

THE  
INCORPORATION OF TAILORS  
IN GLASGOW

## RIGHTS, BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS





THE  
INCORPORATION OF TAILORS  
IN GLASGOW

RIGHTS,  
BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS

AS CONFIRMED BY THE  
COURT OF SESSION ON  
9th DECEMBER, 1938



AIRD & COGHILL, LTD., PRINTERS, GLASGOW  
MCMXXXIX

## CONTENTS.

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### *The Rights, Bye-laws and Regulations of the Incorporation—*

	PAGE
RIGHTS,           -   -   -   -   -   -   -   -   -   -	11
MEMBERSHIP,       -   -   -   -   -   -   -   -   -	11
CLASSES OF ENTRANTS,   -   -   -   -   -	13, 14

Apprentices.

Sons and Sons-in-law.

Foremen, Journeymen, Strangers carrying on the Trade.

Total Strangers.

FREEDOM FINES,           -   -   -   -   -   -   -	14
MASTER COURT,       -   -   -   -   -   -   -	16
DEACON,           -   -   -   -   -   -   -	17
LATE DEACON,       -   -   -   -   -   -   -	17
COLLECTOR,           -   -   -   -   -   -   -	17
LATE COLLECTOR,       -   -   -   -   -   -   -	19
TRADES' MASTERS,       -   -   -   -   -   -   -	19
DEACON'S MASTERS,   -   -   -   -   -   -   -	20
REPRESENTATIVES TO THE TRADES HOUSE,   -   -	20
DELEGATE ON GORBALS LANDS,   -   -   -	21
DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION,   -   -   -   -	21
TRADES HALL BUILDINGS,   -   -   -   -	21
THE CLERK AND OFFICER,   -   -   -   -	21
AUDITORS,           -   -   -   -   -	22
FUNDS,           -   -   -   -   -	23
PENSIONS, PRECEPTS, GRANTS AND FUNERAL MONEY,   -	24
QUALIFIED ROLL,       -   -   -   -	26
WARRANT AND PRECEPT ROLLS,   -   -   -	27
MEETINGS OF THE INCORPORATION,   -   -   -	27

	PAGE
MEETINGS OF THE MASTER COURT, - - - -	28
VOTING, - - - - -	29
FINES FOR REFUSAL OF OFFICE AND FAILURE TO ATTEND	
MEETINGS, - - - - -	30
EDUCATION, - - - - -	31
APPRENTICES AND INDENTURES, - - - -	31
LAW SUITS, - - - - -	32
ALTERATIONS OF BYE-LAWS, - - - -	32

*Appendices—*

MORTIFICATIONS, - - - - -	35
BURSARIES, ETC., - - - - -	36
TRADES HOUSE MORTIFICATIONS, - - - -	38
OLD MEN ON TRADES HOUSE FUNDS, - - -	39
TRADES HOUSE PENSIONS, - - - - -	40
THE DRAPERS' FUND (Adoption Fund), - - -	41
MALCOLM WILSON FUND, - - - - -	42
CORPORATION OF GLASGOW MORTIFICATIONS, - -	42
SPECIAL DONATIONS, - - - - -	44

STATEMENT OF THE PROPERTIES OF THE INCORPORATION—

1. GORBALS LANDS, - - - - -	49
2. TRADES HALL BUILDINGS, - - - - -	50
3. WEST PARSON'S CROFT, OR BISHOP STREET AND GREENHILL PLACE, - - - - -	51
4. NORTH PARSON'S CROFT, OR VILLAFIELD, - -	51
5. ST. ROLLOX CROFT, - - - - -	52
6. SKELLYSMYRE, - - - - -	53
7. DEANSIDE YARD, OR BALMANNO STREET, - -	53
8. TAYLOR STREET, OR BACK-YARD, - - - -	54
9. CLAYKNOWES, EAST END OF GALLOWGATE, - -	54
10. OTHER INVESTMENTS, - - - - -	55
11. MIDDLEMUIR, LENZIE, - - - - -	55



	PAGE
<i>Charters—</i>	
PHOTO AND TRANSCRIPT OF CHARTER DATED 10TH OCTOBER, 1527, - - - - -	59
PHOTO AND TRANSCRIPT OF CHARTER DATED 3RD FEBRUARY, 1546, - - - - -	67
PHOTO AND TRANSCRIPT OF CHARTER DATED 16TH APRIL, 1556, - - - - -	75
PHOTO AND TRANSCRIPT OF CHARTER DATED 11TH MAY, 1569, - - - - -	83
PHOTO AND TRANSCRIPT OF FIRST MINUTE OF THE INCORPORATION, - - - - -	93
 <i>The Great European War—</i>	
ROLL OF HONOUR, - - - - -	99

THE exact date on which the TAILORS IN GLASGOW were incorporated is not known. On 10th October, 1527, on a Supplication by the Craft for liberties of their rights, a Charter of Incorporation was obtained from the Burgh and City of Glasgow with the concurrence of the Archbishop. Following thereon a further Charter and Seal of Cause was obtained from the Provost, Bailies and Council of the City of Glasgow with the concurrence of the Archbishop on 3rd February, 1546. In the year 1555 a Statute of the Scottish Parliament was passed in the reign of Queen Mary by which the office of Deacon in all the Crafts was abolished owing to the troubled times, and the Crafts being frequently in disagreement with the Burghs. In the following year, however, the office of Deacon was restored to thirteen of the Crafts—the Incorporation of Maltmen continuing to use the title of Visitor in place of Deacon—and a Royal Charter was granted by Queen Mary at Stirling on 16th April, 1556. Thirteen years later, in 1569, the Incorporation secured a further Supplementary Charter from the Town Council of the City. On this last mentioned Charter the Incorporation continued to exist and conduct its affairs until an Act of Parliament, passed in the reign of Queen Victoria, in May, 1846, abolished all exclusive privileges and rights of trading of Incorporations. That Act, however, provided that all Incorporations were free to retain their corporate character and titles by which they were known in earlier days and were empowered to make their own bye-laws and regulations and alter the same from time to time, such bye-laws and regulations being always subject to ratification by the Court of Session.



This Incorporation's bye-laws have been under review of the Court on four occasions, namely, in 1878, 1900, 1920 and 1938.

In 1920 a Petition was presented to the Court of Session for *inter alia* an alteration in the bye-laws affecting the Constitution of the Master Court. For many years prior to that date the Master Court had consisted, under the bye-laws, so far as elective Trade's Masters were concerned, of nine members, six of whom required to belong to the Operative Class and three to the non-Operative Class, and it was desired to make the Court open to both classes alike. The then Lord President (Clyde) was opposed at that time to the alteration being given effect to. Since 1920 a marked change gradually occurred in the membership of the Craft owing to the diminution in number of the Operative members and the increase among the non-Operative members. This change having led to practical difficulties in filling vacancies among the Operatives, it was suggested in 1936 by Deacon Coll M. Burnside at a meeting of the Craft that the time was now ripe for a change being made to the effect of doing away with the proportionate number of Masters of each class in the Court, and in due course he moved that a Committee be appointed to revise the whole bye-laws and bring them up to date. After the Committee's deliberations the whole alterations were submitted to the Craft at two separate meetings, and duly passed. The Craft, having approved of the suggested alterations, a Petition was presented to the Court, and the bye-laws which follow are those sanctioned and approved of by the Court of Session on 9th December, 1938.

**BYE-LAWS**  
**OF**  
**The Incorporation of Tailors in Glasgow**

Incorporated under various Charters granted (First) by the Burgh and City of Glasgow on 10th October, 1527 ; (Second) by the Provost, Bailies and Council of the City of Glasgow on 3rd February, 1546 ; (Third) by Queen Mary at Stirling on 16th April, 1556 ; and (Fourth) by the Town Council of the City of Glasgow on 11th May, 1569, as amended and sanctioned and authorised by the Lords of Council and Session on 9th December, 1938.



THE RIGHTS, BYE-LAWS, AND REGULATIONS  
OF THE INCORPORATION.

RIGHTS.

1. In accordance with the Charters before referred to, this Incorporation shall be known as the "Incorporation of Tailors in Glasgow."
2. The members of the Incorporation have power to make bye-laws for the regulation of its affairs, subject to confirmation by the Court of Session.

MEMBERSHIP.

3. Every person entering as a member of the Incorporation must either be a Burgess and Guild Brother of Glasgow of the Craft Rank or a Burgess and Guild Brother of Merchant or other Rank who has paid to the Collector of the Trades House his entry money as Guild Brother of the Craft Rank.
4. All applications for admission shall be made upon a printed form to be furnished by the Clerk, and shall be accompanied by all documents therein called for. Each applicant for admission must, on receiving notice to do so, appear personally at a Meeting of the Master Court, wherever the same shall be held, for the purpose of transacting the business of the Incorporation, and furnish personally such further information as the Master Court may think necessary.
5. Meetings called for the special purpose of qualifying entrants may be held either in the Trades Hall Buildings or such other place as the Deacon may fix, but in no case shall the entry be valid if made in the dwelling-house of the entrant.

6. No applicant at the far hand shall be admitted as a member under the age of 25 ; nor shall applicants at either far or near hand be admitted over the age of 55 years unless with the consent and approval of two-thirds of the members of the Master Court present and voting at the meeting at which such application is considered, and subject to such further conditions as the Master Court may impose. Each applicant shall produce evidence satisfactory to the Master Court as to his state of health if so required.

7. An applicant desirous of entering as an *operative* member must have been regularly bred to the trade of tailor or upholsterer, and must be either carrying it on, or engaged in it, for a period of three years in Glasgow continuously and immediately prior to the date of his application for admission, and shall further make by himself one or other of the following essays to the satisfaction of the Deacons and his Masters, namely :—

If he profess tailor work, he shall shape, or sew and finish, with his own hands, a coat for a man, or he shall shape or make a pair of stays or a gown and petticoat for a woman, after the fashion of the time.

If he profess upholstery work, he shall stuff and finish an easy chair in hair-cloth or morocco, or square-stuff a footstool.

8. A member who does not enter as an operative shall be known as a non-operative member.

9. Each member shall, before enrolment on the Qualified Roll, subscribe to the following Declaration, viz. :—

“ I do hereby declare and become bound that I shall  
“ be a true and faithful member of the Incorporation of Tailors in Glasgow, into which  
“ I am this day admitted a Freeman ; and



“that I shall obey, implement, and fulfil the  
“hail Acts, Rules and Regulations made, or  
“to be made, for the good and benefit of  
“the said Incorporation, or for the sustenance  
“and maintenance of the poor thereof.”

10. Applications for membership may be submitted and disposed of at any meeting of the Master Court after receipt of the application, provided the information therein disclosed is considered sufficient and satisfactory.
11. The Master Court at their sole discretion may grant or refuse admission to any applicant. The Deacon and his Masters shall be the sole judges of the sufficiency of the essays made by persons applying for admission as operative members.
12. In the event of any information furnished by the applicant being thereafter found to be false, inaccurate, or misleading in material points, the Master Court may declare the admission of such applicant null and void, and the entry-money forfeited.

