near the site of the Old Trades' Land. This canoe was in a vertical position, with the prow uppermost, as if it had sank in a storm. A number of marine shells were inside, some of which have been preserved.

Unfortunately, no proper particulars of the dimensions or appearance of these five ancient vessels have been preserved, although the fact of their discovery is well authenticated. All were destroyed.

But a better acquaintance with the wild men's boats was obtained twenty years later. During the extensive operations for widening the Clyde, immediately below the Broomielaw, under the auspices of the River Trustees, commencing about 1846, large portions of

* See Glasgow Past and Present, vol. iii. pp. 556-7.

the river banks were cut away, and no less than *twelve* additional canoes were brought to light. With only one exception, all were formed of single oak trees, scooped out, some of great size. Several were even more primitive than the rest, both in shape and execution; two, in particular, had evidently been hollowed out partly by the action of fire.

The order and localities of discovery stand thus:—Five were found on the lands of Springfield, south side of the Clyde, opposite the lower portion of the Broomielaw; five at Clydehaugh, immediately to the west of Springfield, and in both cases the boats lay in groups, near each other; the eleventh of the series was turned up on the north side of the river, a short way west of the Point-house, where the Kelvin joins the Clyde; and the twelfth and last, on the property of Bankton, next Clydehaugh.

The average depth beneath the surface of the ground, at which the whole were found, was about nineteen vertical feet, and all lay at a distance of more than one hundred yards back from the original edge of the Clyde, chiefly in a thick bed of finely laminated sand.

[Many others have since been dug up, but they are too numerous to notice here.—ED.]

CHAPTER XXXIV.

BANKS—TRADE AND COMMERCE—NEWSPAPERS—THE POST OFFICE—
MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

BANKS.

IN the year 1695, the Bank of Scotland was established in Edinburgh, and in 1696 they sent a branch to Glasgow, but recalled it in 1697. In 1731 they tried another branch, and again recalled it in 1733. In 1749 the first Glasgow Bank was opened, and was called the Ship Banking Company. The Glasgow Arms Bank

started about 1753. In 1761 the Thistle Bank was established, and some time afterwards the Glasgow Merchant Bank, and Messrs George and Andrew Thomson's Bank were founded. In 1727 the Royal Bank was constituted by charter, and a branch was opened in Glasgow in 1783. In 1809 the Glasgow Banking Company started, and there were also several private Banks which did a good amount of business. Exclusive of these, branches from the following Banks have been opened here :—Aberdeen Bank, Ayr, British Linen, Commercial Bank of Scotland, Dundee, Falkirk, Fife, Greenock, Kilmarnock, Leith, National, Paisley, Perth, Renfrewshire, Royal, Stirling Bank, &c. In 1815, a Provident Bank was established for the savings of the working classes; and later on the Clydesdale, the Union, the Western, the Edinburgh and Glasgow, and the City Banks were organised, the three latter of which came to grief, and ruined most of the shareholders.

TRADE, COMMERCE, ETC.

The earliest business of any known importance carried on in Glasgow, was fishing and curing salmon and herrings, which became an important calling about the year 1420. Salmon was then exported to the French and other markets. Glasgow had also some shipping even at this early period. In the reign of Charles II., a privateer of 60 tons was fitted out here to cruise against the Dutch; she carried four pieces of ordnance. In 1667 a company was started for the whale fishing, but did not succeed. The same company also began the manufacture of soap at this time, which was successfully carried on until the works were burned in 1777. Letterpress printing was introduced about 1630, and about 1742 type-founding was started. In 1669 the sugar business was introduced, and a tan work and rope work started. Some little also commenced to be done in the manufacture of plaids, coarse cloths, linens, &c., and a spirit of enterprise began to manifest itself. Up till 1707 the foreign trade was limited, but after the Union it increased largely, and our merchants entered into a most extensive business in importing tobacco from Virginia and Maryland, and Glasgow became a great mart for supplying France and other countries and places. The quantity imported about this period,

ran from 35,000 to 57,000 hogsheads per annum,* goods being exported to Virginia in return. Only about 1250 hogsheads were required for the home supply. In 1732 a small trade was commenced with the West Indies in sugar, rum, &c. In 1725 the manufacture of linens, lawns, cambrics, and other similar fabrics was introduced, and afterwards muslins. The manufacture of common bottles was started in 1730, and flint glass or chrystal about 1780; about 1732 incle wares commenced to be made, and delftware soon after. The first printfield was started at Pollokshaws in 1742, and cotton spinning and weaving about 1780.

“At this period, and for many years afterwards, the mode of transacting business by our great Glasgow merchants was very different from what it is at present. In making purchases for shipments to the colonies, by the Virginia merchants, no fixed term of payment was agreed upon; but there was a tacit understanding between the buyer and the seller, that the vessel on board of which the goods were shipped should return, and the return cargo be disposed of, before the sellers were to receive payment of the goods furnished, and if any seller should dare to demand payment of his account before he received a circular letter from the great merchant, that the latter was prepared to pay for the goods shipped, the poor seller could never expect to be afterwards favoured with the merchant's custom. The following narrative is given by a gentleman who died in 1788, and who was present at one of the scenes which took place upon the arrival of a Virginia ship. This gentleman had sold Provost French (Lord Provost in 1778), some trifling articles for shipment, amounting to about £37, and upon the arrival of the ship in the Clyde, and after the return cargo had been sold, he received a circular from the Provost, requesting his attendance at the Provost's counting-house on a certain day, and at a fixed hour, when payment would be made to him of his account. He, accordingly, was punctual at the appointed place and hour, when he was astonished to see about thirty persons in waiting, all sitting on forms in the room where the Provost's clerks were writing. The Provost himself was in an adjoining room, the door of which was

* In 1772 out of 90,000 hogsheads of tobacco imported into Great Britain, Glasgow alone imported 49,000.

ajar, and he was seen ever and anon *peeking* through the opening, to see if the whole parties summoned had arrived. At last, after a considerable delay, the Provost (who was an excessively pompous and consequential man) threw open the door of his private room, and after taking a glance of the parties waiting for payment of their accounts (but without deigning to speak to any of them), called out to his clerk with a loud voice, 'John, draw for £3000 and pay the accounts.' His Lordship, then, with a most dignified strut, re-entered his own apartment. This farce was concocted in order to astonish the natives at the magnitude of the sum drawn from the bank; but most unfortunately for the Provost, it had quite the contrary effect, for it afterwards became a standing joke among these very sellers, when any one was calling upon them for payment of a small account, to bawl out to their youngsters, 'John, draw for £3000, and pay this account.'"

Dyeing and printing commenced in 1785, Geo. M'Intosh and David Dale starting a work for turkey red dyeing, and turning out goods equally as fast and beautiful as those imported from India. In 1780 the steam engine of James Watt began to be applied to the driving of machinery, which gave a great impetus to trade and commerce. The trades, &c., already mentioned extended rapidly, and other branches of industry, such as iron casting, shipbuilding, &c., were called into existence, until we now find the manufacturing power of the country is enormous, in fact too great for our markets, both at home and abroad. We have a commercial crisis and stagnation in trade about every ten years, amongst the latest of which, during this century, may be mentioned those of 1846-57-66 and the present one, which may be said to have commenced in 1874, and which still continues to the present time (August 1879).

Harley's Dairy seems to have been a most extensive concern, and got up on first-rate principles. He commenced with about twenty cows, but in 1810 he began to extend, and built several cow-houses to contain 100 cows each. The houses were each 94 ft. by 63 ft. inside. They stood on an incline, with arched floors, and vaults under. Carts thus got in below, and the manure was swept from the groops into the carts. There were five passages 5 ft. wide, and four rows of cows. There was also a cross central passage 9 feet

wide, with doors at ends of all the passages. At the end of the central passage was a balcony for exhibiting the cows. The number of cows had now increased to 200,—he had at one period 260.

“It may be mentioned, that when William Harley became unfortunate, he retired to Dunoon, and took a farm there. Mr Harley having observed that the streets and paths in and about Dunoon were in a shocking state of dirt, and formed perfect sloughs of despond, from the accumulation of filth for ages, immediately set about cleansing them. The villagers at first were mightily delighted at seeing their door-sides put in such nice clean condition, without any expense to them; but when they observed that Mr Harley carted away all this nastiness, and laid it upon his farm for manure, they raised a perfect outcry against him for taking away what did not belong to him, and each villager claimed a right to all the filth opposite his own clachan, and refused to let Mr Harley any longer become the public scavenger of Dunoon.”

The total number of cows in Glasgow about 1816 was 586. They yielded 1,283,340 Scotch pints of milk per annum, which at the selling price of 6d per Scotch pint, made a sum of £32,083½. The Scotch pint, it must be observed, was a large measure compared with the English pint, and contained 16 gills, or 4 mutchkins, or 2 choppins. In 1780 the price was as low as 2d per pint; in 1790 it was 3d; 1798, 4d; 1802, 6d; 1808, 8d; 1810, 6d.

NEWSPAPERS.

The following are the dates of the first publication of the under-noted Glasgow newspapers:—

1715 The Glasgow Courant.	1775 The Chronicle.
1729 The Journal.	1779 The Mercury.
1783 The Advertiser, afterwards called the Advertiser and Herald, and ultimately the Herald.	
1791 The Courier.	
1805 Clyde Commercial Advertiser.	
1807 Caledonia.	1812 The Scotchman.
1809 The Sentinel.	1813 The Western Star
1811 The Chronicle.	1813 The Packet.

Of these thirteen newspapers, none of them were long-lived, for

there never were more than five of them existing at the same time. The *Herald* is the only one existing now in 1879. The first was published at 1½d—there being at the time no duty; but in 1816 a newspaper cost 7d—4d of which was duty, and there was a duty of 3s 6d on each advertisement. An advertisement of 1 to 8 lines with duty cost 6s; 20 to 25 lines, 9s; 35 to 40 lines, 12s.

THE POST OFFICE.

Post office buildings were, in 1810, erected in Nelson street, City. From thence the Post office was removed to larger premises in Glassford street; which, on becoming too small, had to be removed to the corner of George square and Hanover street. Before long, the new premises here erected were found to be quite inadequate to the postal requirements of the city, and at present (1878) the rebuilding and enlargement are being carried out by an esteemed member of our Incorporation, Mr James Grant, from designs by Her Majesty's architect, the late Mr Mathieson of Edinburgh. In fact, after the present addition, which will more than double the capacity of the original buildings, the whole will form a complete block, from Hanover to Frederick streets; and, with the Bank of Scotland and the new buildings for the Merchants' House, &c., on the west side, will give an imposing appearance to the Square and its surroundings.

The postage rates of letters in 1816 were as follows:—For distances under 15 miles, 4d; 15 and under 20, 5d; 20 and under 30, 6d; 30 to 50, 7d; 50 to 80, 8d; 80 to 120, 9d; 120 to 170, 10d; 170 to 230, 11d; 230 to 300, 1s; 300, 1s 1d; and 1d extra for every 100 miles additional. The mail was carried from Glasgow to London (405 miles) in 63 hours. In 1815 an extra ½d was added on all letters carried by a mail coach. If letters weighed an ounce, they were charged four postages.

The revenue from postage of letters at different periods was, for all Scotland, in 1707, £1194; in 1730, £5399; in 1757, £10,263; in 1776, £31,103; in 1793, £40,000. In Glasgow alone, in 1781, £4341; and in 1815, £34,784. A penny post was instituted for the City in 1798.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

In 1649 the plague and famine grievously scourged the city.

The magistrates, in 1698, granted an allowance to the jailor for keeping warlocks and witches imprisoned in the Tolbooth, by order of the commissioners of justiciary !

Street lamps were first used in 1718, and were lighted with oil.

The first four-wheeled gentleman's carriage was started in 1752, by Allan Dreghorn, timber merchant and joiner.

The guard-house and old beef market was erected in 1755.

The beef, mutton, and fish markets were in King street and Bell street ; those in King street were considered the best in the country, until the Newcastle ones were erected. The vegetable market was between King street and the Wynd. The butter, cheese, and poultry markets in Montrose street. The tron weigh-house was a large building used, also as a storehouse, situated at the east end of Ingram street.

The slaughter-house, built in 1810, was situated on the west side of the jail, and contained 4736 square yards. The Union railway now occupies its site.

The old quay breast of the river, between Jamaica and Stockwell bridges, was built in 1772. It was taken down and rebuilt by D. Manwell about 1855.

The Rutherglen bridge was built in 1776.

The population in 1780 numbered 42,832 ; in 1791, 66,578 ; in 1801, 83,769 ; in 1811, 110,460 ; in 1816, 120,000 ; while Mr West Watson estimates the population of the municipal city of Glasgow, in the middle of the past year, as having amounted to 566,940, and including the closely contiguous suburban districts, the united population at the same date was 737,993. The parliamentary constituency for 1878-79 is given as 61,069, while the school board constituency is returned at 119,743.

There were almost no footpaths on the streets till the end of last century, except the plain stanes at the Tontine. In 1776 the first little bit was laid in Candleriggs.

The first *Glasgow Directory* was published in 1783, at the office of the *Glasgow Journal*.

On 7th July, 1790, the first mail coach *via* Carlisle arrived in Glasgow.

In 1807 an organ was introduced into St Andrew's church, when under the pastorate of Dr Ritchie, but the Presbytery prevented its being used.

CHAPTER XXXV.

VALUE OF GROUND—RENTALS—PROPERTY TAX—STREETS OPENED.

VALUE OF GROUND.

ABOUT 1724 the Town and Trades' House acquired a large portion of the lands of Barrowfield and Bridgeton, which they disposed of again in 1731 to Mr John Orr, merchant. What a pity they did not hold them for another century!

In 1787 the price obtained for the early feus in John street was one shilling and sixpence per square yard, and in George square (opened by the magistrates), two shillings and sixpence per square yard. I rather think that the west compartment of George square was feued at one shilling and eightpence. At this time there was a waste piece of ground, forming the west corner of Queen street, with a decayed malt kiln on the back portion of it. The proprietor held this ground at three guineas per square yard, which was then considered so outrageously absurd, that the price so asked became a standing joke in the city. The proprietor, however, stuck to his price for upwards of twenty years, when at last he got it from Bailie Morrison, builder, who erected thereon the present large corner tenement. This was the commencement of high prices for building ground in Glasgow.

The magistrates of Glasgow having, in the year 1772, purchased from Hutchesons' Hospital the lands which afterwards formed the new town of Glasgow, got plans of the said lands drawn out for building on; but nothing further was done with them for a number of years subsequently. The first of the new buildings of the Back

Cow loan (which had then been widened and called Ingram street) was erected in 1783. This was the Gaelic church, on the site of which now stands the British Linen Company's Bank. The price paid for the ground was 1s 6d per square yard, and, if report speaks true, the said ground was sold to the bank for twelve guineas per square yard.

In 1773 the Town bought from Colin Rae, of Little Govan, 28½ acres, forming part of the High Green, for £2103 sterling.

Crawford's house at the head of Queen street (now the railway terminus), was built soon after Mr Cunningham's. It was purchased by Mr Ewing of Strathleven, for about £5000, and sold by him, along with the exhausted quarry to the north of it, to the North British Railway Company (according to public report), for a guinea per square yard—Mr Ewing taking a great part of the price in shares of the said railway.

In 1790 the patrons of Hutchesons' Hospital feued, by public roup, to Messrs James Dunlop and Andrew Houston, a part of their lands called Stirlingfold and Wellcroft, containing 29 acres, 3 roods, and 23 falls, at the annual feu-duty of £258. "At the same time" (to use the words of the report of the patrons), "they purchased from John Lawson 1 acre and 20 falls of ground, at the price of £150; as also a house and garden in Rutherglen loan, from James Urie, for £250 sterling. And in 1792 they purchased several houses at the south-east and south-west ends of the old bridge, at the price of £698 sterling, besides burdening themselves with the payment of two life-rents of £5 each. These purchases were made for the accommodation of a town, which the patrons had resolved to lay off on their division of the Gorbals lands; to be called *Hutchesone*, in honour of the founders of the hospital, the principal street of which was named *Adelphi street*, and the next *Hospital street*."

Hutchesons' Hospital, Trongate, was advertised for sale in 1795—price £147 10s. The garden and grounds behind, were sold in 1788, for £1495 and a ground rent of £74 15s, to Bailie Robert Smith, who is said to have built the most of the new town of that period.

In 1812-13 building ground was valued at £4 4s to £18 18s per square yard, in business situations—near the Cross it was very

much higher. The general rate for dwelling-houses not in business streets, is set down at £1 10s to £3 per yard.

During the last week (1849), our townsman, James Scott, Esq., acquired from the North British Railway Company that portion of Blythswood Holm to the east of Wellington street, and immediately opposite the west end of Gordon street. The Company sold these subjects to Mr Scott for the sum of £37,000, clearing a pretty handsome profit. The price is about 75s per square yard, and considering that it is the nearest piece of vacant ground to the Exchange, we are far from thinking the sum exorbitant.

In 1851 the firm of Messrs Wilson, Kay, and Co. presented a petition, craving authority to erect an extensive range of shops, counting-houses, and warehouses, on the east side of West Nile street, on the vacant space of ground between Gordon street and St Vincent street. About 1845-6, the ground was acquired by a company for the purpose of building a 'Trades' Exchange—an institution really much wanted, but the proposal came to nought. The price then paid was at the rate of £7 per square yard; but instead of rising in value, as is the case with building ground in nineteen cases out of twenty, the present proprietors acquired the spot at £5 10s.

In 1851 bailie Orr erected, at the corner of Union street and Gordon street, a pile of buildings adapted for shops and warehouses of the first class. This steading was bought at about £6 per square yard.

RENTALS.

The rental of Glasgow was, in 1712, for 3405 houses, £7216 5s; 202 shops, £623 15s; total, £7840, showing an average rent for dwelling houses of about £2 2s 6d; and for shops, £3.

43 of these shops were in High street, 4 in Bell street, 97 in Gallowgate, 30 in Trongate, and 28 in Bridgegate and Stockwell.

In 1815 there was a great contrast within the old royalty, which only extended to Mitchell street on the west (on the south side of Argyle street it extended a little further), and exclusive of any suburbs such as Calton or Gorbals, the rental was about £240,000. The detail is as follows:—

668 dwelling-houses at £40 and upwards, ...	£29,000
1150 do. at £20 and under £40, ...	30,200
3475 do. at £5 do. £20, ...	35,000
7455 do. under £5, ...	25,000
Shops, warehouses, bakehouses, workshops, &c., ...	120,000
	<hr/> £239,200 <hr/>

The rental of the shops not being given alone, we can't tell the average rent of them over the city, but in 1816 we have the following particulars:—Shops in High street, 211; Gallowgate, 259; Trongate and Argyle street, 230; Stockwell, 79; Bell street, 60; Saltmarket, 121; Bridgegate 104,—Total, 1064. Some of these shops were let at rentals ranging from £20, £30, £40, £50, and a good many at £60, several at £80, and some at £100 and £150. The average rent of shops in the better parts of these streets may be put down at £40.