#### CLASSES OF ENTRANTS.

##### *(A) Apprentices.*

13. Apprentices who have completed their apprenticeship to a member, under booked indenture, may be admitted members, provided (first) that their application for admission is submitted within seven years after the expiry of the indenture, together with a discharge signed by the employer, and (second) that during the interval between the expiry of the indenture and date of application for admission they have been engaged in the trade of tailor or upholsterer in Glasgow for a period of three years.

##### *(B) Sons and Sons-in-Law.*

14. Sons and Sons-in-law of members may, subject to the discretion of the Master Court, be admitted Freemen of the

Incorporation if carrying on business or resident within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

NOTE.—The privilege of applying for admission at the *near hand* as a son-in-law of a member or deceased member shall cease on the death of the daughter through whom admission is asked, and such privilege is confined to the first husband of such daughter.

The privilege of applying for admission at the *near hand* through a member who has joined as a son-in-law is confined to sons and to husbands of daughters of the marriage between such a member and his wife through whom he entered. Should any member who has joined as a son-in-law become a widower and afterwards re-marry, the said member must, in order to communicate the privileges of his membership to his second wife and her family, if any, pay an additional freedom fine of Twenty Pounds without interest.

(C) *Foremen, Journeymen, Strangers carrying on the Trade.*

15. Foremen, journeymen, and strangers who have been regularly bred to the trade of tailor or upholsterer may be admitted members of the Incorporation, provided they have been engaged in or carrying on either of the aforesaid trades in Glasgow for three consecutive years immediately prior to the date of their application.

(D) *Total Strangers.*

16. Total Strangers who are Burgesses of the City of Glasgow may be admitted members on being proposed by two members on the Qualified Roll, who shall declare and affirm that the parties proposed are above the present probability of their needing relief from the funds of the Incorporation.

FREEDOM FINES.

17. The freedom fines payable by the various classes of entrants before enumerated, and having the qualifications before stated, shall be as follows :—

1. Apprentices,	-	-	-	-	£15
2. Sons and Sons-in-law,	-	-	-	-	£15

NOTE.—Sons and Sons-in-law shall, in addition, pay, at date of admission, compound interest on the amount of their freedom fine at the rate of 5 per cent. from and after the age of 25 until the actual date of entry.

All applicants under these classes entering as operative members shall be entitled to an abatement of £7 10s. from the gross amount of their freedom fine, as the same may be ascertained.

3. Foremen, Journeymen, Strangers  
carrying on the Trade, and Clerk, £50

NOTE.—Foremen, Journeymen, Strangers carrying on the trade, and Clerk shall in addition pay, at date of admission, simple interest at 5 per cent. from and after the age of 30 until the actual date of entry.

All applicants entering under this class, and having the qualifications before stated, and entering as operative members, shall be entitled to an abatement of £20 from the gross amount of their freedom fine, as the same may be ascertained.

In no event shall the freedom fine, with interest added, exceed the maximum sum of £120 under this class.

4. Total Strangers, - - - - £100

NOTE.—Total Strangers shall, in addition, pay, at date of admission, simple interest at 5 per cent. from and after the age of 30 until the actual date of entry.

In no event shall the freedom fine, with interest added, exceed the maximum sum of £150 under this class.

18. The age of all applicants for admission shall be reckoned as at the birthday next ensuing the date of the application.
19. In addition to the freedom fines every applicant shall pay the sum of £1 1s. in lieu of quarter accounts and Clerk and Officer's fees.
20. Every entrant, at date of admission, whose Burgess ticket is dated subsequent to 1st January, 1911, shall pay a matriculation fee of £2 2s. to the Trades House.
21. Freedom fines and all other dues are payable by entrants prior to or at date of admission. Any contravention of this rule shall render the Deacon and Collector liable to make good any loss which the Incorporation may sustain.



## MASTER COURT.

22. The affairs of the Incorporation shall be managed and administered by a governing body known as the Master Court, which shall be constituted as follows :—

The Deacon,  
The late Deacon,  
The Collector,  
The late Collector,  
Nine Trade's Masters, and  
Two Deacon's Masters,

of which seven shall form a quorum.

23. No member who has failed to repay, at the Lammas meeting immediately preceding the date of election, any pension, precept, or grant received by himself, his wife, or children from the funds, shall be eligible for nomination to office.

[It shall not be lawful to any person who now is, or who shall hereafter be, admitted a member of this Incorporation to hold office as Deacon or Collector of the Incorporation, or to be elected its Representative in the Trades House, or its Delegate on the Gorbals Lands, or a Member of the Committee for the Management of the Trades Hall Buildings, or to be recommended as, or admitted, or enrolled a Pensioner on the funds of the House, or to share, in any way, its privileges unless he is a Burgess of Glasgow of the Craft rank of this Incorporation, or has paid, or shall pay, to the Trades House Two Guineas, or such other sum as shall be exigible at the time, of entry-money as a Guild Brother of the Craft rank. It shall be lawful to the Incorporation to elect any member duly enrolled on its last Qualified Roll to be a Master of the Incorporation.] *Trades House Bye-law, 21st April, 1857.*

24. No member shall be entitled to hold office in the Master Court unless he has been a year and a day a member on the Qualified Roll.

25. All nominations for the office of Deacon, Collector, Trade's Masters, Delegate on Gorbals Lands, and Member of Committee on Trades Hall Buildings, Clerk, Auditor, and Officer must be made at the Lammas Court Meeting of the Trade.

#### DEACON.

26. No member of the Master Court shall be entitled to hold the office of Deacon who has not previously held the office of Collector.
27. The Deacon shall hold office for one year only, and shall not be eligible for re-election for three years thereafter. He may, however, be named or elected as a member of the Court during that interval.
28. In the event of the office of Deacon becoming vacant through death, resignation, or disqualification, a special general meeting of the Incorporation shall be called, at which the vacant office shall be filled up *ad interim* by a member who has formerly held the office of Deacon or Collector, and who shall continue in office until the next annual general meeting at which such vacant office falls to be filled up; and in the event of competition, an election to supply such *interim* vacancy shall be by ballot.

#### LATE DEACON.

29. The Deacon on demitting office at the annual meeting of the Incorporation, shall hold office *ex officio* as a member of the Master Court for one year, and shall be known as the "Late Deacon."

#### COLLECTOR.

30. No member of the Incorporation shall be eligible to hold the office of Collector who has not during the year immediately previous been a member of the Master Court, or who holds at the time the office of Deacon-Convener or Collector to the Trades House.

31. The Collector shall hold office for one year, but shall not be eligible for re-election as such for a period of six years thereafter. He may, however, be named or re-elected as a member of the Court during that interval. He shall on entering on his office find security for his intromissions to the extent of £300 of an approved Guarantee Society—the expenses and premium attending which shall be paid from the funds of the Incorporation.
32. The Collector shall pay all sums allotted by the Court as pensions, precepts, grants, or other allowances. He shall lodge in bank, immediately on receipt, all moneys as and when received by him if exceeding the sum of £20, under the penalty of 10 per cent. per diem on all sums so retained. He shall keep a cash book, into which shall be entered all sums received and paid by him, and his cash book shall be regularly audited by the Master Court Auditors, who shall docquet his account and report to the Court at each quarterly meeting the result of their examination. On the expiry of his year of office, the Collector shall submit a full account of his intromissions, embracing a statement of the revenue and expenditure for the preceding year, which shall be held to terminate on the fifteenth day of August in each year, and of the Capital Funds of the Incorporation, which account shall be duly audited by the Incorporation's Auditor and examined by the Master Court at a special meeting called for the purpose, to be held not later than the first week in September. The Collector's account and statement shall, after approval, be submitted to the Incorporation at the annual meeting, and a printed abstract, as audited, shall be sent to each member of the Incorporation at least seven days previous to that meeting.
33. In the event of the office of Collector becoming vacant, through death, resignation, or disqualification, a special meeting of the Master Court shall be convened, at which the vacant office shall be filled *ad interim* by a member of the Master Court until the next annual general meeting at which

such vacant office falls to be filled, and such interim Collector shall not be disqualified from being nominated Collector for the then ensuing year.

#### LATE COLLECTOR.

34. The Collector shall on demitting office at the annual meeting hold office *ex officio* as a member of the Master Court for one year, and shall be known as the "Late Collector."

#### TRADE'S MASTERS.

35. The nine Trade's Masters shall be elected from members on the Qualified Roll.
36. Of the nine Trade's Masters three shall retire at the end of each year, but if eligible may be nominated and re-elected.

NOTE.—At the first Lammas Meeting of the Craft following on the sanction of these Bye-laws by the Court of Session, nominations shall be received for Nine Trade's Masters, irrespective of the Class of Members to which they may belong, namely :—Operative or Non-Operative. At the Deacon's Choosing Meeting immediately following all the Trade's Masters then in office shall retire and Nine Trade's Masters shall be elected in their place out of those nominated at the Lammas Meeting. Of those elected at the before-mentioned Deacon's Choosing Meeting, the three who secure the highest number of votes shall remain in office for three years. The three members securing the next highest number of votes shall remain in office for two years and the remaining three shall remain in office for one year only. In the event of more than three members securing at the election an equal number of votes, those who have been longest in office as Trade's Masters shall be preferred, to the effect of holding office for the longest possible period, and the remainder shall take precedence in the same way over those securing the next highest number of votes. Again, in the event of only nine members being nominated at the said Lammas Meeting, thus rendering an election unnecessary, the first Master Court under these Bye-laws shall consist of the nine nominated arranged in such a way that the longer the nominated member had been continuously in the Master Court prior to such election, the longer he should retain office in the new Master Court.

37. In the event of a Collector being chosen from among the Masters remaining in office in any year, the office thus rendered

vacant shall be filled by the eligible candidate securing the next highest number of votes at the election of Trade's Masters.

38. In the event of any vacancy occurring through death, resignation, or disqualification of any of the Trade's Masters during their year of office, the Master Court shall be entitled to fill up the vacancy by the election of a member on the Qualified Roll, but such member so elected shall only hold the office of Master until the ensuing annual meeting, and shall not be entitled to hold the office of Delegate on Gorbals Lands or Representative to the Trades House.

#### DEACON'S MASTERS.

39. The Deacon's Masters must be chosen from the operative members of the Incorporation on the Qualified Roll who are, at the date of their nomination as Deacon's Masters, carrying on or engaged in the trade of a tailor or upholsterer. In the event of the death, resignation, or disqualification of a Deacon's Master, the Deacon, for the time being, shall be entitled to fill the office so rendered vacant by the nomination of any operative member on the Qualified Roll.

#### REPRESENTATIVES TO THE TRADES HOUSE.

40. The Incorporation shall be represented in the Trades House by six Representatives, of whom the Deacon and late Deacon are two *ex officio*s. The four remaining Representatives shall be elected by direct vote of the Incorporation from the members on the Qualified Roll—all or any of them may be re-elected.

NOTE.—The Glasgow Trades House Order, 1920, Section 3, provides—  
Provided always that the representatives from time to time elected by the Trades House to be Deacon-Convener of the Trades of Glasgow and Collector of the Trades House, as well as the immediately preceding Deacon-Convener of the Trades of Glasgow and Collector of the Trades House, shall also be *ex officio*s representatives of the respective Incorporations from which they may have been chosen, and shall be accounted part of the ordinary representatives of such Incorporations in the Trades House.



41. In the event of a vacancy occurring through death or resignation the office of Representative to the Trades House thereby rendered vacant shall be filled up by the election by the Master Court, at a meeting called specially for the purpose, of a qualified member of the Incorporation to the office, who shall hold office until the ensuing annual meeting.

#### DELEGATE ON GORBALS LANDS.

42. The Delegate for managing the Gorbals Lands shall be elected at the annual meeting from the members on the Qualified Roll, and shall be eligible for re-election.

#### DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION.

43. The Representative of this Craft appointed by the Trades House to hold office as a Director on the Trades House Education Committee shall hold office *ex officio* as a Director of Education of this Craft.

#### TRADES HALL BUILDINGS.

44. The Director for managing the Trades Hall Buildings, belonging to the Trades House and Incorporations, shall be elected at the annual meeting in September from the members representing this Incorporation in the Trades House.

#### THE CLERK AND OFFICER.

45. At the annual meeting for the election of office-bearers, a Clerk of the Incorporation shall, and an Officer may, be appointed for the ensuing year. The Clerk must be a member of the legal profession, and if not a member of the Incorporation at the time of his election, must undertake to enter within six months thereafter. It shall be the duty of the Clerk to intimate by circular and attend personally or by his representative all meetings of the Incorporation, Master Court, and

Committees, and take and keep in order regular minutes of the business transacted at such meetings. He shall legally advise on all matters pertaining to the interests of the Incorporation, and shall act as custodian of the Securities and Title Deeds of the Incorporation and Register of its Feuars. He shall keep records of all applications for admission into the Incorporation, and applications for relief and records of deaths of members and pensioners. He shall also uplift all revenues due to the Incorporation, and pay over the sums to the Collector on receipt thereof. He shall keep a regular set of books, consisting of cash book, journal, and ledger, into which shall be entered all transactions pertaining to the affairs of the Incorporation, which books shall be audited annually and reported on by the Auditor of the Incorporation. He shall receive such salary as may be from time to time agreed on by the Master Court, which salary shall be regarded as remuneration for all services rendered, except so far as pertaining to conveyancing or the conduct of any judicial matter. The Clerk shall find security for his intromissions to the extent of £1,000 by an approved Guarantee Society, the expenses and premium attending which shall be paid from the funds of the Incorporation.

46. It shall be the duty of the Officer, if and when appointed, to attend all meetings of the Incorporation and Master Court, and deliver or post all letters, circulars, etc., entrusted to his care ; to convey the Incorporation's books, papers, etc., to and from the places of meetings ; to keep the door of the place of meetings ; to accompany the Masters at their periodical visitation of pensioners if required so to do, and, in general, to perform any other duties required of him by the Deacon, Collector, or Clerk.

#### AUDITORS.

47. At the annual meeting for the election of office-bearers, the Incorporation shall appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year, who must be a member of the Institute of Chartered

Accountants in Glasgow. It shall be the duty of the Auditor from time to time, and as often as he shall think fit, to call upon the Collector and Clerk, and have submitted to him for his examination their cash and other books, and to investigate all entries made therein by them. At least fourteen days previous to the annual meeting he shall complete his audit of the Incorporation's books and issue his certificate, a copy of which shall be appended to the printed abstract of the Collector's accounts, and circulated amongst the members of the Incorporation. The remuneration to be paid to the Auditor shall be fixed from time to time by the Master Court.

48. The Trades' Masters on their election to office at the annual meeting shall immediately nominate two of their number to act as Master Court Auditors for the ensuing year, whose duties shall be to examine the Collector's cash book at least one day prior to each quarterly meeting, and to append thereto a certificate showing the amount in bank and in the Collector's hands, and generally as to the accuracy of the entries found therein.

#### FUNDS.

49. The property and funds of the Incorporation shall, after payment of all expenses of management and defending the rights of the Incorporation, be held exclusively for purposes of a strictly benevolent nature pertaining to the advantage of the decayed members, their widows, and unmarried daughters, and the maintenance and education during minority of the orphan children of members.
50. The Incorporation may, however, on the vote of at least two-thirds of the members present at any *pro re nata* meeting, vote such sum or sums from the property and funds of the Incorporation towards the assistance of objects of local or national interest as in its opinion is deemed advisable.

51. The Master Court shall invest the Capital Funds of the Incorporation in investments competent to gratuitous Trustees by the law of Scotland, and vary the same when and as often as they may think proper. No funds of the Incorporation shall be lent to any member of the Master Court. All investments shall be taken in the name of the Deacon, Collector, and Clerk for the time being, and their successors in office for behoof of the Incorporation and the whole members thereof. The Master Court shall not be entitled to borrow money on the security of the funds of the Incorporation, nor shall the Master Court have power to vote any part of the funds of the Incorporation for public purposes without the approbation of the Incorporation.

#### PENSIONS, PRECEPTS, GRANTS, AND FUNERAL MONEY.

52. Pensions may be awarded to the following if in necessitous circumstances :—
1. Members.
  2. Widows of members.
  3. Unmarried daughters of deceased members.
53. Assistance may also, from time to time, be awarded to orphan children of members whose circumstances are, in the opinion of the Court, deserving.
54. Applications for pensions and precepts from the funds of the Incorporation shall be made upon a printed form, which may be obtained from the Clerk. All application forms shall, on being lodged, contain the required information and shall be signed by the applicant, and shall, prior to being considered by the Master Court at the first quarterly meeting thereafter, be remitted to the Pensions Committee, who shall make all necessary enquiries and report the result of their investigations when completed. The Court shall not be bound to assign any reason for either the granting or refusing of a pension or precept, the fixing of the amount, or the duration of the grant or precept awarded.

55. If the widow of a member re-marry or if the daughter of a member marry, she shall from and after such marriage cease to be eligible to apply for a pension or assistance and shall also forfeit any pension which may have been voted to her as such widow or daughter. A widow who has married and becomes a widow again shall not receive assistance except through membership of her second husband. All pensions and precepts or other allowances in the form of financial assistance shall be made at the absolute discretion of the Master Court, who shall be entitled to apply the same for behoof of the applicant or to suspend payment or alter the amount awarded, or to do otherwise as they in their absolute discretion may think proper, the pensioner having no right to question or impugn the actings of the Court.
56. In cases of very urgent need the Deacon and Collector shall have power to grant a precept pending the consideration and disposal of an application by a member, widow, or unmarried daughter, but in no single case exceeding £5.
57. No pension or precept shall be granted to a member or his dependents, other than orphan children, until the expiry of five years from the date of the admission through which the pension is claimed, unless in such exceptional cases as the Court in their absolute discretion may think proper.
58. The Master Court shall from time to time fix and determine the maximum pension payable in any one year to any class of pensioners. Members who have held the office of Deacon, their widows and unmarried daughters whose circumstances justify enrolment on the funds of the Craft, shall be entitled to receive, according to their respective classes, the maximum pension in force at the time.
59. All pensioners or recipients of precepts resident within the City of Glasgow shall be visited once a year by a member of the Master Court, accompanied by a member of the Incorporation, who, as hitherto, shall be known as the Goudie and who shall report the result of their visitation when called

for. All pensioners outwith the City of Glasgow shall transmit to the Clerk, once a year, a statement of their circumstances on a form to be supplied.

60. Each year a written declaration of the circumstances of every pensioner, precept holder, or other dependents on the bounty of the Craft shall be made by such pensioner, precept holder, or dependent on a form to be supplied by the Clerk. The forms shall, after examination by the Pensions Committee, be considered by the Master Court, who shall meet in special session and determine the changes, if any be necessary, on the Warrant Roll, the object being that the Court shall exercise their careful judgment in the allocation of the funds amongst the poor of the Craft.
61. On the death of a member, widow, or unmarried daughter, the Collector may in cases of need make an allowance towards funeral expenses of such an amount as the Master Court shall determine.
62. The Master Court shall have power to recommend such of their pensioners for the benefit of the funds of the Trades House as, in their opinion, are most deserving of assistance.

#### QUALIFIED ROLL.

63. The Qualified Roll shall contain the names of all members of the age of eighteen years and over enrolled with the Incorporation for at least a year and a day, and shall be made up on the day previous to the Lammas meeting in each year. At the Lammas meeting the roll shall be closed, and the Deacon and Clerk shall sign the same in the presence of the meeting in token of its accuracy.
64. The name of any member indebted to the Incorporation shall be removed from the Qualified Roll until such time as he shall repay all sum or sums received by him from the funds, other than grants made for educational purposes.



## WARRANT AND PRECEPT ROLLS.

65. The Warrant and Precept Rolls shall be made up immediately following the annual meeting of the Craft in September, with the names and addresses of all pensioners or holders of precepts. There shall be added periodically during the year to these Rolls the names of all pensioners or parties to whom pensions or precepts may be granted.
66. The Warrant and Precept Rolls shall be kept by the Clerk, and shall form the Collector's warrant to pay monthly, or at such other times as the Court may determine, the amount of pension or precept therein recorded.
67. All deaths, on being reported to the Clerk, shall be duly recorded in the Warrant Roll.

## MEETINGS OF THE INCORPORATION.

68. There shall annually be held two stated meetings of the Incorporation, exclusive of all other meetings which the Master Court may from time to time deem necessary, namely :—
  - (1) The first of the said stated meetings, commonly called the "Lammas Meeting," shall be held on the first Wednesday after the first day of August, yearly, for the purpose of :—
    1. Booking Indentures.
    2. Closing the Qualified Roll.
    3. Receiving nominations of Office-bearers for the ensuing year.
    4. Any other business, of which due notice shall be given.
  - (2) The second of the said stated meetings, commonly known as the "Deacon's Choosing," shall be held

on the first Friday following the 15th day of September, yearly, for the purpose of electing to office the Deacon, Collector, and other Office-bearers of the Incorporation.

69. In addition to the said stated meetings, the Deacon shall, on receiving a written requisition, subscribed by at least six duly qualified members, call an extraordinary meeting of the Craft; such requisition shall, however, specify the purpose or purposes for which the meeting is desired. Should the Deacon refuse or delay to summon such meeting within seven days after receipt of such requisition, the Clerk shall call the same, provided he is satisfied that the requisition has been made to the Deacon and of his failure to comply therewith.
70. All meetings of the Incorporation shall be called by circular, either delivered or posted to the member's address at least forty-eight hours before the hour of the meeting. The circular shall contain a note of the business intended to be transacted. At all meetings of the Incorporation, the Deacon and Collector shall wear their respective badges of office.
71. Notice of all motions shall be tendered at the meeting of the Incorporation immediately previous to the meeting at which the motion is moved. Twenty-five members, including the Deacon, Collector, and Masters, shall form a quorum at all meetings of the Incorporation. Business shall be commenced punctually at the hour stated in the circular.

#### MEETINGS OF THE MASTER COURT.

72. A Special Meeting of the Master Court shall be held within fourteen days after the Deacon's Choosing, for the purpose of election of the following committees, viz. :—
- (1) Committee on Finance.
  - (2) Committee on Entrants.
  - (3) Committee on Pensions.

73. There shall be held annually four Quarterly Meetings of the Master Court for the purposes of :—

- (1) Interviewing when considered necessary, applicants desirous of admission.
- (2) Considering applications for pensions or precepts or other appeals for financial assistance.
- (3) Examining the Collector's cash book, and
- (4) Transacting all other business of the Incorporation.