The city Chamberlain informs us that the gross rental of the municipal city in 1878 was £3,418,329, or nearly 3½ millions sterling; while that of the parliamentary city, including the ancient royalty, was £3,955,615—the difference between the two being £22,676. The following is a comparative statement of the rental of the last five years, within the limits of the present or extended municipal boundaries:—

Year.	Houses, Works, &c.	Railways, Canals, &c.	Total.
1878-9,*	3,162,882	255,447	3,418,329
1877-8,	3,069,196	248,766	3,317,962
1876-7,	2,893,645	224,182	3,117,827
1875-6,	2,710,760	211,391	2,922,151
1874-5,	2,570,856	169,177	2,740,330
* Increase over last year,	93,686	6,681	100,367

Rental of the city of Glasgow from 1855 to 1878:—

Year.	Valuation.	Increase.
1855-56	£1,362,168	...
1856-57	1,400,885	£38,717
1857-58	1,462,551	61,666
1858-59	1,510,756	56,205

Year.		Valuation.			Increase.
1859-60	...	£1,573,165	...	...	£54,409
1860-61	...	1,625,148	...	...	51,983
1861-62	...	1,666,336	...	...	41,188
1862-63	...	1,702,113	...	...	35,777
1863-64	...	1,745,390	...	...	43,277
1864-65	...	1,778,728	...	...	33,338
1865-66	...	1,808,430	...	...	29,702
1866-67	...	1,863,024	...	...	54,594
1867-68	...	1,913,595	...	...	50,571
1868-69	...	1,986,911	...	...	73,316
1869-70	...	2,055,388	...	...	68,477
1870-71	...	2,126,324	...	...	70,936
1871-72	...	2,226,465	...	...	100,141
1872-73	...	2,327,513	...	...	101,048
1873-74	...	2,489,003	...	...	161,490
1874-75	...	2,720,688	...	...	231,685
1875-76	...	2,902,635	181,947
1876-77	...	3,096,847	194,212
1877-78	...	3,295,888	199,041

Total increase,	...	<u>£1,933,720</u>
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The rental of Edinburgh in 1855 was £761,863; in 1878 it amounted to £1,538,738; being an increase of £67,777.

In London, the rental in 1878 was £23,469,970. The population in 1851 was 2,363,400; in 1871 it had increased to a total of 3,266,987.

Occupied and unoccupied dwelling houses within the parliamentary city, from 1861 to 1877 :—

Year.		Occupied.			Unoccupied.
1861	...	82,493	...	...	5,086
1862	...	82,885	...	...	6,703
1865	...	90,008	...	...	3,280
1866	...	91,623	...	...	1,763
1870	...	96,995	...	...	2,125
1875	...	103,696	...	...	4,486
1876	...	104,530	...	...	5,091
1877	...	105,062	...	...	7,079

Dealing next with the numbers of dwelling houses occupied and unoccupied within and beyond the parliamentary burgh in the year 1878-9, we find the results stated in the following table :—

	Dwelling houses.		Other Possessions.	
	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.
Within parly. burgh,	104,496	... 8,609	..... 19,743	... 4,053
Beyond do.	4,409	... 786	..... 420	... 119
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	108,905	... 9,395	..... 20,163	... 4,172
Extended municipality				
added by Act 1878,	31	... 1	..... 15	... 2

The local taxes on property in the city amount in the aggregate to about 2s 9d per pound on tenants, and about 10d per pound on landlords.

PROPERTY TAX, ETC.

Property tax within the royalty in 1815 was as follows :—

Duties on houses and windows, ...	£27,000
Property and income tax at the rate of 10 per cent.,	82,000
	<hr/>
	£109,000

£58,000 of the property, or rather income tax, was raised from businesses, and £24,000 from property. About 1-10th of the tax was raised from persons whose incomes was under £150; 3-10ths from those whose incomes were from £150 to £1000; and 6-10ths from those whose incomes were above £1000.

In 1816 the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed continuing the tax for two years at 5 per cent., but he lost it by a majority of 37 against it, and so it was abolished.

STREETS OPENED.

Streets in alphabetical order, and dates on which they were opened :—

Albion street, 1808.
 Back wynd,* 1690.
 Balmano street, 1792.
 Barrack street, 1795.
 Bath street, 1802.

Bell street,* 1710.
 Blackfriars' wynd, 1400.
 Bridgegate street,* 1100.
 Brown street, 1800.
 Brunswick street, 1790.

Buchanan street, 1780.	Hutcheson street, 1790.
Campbell street, 1784.	Ingram street, 1781.
Candleriggs street, 1724.	Jamaica street, 1763.
Cannon street,* 1360.	John street, 1783.
Carrick street, 1800.	Kent street, 1802.
Castle street, 1100.	King street, 1724.
Charlotte street, 1779.	M'Alpine street, 1800.
Clyde street, west, 1773.	Miller street, 1773.
Clyde street, east, 1812.	Montrose street, 1787.
Cochran street, 1787.	Nelson street, 1798.
Drygate street,* 1100.	New and Old wynds, 1690.
Duke street, 1794.	Portland street, 1802.
Dundas street, 1812.	Queen street, 1777.
Dunlop street, 1772.	Rottenrow,* 1100.
Frederick street, 1787.	Saltmarket,* 1100.
Gallowgate,* 1100.	St Andrew's square, 1787.
George square, 1787.	St Enoch's square, 1782.
George street, 1792.	St George's place, 1810.
Glassford street, 1793.	St Vincent street, 1809.
Gordon street, 1802.	Stockwell street,* 1345.
Great Hamilton street, 1813.	Trongate street,* 1100.
Havannah street, 1763.	Virginia street, 1756 and 1796.
High street,* 1100.	Wilson street, 1790.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

THE POLICE—MILITARY—VOLUNTEERS.

THE POLICE.

An act was obtained in 1800, and a force of constables, watchmen, &c., established. The revenue and expenditure in 1815 was £10,400. There was a master of police at £280; a clerk at £100; collector and treasurer, £200; surveyor, £60; three officers at £50 each; nine at £45; two at £40; and one at £35; four at

12s per week; 78 watchmen at 11s per week; 20 patrols at 12s per week; 16 scavengers at 11s per week; 11 lamplighters at 16s for 37 weeks in the year. Number of lamps about 1300, and oil was used then. The fire department was very small at that time, the wages only being—for superintendent, £40; and £20 for firemen. New engines, £85 10s; but £460 was expended in putting down fire-cocks in the streets, of which there were 150 in all.

A worthy citizen, who was present in the Laigh Kirk session-house on the first occasion when the Glasgow watchmen were brigaded in 1800, and who has repeatedly filled the office of Commissioner of Police since, (Dr John Aitken,) has furnished us with some interesting gossip regarding these early times, which we thus transcribe:—"Our first start with a police force took place in 1800, in the Laigh Kirk session-house, which was the first office. We had 68 watchmen and 9 day officers; and our impression was, that this force was so large and overwhelming, that it would drive iniquity out of the city as though by a hurricane. On this first night great-coats and staves were served out to each watchman—the latter not the ordinary sticks which were recently in use, but joiner-made staves, about four feet long, painted of a chocolate-brown colour, and the running number painted on each. Each man's number was also painted on the back of the great-coat, between the shoulders, in white-coloured figures, about 6 inches long, and of a proportionate breadth. A lantern and two candles were also served out to each man—the one lighted and the other in reserve, it being understood that the 'candle doups' became the perquisite of the man himself. This first turning-out of the force was a great event, and before being told off to their respective beats, a number of the men exercised their lungs in calling the hours, to show how rapidly they had acquired proficiency in this important part of the watchman's functions. It is proper to state, that before beats were assigned to the watchmen, or lights served out to them at all, they did duty a little while after they were embodied, by patrolling the streets in squads of a dozen or more, headed by officers. Our staff of officers, as contradistinguished from watchmen, amounted actually to only nine, and even these were divided into three divisions of three men in each, namely, a sergeant and two officers. The duties of the sergeants, so far as they

went, were exactly similar to those now performed by the lieutenants of police. The clothing of the officers consisted of blue cloth coats as at present, with blue vests and blue knee breeches, but the seams were welted over with red stripes, and the sergeants were distinguished from the common officers by having shoulder-knots of red and blue mixed worsted thread. In this small corps there were three reliefs. One sergeant and two officers were on duty in the office for twenty-four hours; one division on patrol duty, which was, however, very imperfectly done, as the men could take a rest for an hour or two in their own houses, and no one be wiser for it; while the third division was entitled to rest for twenty-four hours.

"Our second police-office was up one stair in the locality long known as the '*Herald Office*' Close. It was on the north-west corner of Bell street, with a front to Candleriggs. Our third office was in Candleriggs over the Mainguard House; and here we got on swimmingly, for, not content with one large room as before, for sergeant, officers, and prisoners, we had two large walled presses or closets, one for males, and the other for females, into which the refractory might be locked up. But more than this, we had a large room underneath, in which no less than seven wooden cells were constructed, sufficient for the accommodation of seven different prisoners. We thought there was no danger of us now, and that we had provided prison accommodation to serve us for a generation. But our business increased amazingly, so much so, that in two years we were obliged to remove to more commodious premises, viz., an old packing-box and joinery establishment, situated exactly on the site of our present police buildings. In about fifteen years, however, our trade had increased so tremendously, that we conceived the bold intention of pulling down the joiners' shop, and rebuilding entirely from the foundation. We resolved no longer to occupy any patch-work concern as tenants, but to build a structure for ourselves, which should be a terror to evil-doers, and, at the same time, the pride of the whole kingdom. Accordingly, as it was better to pull down the old before building the new, it behoved us to look-out for temporary accommodation, and this was found in the vagrant office, immediately adjoining the site of the premises at present occupied by our surveyors and collectors. This

made our fifth move, and when our present building was completed we entered it as sole proprietors, making move the sixth. The criminal wants of the city having still increased, a large addition was made to the existing buildings about a quarter of a century ago.

“At the commencement we had no fire brigade—that department being specially under the charge of the magistrates. Neither had we any separate scavenging squad. The watchmen were engaged to do the duty of scavengers on two days of the week, and for two hours each day. In the summer mornings, they were relieved at four o’clock, but instead of going to bed they plied the broom till six. In the winter mornings, they knocked off at six, when they immediately went to bed for a comfortable sleep, and, with renovated strength they commenced their sweeping operations at twelve noon. As there were no fewer than sixty-eight of them, they went rapidly over a large extent of ground, and two hours each day, for two days in the week, were found quite sufficient for the cleansing operations. The squad was superintended by one of the officers, who appeared on duty in a short blue coat with a red neck. This jacket was manufactured out of the uniform coat of last year, which had been turned, and had the tails rumped off; and, in this way he preserved the uniform of the current year, in which to make a figure before the citizens.

“There was no causewaying squad, originally, under the charge of the police. The magistrates managed this department, and kept it up from a small assessment called ‘road money.’ I may also add, that when the fire brigade was under charge of the magistrates, before being added to the police, the superintendent of the fire engines was a master slater, carrying on his business in town and country as a slater, and residing within the city, wherever he might please to choose a dwelling-house. In those days the fire drum was beat off from the Mainguard House, Candleriggs, by the regimental drummer on duty; on midnight alarms he was escorted by two men of the military guard; and it was usual for the guard to turn out to assist at the fires, by keeping the ground clear, and, on occasions of large fires, and of several hours’ continuance, we had a reinforcement of sometimes two or three hundred men from the infantry barracks, for the same purpose, viz., to keep a clear space and course for the men employed.

"In these early times the officers and watchmen assumed a discretion in the performance of their duty, which would look rather queer at the present day. It was nothing uncommon then for a watchman to take a man to the office and lock him up for a few hours, and then let him out again, without any charge being entered, or any record kept of the proceedings. I remember well a stern old pensioner, named Jaikey Burns, who officiated as an officer. Jaikey had a mortal antipathy to Irishmen, and whenever, in the case of any street disturbance, he heard the brogue uttered, he was sure to take the unhappy owner of it into custody, whether he was the assaulting or assaulted party, holding it to be sufficient evidence of guilt that the man was a Patlander. In fact, it was alleged, that in these times many a poor fellow was locked up for no other offence than that he was an Irishman. Jaikey, as a good patriot, did all he could to discourage and repress the 'Eerish,' by locking them up in cells, and cracking their croons with his truncheon, but the effort was like that of Dame Partington sweeping out the Atlantic ocean with her besom. The Huns overspread the land notwithstanding. Each watchman had a wooden box, called a sentry-box, for resting in when he felt fatigued, or when the weather was cold and rainy. The wild youths of the town used often to lock Dogberry in his nest altogether, and sometimes they even tumbled the box over on its face, in which position the poor fellow lay till relieved by his fellow-watchmen. In these times there was no regulation to prevent all the watchmen in the city being in their boxes at one and the same time; and it was well known that many a snooze they took in these retreats, while the city took care of itself. This system would be considered the height of absurdity now-a-days; but when (fully 40 years ago) it was resolved that not more than every alternate watchman should take shelter in his box, this modified arrangement was thought to be one which savoured of inhumanity. The watchmen went on duty at 10 in summer, and came off at 4; and at 9 in winter, and came off at 6. As there was no retiring muster-roll called, however, these hours were not, by any means, strictly observed, and many a one was sung in bed, when his betters believed him to be on duty. There were no detective or criminal officers in those days, as distinguished from common policemen."

So much for the recollection of our respected informant. The effect of a police force in the city proper, however, was to drive all the desperadoes into the suburbs; and the decent inhabitants of the outskirts had to endure for years the most hideous scenes of immorality and disorder. A civil force became necessary in these districts also; and, accordingly, the Gorbals police was constituted, by Act of Parliament, in 1808; the Calton police in 1819; and the Anderston police in 1824. At the outset, some of these concerns were managed in a primitive way, and, as a specimen, we may give a few details regarding the Calton. The first police-office in this quarter was formed out of part of the Lancasterian school in Green street, and consisted of an officer's room, with two or three small cells adjoining. In a court outside, the stocks were erected for the purpose of reducing camsterie prisoners to reason, and as a terror to evil-doers in general. The Calton people shortly thereafter feued ground for themselves, and erected thereon a Court-House, Bridewell, and Police-Office. It contained twelve large cells. Eight of these were used as a bridewell for convicted prisoners; but from the growing wants of the district they were required as receiving cells, and application was made to the Prison Board for authority to use them in that capacity. The Calton was for many years an exceedingly lawless and unruly place, so much so that for a long period the officers perambulated the streets, two and two, armed with cutlasses. And they used them too; for one occasion is well remembered, on which a *rencontre* took place with a gang of desperate resurrectionists, who were robbing the Clyde street burial-ground, and as one of the body-lifters got his arm nearly cut off, this wholesome blood-letting cleared the district ever after of these wretches. In more peaceful times, the cutlasses were displaced by staves or cudgels. These serviceable tools were regularly polished, and were disposed so as to form a circular ornament on the wall of the superintendent's room in that district. [A new, and much more extensive office has since been erected.]

The Gorbals police opened shop in the old Baronial Hall, in which, in other times, Sir George Elphinstone lived in high estate, and which afforded shelter to the declining years of Sir James Turner, the old captain of Gustavus Adolphus, and the prototype

of Dugald Dalgetty. Here the stocks were mounted also, and did good service in their day. But the building was a most insufficient and awkward one, and those who had charge of it do not seem to have been much better; for an occasion is still held in remembrance, on which a mob took possession of the whole concern, burned the books, and kicked the policemen into the street. By and by the Gorbals authorities built and lodged themselves in the present handsome structure in Portland street, at an expense of £8000. It is still amply sufficient for the purpose, and altogether a credit to the south side of the river.

The Anderston authorities commenced proceedings in an old Methodist Chapel, which they still retain; and though much improved, it is exceedingly inadequate to the wants of this extended district, which now includes all the fashionable West-end as far as the bridge over the Kelvin at Partick. [A fine new office has since been erected here; and superior Police buildings have also been erected at Townhead, Springburn, Cowcaddens, Partick, and Hill-head.]

During the olden time, and till the first police bill was obtained in 1800, the guardians of the city during the night were the burgesses or freemen craftsmen, who had to serve in rotation, or find a substitute. They appointed their captain for the night, and for a guard-house were allowed the use of the Laigh Kirk session-house, which was attached to the church, both of which were totally destroyed by fire on the 8th of February, 1793. The guard being out going their rounds, had left a fire as usual in the session-house, without any one to take care of the premises, when some of the members of a society, who were the disciples of Thomas Paine, and who designated themselves the "Hell-fire Club," being on their way home from the club, and excited with liquor, entered the session-house in a frolic. While warming themselves at the fire, and indulging in jokes against one another, as to their individual capacity to resist heat, with reference to an anticipated residence in the head-quarters of the club, they placed what inflammable materials were at hand on the fire to increase it; and ultimately having, in bravado, wrenched off and placed some of the timbers of the session-house on the ignited mass, they could no longer endure the heat, and fled in dismay from the house, which con-

tained much dry wood, as it was seated like a church. It was soon a mass of fire, and the flames caught the church, which was totally destroyed in a terrific conflagration, so that on the north side of Trongate, between it and Bell street, where Antigua place in Nelson street now is, a quantity of hay in stack was with difficulty saved from the embers, which were wafted through the air from the blazing church. The parties thus implicated were so astounded at their own folly and wickedness, and so afraid of the consequences, as to abscond, and go abroad to different places, where, as was said, most, if not all of them, died miserably, which might have been predicted by any one who was aware of their vicious habits.

Prior to the burning of the church, a party of said club went to one of the church-yards at midnight, and, with a trumpet, &c., endeavoured to turn into ridicule the doctrine of the resurrection of the dead.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

In 1745 Glasgow raised two battalions of 600 men each. One of these behaved gallantly at the battle of Falkirk. The raising of these regiments, with the exactions of the Rebel army, cost the town upwards of £15,000, £10,000 of which they got back from Government. In 1775 again (the American war) the city raised a regiment of 1000 men (afterwards named the Glasgow regiment), at a cost of £10,000.

In 1797 three regiments were raised, one of which was the 2nd regiment of Loyal Glasgow Volunteers, consisting of ten companies, or 800 rank and file. The officers were nominated by a committee selected by the public bodies, and were as follows :—

Jas. M'Dowall, Lieut.-Col.*	Archibald Smith, Captain.
Robert Findlay, Major.	John Gordon, “
Robert Robertson, Captain.	David Connell, “
Robert Bogle, “	William M'Dowall, “

* I have the names of the Officers of the most of the Glasgow regiments of that period, but as I am far beyond the limits (250 pages) that I had fixed on for this Work when I commenced it, I must economise space, and content myself with the above. Most of the names will be familiar to many parties still living, and it is a fair sample of the other regiments.—ED.

James Robertson, Captain.	William Davidson, 1st Lieut.
J. F. Henderson, “	Archibald Paterson, “
Alexander M'Pherson, “	William Kingan, “
James Sword, “	John Wotherspoon, 2nd Lieut.
Andrew Reid, 1st Lieutenant.	Alexander M'Brair, “
Robert Smith, “	Archibald Campbell, “
William Liddell, “	George Alston, “
Robert Brown, “	D. H. M'Dowall, “
Hugh Campbell, “	“ Neil Douglas,” “
William Lindsay, “	Ross Corbet, “
Thomas Smith, “	George Goudie, “
James M'Kenzie, “	

Rev. Dr William Taylor, chaplain.