74. No committee shall exceed five in number. Each committee shall appoint its own Convener. A majority shall form a quorum at all committee meetings.

75. In addition to the above stated meetings of the Master Court, the Deacon shall be entitled to call, by circular, all further meetings which, in his opinion, are necessary for managing the affairs of the Incorporation. In particular he shall be entitled to call a special meeting for the examination of the pensioners' circumstances as brought out in their declarations, and all such further meetings which the Conveners of Committees may think necessary for the proper consideration of all matters dealt with by them.

76. All meetings of the Court and Committees shall be called by circular, either delivered or posted to the member's known address, and business shall commence punctually at the hour mentioned in the circular. The Deacon shall preside at all meetings of the Court, and in his absence the Deacon of the year immediately preceding, whom both failing, any member of the Court, duly moved and seconded, to take the chair *pro tempore*. Seven members shall at all meetings of the Master Court form a quorum.

#### VOTING.

77. No member shall be entitled to vote at any election in matters pertaining to the affairs of the Incorporation whose

name does not appear on the Qualified Roll of Members. The Deacon shall, at all meetings, not only have a deliberative vote along with the other members, but shall also have a casting vote in all cases of equality.

78. At the annual meeting all voting for the election of office-bearers shall be by ballot. Every member on the Qualified Roll shall be entitled to one vote for each office-bearer to be elected.
79. The Clerk at all elections shall act as Returning Officer, with power to appoint such number of deputies as he may find necessary.
80. The Master Court shall have power, from time to time, to make such arrangements in the conduct of the ballot as are in their opinion best suited to meet the interest of members.
81. Voting by proxy shall not be permitted.

#### FINES FOR REFUSAL OF OFFICE AND FAILURE TO ATTEND MEETINGS.

82. A member chosen to the office of Deacon or Collector shall be bound to accept office under the penalty of £6 sterling for the use of the poor.
83. Members elected as Trade's Masters or Deacon's Masters shall not be entitled to resign during the year unless with the consent of the Deacon and under the like penalty of £6 for the use of the poor.
84. Members appointed to visit the poor, who shall refuse or fail, without an excuse, to attend the quarterly meeting of the Master Court to give their report after receiving due notice, shall pay a fine of 10s. 6d. for the use of the poor. Any member of the Court failing to intimate to the Clerk his inability to attend a stated or special meeting of the Incorporation or Master Court shall pay a fine of 2s. 6d., likewise for the use of the poor.

## EDUCATION.

85. The Court shall be entitled to award such sum or sums of money as they may, from time to time, deem necessary for the suitable education of the children and grand-children of all members of the Incorporation and orphan children of members whose circumstances render assistance desirable. In addition, the Court may award sums to meet, in whole or in part, the fees of the attendance of such applicants at the University or Technical College of the City of Glasgow.
86. It shall be the duty of the Director of Education to make the fullest enquiries into all applications for assistance for educational purposes, and to report the result of his investigations to the Court. A member, on receiving assistance for educational purposes, shall not be disqualified from appearing on the Qualified Roll.

## APPRENTICES AND INDENTURES.

87. Apprentices, in order to qualify for the freedom of the Incorporation, must serve an apprenticeship with a freeman of the trade within the City of Glasgow for the period recognised for the time being by the trade as a full period of apprenticeship under a formal deed of indenture, to be prepared by the Clerk and booked in the Records of the Incorporation at the Lammas meeting immediately after the commencement of the apprenticeship, under the pain of nullity, or of such fine as the Master Court may fix, such fine to be paid by the Master.
88. Indentures may be transferred to or continued by any freeman of the Incorporation for completion of the unexpired period therein. The transfer must be booked in the Records of the Incorporation at the Lammas meeting immediately ensuing the date thereof, under a like penalty, as in the case of the original indenture itself.
89. The fees payable for the preparation of the indenture, or transfer thereof, shall be paid by the Master.

## LAW SUITS.

90. The Deacon and Masters shall not enter into any law suit in the name of the Incorporation without the approbation of a majority present and voting at a general meeting of the Incorporation. The Deacon and his Masters may, without the approbation foresaid, take all diligence necessary for the recovery of revenue or capital balances due to the Incorporation, and defend any law suit which may be raised against the Incorporation. The Incorporation may pursue any action in a Court of Law or enter into any Arbitration or be pursued in its own name.

## ALTERATIONS OF BYE-LAWS.

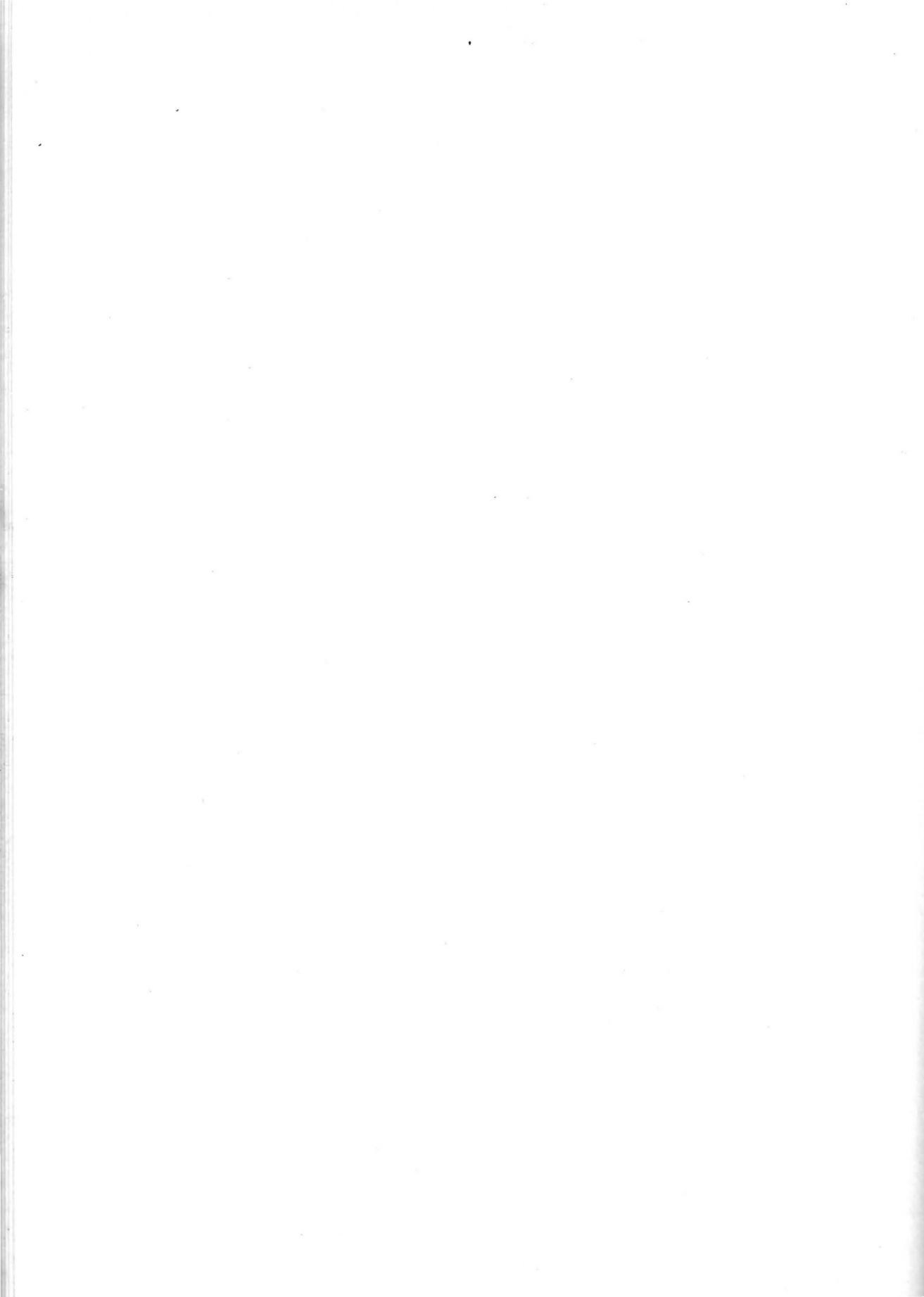
91. No alteration or amendment shall be made on the foregoing Bye-laws and Regulations, nor shall any new law be adopted, unless notice shall be given at a special or general meeting of the Incorporation at least six months prior to the meeting of the Craft at which the subject falls to be considered, and no Bye-laws or Regulations shall be amended or annulled without the consent of two-thirds of the members voting at the meeting convened for the special purpose of considering the same.

EDINBURGH, *9th December*, 1938.—Signed and authenticated as the Bye-laws of the Incorporation of Tailors in Glasgow as amended and sanctioned and authorised all in terms of Interlocutor of the Lords of Council and Session of this date.

J. M'KENZIE,  
*Depute Clerk of Session.*



## APPENDICES.



### GILCHRIST'S MORTIFICATION.

On 31st January, 1700, John Gilchrist, Tailor, a Deacon-Convener of the Trades House, mortified 1000 Merks Scots, and appointed the interest thereof to be given as an Apprenticeship-Fee for the son of a poor Member of the Incorporation, to be put out every two years as an Apprentice to the Tailor Trade; and he directed that the following rule should be observed in preferring Applicants, viz. :—

First,	Persons of the name of Gilchrist.		
Second,	„	„	Bryce.
Third,	„	„	Boyd.

Failing applications by persons of these names, the Deacon and Masters are allowed to prefer any person they consider most deserving.

### STEPHEN'S MORTIFICATION.

On 18th October, 1717, Marjory Stephen, relict of John Watson, a Deacon of the Incorporation, mortified 500 Merks Scots, and appointed the interest thereof to be applied in a similar manner every three years; and she directed that applicants of the name of Stephen should be preferred first; of Watson second; and failing such applicants, she allowed the Deacon and Masters to name the party.

### TAYLER BURSARY.

James Tayler, Writer in Glasgow, by his Deed of Settlement, dated 30th June, 1857, bequeathed the sum of £400 to the Incorporation. Of this sum only £320 has been received, which arose from the residue of the estate being unable to meet all the legacies. The Testator directed the proceeds to be applied in founding a Bursary to assist the son of a Member during his attendance at the College of Glasgow, and who should be preferred in the following order, viz. :—

First,	Those bearing the name of	Tayler or Taylor.
Second,	„ „	Ronald.
Third,	„ „	Dunlop.
Fourth,	„ „	Henderson.
Fifth,	„ „	M'Arthur.

Thereafter, those found on examination best qualified and most needy and deserving.

### THE HOWISON AND GILCHRIST BURSARY.

By Ordinance, number 89, the Universities Commission, 1889, combined these two bursaries into one, called the "Howison and Gilchrist Bursary." Any person being a Freeman Craftsman's son may be presented without restriction as to birth or preference as to name. The bursary is tenable for four years, provisionally on his course of study and graduation at end of third year.

By Ordinance, number 57, of the Universities Commission, candidates are required to present themselves for the Preliminary Examination in Arts, and no bursary can be awarded to a candidate who does not pass at least one subject of that

examination. Names of candidates recommended are submitted for examination to the Senate by the Trades House before 1st September in each year a vacancy occurs, and on the result of the examination being reported the House awards the bursary.

Value of the combined Bursary, £10 per annum.

Patrons, - - - The Trades House.

#### SEARCY BURSARY.

On 1st June, 1883, the Trades House received from the Trustees of the deceased William Searcy, of Ella Ville, Ardnadam, the sum of £500, less Legacy Duty, to constitute the stock of one Scholarship or Bursary, to be called the "Searcy Bursary." The bursary is restricted to the sons of Members of any of the Incorporated Trades of Glasgow. It is tenable for three years, during which time the Bursar is required to attend the Arts Classes of the University of Glasgow. Annual value, £15 15/-.

Patrons, - - - The Trades House.

#### EDUCATION.

The Incorporation itself pays for the education of the children of such members as require aid in the Board School nearest their place of residence, or other Schools that are approved of.

NOTE.—This privilege has given place to Free Education, but may still be available otherwise than in Board Schools.

#### BUCHANAN BEQUEST.

The late James Buchanan, Merchant in Jamaica, by Codicil to his Deed of Settlement, dated 17th May, 1857, directed his Trustees "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.” Upon that event a Scheme  
 for the administration of this Bequest was prepared, approved  
 of by the Solicitor-General (Charles Scott Dickson, Esq., Q.C.)  
 and Alexander Ure, Esq., Q.C., M.P., on 14th February, 1899,  
 and is now in operation and administered by the Trades House  
 under such Bye-laws as it may from time to time consider desirable.

Under this Scheme the Bequest, which is for the benefit of  
 the sons of decayed Burgesses of the Craft rank who were  
 qualified members of any of the fourteen Incorporations of  
 Glasgow, will be administered for education or technical training  
 in any school, college, workshop, or elsewhere, as may be  
 approved by the Trades House. Applicants must produce  
 evidence of satisfactory elementary education, or submit to  
 examination, and must be not less than 16 years of age, or more  
 than 25, and cannot retain the privilege for more than five years.  
*Vide* Scheme and Bye-laws enacted by the Trades House.

#### TRADES HOUSE MORTIFICATION PENSIONS.

##### *Particulars and Qualifications required.*

1. JAMES PETTIGREW'S MORTIFICATION—£10 per annum. Any  
 Burgess at least 50 years of age. Name of Pettigrew  
 preferred.
2. WILLIAM PETTIGREW'S MORTIFICATION—£10 per annum.  
 Any Burgess of trades rank. Name of Pettigrew preferred.



3. JAMES THOMSON'S MORTIFICATION—£5 12s. per annum for each of six Burgesses of trades rank. Name of Thomson or Peddie preferred.
4. JAMES GOVAN'S MORTIFICATION—£4 10s. per annum for each of five decayed Burgesses not under 40 years of age, who reside in Glasgow, whose parents were born there, and who have no maintenance off the Merchants' House, Trades House, or other hospital in the city.
5. JAMES CRUIKSHANK'S BEQUEST—Six pensions of £3 per annum each for tradesmen, shopmen, clerks, or their widows, not less than 60 years of age, who have no claim on the Trades House or the Incorporations.
6. JAMES JOHNSTON'S MORTIFICATION—£8 per annum for each of five stocking-makers.
7. ARTHUR GILMOUR'S MORTIFICATION—£4 10s. per annum for a stocking-maker.
8. MASTER HOSIERS' MORTIFICATION—£5 per annum for each of five stocking-makers.

Applications for Pensions under the above first five Mortifications must be lodged at the Trades House Office not later than 15th November in each year.

The other three are in the gift of the Master Hosiers' Society.

#### OLD MEN ON TRADES HOUSE FUNDS.

The Incorporation have at present the right to have at least four Old Men installed on the Funds of the Trades House. Such receive each, during the pleasure of the House, a pension of £30 sterling yearly, if they have held the office of Deacon; £20 sterling if they had been in the House but have not held that office, or have not been in the House.

## TRADES HOUSE PENSIONS.

By an Act of the Trades House, dated 15th February, 1877, it was resolved to increase the amount of the pensions given by them, and, without disturbing the existing arrangement whereby this Incorporation is entitled to recommend four pensioners (*old men*) to the House, to grant additional pensions without allocating any number to each Incorporation. The increase in amount was as follows :—

Conveners Pensions	were increased to	£50.
Collectors	„ „	£40.
Deacons	„ „	£30.
Craftsmen	„ „	£20.

The additional Pensions were—

14 Craftsmen, each of	- - - -	£20.
50 Widows	{if of Deacons, each	- - £15.
	{if of Craftsmen, each	- - £10.
100 Unmarried daughters, each of	from £5 to £8.	

These were awarded among the fourteen Incorporations according to the merit of the individual applicants.

The Scheme adopted on 15th February, 1877, has been altered at various dates up till 2nd February, 1912, and is now as follows :—

Conveners Pensions,	- - - -	£50
Collectors Pensions,	- - - -	£40
Deacons Pensions,	- - - -	£30
Conveners Widows Pensions,	- -	£25
Collectors Widows Pensions,	- -	£20
Deacons Widows Pensions,	- - -	£15
Craftsmens Pensions,	- - - -	£20
Craftsmens Widows Pensions,	- -	£10
Unmarried Daughters Pensions,	- -	£10

The maximum numbers on the Pension Roll are—

- 100 Craftsmen, including Deacons ;
- 150 Widows, including Deacons' Widows ; and
- 100 to 115 Unmarried Daughters.

NOTE.—On 15th February, 1877, there were 70 Craftsmen's Pensions ; These were increased to 80 on 9th October, 1889 ; 90 on 14th October, 1891 ; and 100 on 11th October, 1893.

At the date first mentioned, there were also 50 Widows on the Pension Roll. The number was increased to 70 on 20th May, 1887 ; 80 on 9th October, 1889 ; 90 on 14th October, 1891 ; 100 on 11th October, 1893 ; and (in commemoration of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee) 120 on 16th February, 1897.

Unmarried daughters were first enrolled on 29th March, 1886, and received pensions varying from £5 to £8—average, £6 10s. The maximum was advanced to £10 on 23rd May, 1890, and the minimum to £8 on 16th February, 1897—the latter being in commemoration of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee. On 8th October, 1902, all Daughters' Pensions were raised to £10 in commemoration of King Edward's Coronation.

## THE DRAPERS' FUND.

### (ADOPTION PORTION.)

Three Bounties of £50 each vacant annually for behoof of persons of any rank who have adopted others. Adopter and adopted must have lived together in family in the same station in life for five years. Preference to (1) persons of the name of Inglis, or of the name of the manager of The Drapers' Fund for the year, (2) those who have a connection with the Drapery Trade, (3) those resident or in business near to the centre of Glasgow.

Applications should be made to The Manager, Drapers' Fund, Trades House Office, Glasgow. Recommendations in favour of "adopters" may also be made by third parties, and in such cases the facts should be fully stated.

### MALCOLM WILSON FUND.

Malcolm Wilson, sometime Tailor in Glasgow, by his Deed of Settlement dated 15th August, 1892, directed his Trustees to invest the whole residue of his means and estate, and to pay the free proceeds thereof to the oldest in years of the male Tailors on the Pension Roll of the Incorporation of Tailors of Glasgow for the time being. The residue amounted to £200 18s. 5d., and is invested in £144 of the City of Glasgow Corporation 3½ per cent. Irredeemable Stock.

### MORTIFICATIONS UNDER THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CORPORATION OF GLASGOW.

BUCHANAN'S AGED PERSONS' MORTIFICATION.—For behoof of poor but respectable persons, male or female, of the age of 60 years complete and not in receipt of parochial aid, they being natives of Scotland and of Scotch extraction and resident in Glasgow continuously for at least five years before making application.

The Trustees are the Town Council.

The Pensioners receive £3 per annum each.

Capital, £5,914 8s. 4d.

COULTER'S MORTIFICATION.—For the benefit of worthy and deserving persons in indigent or narrow circumstances, preference being given to applicants of the name of Coulter or Peddie or who may be related, however remotely, to the donor, James Coulter, Merchant, Glasgow.

Patrons—The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and City Ministers.

The Pensioners receive £4 per annum each.

Capital, £1,237 8s. 11d.

ST. NICHOLAS HOSPITAL.—The revenue is paid in pensions to poor and aged persons.

The Lord Provost is Preceptor or “Magister” of the Hospital.

Allowance to Pensioners about £64 10s. per annum amongst them in all.

Capital, £1,295 15s. 10d.

GOVAN'S MORTIFICATION.—For the relief of honest, poor *Burgesses* of the Burgh of Glasgow and their relicts, one-half being of the Merchant rank and the other half of the Trades rank.

Patrons—The Magistrates, Dean of Guild, and the Deacon-Convener.

Revenue, £6 10s. per annum.

Capital, £188 1s. 10d.

LEIGHTON'S MORTIFICATION.—For the standing maintenance of two poor men yearly in the Hospital of St. Nicholas or the Bishop's Hospital. Revenue now devoted to pensions.

Patrons—The Magistrates and Town Council.

Pensioners receive £5 per annum.

Capital, £363 16s. 3d.

MITCHELL'S MORTIFICATION.—For the benefit of four old *Burgesses* and two widows and two unmarried daughters of *Burgesses* of the Merchant rank, and of three *Burgesses*, three widows, and one unmarried daughter of *Burgesses* of the Trades Rank.

The Trustees are the Magistrates.

Pensioners receive amongst them £96 7s. 7d. per annum in all.

Capital, £2,530 1s. 2d.

Applications for the benefit of any of these Mortifications should be made to the Town Clerk, City Chambers, Glasgow.

### SPECIAL DONATIONS.

The Incorporation has from time to time, in addition to its annual contributions to the City Infirmaries, made handsome donations towards these and other local Institutions and National Benevolent Funds, amongst which may be mentioned the following :—

#### ROYAL INFIRMARY.

On 29th May, 1787, the Incorporation subscribed £105 towards erecting and endowing the Glasgow Royal Infirmary. In respect of this subscription it is entitled to the same privilege as individuals making a similar contribution. The Deacon, or any Member appointed by the Deacon and Masters, is entitled to represent the Incorporation in all matters relating to that Institution in which subscribers have an interest. On 24th November, 1898, the Incorporation voted £105 towards the Reconstruction Scheme Fund of this Infirmary, in token of the Incorporation's loyal desire to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.

On 20th September, 1935, the Incorporation voted £50 towards the Building Extension Fund of this Infirmary.

#### WESTERN INFIRMARY.

On 14th April, 1876, the Incorporation voted the sum of £300 towards the funds of the Western Infirmary of Glasgow. In respect of this subscription they are entitled to recommend twelve patients annually to the Hospital, as well as to appoint the Deacon, or one of their number, to attend and represent the Incorporation as one of the General Court of contributors.

#### LUNATIC ASYLUM.

On 10th April, 1806, the Incorporation contributed £100 towards the erection and endowment of the Glasgow Lunatic Asylum.



### LOCK HOSPITAL AND EYE INFIRMARY.

On 2nd March, 1826, the Incorporation voted £10 10s. in aid of the funds of the Glasgow Lock Hospital; and the like sum of £10 10s. to the Glasgow Eye Infirmary.