Thomas Ogilvie, adjutant.

Walter Ewing, quarter-master.

James Towers, surgeon.

Mr (afterwards Sir Neil) Douglas, was a native of this city. In 1800 he chose a military life, and joined the 21st regiment of Foot. In 1804 he received a company in the 79th regiment. He was at Copenhagen under Lord Cathcart and Lord Nelson; in Sir Hyde Parker's expedition; with Sir John Moore in Spain, at the battle of Coruuna; the affair at Flushing; he was afterwards attached to the staff of Sir Thomas Graham (Lord Lynedoch) at Cadiz; severely wounded at Busaco. On his return to England in 1811, he was promoted to the majority. In 1812 he was appointed Lieut.-Col. in the 79th regiment. In 1813 he joined the Marquis of Wellington at Corunna. In the command of his regiment, he was at the battles of the Pyrenees, Orthes, Nivelle, and Toulouse. The regiment having greatly distinguished itself, Lieut.-Col. Douglas received four medals in honour of these affairs. On the peace of Paris, 13th May, 1814, he came home; and on Bonaparte's return to France from Elba, 1st March, 1815, the Lieut.-Colonel found the Duke of Wellington at Brussels. He commanded the regiment at Quatre Bras, on 16th June, 1815, and was severely wounded in the thigh. The distinguished gallantry of the regiment on that occasion was narrated in the *Gazette*; and on 4th July, 1815, Lieut.-Col. Douglas was made a knight companion of the most honourable military order of the bath. At the particular solicitation of the

Duke, he was again recommended for the honours of the Bath, along with his Majors, who were both severely wounded : on this occasion he received another medal. On 2nd August, 1815, he was made a knight of the order of Maria Theresa, by the Emperor of Austria ; and his majesty the Emperor of Russia, on 21st Aug., 1815, conferred on him the honour of a decoration of the military order of St Vladimir.

On the recovery from his wound, after the peace of Paris (20th November, 1815), he returned to England.

On the morning of the 16th, before the battle of Quatre Bras, the regiment mustered 800 effective rank and file ; but on the evening of the 18th, after the ever-memorable battle of Waterloo, there were only ninety-six persons in the regiment who had escaped unhurt.

The compiler of this volume may add that his uncle, Fort-Major Cruikshank, was with Sir Neil Douglas, in the 79th Highlanders, throughout these campaigns, and was one of the 96 who escaped unhurt at Waterloo. Another uncle, James Cruikshank, still alive (1879), was in the 92nd Highlanders, and was present at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and also escaped unhurt. After the fight, the two brothers had a search for each other, and the reader may fancy their joy when meeting after that terrible day. The Fort-Major died at Edinburgh Castle in August, 1857, after 52 years' service. The following, from the newspapers of the day, is, I think, worthy of a place here. There are very few indeed who have served their country for such a length of time, and who have encountered so much fighting as he did.

Funeral of Fort-Major Cruikshank.

On Wednesday an imposing but mournful military spectacle was witnessed at Edinburgh, in the funeral procession of Fort-Major Cruikshank, whose death took place on Saturday, 22nd August, 1857. The military honours accorded to the deceased were the same as those paid to his predecessor, Major Canch, who died about seven years ago, and were such as, like the obsequies also of that gallant officer, became his lengthened, meritorious, and distinguished service and conduct, and the respect and regard in which he was held in military as well as in private circles, than his professional rank, which was simply that of a captain in the army. Mr Cruikshank, as the appended memoir will show, enlisted in the army in early youth, and witnessed a long and eventful career of active service. He rose from the ranks to be Quartermaster of

the 79th, in which regiment he passed 44 years, and in all passed 52 of his life in his country's service, being at the date of his death in his 69th year. In the retirement of his latter years the veteran soldier was highly esteemed by all who knew him, and his death, after an illness of ten days, has occasioned a deep and general feeling of regret.

The funeral was appointed to take place on Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock. The deceased's private friends assembled in his late residence within the Castle, where prayer was offered up by the Rev. Mr Miller, garrison chaplain. The body was lifted and carried out by four staff-sergeants of pensioners (some of whom had served in the 79th), and who had united in requesting that privilege. It was then taken up by a party of the Rifle Brigade told off for the duty, and who conveyed it to an artillery gun-carriage in waiting on the Esplanade. The coffin was wrapped in a union jack, and the hat and sword of the deceased placed upon it. The military procession then moved off in the following order:—Staff Adjutant O'Neill with advanced guard of cavalry on black horses; firing party of 120 men of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade; band of the Rifle Brigade; gun-carriage conveying the coffin, drawn by six black horses and led by a detachment of Royal Artillery; the mourners and private friends of deceased; officers of the Rifles, of the Royal Artillery, and 5th Dragoon Guards, walking; and the recruiting parties of the district. This portion of the procession was guarded by an escort of the 5th Dragoon Guards moving on either side in single file. The funeral cortege was followed by several companies of the Rifle Regiment, a detachment of Royal Artillery, and two squadrons of the 5th Dragoon Guards. The General and his Staff, and the commanding officers of the different regiments, followed in the rear of the procession.

The burial took place in Warriston Cemetery, and, from the Castle thence, the procession was witnessed and followed by thousands of spectators, while great numbers, anticipating its slow progress, thronged in advance of it to the place of interment. The procession moved by the Lawnmarket, the Mound, Hanover Street, Pitt Street, Cannonmills Bridge, and Inverleith Row, entering the cemetery by the north-west gate. The whole way the band of the Rifles played a mournful cadence, and so measured and solemn was the march, that it was fully an hour and a half till the place of sepulture was reached. At the gate of the cemetery the cavalry escort and the main bodies of the different regiments were halted, while the carriage with the coffin, the mourners, the officers of the different regiments, and the band and firing party entered the grounds. After a suitable prayer by the Rev. Mr Miller, the last and mournful rites and duties were paid to the deceased. The chief mourner was Mr Robert Cruikshank, builder, Glasgow, brother of deceased, who was accompanied by his son and son-in-law, Messrs James and F. J. Cruikshank. Among the other officers and gentlemen who surrounded the grave were General Viscount Melville; the Hon. Colonel Dalziel, Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieutenant-Colonel M'Mahon, commanding the 5th Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant-Colonel Somerset, commanding the Rifles; the officer in command of the Artillery; Sir Alexander Gibson Maitland, Bart., Colonel of the Highland

Borderers; Capt. Cuming and Lieut. Hawkins of the 79th, from Stirling; several former officers and non-commissioned officers of the 79th; Professor Lindsay, Glasgow; the Rev. Mr Miller; the Rev. A. E. Watson, Episcopal Chaplain, &c., &c. The pall was borne by the Messrs Cruikshank and by officers of the different regiments selected for the duty. On the grave being closed, three volleys of musketry were discharged over it by the Riflemen, whose simultaneous and admirable firing was remarked by all. The different regiments then returned to their respective quarters.

Fort-Major Alexander Cruikshank, who was born at Forres on the 1st January, 1789, entered the army as a private soldier in the 79th Highlanders on the 18th May, 1805. His first foreign service was at the siege and capture of Copenhagen and of the Danish fleet in 1807, under the late Earl Cathcart. He afterwards served in the expedition to Gottenburg in the early part of 1808 under the late Sir John Moore, where the regiment remained about three months, and then proceeded to Portugal, where it assisted in clearing that country of the French army under Marshal Junot. He subsequently served with the army under the late General Sir John Moore in the advance into Spain in the year 1808, and in the memorable retreat to Corunna, returning to England early in 1809. In the same year he served with the expedition to Walcheren, under the command of the late Earl of Chatham, and was present at the siege and capture of Flushing. He accompanied the 79th again to Portugal on the 1st January, 1810, and from thence to Cadiz, where they remained in defence of the city, then besieged by the French under Marshal Soult, until the month of August, when they returned to Portugal. He was present at the battle of Busaco, returning with his corps to the fortified position in front of Lisbon. He served in the campaign of 1811, under Lord Wellington, in pursuit of Marshal Massena, and was present at the battle of Fuentes d'Onor on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th May, when he was taken prisoner of war while in defence of the village, but made his escape from the enemy while on the march to France, between Borgos and Vittoria, and begged his way through Spain and Portugal until he rejoined his corps near Almeida, in the latter country. He served the campaign of 1812 against Marshal Soult, during the siege and capture of Badajos. He also served the campaign of 1813 in Spain and France, being present at the battles of the Nivelle and Nive and the blockade of Bayonne. He served the campaign of 1814 in France, and was present at the battle of Toulouse, where he was severely wounded in the left leg. He finally served the campaign of 1815 under the Duke of Wellington in the Netherlands and France, and was present at the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and at the capture of Paris, where he remained with the army of occupation until 1818, when the regiment returned to England. He was subsequently with the regiment eight years in Gibraltar and Canada, remaining with it until 1849, when he retired on the half-pay of quartermaster, after an active service of 46 years (including the two years allowed for Waterloo). In 1851 he was appointed by the Duke of Wellington, on the recommendation of the late Earl of Dalhousie, Fort-Major of Edinburgh Castle, which office he held until his death.

THE VOLUNTEERS.*

At this period (1794) the revolutionary principles of France, had made such rapid progress in this country, that an Act of Parliament was passed in April, 1794, authorising his Majesty to accept the services of such of his loyal subjects, as chose to enrol themselves as volunteers for the defence of our inestimable constitution. The necessary arrangements had no sooner been made, than a number of the citizens of Glasgow offered their services to government, which were immediately accepted.

The volunteer system was carried on till the peace of Amiens, which was announced in the *London Gazette*, on 27th April, 1802; on that occasion, after receiving the thanks of Parliament, the corps were all reduced.

In the year 1797, a contribution by the citizens to assist in carrying on the war, amounting to £13,938 14s 6d, was remitted to Government.

The restless spirit and unsatiable ambition of Napoleon Bonaparte, first consul of France, having soon overcome the relations of peace, war became inevitable. On 16th May, 1803, His Majesty sent a message to the House of Commons, intimating that the negotiations with the French Government had been broken off; and the peace of Amiens having united all political parties, the system of volunteering on the breaking out of a new war was again resorted to, and carried on with great zeal and spirit in this city. A few gentlemen made offer to raise an artillery corps at their own expense; a similar offer was made to attach two great guns to the Trades' House regiment; and one of the captains in that corps actually raised, clothed, and accoutred ten pioneers,† and having attached them to the corps, served with them on public occasions.

In 1808, when the volunteer system gave place to the local militia, the whole corps connected with the city, were disbanded, except the canal volunteers; and six corps of local militia were immediately embodied to supply their place—amounting to 4060

* See Cleland's Annals; Strang's Clubs, &c.

† It was Dr Cleland, city statist and master of works, who performed this act of patriotism.

men. They were commanded by Lieutenant-Colonels Charles Walker, Alexander Renton, John Geddes, Samuel Hunter, David Connel, and James Graham.

The staff of these corps were disembodied soon after the peace of Paris, 20th November, 1815, except the adjutants, who were retained on half-pay. The arms were all sent to Government depots, and the men were regularly discharged, on the expiry of their engagements of four years.

The period from 1795 to 1815, looking at it politically, was one, perhaps, of the greatest excitement and anxiety that ever occurred in the history of Great Britain; and in no portion of the empire were those feelings more universally experienced and more manifestly evinced than in Glasgow. During those twenty years, the country, with the exception of one short year of a feverish peace, was engaged in a terrible and bloody conflict, at one time almost single-handed against the world, when nothing but our insular position, and our good wooden walls, could have prevented us from sharing the fate of the other European nations which opposed Napoleon. During the first of these wars, the citizens of Glasgow had shown their patriotism by enrolling themselves into regiments of volunteers, in defence of their threatened country, and in maintaining these corps free of all cost to the Government purse. They had also taxed themselves to pay upwards of £3000 for raising the city's quota for the army and navy reserve. The corporation voted £1000 towards the defence of the kingdom during the emergency of 1798, and presented stands of colours to the then volunteer soldiers out of the funds of the community; while the citizens themselves remitted no less than £12,938 14s 6d more, as a voluntary contribution for carrying on the war.

Amid these burdens on their time and purses, the citizens of Glasgow had, as some small recompense, consecutively rejoiced over the naval victories of Camperdown, the Nile, and Copenhagen, and over the land victory in Egypt, only clouded by the death of Abercromby. They had also gloried over the capture of Seringapatam and the destruction of the power of Tippoo Suldaun. Yet, when rejoicing over these triumphs, the cry of sorrow was but too frequently mingled with the shout of victory; for, while the bulk of the citizens felt ashamed of their unpatriotic and rebellious

countrymen in Ireland, in the hour of the country's direst danger, they were also forced to weep over the destructive results of Vinegar-Hill and Wexford, and over the unfortunate expedition of the Duke of York in Flanders. And though afterwards they could not but take courage and comfort in the fact of the Union with Ireland, and in the mighty force of regulars, militia, and volunteers, then in arms to protect their fondly cherished homes from threatened insult or destruction, they could not blind themselves to the circumstance that a mighty army lay ready at Boulogne to pass over, if opportunity should offer; so that the war had already assumed somewhat of the character of the struggles that formerly existed between the French and English in the days of the Henries and Edwards.*

When this war of weal and woe was thus alternating, and producing in the minds of all the greatest anxiety, a peace was hastily patched up, and at length signed at Amiens. In Glasgow, the volunteers laid down their arms, and each house in the city exhibited its happiness in the event by an expenditure of tallow candles unprecedented on any former joyful occasion. But ere, alas! the chandlers had recovered payment from their customers for this expression of delight, the treaty of amity was abruptly broken, and the shrill trump of war had again sounded with redoubled fervour throughout the land.† On this occasion, Glasgow again showed that its patriotism was not a whit blunted; for, not contented with its former quota of volunteers, it now raised nine regiments of able-bodied soldiers, to cope with the renewed danger.‡ The city corporation, also, again showed their sympathy with the war by not only voting five hundred guineas towards equipping the volunteers of the city, but also presenting stands of colours to at least two of the regiments.§ While thus employed in preparing

* In 1801, exclusive of about 300,000 volunteers, the united military and naval forces numbered no fewer than 476,648 men.

† The proclamation of peace took place on 29th April, 1802, and the declaration of war on 19th May, 1803.

‡ These were the Glasgow volunteers, the trades, the highlanders, the sharpshooters, the grocers, the Anderston volunteers, the canal volunteers, the armed association, and the volunteer light horse.

§ The magistrates and council, on 16th August, 1803, "agree to present a

to meet every contingency from a foreign foe, the city was again put into hot water by the renewed efforts of their rebellious Irish neighbours; but although the moment chosen was, perhaps, as favourable as any that could have been hit upon, for securing to Irish malcontents the succour of France against England, the rising ended in little more than the execution of the enthusiastic Emmet and his coadjutor Russell. The war now went on more energetically every day. The *Gazette* was weekly filled with captures from the enemy; and although, in the course of two years, Napoleon had declared himself Emperor of France and King of Italy, and had, moreover, gained the battle of Austerlitz, which at once made Austria sue for peace, Glasgow at the same moment was called upon, like all who then inhabited the sea-girt isle, to join the loud peal of gratulation for the glorious victory of Trafalgar, clouded though that triumph was by the death of its immortal hero. Triumph now followed triumph in regular succession, though ever and anon these victories were mixed with tears. The citizens at length shouted at the glorious result of Vimiera, and wept over the sad fate of their own townsman, Sir John Moore, at Corunna; they threw up their hats for Salamanca, and lighted tons of coals for Vittoria. They, in fact, rejoiced and mourned over all the successive struggles of the Peninsula and Flanders, till at length they found exultation and repose in the peace which followed the field of Waterloo. And, assuredly, there were few towns, throughout the length and breadth of the land, where a more intense feeling of joy or of grief, resulting from the war, might be expected to be expressed than in Glasgow, as in none did the British army find more recruits than in the Scottish western metropolis. Several, indeed, of the more conspicuous regiments that served under Moore and Wellington were filled almost to a man from Glasgow; and in the case of the celebrated conflict at Fuentes d'Onor, it may be remembered that the gallant and lamented Colonel Cadogan, with that perceptive quickness so characteristic of his nature, called out, in the enthusiastic moment of success, "Huzza, boys! chase them down the Gallowgate!"

stand of colours to 1st regiment of volunteers." On 21st September, 1803, they "vote 500 guineas for equipping volunteers;" and on 14th September, 1804, they "agree to present the grocer corps with a stand of colours."—*Council Minutes.*

“Nestor,” in the Glasgow *Herald*, gives some particulars of various volunteer corps raised in the city during the eventful years which ushered in this century. He says:—“At the commencement of this century there was a military corps known as the ‘Glasgow Sharpshooters.’ Their place of drill was in the grass plot in St Enoch square. They had swords affixed to their rifles. Cunningham Corbet was their colonel. Subsequently they were superseded by several volunteer regiments. The first was known under the strange appellation of the ‘Ewes.’ Kirkman Findlay was their colonel, whose house was on the west side of Queen street. The second corps was the ‘Trades,’ of which Mr Graham was colonel, whose house was on the east side of Miller street, containing the elegant mansions of the merchants, and some of which still remain. A third volunteer body was the ‘Grocers,’ which was in mockery termed the ‘Sugaraloes’ corps. Charles (or Charlie) Walker was their colonel. His large shop was at the Gallowgate bridge. Some curious anecdotes were told of this corps and its colonel. It was said that when he put a raw apprentice to work in the store underneath his shop he set him first to clean raisins and currants. He was then in use kindly to tell the novice to use his liberty with the stuff, as the Scriptures ‘forbade the ox to be muzzled which treadeth out the corn.’ The precept was readily obeyed, and in consequence the youth soon required leave of absence, and was put under medical treatment, so that peculation of that character was ever afterwards eschewed.