On 18th September, 1931, the Incorporation voted £25 towards the Building Fund of this Infirmary.

### BLIND ASYLUM.

On 21st February, 1828, the Incorporation voted £105 in aid of the funds of the Glasgow Asylum for the Blind.

### BUCHANAN INSTITUTION.

On 1st December, 1858, the Incorporation voted £300 to the Buchanan Educational Institution.

### INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

On 10th February, 1897, the Incorporation voted the sum of £105 in aid of the Indian Famine Relief Fund, which was severely strained in meeting the wants of the famine-stricken subjects of Her Imperial Majesty Queen Victoria in her Indian Empire.

Another severe famine having occurred in India towards the end of 1899, the Incorporation on 29th March, 1900, contributed the sum of £100 to the Fund raised in the City of Glasgow for the relief of the sufferers.

### GREAT EUROPEAN WAR.

During the Great European War, which was waged from 4th August, 1914, until the signing of the Armistice on 11th November, 1918, the Incorporation contributed sums amounting in all to £1,322 11s. 3d. towards various charitable War Schemes inaugurated in the City of Glasgow. These sums were placed

in the hands of the Clerk to the House, and distributed along with the funds subscribed by the House and other Incorporations.

Amongst the schemes which specially received assistance from this Craft's donations may be mentioned the following :—

Princess Louise Scottish Hospital for Limbless Sailors and Soldiers.

Wounded and Disabled Sailors' and Soldiers' Fund.

City of Glasgow Sailors' and Soldiers' Fund for Wives and other Dependents of Sailors and Soldiers.

Corporation of Glasgow Belgian Refugees Fund.

Prince of Wales' Fund.

Fund for Providing Bread for Glasgow Prisoners of War.

National Relief Fund for Civilians.

Railway Stations Canteens Fund for Sailors and Soldiers.

Y.M.C.A. Hut Fund.

Scottish Nurses' Fund.

"Blue Boys'" Club, Bothwell Street.



## STATEMENT OF THE PROPERTIES OF THE INCORPORATION.

THE Account Books of the Incorporation, prior to the year 1713, are not extant, so that the earlier transactions cannot be traced. There is no doubt, however, from what appears on the records in existence, that the Incorporation had previously acquired and disposed of properties in various localities; and from the Statement submitted, in reference to the subjects from which the Incorporation now draws feu-duties or ground-annuals, it will be seen that part of them were acquired upwards of two hundred years ago.

### A.—PROPERTIES IN WHICH THE INCORPORATION IS INTERESTED JOINTLY WITH THE TRADES HOUSE AND OTHER CRAFTS.

#### I.—GORBALS LANDS.

These were acquired in 1640 from Robert Douglas of Blackston and his wife. They were divided into thirty-one parts or shares, and are now held by the Trades House and Incorporations in the following proportions, viz.: the Trades House, eight thirty-first parts; Tailors and Maltmen, six thirty-first parts each; Hammermen, Cordiners, and Skinners, two thirty-first parts each; Weavers, Wrights, Fleshers, and Coopers, one thirty-first part each; Bakers and Masons, one sixty-second part each. In 1791 streets were laid off through these lands, dividing them into compartments, and these again were subdivided into building lots. By arrangements with Hutchesons' Hospital, Bridge Street and Eglinton Street, now so-called, were then formed, after which, the Delegates appointed by the Trades House and Incorporation commenced feuing at the rate of 1s. 6d., per square yard, but latterly the price rose to 25s., and the whole is now disposed of.

The price paid by the Trades House and Incorporations for these grounds was thirty-one thousand merks, equal to £1,722 4s. 5d. sterling. In 1814 they received from the proprietors of the Glasgow, Paisley, and Ardrossan Canal, £1,692 12s. 6d. for 2 acres 1 rood and 36 falls of this land required in making the Canal; and £732 10s. 6d. in 1823 for 3,257 square yards for increasing the Company's accommodation; and in 1829 the Trades House and Incorporations received £10,000 from the Trustees for improving 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 partly excavated for the harbour, and partly occupied by the South Wharf. The gross amount of the yearly feu-duties payable for the remaining parts of the ground is £4,974 18s. 5d., with periodical additional sums as duplications of many of the feu-duties. The feus are collected by the Clerk to the Trades House and paid by him to the Collectors of the separate Incorporations, in the proportions above stated, at Candlemas and Lammas yearly.

*[It is of interest to note that the share in this investment taken by this Incorporation and which originally cost the capital sum of £333 5s. 10d. stg. now yields an annual return of approximately £950.]*

## II.—TRADES HALL BUILDINGS.

The Incorporation contributed £509 8s. 8d. for the erection of the Trades Hall Buildings in Glassford Street, and the purchase of the ground connected with it.

### B.—PROPERTIES IN WHICH THE INCORPORATION IS SOLELY INTERESTED.

NOTE.—With regard to the feu-duties mentioned in the seven following sections, the Feudal Casualties (Scotland) Act, 1914, which came into operation on the 1st day of January, 1930, provided for the abolition of all casualties unless these were either redeemed or commuted before that date. Certain of the feuars elected to redeem the casualties by a capital payment, while others elected to commute the same by an addition to the amount of the annual feu-duty. This has resulted in a slight increase in the gross annual income from this source, which at this date is £2,493 13s. 7½d.

### III.—WEST PARSON'S CROFT, OR BISHOP STREET AND GREENHILL PLACE.

These lands extend to 12 acres and one-half acre or thereby. They appear to have been acquired by the Incorporation at three different times—from George Bogle, in 1673,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  acres—price not ascertained; from John Leckie, in 1714, 3 acres—price £97 10s.; and from Patrick Bell, in 1728, the remaining 3 acres—price £162. Prior to their being feued the whole was let for £24 yearly. The Incorporation commenced the feuing out of these lands in 1758.

### IV.—NORTH PARSON'S CROFT, OR VILLAFIELD.

These lands are described as consisting of 9 acres, 3 roods, and 19 falls. They were acquired by the Incorporation from Thomas Knox, skipper in Bo'ness, and others, on 28th October, 1676, but the price is not stated in the Disposition. For several years prior to 1799, they were let at a rent of £40 sterling. On 27th December, 1799, the Incorporation agreed to feu them to Basil Ronald, glover in Glasgow, for a yearly feu-duty of £300; his entry, however, was not to commence till Martinmas, 1802, the first half-year's feu being payable at Whitsunday, 1803. By the original agreement he was authorised to divide the whole into 20 lots; but finding these to be too large, in 1804 he applied for and obtained liberty to divide the ground into any number of lots not exceeding 60—ultimately he divided them into 32 lots only.

In May, 1804, Ronald sub-feued to John Whytelaw and John Boyd lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 20, 21, and 22; and they, in July, 1813, re-sold lot No. 2 to the late George Crawford, writer. Ronald likewise sold to William Tait, printer, in 1805, lot No. 19, containing 2015 square yards; in 1808, to John Clarke, writer, lots

No. 13, 16, and part of 15, containing in whole, 4519 square yards; and in 1810, lot No. 32 to Andrew Herriot, merchant, containing 2591 square yards.

In 1813 Ronald's affairs became embarrassed, and his estates having been sequestrated in July of that year, the remaining portion of the ground was conveyed by him to the Trustee appointed by his creditors. The Trustee entered into possession, and in 1814 sold to Andrew Duncan, printer, lot No. 19, containing 2343 square yards, and in 1816, lot No. 30, to John M'Caul, merchant.

Whytelaw & Boyd, George Crawford, and John M'Caul declared themselves unable to fulfil the obligations in their respective contracts; and Ronald's creditors, after making the most they could of the property, abandoned to the Incorporation what remained undisposed of; whereupon the Incorporation obtained re-conveyances from these different parties, and thus again acquired right to the portions of the ground, which had been conveyed to those who were unable to implement their obligations.

The whole ground, which, as measured and certified by the late Mr. Kyle, Land Surveyor, contained 60,308 square yards, has now been feued, and the Incorporation from this source derives an annual revenue of £1,328 15s. 4d.

#### V.—ST. ROLLOX CROFT.

This Property was purchased from William Dunlop and others, in 1708, for £137 4s. 5d. In some of the writings it is said to consist of 4 acres, lying discontigue, and two half acres, likewise lying discontigue; but in the conveyance by the Incorporation the quantity is not specified, being left blank.

It appears to have been let for £13 of yearly rent ; and in May, 1776, the Incorporation feued it to Ninian Glen, wright, who paid £60 of grassum, and bound himself and his successors to pay a yearly feu-duty of £16 sterling and a duplication thereof at the expiry of every 20 years after Martinmas, 1776.

#### VI.—SKELLYSMYRE.

This Property consists of two acres and one-half acre, and adjoins St. Rollox Croft mentioned in the preceding article. It was purchased in 1744 from James Corbett, merchant, for £95 sterling. It appears to have been let for £6 of yearly rent ; and, in February, 1767, was feued to William Edgar, merchant, who paid £66 of grassum, and bound himself and his successors to pay a yearly feu-duty of £7 10s., and a duplication thereof at the expiry of every 20 years after Martinmas, 1766, with power, at the expiry of the first 20 years, to pay 7s. 6d. yearly, in place of the duplication, of which the present owners have availed themselves.

#### VII.—DEANSIDE YARD, OR BALMANNO STREET.

This Property, in the title-deeds, is described as “that great yeard or orchyeard commonly called the Deansyde-yeard,” without specifying the quantity of ground, was purchased by the Incorporation in 1712, from Andrew Caldwell, merchant, but the price is nowhere stated. In 1761, it was let at £15 yearly for a period of 19 years. In June, 1766, the Incorporation feued it to Dr. John Balmano, with entry to one acre at that time, when he paid a further sum of £22 4s. 5d. ; and to the whole at Candlemas, 1780, when the lease expired—at which time he paid a further sum of £66 13s. 3d. He likewise



bound himself and his successors to pay a yearly ground-annual of £15, and a grassum of £15 at the expiry of every twentieth year after Candlemas, 1780. He likewise bound himself to pay annually to St. Nicholas Hospital, 5 Merks Scots money, equal to 5s. 6½d. sterling. This sum is now payable to the Corporation of Glasgow.

#### VIII.—TAYLOR STREET, OR BACK-YARD.

This Property, which is described as the “yard called Aitkenhead’s yard, lying on the north side of Rottenrow,” the extent of which is not mentioned in the title, was purchased in June, 1710, for £200 sterling, and appears to have been let at the yearly rent of £11. In 1792, the whole was exposed to public roup in 28 lots, and from time to time sold to various parties.

#### IX.—CLAYKNOWES, EAST END OF GALLOWGATE.

This Property, in the titles thereof, is described as “these two acres and half an acre of land or thereby, lying contiguous, commonly called Clayknowes—lying within the territory of the Burgh of Glasgow in that part called the Gallowmuir.” The price is not stated, but it appears to have been let for £3 3s. 10½d. yearly; and, in March, 1764, the Incorporation sold it to John Maitland, tailor, for payment of a grassum of £38, and a yearly feu-duty of £3 8s. 6d.

*[At this date it is impossible to ascertain the prices paid for the lands known as North Parson’s Croft, Deanside Yard, and Clayknowes, but assuming the prices of these investments to be in the same ratio as the prices paid for certain portions of West Parson’s Croft, St. Rollox Croft, Skellysmyre and Taylor Street, the present annual return from the whole subjects is approximately double the original capital cost.]*

## X.—OTHER INVESTMENTS.

The Incorporation has, from time to time, invested its free funds in the purchase of Government and Railway Stocks, as well as in Feu-duties and Heritable bonds in the City of Glasgow and suburbs, which have proved a steady source of revenue.

## XI.—MIDDLEMUIR, LENZIE.

This property, extending to sixteen acres or thereby, was purchased by the Incorporation in 1876, and ultimately sold to the agricultural tenant for £700 in 1929. One half of the purchase price (£350) remains on Bond. The minerals under the land were reserved to the Incorporation and had been let on lease to the Woodilee Coal and Coke Co., Ltd., which unfortunately went into liquidation in 1930, when the minerals reverted to the Incorporation, but have not since been worked. According to the Accounts these minerals are included as an asset, amounting to £1,967 13s. 4d., which at the present time may be difficult to realise. On the passing of the Coal Registration of Ownership Act, 1937, and the Coal Act, 1938, a claim for registration of the Incorporation's rights in respect of the coal still in the land has been lodged and will fall to be dealt with under these Acts.



# CHARTER

GRANTED BY THE

PROVOST, BAILIES, COUNCIL, AND  
COMMUNITY OF THE BURGH AND CITY  
OF GLASGOW, WITH THE CONSENT AND  
CONCURRENCE OF GAVIN DUNBAR,  
ARCHBISHOP OF GLASGOW, IN FAVOUR OF  
THE CORPORATION.

Dated 10th October, 1527.





REDUCED FACSIMILE OF THE CHARTER GRANTED ON 10TH OCTOBER, 1527.

NOTE.—The photograph shows the remains of the Seals of the City and the Archbishop.



## TRANSCRIPT

OF THE PRINT APPEARING ON PAGE 59.

To the hie honor, laude, glor, and perpetuall lowyng of the blissit Trinate, Fadir, Sone, and Halegast, the blissit Virgene, Modir of God, our halie patron Sant Mwngo and Sant Anne, and all the halie cumpanie and blissit falloschipe of Hewyng, the commone wall and guid publice of our Soverane Lordis legis and of this burghe and cete of Glasgwe, the induellaris and inhabitaris tharof: We provest, balzeis, consall and communitie of the burghe and ciete of Glasgwe, to all and syndrie, present and fortocum, to quhais knowlagis thir present letteris sall cum, greting, to all burrouis and universiteis we mak it knowing that thar comperit now laitlie befow ws wniversalie gadderit efter the sownd of our commone bell, within our tolbutht of Glasgwe our weilbeluffit nyctbowus, cietounris and comburgessis, that is to say, Jhone Stewdirris, Rynzen Marchell, Thomas Garddinar, Johne Clark, kyrkmasteris, and the laif of the masteris of the Tailzour craft within our said burgh and ciete, and present thar suplicatione tyll ws, mak and mention that the said craft and faculte was misgidit and distrouit in the falt of gude rewle and reformatione of the said craft and gud statutis to be maid tharin for the commone weill of the realme and the Kyngis legis of this ciete and towne: And tharfor thai desirit for thir premissis and the lowing of God and agmentatione of his serwes and to the



honor of Sant Anne to be thar matrone thir puntis and articulis efter folluand, thai ar to say. In the first, that sene all encresment of wertu, pratik and knowlege standis in gud begynnyng and fundment and frathinfurtht to continewe in ws and persewere to finall end that frathynfwrthe all maner of prenteis to be tane at the said craft sall stand in prentischipe for the space and termies of four yeris and na les without dispensatione of the principall masteris of the said craft and speciallie in fawor of the sonnis of the said crafte. Secundlye, ilk prenteis to pay at his entre to the reparatione and wphaldyne of divine serwes at our said alter half ane mark of monye; and at nother that prenteis nor nane other persone of the said craft be soforit to set up ane bwyth within the said burgh and ciete without he be fund sufficient and wordy thar to in pratik and admittit tharto first be the sworne masteris of the craft and maid freman and burges of the said ciete. Thrydlye, that any man that settis up ane bwythe within this burgh and ciete sall pay for his wpset ten s. to the reparatione and wphaldyne of divyne serwece at our said alter and at na maner of master of the said craft howse herbry or rasat ony other masteris prontes or serwand, and geif ony dois siclike sal pay ane contributione and taxt to our said alter at the discretione of the prencipall masteris of the said craft and the caus theraof to be reformit be tham. Feyrdlye, that ilk master haldand bwthe within this burgh and ciete of the said craft sall pay his weaklye panie to the reparatione of the enhornamentis of our said alter ay as it cumis abowt and that na craftisman of the said craft within this burgh and ciete tak na mannes claythis to mak that he speillis bot at the masteris of the craft se at tha be maid sufficient agane to the man at aucht tham as the masteris of the craft wyll answer to the ourmen of the town tharfor and ane certane of the principall masteris of the said craft that sall happyn to be

for the tyme may haif full faculte leif and prewileges with ane offerer of the towne to pas with tham for to pewnd and distrenze geif neid be for the takyne rastyne and inbryngyne of thir dewiteis forsaid to the sustentatione and wphaldyne of Godis serwes and Sant Anne as said is, but danger, stope or impediment. Alssua quhar ony persone of the said craft dissobayes thar dekyne quha beis for the tyme sall pay ane pwnd of wax to the reparatione of our said alter and ane unlawe of viy's to the prowast and balzeis of this towne. And it salbe lafull to all the hail craft for to cheis tham ane dekyne anes in the yeir for the inbryngyne of all thir statutis abewne expremitt to the honor and reparatione of our said alter. Quhairfor my lordis sene thir our racionable and sempille desiris and petitionis conformis to equite and ar consonant to honour and pollici according to the wse and consuetudis of gryt townis of honour in othir realmis, and desiris that ye wald grant till ws tham ratifiit, approvit and confermit be you. Witth the quhilhis desiris, articulis and pontis abone expremitt and overie ane of tham we beand maturlie and delegantlie awisit, considderis and fyndis the samyne to the honour and lowing of God our mother of halie kyrk the agmentatione of Godis serwes, the commone weill of the Kyngis legis, the gud towne of Glasgw and the inhabitaris of the samyne. And tharfore, all and sundrye the saiddis desyris, pwntis and articulis in forme, maner and effect abone expremitt, We, the forsardis provest, balleis, consall and communitie of this burghie and ciete, wytht the consent, actorite, approbatione and confirmatione of ane moste reverend fadir in God and our speciall lord and regall indyr the Kyngis grace Gawane, archibischope of Glasgw, for all tyme to cum in perpetuall memore, appreis, ratifies and confermis. In witnesse of the quhilk thing the rownde seill of the said moste reverend fadir, Gawane, archibischope forsaid in takyne of his consent and gud wyll hirtio.

And our commune seill to thir punctis ar appendit, at our burghe and ciete of Glasgwe, the tente daye of the monethe of October, in the yere of God, one thousand fyfe hundrothe twentye and sewyne yeiris.

Reverendissimus in Christi pater et dominus, dominus dominus Gavinus miseratione divina, archiepiscopus Glasguensis, decem et magistrorum artis certorie civitatis sue Glasguensis, sibi super hoc humilibus supplicationibus porrectis inclinatus ex sua libera et spontanea voluntate in augmentationem divini cultus omnes et singulos articulos suprascriptos tanquam rationi consonos, in honorem sancte matris ecclesie conditos ordinaria auctoritate approbavit, ratificavit et pro se et successoribus suis pro perpetuo confirmavit. In cujus rei omitts fidem presentibus manu sui secretarii subscriptis sigillum suum rotundum appendi jussit, Apud civitatem suam Glasguensis die undecima mensis Febuiarie anno Domini m<sup>o</sup> quinquagesimo vigesimo septimo et consecrationis sue anno quarto.

D. Jo. Lauder dicti R<sup>mi</sup>. secretarius,  
manne propria in premissus subscrepeit.

# CHARTER

GRANTED BY THE

PROVOST, BAILIES, COUNCIL, AND  
COMMUNITY OF THE BURGH AND CITY  
OF GLASGOW, WITH THE CONSENT AND  
CONCURRENCE OF GAVIN DUNBAR,  
ARCHBISHOP OF GLASGOW, IN FAVOUR OF  
THE INCORPORATION.

Dated 3rd February, 1546.





REDUCED FACSIMILE OF THE CHARTER GRANTED ON 3RD FEBRUARY, 1546.



## TRANSCRIPT

OF THE PRINT APPEARING ON PAGE 67.

To the hie honor, Laud, Glory, and perpetuall Loveing of the Blessed Trinity, Father Son and haly Ghaist, the Blessed Virgin Mother of God our haly patron Saint Mungo and Saint Anne, and all the haly company and blessed Fellowship of Heaven, the Common Weill and good policie of our Sovereign Lords Leidges and of this burgh and City of Glasgow, the Indwellers and Inhabiters thereof, We Provest, Bailzies, Council and Community of the burgh and city of Glasgow, to all and Sundry present and for to come To quhais knowledge thir present letters shall come Greeting, To all Burrows and universities, we make it known That there Compeared now lately before us universally gathered after the sound of our common Bell within our Tolbooth of Glasgow, our weill beloved neighbours, That is to say George Jack, John Struders, James Paton, Andrew Norwall, David Davidson, & Thomas Gardiner, Kirk Masters and the laif of the Masters of the Tailzeor Craft within our said burgh and city, and presented their Supplication till us makand mention that the said Craft and faculty was misgyded and destroyed in the fault of good rule and reformation of the said Craft and good Statutes to be made therein for the common weill of the realm and the Queens Leidges and of city and town and therefore they desyrit for thir premisses and the loving of God and augmentation of his services, and to the honor of Saint Anne to be their matrone thir presents and articles after following,



they are to say in the first, that seeing all encreasment of vertue, practick and knowledge stands in good beginning and fundament & fra thence forth to continue in use and persevere to finall end, That all manner of prentices to be tayne at the said craft shall stand in prenticeship for the space and terms of four years and nae less without Dispensatione of the principal Masters of the said craft Secundlye Ilk prenteis to pay at his entrie to the reparation and uphalding of divine Service at our said altar half ane merk of good and usual money, and that neither that prenteis nor nane other person of the said Craft be suffered to set up ane Buyth within the said Burgh and citie without he be found sufficient and wordy thereto in practick, and admitted thereto first be the sworn Masters of the Craft and made freeman and burgess of the said City, &c.; Thirdlie, That any man that sets up ane Buyth within this burgh and City shall pay for his upsett Twenty Shillings to the reparation and uphalding of Divyne Service at our said altar, and that na manner of Master of the said Craft resett in buyth house or harbry any other mans prenteis or Servant, and gif any does sicklyke shall pay ane contribution and taxt to our said altar, at the discretion of the principal Masters of the said craft, and the cause to be reformed be them; Fourthlie, that Ilk Master haldand buyth within this burgh and citie of the said craft shall pay his weekly penny to the reparation and the ahornments of our said altar ay as it comes about, and that na craftsman of the said craft within this burgh and citie tak na mans claiths to make that he spyllis but that the masters of the craft see that they be made sufficient again to the men that aught them, as the Masters of the craft will answer to the overmen of the town therefore; and ane certain of the principall Masters of the said craft that shall happen to be for the time, may have full facultie leave