“The Highlanders were a kilted corps, commanded by Samuel Hunter, the editor of the *Herald*, whose house was in Madeira court, on Anderston walk. The suburbs were not behind in martial ardour. Anderston had a body of volunteers, commanded by Colonel Geddes, proprietor of the Verriville glass works and pottery, on the Finnieston road. This corps had the degrading appellation of the ‘*Anderston Sweeps*.’ The men of the large foundry at the old basin of the Forth and Clyde Canal enrolled themselves into a regiment called ‘Baird’s Men,’ because they were officered by the owners of the works. They formed two companies, with the addition of two small pieces of artillery, which were much in use on all public demonstrations. The several volunteer regiments had occasional drills throughout the year, but

in summer they had three weeks' continuous drill, which was termed their '*permanent duty*.' During this period the musical bands in the evenings discoursed music in front of the residences of their colonels, which drew around them large crowds of the citizens. The *permanent duty*, however, came to an end by a grand review in the Green, and the officers, placed in carriages, were drawn by the privates through the public streets, which did not then extend further west than Jamaica street. At a later date (1812) the volunteer bodies were embodied into battalions, under the name of 'Local Militia,' not being obliged to serve beyond their localities. After the peace of 1815 there was a cessation of volunteer movements until the radical disturbances in 1819, when there was embodied a regiment of gentlemen cavalry, and a body of rifles amounting to 1000, and commanded by Samuel Hunter. This regiment continued to exist until 1824. In 1819 another body was attempted under the name of the Armed Association, or the Ancients. They were generally middle-aged men, and had a most grotesque grey uniform, but, luckily, they never were called to perform any duty. An elderly and very corpulent man kept a hosiery shop in Argyle street, and he patriotically joined the corps. A gentleman seeing his musket in his shop expressed astonishment at his becoming a soldier at his time of life, as being unfit for action. He received the cool reply, that in case of a rising he could close up his window and shoot from a half-closed door with perfect safety. The volunteer rifles performed considerable and irksome duties, both by night and day, during several months of political agitation. St George's church for some time was made their barracks. When the resuscitation of the military movement took place in 1859, an attempt was made to revive the rifles of 1824. This movement was chiefly promoted by the late well-known Peter Mackenzie, the proprietor of the *Loyal Reformers' Gazette*. A meeting of about 100 surviving members assembled in the Queen's hotel, in George's square, presided over by William Smith, Esq., of Carbeth-Guthrie, who was captain of the centre company, and once Lord Provost. Looking round the assembly, he endeavoured to dissuade them from the movement, as most of them, he said, were now unable to run as riflemen. But he was convinced that it was so far rather a recommendation, seeing that none could 'run

away.' The offer was made to Government by way of a highly emblazoned parchment, subscribed by the members willing again to serve their country. The offer was accepted on highly complimentary terms, and the body was on paper established as 'The Old Guards of Glasgow.' Andrew Buchanan, M.P., was appointed their captain, and George Crawford, lieutenant. But, as might have been expected, their service was never required. Few ever expected that the movement of 1858 would have such permanent results, and that the volunteer force should have become an established institution as the reserve forces of the country."

CHAPTER XXXVII.

STEAMBOATS—MAILS AND EXPRESSES.

STEAMBOATS.

IN 1785 Mr Miller of Dalswinton built a vessel with two keels, with propelling paddle-wheels between, but it was not successful, and was laid aside. In 1794 the Earl of Stanhope constructed a vessel to be moved by steam paddles placed under her quarters, but it did not answer, and was given up. In 1801 Mr Symington, with the concurrence of Lord Dundas and the Forth and Clyde Canal Company, constructed a steamboat to run on the Canal, but on account of the injury which it did to the canal banks, it was not fully matured.

In 1807 Robert Fulton, an American, launched a steamboat which plied between New York and Albany, on the Hudson river, with success. In consequence of this, the U.S. Government built a frigate, which they called "Fulton," in honour of their countryman who had first brought the steam-propelling system to public account.

It was not till early in 1812 that steam was successfully applied to vessels in Europe. In that year Mr Henry Bell of Glasgow invented, and applied it to his boat the "Comet," knowing nothing

at the time of the principles that had been successfully carried out by Fulton in America. After some experiments, the "Comet" was propelled on the Clyde by an engine of three horse-power, afterwards increased to six. Mr Bell continued to encounter and overcome the various difficulties incident to invention, till his success encouraged others to embark in similar undertakings. Owing to the novelty and supposed danger on the passage below Dumbarton, the number of passengers at first were small. The public, however, soon gained confidence in a mode of navigation which became at once expeditious and pleasant, and was preferred to other modes of conveyance. The passage was made to Greenock in $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 hours. Cabin fare, 4s; steerage, 2s 6d. Previous to this, the journey to Greenock was made in fly-boats, taking often about 12 hours on the passage. After this steamers made voyages to the Kyles of Bute, Inverary, Campbeltown, and other places at a distance, returning on the following day. Some of the steamers built on the Clyde at that time were sent to Ireland, Liverpool, and even London.

The following are the first twenty vessels built, from 1812 to 1816:—

1812.....	Comet,	38 feet keel, 6 horse-power.
1812.....	Elizabeth,	40 " 10 "
1813.....	Clyde,	68 " 10 "
1813.....	Glasgow,	60 " 14 "
1814.....	Trusty,	65 " 10 "
1814.....	Princess Charlotte, 2 engines each 4 h-p.	
1814.....	Prince of Orange, 64 ft. keel, 2 engines each 4 h-p.	
1814.....	Industry,	65 feet keel, 10 horse-power.
1814.....	Argyle, (1st)	72 " 14 "
1814.....	Margery,	56 " 10 "
1815.....	Britannia,	80 " 24 "
1815.....	Dumbarton Castle, 84	" 30 "
1815.....	Caledonia,	86 ft. keel, 2 engines each 16 h-p.
1815.....	Greenock,	80 feet keel, 32 horse-power.
1815.....	Argyle (2nd),	72 " 20 "
1816.....	Waterloo,	72 " 20 "
1816.....	Neptune,	68 " 20 "
1816.....	Lord Nelson,	71 " 20 "

1816.....Albion,73 feet keel, 20 horse-power.
 1816.....Rothsay Castle, ...76 “ 34 “

The “Trusty” and “Industry” carried goods. The “Industry” is still in existence. Five of these were sold, and went to England, and one to the Firth of Forth. The cost of the “Albion” was, for hull, £1000; engines, &c., £1600; fittings and furnishings, £850; total, £3450. The writer has sailed to Millport in his boyish days in the “Albion.”

Amount of tonnage launched on the Clyde during the following years:—

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1870,.....	180,401	1874,.....	262,434
1871,.....	196,229	1875,.....	211,482
1872,.....	230,347	1876,.....	174,824
1873,.....	232,926	1877,.....	169,383

Tonnage of vessels built in the United Kingdom, in the years under-noted:—

Year.	Tonnage.	Year.	Tonnage.
1871,.....	391,058	1875,.....	472,058
1872,.....	474,718	1876,.....	378,020
1873,.....	453,543	1877,.....	450,963
1874,.....	603,867		

MAILS AND EXPRESSES.*

During the French war, the premiums of insurance upon running ships (viz., ships sailing without convoy) were very high, in consequence of which several of our Glasgow shipowners, who possessed quick sailing vessels, were in the practice of allowing the expected time of arrival of their ships closely to approach, before they effected insurance upon them, thus taking the chance of a quick passage being made, and if the ships arrived safe the insurance was saved.

Mr Archibald Campbell, about this time an extensive Glasgow merchant, had allowed one of his ships to remain uninsured till within a very short period of her expected arrival; at last getting

* See Glasgow Past and Present, vols. ii. and iii.

alarmed, he attempted to effect insurance in Glasgow, but found the premiums demanded so high, that he resolved to get ship and cargo insured in London. Accordingly, he wrote a letter to his broker in London, instructing him to get the requisite insurance made on the best terms possible, but, at all events, to get the said insurance effected. This letter was despatched through the Post-office in the ordinary manner—the mail at that time leaving Glasgow at two o'clock P.M. At seven o'clock the same night, Mr Campbell received an express from Greenock, announcing the safe arrival of his ship. Mr Campbell, on receiving this intelligence, instantly despatched his head clerk in pursuit of the mail, directing him to proceed by post-chaises and four with the utmost speed, until he overtook it, and then to get into it; or, if he could not overtake it, he was directed to proceed to London, and to deliver a letter to the broker, countermanding the instructions about insurance. The clerk, notwithstanding of extra payment to the postilions, and every exertion to accelerate his journey, was unable to overtake the mail; but he arrived in London on the third morning, shortly after the mail, and immediately proceeded to the residence of the broker, whom he found preparing to take his breakfast, and before delivery of the London letters. The order for insurance written for was then countermanded, and the clerk had the pleasure of taking a comfortable breakfast with the broker. The expenses of this express amounted to £100; but it was said that the premium of insurance, if it had been effected, would have amounted to £1500, so that Mr Campbell was reported to have saved £1400 by his promptitude.

The other case to which we allude happened in this manner:—At the period in question, a rise had taken place in the cotton market, and there was a general expectancy among the cotton dealers that there would be a continued and steady advance of prices in every description of cotton. Acting upon this belief, Messrs James Finlay & Co. had sent out orders by post to their agent in India, to make extensive purchases of cotton, on their account, to be shipped by the first vessels for England. It so happened, however, shortly after these orders had been despatched, that cotton fell in price, and a still greater fall was expected to take place; under these circumstances, Messrs James Finlay & Co. despatched an

overland express to India, countermanding their orders to purchase cotton. This was the first, and I believe the only, overland express despatched from Glasgow to India, by a private party on commercial purposes. Contrast this with the Telegraph now-a-days!

Heavy goods at this period were forwarded to London by the Newcastle waggon which went from Gabriel Watson's, in the Gallowgate. This was a ponderous machine with broad wheels, and drawn by eight horses. It travelled, upon an average, at the rate of twenty-five miles a-day, and took eighteen days to reach London, stopping two Sundays on the road. When the Leith smacks came to be established, most of our heavy goods were sent to London by them, the time on the way being almost always shorter, and the expense of conveyance less.

When Mr Joseph Bain took the mail contract, he put the mail coach establishment upon an excellent footing, for he kept a distinct place in the coach for parcels and light boxes, which were regularly and quickly forwarded to their respective addresses. In consequence thereof the London mail coach was constantly loaded with parcels and goods, which in fact paid Mr Bain better than passengers. I remember once coming from Edinburgh in the mail coach, when I was surprised to observe the whole of the top of the coach occupied by early lambs, for the Glasgow market; and I was informed that, on two occasions, the whole places of the mail coach, both outside and inside, had been taken, and that the coach had been entirely loaded with early lambs for our Glasgow market. At that time inside seats from Edinburgh to Glasgow were 16s, and outsides 10s. I leave it to those curious in these matters, to culculate what should be the price per pound of lamb so carried.

Soon after the establishment of the London mail coach to and from Glasgow, a daring attempt was made to rob it at a place near Tolcross. A little way east of this village the road passed through a small wood of fir-trees; as the coach was expected to pass this place early in a winter morning, a strong rope had been tied from one tree to another, athwart the road, of the height of the places usually occupied by the coachman and guard, so that in the course of the coach proceeding rapidly along, both of these men would have been thrown down by the rope, and then the coach could

have been easily robbed. It happened, however, fortunately, that a waggon of hay was accidentally coming to Glasgow early in the morning, and was stopped by the rope, which extended across the road, and thus the intended robbery was frustrated.

During the time of the French war, it was quite exhilarating to observe the arrival of the London mail coach in Glasgow, when carrying the first intelligence of a great victory, like the battle of the Nile or the battle of Waterloo. The mail coach horses were then decorated with laurels, and a red flag floated on the roof of the coach. The guard, dressed in his best scarlet coat and gold-ornamented hat, came galloping at a thundering pace along the stones of the Gallowgate, sounding his bugle amidst the echoings of the streets; and when he arrived at the foot of Nelson street, at Mr Bain's office, he there discharged his blunderbuss in the air. On these occasions a general run was made to the Tontine coffee-room to learn the great news, and long before the newspapers were delivered, the public were advertised by the guard of the particulars of the glorious victory, which flew from mouth to mouth like wild-fire. The coffee-room soon became densely crowded—the subscribers anxiously waiting the delivery of the newspapers, and every one repeating the information scattered abroad by the guard. When the papers were delivered, all was bustle and confusion to learn what the *Courier* said, or what the *Star* said—for these were the leading papers of the day; and Walter Graham was generally loudly called for to mount a chair and read the despatches aloud for the general benefit. This Walter did with great glee, and afterwards, dismounting from his rostrum, he went about the room shaking hands with every one he encountered, and this was almost every subscriber in the room; for Walter was a great favourite, and knew all our townsfolks, great and small.

At this period there was a curious custom in the Tontine coffee-room at the delivery of the newspapers. These papers were not placed in the room in the present orderly manner. Charles Gordon was then the *waiter* at this establishment, (the word *superintendent* had not then come in vogue). Now Charles was a sort of wag, and very fond of fun, and he certainly took a funny way of delivering the newspapers to the subscribers to the room. Immediately on receiving the bag of papers from the Post-office (gene-

rally about sixty in number), Charles locked himself up in the bar, and after he had sorted the different papers, and had made them up into a heap, he unlocked the door of the bar, and making a sudden rush into the middle of the room, he then tossed up the whole lot of newspapers as high as the ceiling of the room. Now came the grand rush and scramble of the subscribers, every one darting forward to lay hold of a falling newspaper, pushing and driving each other about without mercy ; and, as the old saying goes, before you could have said *Jack Robinson*, a dozen or two of the subscribers might have been seen sprawling upon the floor, playing at catch who can. Sometimes a lucky fellow got hold of five or six newspapers, and ran off with them to a corner, in order to select his favourite paper, but he was always hotly pursued by some half dozen of the disappointed scramblers, who, without ceremony, pulled from his hands the first paper they could lay hold of, regardless of its being torn in the contest. On these occasions, I have often seen a *humploc* of gentlemen sprawling on the floor of the room, and riding upon one another's backs like a parcel of boys. After this exhibition, there came a universal laugh of the whole company, who did not seem to dislike the fun. It happened, however, unfortunately, that a gentleman in one of these scrambles got two of his teeth knocked out of his head, and this ultimately brought about a change in the manner of delivering the newspapers. None of the subscribers were more active, or entered with more pleasure into this sport, than the Glasgow underwriters, with the exception of Mr Andrew Gilbert, who always kept himself aloof, and with his usual caution, declined taking this risk.

An Englishman, named James Yates, who had extensive carriers' quarters, first established a waggon for conveying goods and passengers between Edinburgh and Glasgow. That was about the middle of last century. In these days it was considered a great undertaking. The waggon was a huge, lumbering machine, with an arched cover, and drawn by six horses. It started every Wednesday morning, "from the usual place, in the opening from the Gallowgait to the new church ;" and the fare for passengers to Edinburgh was five shillings.

This enterprising English waggoner afterwards extended the range of the journey to Newcastle and other parts of England. It

proved a profitable concern. Yates acquired considerable heritable property. Travelling by "the Newcastle waggon" became popular; and Smollett has described, with inimitable drollery, in *Roderick Random*, a series of passengers' adventures on the road, in this identical Gallowgait machine, in which he himself had travelled. Among other notable personages and incidents, the valiant Captain Weasel is introduced, and the particulars recorded, of the racy lecture administered to him by Miss Jenny, touching the sudden evaporation of courage on the part of that spider-legged son of Mars, when the highwayman overhauled the waggon; while the effect which that unwelcome visit produced on Strap is not forgotten, the chattering of whose teeth gave audible proof that valour did not form a leading element in the composition of that renowned Glasgow shaver.

I well remember, more than forty years ago, the huge "Newcastle waggon" slowly approaching the city from the east, drawn by a team of great horses, and accompanied by several English waggoners, in the then unusual dress of smock-frocks, grey hats, quarter-boots, and armed with enormous whips, all so characteristic of the other side of the Tweed, and occasioning many queer remarks as they passed along. These jolly waggoners were no doubt types of the honest "Joey" poutrayed by Smollett.

[What a contrast this with the speed of the locomotive and the celerity of the telegraph of the present day, which, to use a Yankeeism, outstrips the speed of "greased lightning!"—ED.]

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

THE CAMPBELLS OF BLYTHSWOOD—BOB DRAGON—ROBERT M'NAIR.*

THE CAMPBELLS OF BLYTHSWOOD.

THE Campbells (afterwards of Blythswood) are descended from one of our oldest mercantile families, for they seem to have been

* See Glasgow Past and Present, vols. ii. and iii.

traders in Glasgow during the reign of Queen Mary, when the city contained only 4500 inhabitants, and thereafter to have gradually acquired considerable wealth and influence in the burgh.

Colin Campbell (the first), styled senior, merchant burgess, was bailie of Glasgow in 1615. His only son, Coliu Campbell (the second) of Elie, was bailie of Glasgow in 1628, and provost in 1636. His eldest son was Robert Campbell of Elie and Silvercraigs, in whose house, situated in the Saltmarket, opposite the Bridgegate, Oliver Cromwell took up his abode in 1650. It was taken down about fifty years ago, and had been previously occupied by a furniture broker. His second son, Colin Campbell (the third), styled elder of Blythswood, was provost of Glasgow in 1661; and his brother, James, was provost in 1669. Another brother, named Robert, was dean of guild about this time. The city then contained 14,678 inhabitants. Colin purchased the estate of Blythswood from Sir George Elphinstone, or rather from his creditors,* and built various tenements in Glasgow. He died in 1706, and was succeeded by his son, Colin Campbell (the fourth), styled younger of Blythswood, who left an only daughter named Mary. She married her cousin-german, Colin Campbell (the fifth), the grandson of Colin Campbell (the third), styled elder. Colin Campbell (the fifth) was succeeded by his only son, James Campbell, the father of our late member, Archibald Campbell, Esq., of Blythswood. James Campbell, the younger brother of Colin Campbell (the fifth), was left the estate of Mains by his mother's father, in consequence of which he changed his name to Douglas, and became Douglas of Mains. The family mansion-house was in the Bridgegate, a little to the west of Blythswood's house.

The town residence of the Campbells of Blythswood was situated in the Bridgegate (No. 109). It presented an extensive front to the street, and had a large garden, reaching to the banks of the Clyde. About a century ago, the family of Blythswood ceased to occupy this mansion as a place of residence, and began to let it, in various portions, to different tenants.

* It was Sir George Elphinstone who got the Gorbals erected into a burgh of barony and regality. He died in 1634, and so poor, that his body was arrested by his creditors, and privately buried by his friends, in his own chapel adjoining his house, lately the Gorbals town-house and old police office.

With regard to the lands now forming what is called the Blythwood annexation, these lands, as I have heard from old people, were purchased by provost Colin Campbell of Blythwood, at a very small price indeed. In my younger days, people alleged that the provost had bought them at merely a nominal value, the town council of Glasgow, in these times, being very liberal in their dealings, particularly with their friends, and with members of their own body, as the following entry in the town's books, dated 18th July, 1670, will abundantly show:—"The bailies and counsel 'ordains ane tack to be wrytten and subscrivit in favors of Sir James Turnor of the tounes housse and tour in Gorballs, quhilk he presentlie possesses, and that dureing his lyfetyne, for payment yearlie of thrie pundis Scots (5s), gif the samyne be requyred.'"

The magistrates and council of Glasgow also, about this time, made a present to Mr Hugh Tennant of some of the city lands in the Gallowgate, on which Mr Tennant erected the Saracen's head inn; and they further gave him liberty to use the stones of the bishop's palace towards the building of the said inn. It is, therefore, to be presumed that the then magistrates of Glasgow would not stickle in making a bargain with their own provost. A great deal has been said by the citizens of Glasgow regarding the price which Campbell of Blythwood paid to the magistrates and council of the city of Glasgow for the annexation lands in question; but I have never heard the exact amount named, and I am sure that it would give much satisfaction to the community if our city records were searched, and a fair statement laid before the public regarding the important sale of these burgh lands, now yielding upwards of £30,000 per annum of revenue. The Blythwood annexation lands contain 470 acres, 1 rood, and 2 falls Scotch measure, or 2,892,150 square yards, which, at *one half-farthing* per square yard, amounts to £1506 6s 6½d. Now, from what has been told to me by old people in my younger days, I do not believe that the city of Glasgow ever received £1500 from the Campbell family for the Blythwood annexation lands; indeed, I have heard it stated again and again by aged folks, that Blythwood had got these lands from the city of Glasgow for a *mere wanworth*. I have strong doubts if the Blythwood family ever paid one half of £1500 for the lands in question; but, even supposing that the purchase money had abso-

lutely amounted to £3000, still this would only have made the price a fraction less than *one farthing per square yard!* I really hope that some explanation will yet be given to the community regarding the unfortunate sale of these city lands—the baneful effects of their alienation extending down even to our own times. It would be curious to see from the council books the amount of, and how and when the price of these lands was paid; or if, like the 5s tack duty due by Sir James Turnor, it was only to be payable “*gif the samyne be requyred.*”

The tailzie of the Blythswood estates, embracing the annexation lands and the different family tenements within the burgh, was executed by Colin Campbell, younger, of Blythswood, on the 13th of December, 1739, and contained the usual prohibitory, irritant, and resolute clauses. Colin Campbell was succeeded by his grand-nephew, James Campbell, the father of our late member, Archibald Campbell, Esq., of Blythswood.

In the year 1779, the annual rental of the annexation lands before mentioned, and of the family burgage tenements, appears to have been about £320 sterling; and the total rental of the whole of the Blythswood estates amounted, at that time, to a trifle more than two thousand pounds per annum.

James Campbell of Blythswood died in 1773, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John Campbell, afterwards Colin Campbell, who, dying unmarried, was succeeded by his brother Archibald Campbell, our late member, then captain, afterwards major Campbell.*

There was only a small portion of the Blythswood annexation lands feued during the life of colonel John Campbell; but shortly after major Archibald Campbell had succeeded to the Blythswood estates, William Harley, merchant in Glasgow, took a very large feu of the said Blythswood annexation lands, and in 1804 erected thereon (in Bath street) extensive dairies, baths, and other buildings, and at the same time he tastily laid off and improved the whole of the grounds which he had feued. In short, Mr Harley may be considered as the founder of the present New Town of Glasgow upon the annexation lands. Mr Harley, however, was

* Captain Campbell was a prisoner at Toulon, where the news reached him of his having succeeded to the entailed estates of Blythswood.

unfortunate in not being able to retain his purchase a sufficient length of time to remunerate him, otherwise his heirs might have been ranked amongst the wealthiest of our citizens. Even the successors to Mr Harley's speculation—Mr Archibald Cuthel, writer; Mr James Cooke, engineer; and others—also failed in their attempts to retain Mr Harley's purchases, owing to the want of means, or to these not being sufficiently large to have enabled them to hold the said feued lands until the market price rose by the extension of the city. The exertions of these gentlemen, however, had called the attention of the public to the capabilities of the annexation lands for building purposes, and a course of speculation of feuing grounds in that quarter of the city rapidly increased. Amongst these early feuing speculators were the late Mr Dugald Bannatyne, Mr William Jack, of Jack, Paterson & Co., and Dr Cleland.

I am not aware of any family in Glasgow, or in its neighbourhood, who owe so great a debt of gratitude to our citizens as the Campbells of Blythswood. Setting aside altogether the alleged *wanworth* acquisition from the city of Glasgow of the burgh lands, now called the Blythswood annexation, we see that these lands, in more recent times, have been turned into a mine of gold; not by the spirit or energy of the late Blythswood, but principally by the enterprise of William Harley, Hamilton Garden, and other early feuars, who commenced laying off these grounds in streets, squares, and other improvements, but unfortunately to their own ruin, while Blythswood himself lay quietly past on his oars, reaping all the advantages of these meliorations, and of the immense rise in value of his property in consequence thereof. To these circumstances must be added, as tending still further to enhance the value of these lands, the extension of the city, through the industry and commercial spirit of our citizens, thereby causing an immense influx of wealthy strangers and citizens to congregate upon the annexation lands. Notwithstanding of this, we look in vain for the Campbells of Blythswood amongst the benefactors of the city.

Our excellent friend, "Senex," in dealing with this subject, seems to forget that the Campbells of Blythswood, of an early day, in acquiring the lands in the neighbourhood of the city, now so

valuable, may, for anything we know to the contrary, have paid their then actual value. It could not have been foreseen that lands then yielding scanty herbage or stinted crops, would, in a generation or two, form the solum of a mighty city, and afford feu rents of great value. If Colin Campbell paid anything at all for these grounds, it is more than can be said of the ancestors of many of our most amiable noblemen, who seized on the fair acres of the ancient church at the Reformation, and considered they had given enough for them by becoming Protestants. Within the last twenty years some hundred thousand pounds have been realised by riverside proprietors. It was a happy accident that they possessed lands which the growing commerce of the city rendered immensely valuable; and no one blames these gentlemen for making the most of them. The position of Campbell of Blythswood is not much dissimilar. Whatever blame there may be in this Blythswood annexation transaction, would lie fully as much with the Council for giving, as with Mr Campbell for accepting.

BOB DRAGON.

The Dreghorns are not a very ancient Glasgow family: none of that name appearing in the annals of our city earlier than the time of Robert Dreghorn, the elder, who was Deacon of the Incorporation of Wrights in 1724, 25, 28, 31, 35, and 1740. He is said to have been concerned in working the Govan coal, in 1714. His death is thus announced in the *Scots' Magazine* of 1760—9th December—"died at Glasgow, Mr Robert Dreghorn, merchant in that city." Mr Robert Dreghorn, the elder, was succeeded by his son, Allan Dreghorn, bailie of Glasgow in 1741, who built the mansion house in question; and was the first person in our city who kept a private four-wheeled carriage. This machine was built, in 1752, by his own journeymen carpenters, and was probably a very rough affair. Mr Allan Dreghorn's death is noticed as follows, in the *Glasgow Journal* of 25th October, 1764, "on Friday last, died at his seat in the country (Ruchill), Allan Dreghorn, Esquire, an eminent merchant of this city." He thus survived his father, Robert Dreghorn, only about four years.

Mr Allan Dreghorn was succeeded by his son, the eccentric Robert Dreghorn, Esquire of Ruchill. This last-named gentleman

was said to have been the ugliest man in Glasgow, and also the most profligate debauchee of his time. I must confess, however, that, in my opinion, both his personal defects and his libertine character have been considerably misrepresented and grossly exaggerated. It is true that the small-pox had made sad havoc on Mr Dreghorn's countenance, for they had deprived him of an eye, and had made his nose to lie flat upon his face; some of the *pock-pits* upon his cheeks were as large as threepenny pieces; his figure, however, was good, he was rather above the middle height, erect, and with a gentle inward bend in the small of his back, which gave him a fashionable appearance. He dressed generally in a single-breasted coat, which reached below his knees; his hair was powdered, and his queue, or pig-tail, was ornamented with a bow of black ribbon. He always walked the streets with a cane in his hand, which he sometimes used very unceremoniously against vagrant boys. With regard to this gentleman's profligacy, I believe that there are many individuals at present in Glasgow more profligate than Robert Dreghorn ever was, but they conceal what they call their peccadillos as much as possible; whereas Mr Dreghorn, by his undisguised behaviour, seemed to take delight in acquiring the character of an open rake. He had no resources of amusement within himself, possessed no literary taste, and paid little attention to the manly sports of the times. I never saw him at our public or amateur concerts, or at any of our dancing assemblies. I cannot say that I ever remember of his having been known to take up a newspaper to read in the Tontine coffee-room, during any part of the sixty-two years that I subscribed to that institution. I believe that he was not even a subscriber to the room for many years prior to his death. Mr Dreghorn, however, kept horses, and very early in life was a member of the Glasgow Hunt; but in my juvenile days he had given up following the hounds, and the whole of his equestrian exercise seemed then to have been a sober ride from his house in Great Clyde street, to his country mansion of Ruchill, with a man-servant riding behind him. His horses were kept at grass on the lands of Ruchill, and were occasionally used in farm work. A Glasgow merchant, who married a knight's daughter, and purchased a tobacco lord's landed estate, is said to have been in Mr Dreghorn's service in early life. Mr Dreghorn appeared to

me to have had only one source of amusement, and this he pursued unremittingly, in the open face of day, and in the presence of hundreds of people who were looking on and laughing at him. He possessed a great share of curiosity; and it was his daily practice, and almost his sole delight, to perambulate our streets; but more particularly the Trongate and Argyle street; and if he saw a good looking maid-servant or factory girl passing along with a basket or bundle in her hand, he instantly wheeled about and followed her closely, to see where she was going; but if, in the course of this female chase, he happened to meet another damsel whom he thought handsomer, he again wheeled about and went in pursuit of this new flame, to see where her domicile was; and so he went on in succession, from hour to hour, upon our public streets. In fact, his daily amusement was to follow every handsome working female that took his fancy in the course of his strolls, in order to find out where she lived, and what was her business out of doors. Mr Dreghorn saw quite well that the passengers on the streets were looking after his motions and laughing at him, but this gave him no concern; on the contrary, he appeared to court this sort of notoriety. Mr Dreghorn occasionally spoke to the females whom he was following; nevertheless, if they remained silent, he never in any respect behaved rudely or unpolitely to them, but always in a good humoured manner. In truth, the generality of girls whom he followed, seemed to take it rather as a compliment to have attracted Mr Dreghorn's attention; and much joking and fun took place among themselves, in telling how Bob Dragon had followed them home. Mr Dreghorn's female hunting propensity, however, was quite general, for I never heard of his having selected any girl in particular for his *chère amie*; but, on the contrary, changed the object of his pursuit every day. In fact, his conduct appeared to me to have arisen from a vacancy of mind, and from the want of something to amuse and interest him. Although he had numerous speaking acquaintances (as we call them) among the gay young men of our city; nevertheless, he had no intimate companions; in short, he perambulated our streets, day by day, a solitary man. Notwithstanding of all that has been reported of Mr Dreghorn's profligacy, I never heard of his having seduced any virtuous girl, or of his having annoyed any respectable female by importunity.

And I hold that his strange conduct in following, indiscriminately good-looking females on our streets, arose from a sort of eccentric mania, which he found difficult to resist: and this morbid state of his mind appears to have been fully confirmed by the melancholy circumstances which attended his death, about the year 1806. It is well known that he perished by his own hand; a striking instance that wealth, and the possession of worldly comforts, do not alone confer happiness.

Mr Dreghorn towards the close of his life was generally reported among the working classes to be one of the richest men in Glasgow, his property being then estimated by them at £70,000. At this time 10s per week were considered fair wages for a workman, and I have heard operatives exclaiming in terms of wonder and astonishment, "Goodness preserve us! only think of Bob Dragon having an income of £10 a-day!" The comparison between 10s per week earned by a hard-working operative with a family, and £10 per day coming in to an idle single man could not have failed to have been exceedingly striking in the eyes of the lower classes.

In the year 1773, the citizens of Glasgow, for the first time, were assessed for the maintenance of the poor. The assessment was upon means and substance. Previously to this period, the poor of the city had been supported from the collections made at the church doors, from contributions from public bodies, and from private benevolence. The original assessment for the maintenance of the poor of Glasgow was very moderate, the total amount levied for the first year being only £336 5s 1d; but it soon came to be increased year after year.

In general, the early assessments in question were cheerfully paid by our citizens; and even Mr Dreghorn himself appears to have borne the burden very patiently for some time; but finding the demands for the maintenance of the poor rapidly increasing in amount every year, and looking back to the blessed days when he got cheaply off by chucking his bawbee into the plate at the church (viz., when he went there, which, by the by, was *preciously seldom*), Mr Dreghorn could no longer stand the screw; and so, in the year 1793, he refused to pay the amount of the assessment charged against him, alleging that he was most unjustly and most grossly over-rated. Mr Laurie, the collector of poor's rates, had assessed

the value of Mr Dreghorn's heritable property within the city, and of his personal property, wherever situated, at £24,000, and had made Mr Dreghorn's share of the general assessment £19.

Mr Dreghorn, however, refused to pay this sum, contending—1st, That his whole estates, heritable and moveable, amounted only to £20,000; and, 2nd, That poor's rates could only be levied on *stock-in-trade* and heritable property within the city; which last, he admitted, he was possessed of to the amount of £300 sterling per annum, and *for which alone* he was willing to pay. In consequence, therefore, of Mr Dreghorn's refusal to pay the said assessment, an action was brought against him before the magistrates of Glasgow, by Laurie, the collector of poor's rates, when the said magistrates, after hearing parties, repelled the defences, and decerned for the full sum libelled. Mr Dreghorn then advocated the case. After a protracted litigation of nearly four years before the Lord Ordinary, his lordship, on the 2nd of December, 1797, found the defender liable to be assessed for his heritable property within the town, and for his personal property wherever situated, and remitted the case to the magistrates, finding the defender liable in expenses.

This was the first case decided in the Court of Session regarding Glasgow poor's rates.

The following anecdote will show that the Laird of Ruchill attended very carefully to his domestic economy:—One day Mr Dreghorn had invited a party of gentlemen to dinner, and on this occasion he was anxious to get a turkey for his head dish—turkeys being rather rare birds in Glasgow in these days. It so happened, however, that the Rev. Mr Robert Lothian, teacher of mathematics, had also, for the same day, invited a dinner party to his house; and he came first to the poultry shops in Gibson's wynd, where there was just one turkey for sale, which bird Mr Lothian forthwith purchased. Mr Lothian had scarcely taken his departure when Mr Dreghorn made his appearance among the poultry shops, and was sadly disappointed at learning that the solitary turkey had just been sold to Mr Lothian; and that he had lost his chance only by a few minutes. Mr Dreghorn, now finding that there was no other turkey at that time for sale in Glasgow, as a *pis aller*, was obliged to buy a goose, which, however, did not please him at all for a substitute. Mr Dreghorn, on leaving the poultry shops in Gibson's

wynd, came into the Trongate by way of King street; and who did he see standing at the foot of Candleriggs, in conversation with Mr David Allison, the grammar school teacher, but Mr Lothian himself. Away then, and up to them, instantly went Mr Dreghorn, and abruptly addressing Mr Lothian, said, "Mr Lothian, you have been buying a turkey?" "Yes, Mr Dreghorn," said Mr Lothian. "Well then," replied Bob, "I have been buying a goose: will you give me your turkey for my goose?" "Ah," said Mr Lothian, "that's a serious affair, and must be taken to *avis-andum*" (*avis* is the Latin for a bird). "No, no, Mr Lothian," interruptingly, exclaimed Mr Allison, "I think that Mr Dreghorn's proposal is worthy of a present *anser*" (*anser* is the Latin for a goose). "Be it so," replied Mr Lothian. "Then, Mr Dreghorn, what will you give me to boot, if I make the exchange?" "Give you to boot!" hastily retorted Bob, "I will give you nothing to boot; for my goose is heavier than your turkey; and you should rather give me something to boot." "Ah, ah," said Mr Lothian, "but even supposing that to be the case, Mr Dreghorn, your answer (*anser*) is not of sufficient *weight* to induce me to make the exchange." Upon which refusal, Bob, with his usual whistle, turned about upon his heel and unceremoniously marched off, without understanding a word of the scholastic gentlemen's learned puns.

ROBERT M'NAIR.

A newspaper of 6th July says, the directors of the Buchanan's Society applied to the Dean of Guild Court "for leave to take down and rebuild the land of houses situated at the corner of King street and Trongate." Now, the land next to this property, situated in King street, was built by a Mr Robert M'Nair, a grocer and general dealer. The stones of this building were got from the Blackquarry, regarding the present state of which there has been so much ado of late before the Dean of Guild Court. Mr M'Nair was a man of abilities, but of very eccentric manners. Amongst his other whims, he ordered the key-stones of the arches above the shops in this building to be cut so as to represent ludicrous human faces, and each one to be different from another. It was a source of amusement to him, on market days, to join the crowds of country folks who were gazing upon these heads, and to hear their remarks

upon them. At present most of these figures are covered by the signboards of the occupants of the shops, but some of them are still to be seen peeping out.

Many amusing anecdotes are told of Mr M'Nair. At the time in question, there were few individuals in Glasgow possessed of large capitals; in consequence of which, all extensive undertakings were carried on there by joint-stock companies, having several partners, perhaps six or eight, who each respectively furnished his quota of capital. Such were our east and west Sugar House Cos., Tan Work Co., Soap Work Co., Delfield Co., Inklefactory Co., Ropework Co., Bottle Work Co., Smithfield Nailree Co., and many others. Mr M'Nair was resolved not to be behind these Companies, and accordingly assumed his wife as a partner, and had his firm painted above his shop door, "Robert M'Nair, Jean Holmes, & Co." There happened one season to be rather a scarcity of oranges in Glasgow, and, unfortunately for Mr M'Nair, his stock of them was very small, while a neighbouring grocer held nearly the whole stock of oranges in Glasgow. Mr M'Nair, however, told all his customers that he had a large cargo of oranges, which he expected to arrive every hour. In the meantime, he made up apparently a barrow-load of oranges with his small stock, and employed a porter to wheel them past his neighbour grocer's shop, and to deliver them to his own shop (as if he was getting delivery of a cargo), but immediately afterwards he privately sent away the porter, with his load well covered, by a back door, and through cross streets, and made him again wheel the same barrowful of oranges (openly exposed) past his opponent's shop; and so the porter continued employed for many hours. Having thus apparently laid in a large stock of oranges, he engaged a person to call upon his neighbour grocer, and to buy his whole stock, which his friend did on very moderate terms, the grocer believing that Mr M'Nair had received a large supply, and that, certainly, oranges would fall in value.

Mr M'Nair kept his phaeton, and had his town and country house. The latter was situated on the Camlachie road, and he named this property "Jeanfield," after his wife, Jean Holmes. The house stood upon an eminence in the middle of a park of considerable extent, and it now forms the Eastern Cemetery. At this

period Government laid on a tax upon two-wheeled carriages, to the great annoyance of Mr M'Nair, who was determined to resist payment of this obnoxious tax, and therefore he took off the wheels from his phaeton, and placed the body of it upon two long wooden trams, on which machine he continued to visit his country house, and to carry Jean Holmes and his daughters to church. The public of Scotland is indebted to Mr M'Nair for obtaining the abolition of a shameful custom, which then existed, in our Exchequer Court. It was at that time the practice, in all Exchequer trials, for the Crown, when successful, to pay each jurymen one guinea, and to give the whole of them their supper. It happened that Mr M'Nair had got into some scrape with the Excise, and an action was raised against him in the Exchequer Court at Edinburgh. When the case came to be called, the Crown Advocate, after narrating all the facts and commenting on them, concluded his address to the jury by reminding them, that if they brought in a verdict for the Crown, they would receive a guinea each, and their supper. Upon hearing which, Mr M'Nair rose up, and asked the Judges if he might be allowed the liberty of speaking one word to the jury. To which request the judges readily assented. Mr M'Nair then turned round to the jury and thus addressed them:—"Gentlemen of the Jury, you have heard what the learned Advocate for the Crown has said, namely—'that he will give you a guinea each, and your supper, if you bring in a verdict in favour of the Crown.' Now, here am I, Robert M'Nair, merchant in Glasgow, standing before you, and I promise you two guineas each, and your dinner to boot, with as much wine as you can drink, if you bring in a verdict in my favour;" and here Mr M'Nair sat down. The trial went on, and Mr M'Nair obtained a verdict in his favour. After this trial, the Crown never made any attempts at influencing the jury by this species of bribery. Mr M'Nair had two daughters, buxom lasses, and, as he was known to be wealthy, these ladies had abundance of wooers; but Mr M'Nair became afraid that they might make foolish marriages with some pennyless young fellows; to prevent which, he inserted an advertisement in the newspapers, giving notice to all young men who might come a-courting of his daughters, that, unless his daughters married with his express consent and approbation, he would not give them

one shilling of his property; and he requested all young men who might be looking after his daughters to attend to this notice.

It happened at one time that Mr M'Nair required a quantity of copperas for his business, and accordingly he wrote to his agents in London to send him 2 cwt. of that article; but Mr M'Nair was not very expert at either writing or spelling, and, in the letter ordering the copperas, he spelled the words "2 cwt. of capres!" The agents in London, however, read these words "2 cwt. of capers," and it was with much difficulty that they could make up the order for such a large quantity. Upon the capers arriving in Glasgow, Mr M'Nair was quite astonished, and immediately wrote back to his agents, saying that he ordered them to send him "2 cwt. of capres," instead of which they had sent him a large quantity of "sour peas," which nobody in Glasgow would look at; therefore he was going to return them. The mistake, however, turned out better than Robert expected, for capers in London (in consequence of the market being cleared), suddenly rose greatly in price, so that Mr M'Nair re-sold his "sour peas" again to great profit. Several of the descendants of Mr M'Nair were eminent merchants in Glasgow, and were much esteemed for their abilities and integrity.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

CLUBS OF GLASGOW IN OLD TIMES.

THE clubs of olden times were very different institutions from those of the present day, such as our Western and New Clubs. There were a great many in existence in the period alluded to (somewhere over thirty) commencing with the Anderston Club about 1755, and terminating with the Crow Club about, I suppose, 1840. The thirty I allude to, however, were nearly all defunct by about the year 1820. The reason of their being so many clubs I believe was, that the various branches and coteries of the merchant class had all their clubs, while many of the members or branches of the

trades' rank had also theirs. They were generally more of a social character than otherwise, although, no doubt, business and politics would also get a turn in the conversation. The meetings were usually held in the evenings, under the roof of some well-known hostelry. To those of my readers who may be particularly interested in old "Glasgow and its Clubs," I would recommend them to procure the volume written by the late Dr Strang, for many years our much-respected City Chamberlain. From it I merely make a few extracts, which will give some idea of the clubs in which our ancestors spent some of their evenings.

The Coul Club.—The club to which we would first call attention was long known by the appellation of the Coul, and was instituted, it appears, on the 12th January, 1796, about eleven months after the fearful fall of snow which caused so much suffering over the north of Scotland—closing up for nearly a whole day every entrance to house and shop in Glasgow—and which also, from the absence of all police appliances, continued in vast monumental mounds on the sides of the streets for many weeks thereafter.* To thee, antiquarian reader, who art conversant with the dusty records of our primeval history, it cannot be supposed that thou art unacquainted with Old King Coul, that famous ancient monarch of Britain, of whom the old ballad thus speaks—

"Old King Coul
Was a merry old soul,
And a merry old soul was he!
And he called for his pipe,
And he called for his glass,
And he called for his fiddlers three!"

But whilst thou mayest be well acquainted with this and similar poetical annals of the past, perhaps thou hast never seen a far more rare prose chronicle, entitled "The Book of the Coul," which, in point of antiquity and truth, is not inferior either to the once celebrated Chaldee MSS. of Blackwood, or the lately discovered Talmud of the Mormons. From this doubtless moth-eaten writing in the Caledonian tongue, the translation of which must have been

* This terrible storm of snow occurred on the 10th February, 1795.

recovered through one of the most prying members of the "Trunkliners' society," we gather, strange to say, the story of Old King Coul himself, and of the Coul Club which was instituted in honour of his peculiar virtues and pastimes. "The Book of the Coul" has thus been written at various times and by divers hands. In particular, we gather from its last chapter that, in imitation of the practice of the ancient king and his knights, each member of the brotherhood, at their meetings, was obliged to sport a thick *wauked* coul or nightcap, just as a bench of barristers are obliged to cover their craniums, even in the dog-days, with large horse-hair wigs, when sitting or pleading before the judges in Westminster.

The Coul Club, when first instituted, and for many years thereafter, was composed of a goodly knot of men of "credit and renown," perhaps rather above the class to which John Gilpin belonged; and among this knot, there were many who, by their intelligence and steadiness, ultimately raised themselves to the very highest seats in the city.* The club only met once a-week, at the goodly hour of eight in the evening, and on ordinary occasions never sat late. It was a joyous and gossiping group of worthies, who had no other object in associating save to add to each other's pleasure and pastime. There was no very stringent code of laws as to membership, except that the candidate for admission required to be a respectable and social companion—one who was neither a bore nor a blockhead. On his name being proposed by a member and adopted by the club, he was, on the first meeting thereafter, introduced into a chapter of the knights, and after taking on himself certain no doubt important obligations, was crowned with the coul of office.

As the Coul Club was looked upon by the citizens with pretty general favour, it was immediately patronised, and within a few months after its inauguration could count many members. It soon, in fact, became a fraternity in which genius and conviviality were long united and long flourished. The minute-books of this rather famous fraternity, mixed up, as their current acts necessarily are, with the ruling topics of the day, contain, likewise, many poetical gems of sparkling humour and powerful imagination.

* Among these we may mention the name of ex-provost Lumsden, who was elected a knight, in 1797, by the title of Sir Cristopher Copperplate.

In addition to the necessity of each member of the Club wearing a coul during the sederunts, it was also required that, on his first taking his seat beneath the king or president, he should be dubbed a knight, the rule being that his majesty of the Coul tolerated no table companions, except strangers, under the rank of knights; and of these chivalrous associates he had never to complain that he wanted a sufficient number to form a chapter.* In this way, each of the brotherhood had won his title—if not like a knight banneret on the field, at least like many a London civic knight—at the *table!* Of the knights of the Coul, one only can here be particularly consecrated; but of a verity he was one well worthy of registration, and may prove mayhap a key to many more of his club companions. The knight to whom we allude was designated Sir Fastus Type; and while to the few who still live to recollect the title and its bearer it must excite most agreeable recollections, to ourselves it is pregnant with mixed sentiments of pleasure and regret. This worthy and tasteful little man owed his title to a long and familiar acquaintanceship with *long primer* and *brevier*, and to the elegant use of these for expressing the thoughts of others. In this respect he filled up the gap in the printing chronology of Glasgow, from the time when the last of the Foulises ceased to overlook the classical *chase*, and before either Khull or Hedderwick had taken up the *composing-stick*. To those who knew Sir Faustus best, memory cannot fail to retrace the many happy hours which his company created, which developed all the inherent goodness of his honest heart, and awakened in ourselves the first ambitious dreams of an embryo litterateur. The bland dignity of his demeanor, and the complacency of his good-humoured countenance when, tired of sipping his toddy—for he was always temperate, either in the knightly or regal chair—he called, as he was often wont, for “something nice;” and the rueful look of disappointment when the call failed to produce the wing of a chicken, garnished with the thinnest slice of Westphalia or Yorkshire, cannot fail to be remembered by every

* The vice-president had the title of Prince of Coila or Viceroy, and the mass of knights had all alliterative titles; such, for example, as—Sir Percival Parchment (he being a writer, and secretary to the Club), and Sir Roderick Random, a most worthy boon companion, enjoying himself at some of the best tables in the city.

surviving member of the Coul Club. He was, in sooth, a choice little knight, yet certainly seen to the greatest advantage, not in the Coul-hall, but in his own snug dining-room, surrounded by the rarest and most valuable engravings that the burins of Strange, Wille, Woollet, Sharpe, Morghen, or Houbracken ever produced; and by the most choice large-paper copies, in costly binding, of books which would have put a modern Maitlander into raptures, and would have certainly made Dr Frognal Dibdin, had he seen them, leap and roar with joy. Methinks we yet see the little trigly dressed knight sitting in his elbow chair—alas! many long years ago—with his silver snuff-box in his left hand, directing thereon with peculiar vigour the fingers of his right, while his eye glistened around the walls, and he broke the silence of admiration by the pithy exclamation, “Show me a sight like that in Glasgow! and yet these belong to a tradesman!” Crotchets to be sure he had, and who is he of any note who has them not? But assuredly among the many who, in this city, have passed through a club to their grave, few possessed more of the milk of human kindness than did this dapper knight and king of the Coul.*

We have thus attempted to characterise in particular one of the members of the Coul, and we have done so, because Sir Faustus Type tended not only to restore life and energy to the club when it was prematurely threatened with decay, but was more frequently elected than any other to the throne, and contributed also most generously towards the splendour and comfort of the brotherhood. Perhaps it would be wrong, however, to pass over this wide-spread and clever fraternity in this summary manner; so we shall shortly allude to two or three of the most conspicuous. And first among the host of Glasgow minor poets which belonged to the Coul, we may mention Mr William Glen, who, while sitting under the style and title of Sir Will the Wanderer, contributed so many of his earliest and best lyrics to the poetical stock of the club;† and secondly, among the equally numerous class of vocalists which made Coul-hall ring with the richest melody, we may allude to Sir

* Mr Robert Chapman was the Sir Faustus Type of the Coul.

† For a short account of Mr William Glen, author of the *Battle of Vittoria*, see “*Anderston Social Club*.”

Napkin Nightingale,* Sir Malcolm Mahogany,† and Sir Robin Reply,‡ the latter

“Banishing all woe,
When boldly singing—Yo, heave, ho!”

and thirdly, among the wits and speech-makers, who could compare to Sir Sine-qua-non,§ and his friend Sir Patrick Packet?||

But among the better known literary knights of the Coul, we must not omit James Sheridan Knowles, the author of many of our most popular dramas, and who, under the title of Sir Jeremy Jingle, so many times and oft delighted the chapter with his speeches, songs, and Irish stories. The author of “*Virginus*” was then in the heyday of life, full of fun and frolic; and few would have augured that, while sitting under a Kilmarnock coul, he would one day exchange it for a Methodist cassock!¶ We must also mention Andrew Picken, author of the “*Dominie’s Legacy*,” and the “*Traditionary Stories of Old Families*,” who, with the title of Sir Bertram Balance, before his final departure for London, where he spent his life as a litterateur, occasionally took a part in this hebdomadal *Wappenschaw* of wit and waggers; and though last, not least, we feel bound to bring into view the venerable Ryley, who, under the title of Sir Peter Pension, always delighted his audience by his vocal and social qualifications. Frequently has a large chapter of the knights hung on that old actor’s anecdotal lips, while he detailed the green-room dissensions in old Drury, and prated about George Colman and Peter Moore, of Lords Yarmouth and Byron, and of members of both Houses giving directions to scene-shifters, tailors, and painters, as if the interest of the nation depended on their proper fulfilment; and anon, he would repeat the facetious repartees of Mathews and Munden; detail the tricks that were played upon poor Incledon, indulge in *balaam* about Kean and Kemble, and, in fine, retail the slip-slop of the travellers’-room, the wise saws and modern instances of babbling bagmen, the ignorant effrontery of Cockney tailors in

* Mr William Martin. † Mr James Waddell. ‡ Mr Robert Smith.

§ Mr James Harvey, writer. || Mr Patrick M’Naughton.

¶ Mr Knowles was then engaged in Glasgow teaching the young idea “how to spout.”

search of *horders*, the slaug of coachmen, the gabble of guards, *et hoc genus omne!*

It is also right to mention, that during the long life of this club, there were not a few knights whose shields were quartered with a sock and buskin, and that from this corner of the chapter much music and amusement ever emanated.* But, perhaps, among the many knights who, from time to time, sat under King Coul, none better deserves to be recorded than Sir Benjamin Bangup†—whose varied talents since, so long devoted to the public service, and whose excellent taste in the fine arts, gained for him a leading position among the denizens of his native city, in whose welfare he ever took the deepest interest, and for whose especial benefit he bequeathed the collected tokens of his artistic taste. [The pictures are now in the Corporation Galleries.—ED.]

Like Sir Faustus Type, the Coul Club, with its king, viceroy, and chapter, has now long been defunct; but, ere we consign it for ever to that oblivion to which all clubs, like their members, are destined ultimately to be cast, let it always be remembered that this fraternity did not limit themselves alone to the pleasures of the table, but occasionally exercised the higher prerogative of ministering to the wants of their fellow-citizens, by deeds of benevolence and patriotism. Among the many acts of this nature, it may be mentioned, that they contributed £50 to the Royal Infirmary, for which they obtained a perpetual right of sending two patients to that noble institution; they subscribed £25 to the Monument to Robert Burns; and they also gave £25 towards the

* Among the theatrical members were Messrs Harry Johnston, Tayleure Bland, Mason, and two Glasgow men who afterwards espoused the stage, Mr Alexander M'Alpine and Mr Cochrane the jeweller; the former sitting at the Coul under the title of Sir Christopher Cobweb, and the latter under that of Sir Bauldy Brooch.

† The following is the Club minute when Mr Archibald M'Lellan was elected a member of the Coul, which appears to have taken place on the 1st September, 1814:—"Thereafter Mr M'Lellan attended, and a chapter of the knights having been held, and that worthy esquire having taken upon him the duties and obligations essential to the high quality of a knight of the Coul, received from his majesty the honour of knighthood, taking the style and title of Sir Benjamin Bangup. [Mr M'Lellan was Deacon Convener of the Trades' House in the years 1831-2, and in 1834.—ED.]

Monument of the Hero of Trafalgar, which still rears its lightning-struck summit in our public Green. Recollecting these noble deeds, and the many worthy individuals who in this Club once "wore their hearts upon their sleeves," and whose now acheless heads, alas! require no couls, are we not justified in imagining that the few survivors of this once numerous and happy brotherhood, may be apt to think Tom Moore not far wrong when he says,—

"When true hearts lie wither'd,
And fond ones are flown,
Oh! who would inhabit
This bleak world alone?"

The Gegg Club.—As it may be supposed, the members of this Club, or *College* as it was sometimes designated, were not numerous; and, what is perhaps needful to be told, their meetings were limited to no particular club-room, nor peculiar place of rendezvous. The fraternity as frequently met in a private house as in a tavern; while certain of their most striking and interesting seances were held in the hospitable mansion of a gentleman who, with the peculiar gifts which constituted him a worthy member of this brotherhood, united those more amiable qualities which rendered him one of the most beloved members of the community.

The ordinary meetings of the club were ever limited to ordinary members, and were hence characterised by the most gentlemanlike demeanour and playful raillery. The extraordinary meetings, on the other hand, rarely took place, and when held, it was generally for the purpose of gegging a greenhorn, or chastising a self-sufficient spoony, and they were always open to the individual or individuals who were to be made, on the occasion the butt of the brotherhood's practical joke or gegg. It was, for example, from an extraordinary tavern meeting of the fraternity that the well-known Beau Findlay—who actually lived on the idea that he possessed the most splendid whiskers and most finished head-gear in Glasgow—was borne home shorn of his darling pigtail and cultivated whiskers, with a face as black as a Moor, and with the trophies of his shame in his pocket; a loss and a gain which the now almost forgotten swell did not discover till he started at his own strange reflection in the looking-glass on the following morning.

It was also from another extraordinary meeting of the club that the following ludicrous gegg was played on one who had frequently joined in similar jokes upon others. The circumstances attendant on this gegg were these:—On rather a dark night, during the winter, and before the introduction of gas, or the somniferous receptacles of dozy watchmen had been wisely discarded, the club had assembled in a well-known tavern near the cross, in considerable force and in the best possible humour. As previously arranged by the chief actors in the practical joke to be that night perpetrated, it was quite certain that the party to be gegged would be present, and in good earnest he was so—entering, as he was wont, into all the fun and frolic of the evening. The peculiar and happy characteristic of this worthy member consisted in his never being known, upon any occasion, to be the first to break up a good and sprightly company. He was, in fact, generally found last at every bowl of punch, and had always somewhat in his tumbler when the majority were on their feet for departure. He was, in common parlance, a jovial dog; but, amid the long sitting and the joviality, he occasionally lost somewhat of his recollection, though never the power of his pins. The gegg, therefore, to be played on this member was one which was addressed to his adumbrated memory rather than to anything connected with his physical nature. Be that as it may, the club, as we have said, met in full divan, and all went “merry as a marriage bell”—bowl followed bowl, toast chased toast, and tumbler was tossed over after tumbler; in short, the whole party, including the geggee, were in the highest spirits,—when lo! the chime from the cross steeple told it was midnight, and that it was now time to attend to the business on hand. The members quietly rose from the board and took their hats from the hat-pins, and the geggee took down his greatcoat, and, with the most satisfied air possible, buttoned it across his breast. The whole members laughed, as they were wont, on quitting the club-room, and the geggee was the loudest among all the company. The street was soon reached, and onward the whole party sallied, till they arrived at the south end of Hutcheson street, where the geggee had his domicile. Then each of them shook him cordially by the hand, wished him safely home, and a sound sleep when he got to bed! The geggee thanked them for their good wishes, and

unconsciously wended his serpentine career towards his residence. The geggers slipped silently, and on tiptoe, at a respectable distance behind, ready to enjoy the successful issue of the joke they had played on their companion. The geggee, on arrival at the close or entry which led to his house, boldly entered and ascended the first flight of stairs, at the head of which stood the door of his domicile—a door which was wont to open to his knock or his check-key at any hour he might think proper. But, think of his astonishment, when he reached the threshold of his imagined comfortable domain, to find there no doorway and no entrance! He groped, amid the darkness of the unilluminated staircase, for some opening, but, alas! none was to be found! He at once thought he had mistaken the close—that the club liquor was more potent than usual; and, in his dilemma, he descended the staircase, and, staggering across to the opposite side of the street, planted his back against the wall, where he stared with fixed eyeballs on the opposite tenement, which, even through cloudified brain, looked vastly like his own home. And so it was; but, during the time the club were sitting, a bricklayer had been employed by the chief actors in the plot to build up the doorway! and, considering the very indifferent state of the night police at that period, it was of easy accomplishment. Easy or difficult, the thing was done, however; and it was not till four in the morning that the poor geggee, having recovered from the effects of the club orgies, and the mysterious disappearance of his doorway, arrived at the too just conclusion, that his companions had played as palpable a joke upon him as he himself had ever played upon others, when at length he got access, through the instrumentality of another bricklayer, to his hermetically-sealed habitation and unpressed pillow. The geggers, who remained concealed on the shady side of an almost lampless street, enjoyed the plight in which they saw their luckless companion placed, and, careless of the consequences, stealthily retired, leaving the geggee to recover at his leisure.

It was likewise at an extraordinary seance, in the private mansion of a member, to whom we have already alluded, that another ludicrous gegg was played on a celebrated and self-sufficient swell, the simple account of which will perhaps better illustrate the feelings and peculiarities of this club than anything else we can say.

The personage for whose benefit the extraordinary meeting of the Gegg College was congregated, had made himself conspicuous in the city as one—at least in his own estimation—of its greatest Counts. He was tall, and was always seen in the very pink of fashion. It was rumoured of him, that he used to stand for hours before his cheval mirror, revelling in the beauty of his limbs and the fancied Antinous form of his face and figure; and that, after fully impressing his mind with the idea of his own matchless symmetry, he sallied forth, fully fraught with the conviction that every woman he encountered was admiring him, and that no one who wore a petticoat could have the heart to resist his manly charms! He was, in short, a “look and die” man, in so far as regards the fair sex; but being resolved, as he often said, never to sacrifice himself to any woman without obtaining a handsome *douceur* as a legitimate recompense, he had not yet met with a shrine valuable enough for his adoration. It so happened, however, that, at the period to which our story refers, a lady, answering in every respect to his wants, had come to Glasgow; and that a splendid ball, to which he and the lady were invited, was to take place. This occurrence the Count took great pleasure in mentioning—ostentatiously asking all his acquaintances whether he really ought, or ought not, to choose this lady as his victim. The Gegg Club having considered the occasion one of the most fitting opportunities for playing off one of their practical jokes on the self-sufficient Adonis, an extraordinary seance was resolved upon, to take place on the day of the ball, to which the geggee was specially invited. The Adonis made, at first, some objections to attending an entertainment on the day of a dancing-party; but this being overruled by the soft persuasive tongue of the chief Gegg, the members were summoned, the plan fairly concocted, and the club met accordingly.

The mansion in which the brotherhood on this memorable occasion congregated, was situated in one of the principal streets of the old city—the fact is, that at that time there was no St Vincent street, far less Woodside and Claremont crescents,—the house which the hospitable member occupied being the first floor above the shops in Hutcheson street. At four o'clock the brethren met, to the number of about a dozen, and half an hour after the period at

which he was invited, the Count entered the drawing-room fully donned for the ball, and making a thousand apologies for keeping the gentlemen from the dinner table. There was a self-sufficient and forward flippancy about the geggee which contrasted delightfully with the Machiavelian and masked gravity of the geggers—an expression of conscious superiority in point of corporeal qualities on the part of the former, especially when he eyed himself askance in the pier-glass—a look of placid satisfaction, in regard to mental powers, on the part of the latter, when, on meeting one another's eyes, they gave each other the fraternal wink !

From the drawing-room the party, as is customary, proceeded to the dining-room, when the geggee was handed to the seat of honour next the landlord. The entertainment went on—the wine was pushed about—and soon the party set in, as was their wont, for “serious drinking.” Jest and story chased each other, the company roared and laughed, and the roof echoed for hours with the notes of mirth and jollity. A huge bowl of Glasgow punch had been manufactured, and brimmer followed brimmer to the health of the west-country beauties. The Count pronounced the name of her with whom he was to meet that evening, and her health was given and received with three times three. A chamber clock, which stood on the mantelpiece, had been purposely set back a full hour, not to alarm the geggee, who, trusting to its correctness, never dreamed of budging till it had struck nine. At the tell-tale sound, however, he made preparations for rising ; when the landlord, in a neat speech, proposed the health of the Count ; and, after eulogising his personal appearance and agreeable manners, concluded by wishing him every success in his proposed matrimonial scheme ! The Count, casting his eye at his well-formed limbs, thanked him for his kindness and the company for their good wishes, and vowed it would not be his fault if the scheme was not brought to a happy termination. The Gegg Club could scarcely conceal a suppressed titter when the geggee rose, with a self-sufficient damn-me sort of “Good-bye,” to leave the room. “A fair wind to you, my good fellow !” shouted the whole club. “Now, see you don't take her heart by actual storm !” The Count walked to the lobby, took his hat, and lifted the latch to make his exit ; but lo ! the door would not open ; it was locked,

and the key was out! What was to be done? This could be no trick of the landlord—these things were long out. So he called on the servant; but no answer cheered his ear. Wearied with trying the lock and bawling on the servant, he at length bolted into the club-room, with the pitiful note of the prisoner starling, “Well, gentlemen, I can’t get out!” “Not get out!” cried the landlord, apparently confused and hurt. “Impossible! What has become of the servant? Pray ring the bell; but, in the meantime, my dear sir, be seated. From my heart, I regret this exceedingly.” The bell was rung; still no servant appeared. “Well, now, that is really provoking; another evil of having pretty servant girls; they go out at night, and, in order to prevent the house from being robbed, lock the door and put the key in their pocket. My dear fellow,” continued the landlord, addressing himself particularly to the geggee, “this is really most unfortunate; but do sit down and make yourself easy, she will return immediately.” The Count sat down, and took an additional glass or two, but was uncommonly restless. Every look that he cast at his silk stockings, brought the ball and the beauty to his mind. At length, wearied with waiting, and having discovered that the hour was not ten but eleven, he broke out into the following ejaculation:—“Good heavens! what an imprisonment is this! It is quite intolerable. Is there no way of getting out? for really I cannot remain any longer.” The whole gist of the gegg was to be here. The acute reader will at once discover that the one servant had been sent out on purpose; and we may tell him that the other was snug in a back apartment, waiting the particular call of her master. The club looked exceedingly thoughtful on the scheme which ought to be adopted to get the Count out of the mansion. One proposed to break open the outer door; another to call out for a ladder. At length, however, after much anxious discussion, it was resolved to let the Count down to the street, through the front window, by the aid of a pair of sheets. The project was thankfully grasped at by the geggee. The landlord procured the sheets, and the Count having been firmly fixed in their double, the window was raised, the geggee stepped out with his white silk stockings upon the sill, the club seized hold of the ends of the suspending apparatus, and the lowering immediately took place. The gegg was now about

brought to its acme ; it required that the poor Count should be left suspended in middle air, which was instantly done ; for no sooner were the geggee's limbs seen dangling over the shop window, than down the geggers rattled the window,—and lo ! his legs were permitted, handsome though they were, to waltz in mid air ! Here he hung ; and there his silk limbs dangled, like a signpost, for some time before he sung out ; but, finding that the party he had left had no intention of allowing him to proceed to the party which was expecting him, he bawled out lustily. The Gegg Club roared with laughter within, while he roared with rage without. The neighbours were alarmed at seeing a man hanging, like Mahomet's coffin, between heaven and earth ; and, anxious for his immediate safety, rushed in on all hands for mattresses, beds, &c., to break his fall. The street was, for a moment, in confusion ; when no sooner did the geggers see that the fall would be broken, than up they banged the window, allowed one of the ends of the sheet to go, and down fell the poor Count in a fright, and a plight that rendered his visit to the ball-room and his siege of the fair fortune for that night utterly hopeless. The story soon got wind ; it became the talk of that most gossiping of all places, the coffee-room at the Cross ; and though a mighty threat about satisfaction was made by the geggee to all the individuals present, the geggers remained safe and sound ; and the gegg often drew forth abundant merriment, but neither apology nor bloodshed.

Such is a sample of the many pranks or whimsies of the Gegg Club, which at one time held so paramount a sway in Glasgow, and whose transactions, were they recorded with a Langbein's pen, and illustrated by a Cruickshanks' pencil, would be certain to obtain as honourable a place in the library of Momus as the immortal collectiana of Josephus Millarius, of laughter-loving memory. The meetings of this jovial and sarcastic fraternity have now long ceased, and the very few members who survive its orgies, have now necessarily "ceased their funning." Times, too, have changed, and manners also ; and it is only fair to hope that, among all the young and gay spirits of Glasgow, there is perhaps not one who would be eager to revive so practical a gegg as the one we have just recorded. Peace, therefore, say we, to the manes of the Count and the Club !

The Packers' Club.—The social-minded individuals who composed the fraternity of packers—of whom, in good troth, it may be said that they sang from the heart “of all the brave birds that ever I see”—who revelled in the mysterious sounds of “one, two, three,”—and who, moreover, rarely got home from the club by the straightest course,—are now, for the most part, torn asunder, either by distance or by death; and although we know that the very limited number who still remain in our city feel yet a desire to have a small delectable pack, for the purpose of recalling the pleasures of the past, and singing “peace to the souls” of their departed companions, we much doubt if the following choral chaunt of the brotherhood will ever again call forth the enthusiasm which it was always wont to produce within the precincts of the “Three Tuns.”—

“Saw ye Johnnie coming, Nannie?

Saw ye Johnnie coming,

Wi’ the packers at his back,

And wee Parsons rinning, Nannie?

And wee Parsons rinning.

What wad ye do wi’ them, Robin?

What wad ye do wi’ them?

I’d gie them drink until they blink,

And devil’d farls gie them, Nannie,

And devil’d farls gie them.

Haste Rab, my man, as fast’s ye can,

Get rum and water ready,

For here we’ll sit, nor doup we’ll flit,

Till fit we’re for our heddy,

Till fit we’re for our beddy.

CHORUS.

Long live our preses John!

May he ne’er heave a groan,

Nor want a crown!

May he have grog in store,

And snuff for evermore,

That packers still may roar,

Long live John Brown!”

For several long years the Club of Packers continued to assemble regularly every lawful night, till at length, strange to say, while there were but few changes among the members, the club itself

changed its name ; and what is less surprising, like too many other aliases, it did not improve in its character, either for sobriety or early home-going. The packers', during its reign under that name, was indeed an early club. For although it frequently met as the six o'clock chime of the music bells was tinkling, from the Cross steeple, "the lass of Patie's mill," it was almost always dispersed before the mighty "Tom" of the Cathedral had sounded ten. The new club, composed as it was of the old brethren, and which, Phoenix-like, rose instantly out of the ashes of the old, was known by the name of the *Every Night*, which, from a whimsical member prefixing a K to the monosyllable, gave rise to the idea of conferring a title of knighthood on each of the brotherhood, and which was soon after fairly followed out. Under their new banner and titles, the old packers met later in the evening and sat later at night. They had become, by reason of continued sederunts, rather a pelican-throated set of soakers, who scouted the idea of looking at a watch after dinner, and who took no note of time but by the loss it created in their purses. The titles of the members will hence appear appropriate and descriptive, for there was a Sir David Daidle, a Sir Simon Sitlate, a Sir Roger Risenever, a Sir Mungo Muz, a Sir Reignald Round-the-Horologe, *cum multis alliis* of chair-warming notoriety.

While music continued to be a favourite pastime of the Every Night, as it had been of the Packers' Club, it may here be mentioned that free-masonry was with each and all of them a passion. The mystic art, it must be remembered, had been, during the great volunteer mania of 1804-5, very much patronised by all the young sparks of the city ; and the evening assemblies in the Trades' Hall of the Argyll lodge, then the most fashionable, on St Andrew's and St John's nights, were hence sure to be crowded to the door with the most ardent devotees of the craft. During the military period above alluded to, the gilt mallet was ably wielded by Mr Samuel Hunter, whose bonhomie was always certain to gather round him a host of enthusiastic and willing workmen, requiring little persuasion "to go from labour to refreshment, and from refreshment to labour again ;" and who, besides, rarely ceased to call for ammunition till the lodge was closed, as it was wont, at "high twelve"—an hour, it may be truly affirmed, at which few, few in-

deed, ever "went away dissatisfied." At the time, however, when the Every Night Club was in its zenith, the right worshipful master's jewel and sash had been transferred from the neck and shoulders of the volunteer colonel and quondam editor of the *Glasgow Herald*, to those of Mr John Douglas of Barloch, whose flowing oratory and attic wit proved an attractive loadstar to the mystic members of the Argyll lodge; and among the many who were then drawn to the Trades' Hall by the annual summons of the brethren on the 27th of December, there were none so regular in their attendance as the members of the Every Night Club. The fact is, the chief office-bearers of this once celebrated and numerous lodge of masons were composed of leading Packers, and consequently it was found that on occasion of great masonic festivals, the Every Night could never "make a house," at least at the usual hour of seven or eight; although it frequently happened that the majority of the members were brought together, after the lodge had been closed, to a hot supper, laid out either in the Prince of Wales tavern or *Major M'Pherson's* oyster-house, at that period two of the most noted night houses in the city.*

On such rare occasions the jovial and red-cross knights gave full scope to their musical and masonic propensities. Not satisfied with the "assistance" which they afforded, during four hours of the already spent evening, to the perpendicular firings of the shut lodge, they had no sooner swallowed their oysters or tripe, than the said lodge was again opened, when the hidden orgies of free-masonry were continued with increasing spirit, till the hoarse cry

* The establishment of free-masonry in Glasgow was coeval with the building of its cathedral. By a charter of Malcolm III. about the middle of the eleventh century, it appears that that Scottish monarch granted to the Free Incorporated Masons of Glasgow "to have a lodge for ever in the city," under the title of St John's lodge, charging and commanding "that none take in hand any way to disturb the free operative masons from being incorporated freemen, or to have a free lodge; to take away their good name or possession, or harass or do any injury to any free-masons and practitioners, under the peril of my highest displeasure." It appears from the Records of the Burgh that the St John's lodge, St Mungo's kirk, Glasgow, held heritable property in Isle Toothie, on the north side of the Drygate, at an early period, as shown by a security granted over it about 1750, by James M'Gurdie, then grand master of said lodge.

of some Highland Charley screeching "past three o'clock," reluctantly brought the truncheon of the warden to a "once, twice, thrice," and the lodge to a close!

It was of the knight *par excellence* of this truly jovial club, and of this matchless masonic fraternity, many of whom were in fact knights of Malta and of the Holy Cross, and who in the Every Night made the low-roofed parlour of the "Three Tuns" ring with a "fal, lal, lal, lal, la, la"—it was of this knight, who like the club is now, alas! defunct, whose vulgar name and surname were merely John Brown, a name and surname which many others besides himself bore in our good city—that the following ludicrous but authentic anecdote was told. John, as the story goes, one evening, as if to prove the general rule of his attendance at the club by one exception, bethought himself of killing the heavy hour within the precincts of the theatre. He chose the pit, and sate himself down on the centre seat. The play went on as well as it was wont, when Glasgow filled the box circle with the fairest of her citizens. The house, which was in reality a bumper, shouted applause; the actors bowed and made their exits; and the green cloth fell. John was pleased like all around him; and although the snug parlour in the "Three Tuns" often swept athwart his brain, he bravely resolved to sit out the afterpiece, which that evening happened to be "Love, Law, and Physic." Every one acquainted with this little drama, must remember the scene where one of the characters, with an anxious countenance, enters and makes the repeated exclamation "But where is John Brown?" A wag near the orchestra, aware of John's Every Night club-going propensity, immediately called out, loud enough to be heard in every corner of the theatre, "He is in the Three Tuns." The words struck like a thunder-bolt on the ear of the Every Night member, and forgetting for a moment where he was, he bolted up right from his pit seat, and bawled out, "You're a liar, sir; I'm here!"

The Partick Duck Club.—Of the various groups of Glasgow gastronomes, there was one which, *par excellence*, was truly entitled to the appellation of the Duck Club of Partick, seeing that, during the whole season, when these luxuries were in perfection, and even after they became a little *blasé*, there seldom was a Saturday per-

mitted to pass on which the several members of this social fraternity were not seen either wending their hungry way towards the well-known "Bunhouse" of that village, between the hours of three and four o'clock, or returning therefrom "well refreshed" before "set of sun."

Many of the men who composed this rather gustative and gormandising fraternity had long been connected with the management of the Trades' House, and had held deaconships and masterships in several of the Incorporations of the City, in which capacities they had learned the value of the good old and well-known Hudibrastic apothegm, and never failed to practise it when they had any object to carry. They felt also, during their long experience in public office, that business might be carried on successfully, although the members of the *sederunt* should quaff, during the breathing-time intervals, something rather stronger than the produce of the Westport well. In short, they were men to whom good eating and serious drinking was no novelty—such creature comforts, in fact, forming a peculiar feature in their every-day corporate life. As a key to the corporation class who were members of the Duck Club, we may merely mention Mr M'Tyre—a gentleman who, after passing through all the gradations of the Cordiners' corporation, arrived at last at the convenuer's chair and a seat at the city council board. This personage, who may be justly regarded as the president of the social Partick brotherhood, was exceedingly popular not only among his council friends at the "Bunhouse," but likewise among the members of the Trades' House. He was, in fact, so much esteemed by the latter body, that they expressed a unanimous wish to have his portrait taken as a most appropriate ornament to their corporation walls; and there it now hangs as a stimulant to every ambitious man to do his duty. It was during the period of this popularity that the Convenuer was most frequently found wending his way, with majestic step, towards Partick; it was then that the ducks in that village suffered most from his Saturday visits; and it was on one of these occasions that the club poet, Mr William Reid, improvised the following true and touching couplet:—

"The ducks at Partick quack for fear,
Crying, 'Lord preserve us! there's M'Tear!'"

And no wonder. For no sooner was the rubicund beak of the worthy Convener espied by the blue and white swimmers of the mill-dam, than it was certain that the fate of those now disporting would become, ere another Saturday, that of their jolly companions who at that moment were suffering martyrdom at the *auto-da-fe* in the kitchen of the "Bunhouse!" Though the ducks, as may be reasonably supposed, quacked loudly in anticipation of their coming fate, yet the Convener, having no sympathy with anything akin to the melting mood, except what was produced by the sun's summer beams, was deaf to pity. He felt too strongly the truth of Cato's famous saying, that "it is no easy task to preach to the belly, which has no ears." The truth is, that neither the poetry of Reid nor the quacking of the ducks had any power over the alimentative bump of the carnivorous Convener. Its cry never ceased from June till October, when, alas! the broad sheet of water which, in spring, had been almost covered with the feathered flock of youthful divers, was found, in autumn, altogether untenanted, save by the few lamenting parents of their once happy and noisy families!

And in good troth, when we reflect on those duck feasts, we do not wonder at the weekly turn out of guests who congregated at Partick, or that there should have been in consequence a hebdomadal murder of the innocents to meet the cravings of the club. For we verily believe, that never did the all-famous "*Trois frères Provençaux*," in the Palais Royal at Paris, send up from their celebrated *cuisine*, a *canard roti* in better style than did the landlady of the Partick "Bunhouse" her roasted ducks, done to a turn and redolent of sage and onion;—and then the peas, all green and succulent, and altogether free from the mint of England, and the sugar of France! What a glorious sight it was to see the club met, and what a subject would such a meeting have afforded to the painter of character and manners! The rosy countenance and bold bearing of the president, seated at the head of a table surrounded by at least a dozen of happy guests almost as rubicund and sleek as himself, each grinning with cormorant eye over his smoking duckling, and only waiting the short interval of a hastily muttered grace to plant his ready knife into its full and virgin bosom;—verily, the spectacle must have been a cheering one!

The Banditti Club.—In the following extract from the Banditti Club, I will only give a few lines as to the hostelry in which they met, and the style of their dinners and suppers.

It was about the year 1808 that this club first commenced its sittings, which were held like many other congenial fraternities of the period, in that street of all streets—then famous for dining and supping, for music and masonry, and fun and frolic—called Gibson's wynd, and now better known by the more aristocratic title of Prince's street.* It was, in fact, under the roof-tree of one of the many contributors to good cheer in this street, known latterly by the name of Gardner, that this brotherhood sometimes dined, but more frequently supped, and still more often met for geggery and gossip, over repeated libations of rum punch and whisky toddy. What a change has taken place in tavern dinners in Glasgow since the days that Gardner or Haggart were the chief purveyors of club entertainments! There it was that the table literally groaned under the weight which was placed upon it. We ourselves have seen turkeys roasted and turkeys boiled, rounds of beef and roasted sirloin, mutton boiled and mutton roasted, with many other light articles of this sort paraded all at once, and filling the low-roofed apartment with a flavour so heavy as to be almost sufficient to "choke off" any one at all troubled with dyspepsia. In those days, French cookery was altogether unknown, either in the private dining-room or in the tavern club-room of the city of St Mungo.

* Gibson's wynd was named after Walter Gibson, once a provost of Glasgow, who erected the great tenement at the corner of Saltmarket and this wynd, and which, in the days of M'Ure, stood "upon eighteen stately pillars or arches, and adorned with the several orders of architecture, conform to the directions of that great architect Sir William Bruce; the entry consists of four several arches towards the court thereof." In consequence of several alterations being made upon the property to meet the altered demands of the day, a part of one of the walls fell on the 3rd March, 1814, and killed Mrs Bishop, while several other persons were severely wounded. And on Sunday morning, 16th February, 1823, the greater part of the tenement fell with a tremendous crash, shattering a portion of a house on the opposite side of the street. On the preceding day, the inhabitants had been warned to quit the house, and only one man was killed; a woman was taken alive out of the ruins. The fall of this house caused many of the houses in Saltmarket to be taken down, which altered altogether the external appearance of the street. It was fatal to the old houses with wooden fronts.

Heavy dinners, in fact, ruled paramount everywhere, save in the houses of the mean and stingy ; and although it was said that a rather celebrated city divine had a peculiar and specific grace for every sort of dinner over which he was called to offer a benediction, it is certain that when called to do this office either at Gardner's or Haggart's, he found it ever to be his bounden duty to commence his "grace before meat," according to the formula reserved chiefly for the most hospitable houses of his flock, with the well-known invocation of "Bountiful Jehovah ! " *

But while, as we have already said, these Prince's street restaurants were long known for good and hunger-appeasing fare, Gardner's, in particular, was also peculiarly celebrated as the mystic temple chosen for introducing to the lofty knowledge of freemasonry, many of our more curious citizens. In was, in fact, in a portion of this tavern—well adapted, from its being easily shut off from the observation and ken of the "cowan" world, for carrying on the occult ceremonial no doubt fixed on by the builders of Solomon's temple,—that the opening the eyes of the blind to the transcendant light of masonry, and of raising the poor "Apprentice" to the highest degrees of the craft, ever and anon took place ; and where, through the traditions of the apostolic successor of the architect of the first temple in Jerusalem—at that time represented in Glasgow by a learned cobbler—some of our most notable townsmen were transformed, in one night, from mere "Master Masons" to "Knights of the Holy Sepulchre ;" and it may be easily imagined that, after the hot supper and its adjuncts, which the recipients of this honour were accustomed to give to those who had been instrumental in "raising them," each and all of the new-fledged knights felt equally proud and equal even in rank with those who, in the days of the Crusades, first won the Holy City from the grasp of the infidel !

But we are forgetting the Banditti, while we are sketching the comfortable house in which they met. To return, then, to our club, which we have already said was composed of youthful sparks, for, while in other fraternities there was always a knot of old stagers which served as a board of control over the more forward, there was not a single Bandit among the whole group that was

* The Rev. John M'Leod of the Chapel of Ease.

much beyond the age of majority. They could all boast of having young blood in their veins, and, what is more, felt that that blood was by no means stagnant. Hence the evening meetings were characterised by an exuberance of youthful fun and frolic, by every species of badinage, and by the exhibition of the truly French feeling of "vive la bagatelle!" Several of the truly "merry men" sang well, and some of them possessed histrionic powers of no ordinary description; and it so happened that when conversation lagged, which, however, was not frequently the case, there was no lack of music to prevent the walls wearying for want of sound, while now and then the story of "Alonzo the brave and the fair Imogen" was repeated, in a manner that made the listeners almost imagine the "candles burned blue!" It is easy to conceive that such spirits would try many odd street pranks, and I will just mention one of these.

The club one night arranged to meet out about Whitevale street, and each man was to have a horse with him. They covered the horse with a large white sheet, and to save noise from the horse-shoes, they got large pieces of cork bark strapped on the horse-feet. Then they wrapped themselves all up in white sheets, masked, and mounted their horses and rode off in single file, along Gallowgate, Trongate, and Argyle street as far as Alston street; and they really presented such a *ghostly* appearance that the people, and especially the night watchmen, fled into closses or stairs, or down side roads, &c., in great alarm. Next day the matter spread, and some who saw it declared it was led by Old Nick himself. There was a deal of superstition amongst the people at the time, and a regular talking of ghosts being seen here and elsewhere, which made matters worse. They got out of the city at the west end and then dispersed, without the thing having been found out!

CHAPTER XL.

THE CITY IMPROVEMENT SCHEME, ETC.

AFTER giving so much Notanda about Old Glasgow, I think it might be well to take some notice of the great improvements made on the ancient City, also on Bridgeton, Calton, and Gorbals, and I cannot do better than give a few extracts from material got up by Bailie Morrison, the energetic chairman of the improvement trust. I may say, however, that these improvements are best known to those who have been resident or in business in the east end or south side, and who know the districts operated on most thoroughly. All old towns both here and abroad have been constructed on the same narrow street principle, as if their compactness tended to warmth. It could not arise from the price of ground, as in these early days it was of comparatively little value. I presume it has been in consequence of many towns and cities being enclosed with walls, and which caused the small space to be economised. Few towns, however, were so densely and closely built as Glasgow, and none had more need of being improved. Now miles of narrow lanes and closes have disappeared, and the dense blocks of tenements there are now a thing of the past.

It was a gigantic undertaking, and it has been well carried out. The improvement is really astonishing, and such as almost no town in the empire—in fact, in the world—can boast of. And the scheme has been carried out without burdening the citizens to any extent worth mentioning. No doubt the rapid rise in the value of ground after the Improvement Trust had acquired most of the property they needed, and the greatly enhanced prices they have been getting for the ground sold on the lines of the improved streets, has been much in their favour, and has enabled the scheme to be carried out on an assessment of about £376,000, instead of about £520,000, which they had powers under the act to levy; making a saving to the inhabitants of about £144,000 on this item alone.

When the new streets are fully built, the old city will have a really grand appearance. The increase and spreading-out of

Glasgow is something wonderful. In 1847, I may say the West End terminated about Blythswood square, at Sauchiehal street; while west of that was a country road, and was only widened and paved in 1847. On the City road there was the Rosehall Tea gardens, and few buildings beyond that. On the South side, the buildings terminated with the cavalry barracks in Eglinton street. Blythswoodholm was then cornfields, and all west under culture. It is perfectly astounding to compare Glasgow of to-day with Glasgow 30 or 40 years ago. It now embraces an area stretching to Parkhead and Dalmarnock bridge on the east; to Whiteinch and Maryhill on the west; to Possil and Springburn on the north; and to Langside on the south.

In 1865 what may be designated "Ancient Glasgow," covered an area of about 88 acres in the centre of the city, where a population of 51,304 was packed together at the average rate of 583 persons to the acre, in upwards of 10,000 houses, the walls of which were permeated with disease. The population of the whole city in 1865 was 423,723, so that fully twelve per cent. occupied houses in every sense of the word unfit for human habitation, rapidly spreading moral and physical deterioration. The death-rate over the whole city was, as might be expected, 32·8 to the 1000, which increased in 1869 to 34 to the 1000, and the average death-rate of the 88 acres specially alluded to was 38·64 to the 1000. These figures still, however, fail to convey an adequate idea of the rapidly increasing over-density. The Improvement Scheme comprises 40 areas, in the worst of which, and in portions of the others, the population was housed at the rate of 1000 to the acre, or 640,000 to the square mile. In these plague spots and fever dens the death-rate was as high as 52·21 to the 1000 in 1865. In 1870, before demolition commenced, it rose to 70 in the 1000.

In these circumstances, after an abortive attempt by several public-spirited citizens to deal with the worst portion of the evils at their own risk and expense, which failed through want of compulsory powers of purchase, the Corporation, with the consent of the inhabitants, applied for a special Act of Parliament to purchase the properties, paying fair compensation to the heritable proprietors, on the footing of a compulsory sale, the value thereof, failing arrangement by private negotiation, to be fixed by arbiters or a jury.

Plans were prepared, showing the properties to be taken, and Parliamentary notices, in the usual form, were served on all the heritable proprietors whose property was needed, none of whom opposed the bill.

The value of the property scheduled is upwards of £1,500,000. The compulsory powers of purchase are confined to the properties scheduled, and there is no power to remedy evils of a similar character in any other portion of the city, except the general provisions of "The Public Health (Scotland) Act."

The Act was passed in 1866, and the purchasing of the property needed commenced with vigour; but it was 1870 before any improvements of an extensive character could be begun.

The operations when completed involve the purchase and demolition of upwards of 10,000 houses, which no structural alterations however extensive could make healthy residences; the gradual removal and spreading of the population resident there; the laying off the ground in open spaces, and formation of forty* new streets to be cut through the centre of the districts; removing sanitary evils and affording commercial facilities; and the resale of the surplus lands for the erection of modern buildings, subject to the conditions, provisions, and restrictions of "The Glasgow Police Act, 1866," and the authority of the Dean of Guild Court.

For the purposes of the Act, the Trustees are authorised to borrow £1,250,000 on the security of the assessment and property acquired by them.

The sum originally estimated to be assessed as the cost of the improvement, involved an authorised tax of 6d per £ on rental for five years, and 3d per £ for ten years; but the operations of the Trustees have been carried out more successfully than was anticipated, and the rate of taxation has been reduced as follows,—6d per £ for one year, 4d per £ for four years, 3d per £ for two years, and 2d per £ for eight years. This difference of the assessment

* Instead of 40, there has been actually 71 new streets formed or old streets altered and widened to such an extent as to be in reality new streets—some of them 70 feet wide; besides four large open squares or places. Trongate is to be 120 feet wide. All these streets, except a very few, have already been formed. In the 71 streets Bridgeton, Calton, and Gorbals are, of course, included.—ED.

produces about £177,000 less than the Trustees would have received under the original scale, but the sum at their disposal will be sufficient for the purposes of the Act.

The assessment for City Improvement is in addition to a tax of 2d per £ for general Sanitary purposes, so that the ratepayers expend about £40,000 per annum in their attempts to ameliorate the condition of the people, and lessen the high rate of mortality.

The changes to be effected will extend over a period of probably not less than 20 to 25 years. Although the time is limited during which the Trustees must either acquire the property or serve notice of their intention to do so, there is no limitation as to the period of reconstruction, which can only be proceeded with gradually.

In 1872 the Town Council of Glasgow promoted a second Bill, which was sanctioned by the Legislature, for further improvements in other districts of the city, involving the purchase of property to the value of £250,000 for demolition and reconstruction.

I find that during the ten years from the beginning of 1866, when the Act was passed, down to the present time, plans have been passed by the Dean of Guild Court authorising the erection—the greater proportion of which has already been built, and a portion of which is in course of erection—of 9318 houses of one apartment, making provision, in the ordinary ratio, for a population of 46,590; of 20,011 houses of one room and kitchen, making provision for 100,055 persons; and of 7982 houses of two rooms and kitchen, making provision for a population of 39,910; of 2180 houses of three rooms and kitchen, making provision for 10,900 persons; of only 614 houses of four rooms and kitchen, with provision for 3070 persons; and of only 355 houses of five rooms and kitchen and upwards in ten years, making provision for 1775 persons.

In these ten years, therefore, 40,460 houses have been provided, giving accommodation for a population of 202,300 within the municipal boundaries of Glasgow. It is impossible for us, in view of the districts around the city having been formed into separate burghs, and of portions of the city outside the municipal boundary being still included in the county of Lanark, to ascertain the population provided for in what is, after all, the natural area of Glasgow. But, assuming the accommodation provided within a radius of half a mile to be—and it is a very moderate estimate—for 100,000

persons, we have accommodation provided in the city and immediately contiguous thereto for 302,300 persons to meet the natural increase of our population, and for 28,965 persons displaced under the City Improvement Act.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the extent of Streets as proposed by Parliamentary Plans, and extent of same as carried out, or as proposed by various Feuing Plans.

Districts.	Parliamentary Areas.	Extent of Streets as per Parliamentary Plans.	Extent of Streets as Carried out, or as per Feuing Plans.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Sq. Yds.	Sq. Yds.	Sq. Yds.	Sq. Yds.
1. Bridgeton,	<i>a, d b,</i>	4,200	4,751	551	.....
2. Sister street,	<i>c, d d,</i>	1,945	1,867	.....	78
3. Calton,	<i>e, f, g, h, d a,</i>	12,394	19,276	6,882	.....
4. Gallowgate & Grame street, ..	<i>i, d m,</i>	10,024	13,896	3,872	.....
5. Gallowgate & London street, ..	<i>k, d l,</i>	1,100	1,746	646	.....
6. Saltmarket,	<i>v, w, d t,</i>	6,256	8,458	2,202	.....
7. Trongate and Saltmarket,	<i>r,</i>	1,982	4,380	2,390	.....
8. James Morrison street,	<i>u,</i>	856	856	.....	.....
9. High and Bell streets,	<i>o, d n,</i>	1,828	3,114	1,286	.....
10. Tontine block,	<i>p, d g,</i>	.....	.....	497	.....
11. High and College streets,	<i>a,</i>	.....	497	497	.....
12. Dempster street,	<i>o,</i>	350	391	41	.....
13. Ingram street,	<i>y, d a,</i>	4,230	4,033	.....	197
14. Bridgegate,	<i>n,</i>	.....	.....	.....	.....
15. Townhead & John Knox st., ..	<i>e, f, g, h, k, d l,</i>	12,060	31,793	19,733	.....
16. Gorbals,	<i>m,</i>	16,851	21,920	5,069	.....
17. Cumberland street,	<i>p,</i>	1,111	1,111	.....	.....
Totals,		75,187	118,089	43,177	275
Deduct total Decrease,				275	
Which leaves				42,902 Sq. Yds.=	
				8½ Acres of a nett Increase.	

After laying off the 40 new streets the surplus lands are to be sold in building stances which command high prices for commercial purposes from the improved access, and consequently the improvements will be carried out with comparatively little ultimate loss to

the ratepayers, viz., about one quarter of the total original cost, or less than the value of the ground thrown into streets, including the expense of formation and causewaying same.

BALANCE SHEET OF IMPROVEMENT TRUST, 31ST MAY, 1877.

ASSETS.

Properties paid for,	£917,069	4	5
Feuduties and Ground Annuals,	649,702	8	8
Oatlands—Cost of Lands and Laying-out for Feuing,	£35,344	8	0
Received prices of Steadings sold, and Capitalised value of Feuduties,	54,076	12	5
Carried to Profit and Loss Acct.,	£18,732	4	5
Overnewton—Cost of Lands and Laying-out for Feuing,	£39,600	7	4
Received prices of Ground sold, and Capitalised value of Feuduties,	48,369	16	9
Carried to Profit and Loss Acct.,	£8,769	9	5
Drygate Lodging-house for Males,	9,948	2	3
Russell street Lodging-house for Females,	3,018	0	1
Greendyke street Lodging-house—Cost	10,719	19	5
Calton Lodging-house—Cost	2,453	15	3
Cowcaddens Lodging-house—Cost	6,256	8	3
Gorbals Lodging-house—Cost	1,705	0	0
Drygate Dwelling-houses—Cost	3,426	1	4
New Streets, Sewers, Culverts, &c.,	51,989	3	2
Union Railway Company,	1,932	1	11
Clydesdale Bank,	735	13	11
Bank of Scotland,	4,000	0	0
Outstanding Rents and Feuduties (received after 31st May),	5,225	6	6
Open Accounts,	88	15	0
Cash Account—Due by Treasurer,	27	13	8
	£1,668,297	13	10

DEBTS.

Mortgage Account—Sums Borrowed at, and since last Balance, ...	£1,285,374	19	6	
Less Repaid, ...	79,748	0	0	
				£1,205,626 19 6
Temporary Loans, ...				18,355 0 0
Properties Sold Account as at last Balance, ...	£218,235	5	6	
Received since last Balance, ...	15,697	3	9	
				233,932 9 3
Feuduties Sold Account, ...				49,152 0 5
Open Accounts—				
Prices of Properties waiting completion of Titles, ...	£2,779	0	2	
Sundries, ...	1,281	0	4	
				4,060 0 6
Profit and Loss Account—				
Profit on Oatlands at date, ...	£18,732	4	5	
“ Overnewton “ ...	8,769	9	5	
				27,501 13 10
Balance, being sum at Credit of Revenue Account, ...	129,669	10	4	
				£1,668,297 13 10

ABSTRACT OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE TRUST,
From its commencement to 31st May, 1877.

REVENUE.

Nett Assessment,* ...	£283,462	13	4
Nett Rents from Properties, ...	248,018	9	5
Drygate Lodging-house for Males, ...	6,711	14	10
Russell street Female Lodging-house, ...	2,072	5	0
Greendyke street Lodging-house for Males, ...	659	3	10
Low Green street Lodging-house, ...	906	1	5
Drygate Tenements, ...	895	8	9
Feuduties and Ground Annuals, ...	34,965	13	7
Extraordinary Receipts, ...	17,800	4	2
			£595,491 14 4

* The power to assess has yet four years to run, which, at 2d per £, will give an additional sum of fully £92,500; making about £376,000 raised by assessment in all under the Bill.—Ed.

EXPENDITURE.

Parliamentary Expenses, ...	...	...	£19,629	17	11
Interest, ...	...	...	323,690	9	5
Mortgage Stamps, ...	...	...	2,504	4	5
Advertising, Printing, and Stationery, ...	...	...	4,835	11	1
Salaries, ...	...	...	22,242	6	9
Property Tax, ...	...	...	2,119	13	7
Law Expenses, ...	...	...	13,355	14	7
Miscellaneous, ...	...	...	30,413	14	4
Drygate Lodging-house, ...	...	...	4,028	9	10
Russell street Lodging-house, ...	...	...	1,679	6	9
Greendyke street Lodging-house, ...	...	...	481	15	0
Low Green street Lodging-house, ...	...	...	676	15	7
Drygate Tenements, ...	...	...	164	9	8
Balance, being the Sum by which the Revenue has exceeded Expenditure, ...	...	...	169,669	5	5
			<hr/>		
			£595,491 14 4		
			<hr/>		

* The Balance in this Abstract differs from that in the Balance Sheet by £40,000, being the maximum sum authorised by the Act to be expended on the 'Alexandra Park,' and written off in 1872.

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 and Bailies 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 and common weal of this Burgh. I shall not brew nor cause brew any malt, but such as is grinded at the Town's mills, and shall grind no other corns except wheat, pease, rye, and beans, but at the same all-enarly. 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 £100 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 dispose 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 neighbourhoods I shall give my leal and true judgment, without price, prayer, or reward. So help me God!