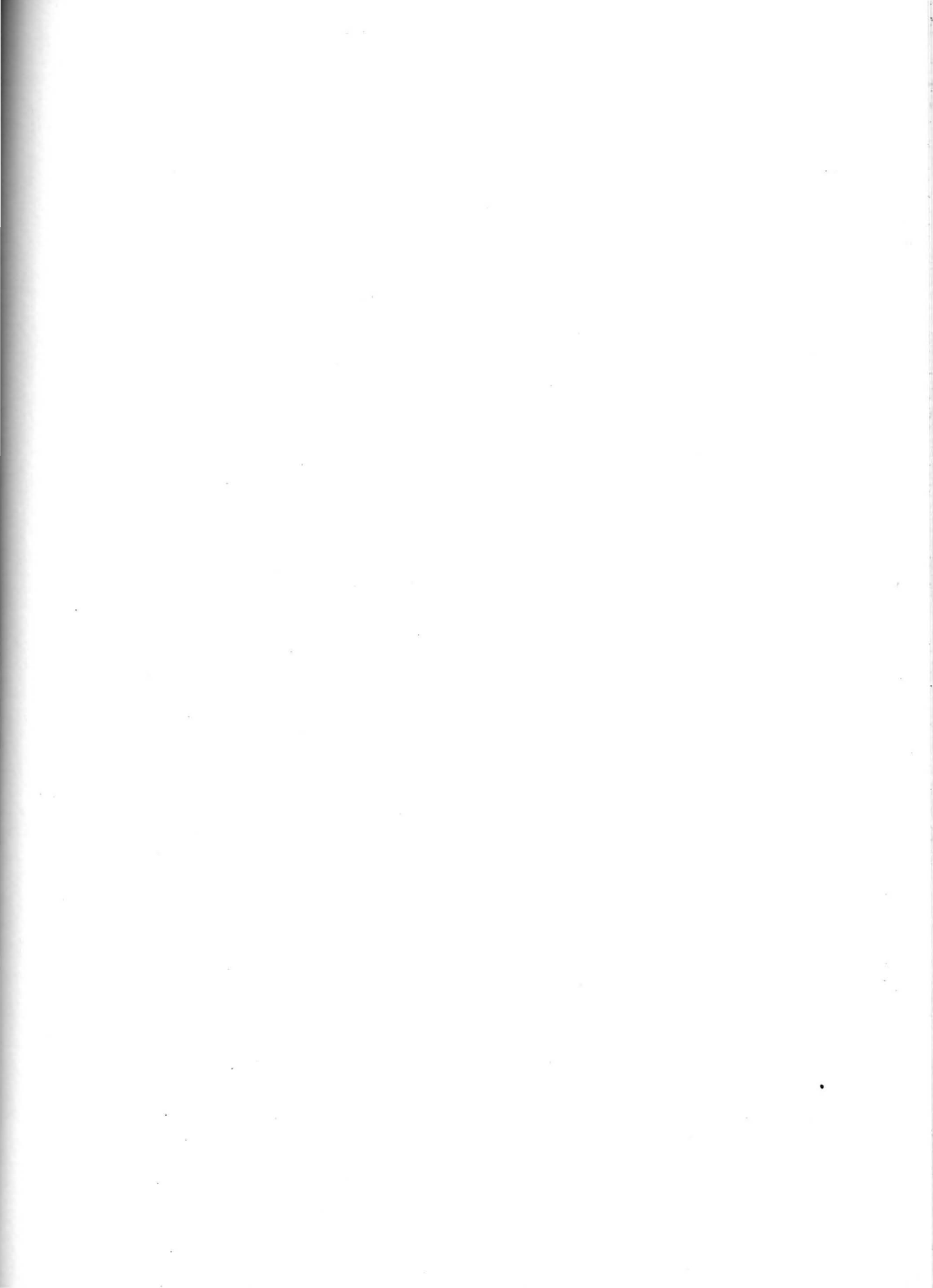
and privilege with ane officer of the town shall pass with them for to poynd and distrenzie, gif need beis for the taking, raising, and inbringing of their duties foresaid to the sustentation and uphalding of Gods service and Saint Anne as said is, but danger, stop, or impediment, alsua what any person of the said craft Disobeys their Deacon whaw beis for the time shall pay ane pound of wax to the reparation of our said altar and ane unlay of acht Shillings to the Proveist and Bailzies of this town. Fiftly, that the Deacon and the Masters of the Craft that is for the time, shall pass, and search the town, and see who bruiks and uses the freemans freedom of our craft, and that na unfreeman shall bruik our freedom that is freemen, and gif that there be any unfreemen found and apprehendit useand and workand and uses our freedom, and will nocht answer to our altar to our Deacon, and the Masters of our craft, that we may have privilege with ane officer of the town to come and correct them, and either to cause them to answer to our altar, to our Deacon, and to the Masters of our craft, or else to expell them fra working in this toun, and it shall be lawfull to all the hail craft for to choyise them ane Deacon anes in the year for the inbringing of all thir Statutes above, expremyt to the honour and reparation of our said altar of Saint Anne & whairfoir my Lords Seen this our rationiable and simple desyres and petitions conforms to equity and are consonant to honour and policie according to the uses and consuetudes of great towns of honor in other realms, and Desyres that ye would grant to us them ratified, approved and confirmed be you, with the whilks desyres articles and poynts above expremyt and every one of them we being maturely and diligently advised considers and finds the samyn to the honor and Loveing to God, our modyr, the haly kirk, the augmentation of Gods service, the Common weyll of the Queens Leidges the

good town of Glasgow, and the inhabiters of the samyne, and therefore all and Sundry the said Desyres, punctis, and articles in form manner and effect above expremit, We the forsaid Provest, bailzies, council and community, of this burgh and city with the consent, authority, and approbation, and confirmation of ane maist Reverend Fadyr in God and our speciall Lords regalle, under the Queens Grace, Gavane archbishop of Glasgow for the tyme all to come in perpetual memory approves, ratifies and conforms. In Wytnes of the quhilk thyng the round Seyll of the said maist Reverend fadyr Gavane archbishop forsayd in takyne of his consent and gudwyll heyrt, and our common seyll to thir punctis are appendit at our burgh and city of Glasgow, the thyrd day of the moneth Februar in the year of our God ane thousand fyve hundreth fourty and six years.

Reverrendissimus In epo. pr. et Dus. Gavinus Miseratione  
 Dinia archiepus Glasguen Decani et Magrorum artis  
 Sertoris Civitatis sue Glasguen sibi Sup. hoc Smilibus  
 Supplicantibus poirects Inchnatus ec sua libera et  
 Spontanea voluntate augmenta'n Domini cultus omne  
 et Singulos articulos supra scriptos cumque ration  
 consonet in honore sanctæ uro occlie conditos  
 ordinaria auctæ approbavit, artificavit, et pro se et  
 successonibus suis properpetuo confirmavit in uyus rei  
 fidem putibus manu Secretarij sui subscriptis Sigillum  
 suum Rotundum appendi jussit et mandavit apud  
 Civitatem suam Glasguen die Decimo mensis Februarii  
 anno Dni Millesimo Quin gesesimo Quad ragesima  
 Sexto et consecrationis sue anno vigesimo tertio ;  
 Hugo Currie Dicti Kmi Dno archiep Glasguen Secre-  
 tarius in premisss man ppria.

CHARTER  
GRANTED BY  
QUEEN MARY  
TO  
THE INCORPORATION OF TAILORS.

Dated at Stirling, on 16th April, 1556.





REDUCED FACSIMILE OF THE CHARTER GRANTED BY QUEEN MARY, DATED AT STIRLING, 16TH APRIL, 1556.



## TRANSCRIPT

OF THE PRINT APPEARING ON PAGE 75.

MARY be the Grace of God Queen of Scottis To all and Sundry our Leiges and Subjects to whom thir presents shall come greeting forsameikle as we understand and know that our noble progenitors Kings of Scotland have ane respect and advertance to the common weill and policie of our realm and that without honest and well componit craftsmen the common weill thereof may not stand, and for that cause our said noble progenitors of guid mynd has given and grantit many and diverse priviledges and liberties to craftsmen of Burrows and cities within this realm, That they should chuse wise and cunnand men principally of their crafts to be superiours and Deacons for to use and exerce all crafts that no extorsion shall be used amongis our Leiges of our realm, but that every craftsman shall labour and work freely his occupation and art without fraud or guile, and that they should make acts statutes, and pains, and cause give command to put the samyne to execution upon them that fail amongst themselves craftsmen conform to equitie, and reason, and what person that be hurt be any of the said craft that they shall cause the saids craftsmen who made the fale recompense the hurt man of his own proper guids, attour our said maist noble progenitors hes grantit privileges, power to honest and worthy craftsmen who are free burgesses of burghs for to sell and use merthandise as other merthands of our realm had wont with diverse and sundry others Liberties, priveleges and faculties



grantit to them under the great seals of our maist noble progenitors be us seen and considerit, whilks not the less be ane act of Parliament made in Junij the year last by past for certain express and allegit causes in the said Parliament destroy and the samyne as follows, That is to say that no Deacon shall be chosen fra hence furth in burgh, but that proveist baillies and counsell of any burgh should chuse very cunning and wise men in their crafts and that they persons should be called visitours of their crafts, and at the feast of Michaelmas they should yearly be chosen, and that no craftsman within burgh should bruik any office except two yearly, to be upon the counsell, within burgh with diverse others restrictions as at mair length is conteinit in the said act of Parliament, fra tyme of the making of the said Statute we have considerit that there is no causes reasonable why the samyne shall have effect—but all things amangis the saids craftsmen as forewerne mair our from this day than they were wont to be, Therefore we not willand to destroy the priveleges of our predecessors without ane great urgent & durable causes, but to put all things grantit to them of equitie and reason incontinent in ane hale and perfect state again and for stanching of dissensions and plots, and publick hatrariant contentions of Merchands and our craftsmen in our dwelling burghs that may occur and for others certain and just reasonable causes moveand us thereto and of our own free will and                   proper we have dispensit, and be the tenor hereof dispenses with all and sundry craftsmen of our burghs and actors within our realm anent the last said act of Parliament and all particles and causes contenit therein, till whilks liberties and privileges granted to them of before be our maist noble progenitors and they being in lang and continual possession be virtue thereof be them dewly usit and observit and also restoris and repones them to use and have Deacons of all

craftis whilkis shall have privileges and vote in the chosing of  
officiars of Burrows and that the saids Deacons shall be chosen  
be all kinds of craftsmen within burgh to use and exerce the  
samyne gif they be able and qualified for that effect, and  
that they shall hear compt of the common guids and shall  
be ane part of the auditure of the samyne and shall conveyen  
and make leisum acts and statutes anent their saids crafts  
for reformation and keeping of guid order amongis them, and  
for sustaining and uphald of divine service at their altars,  
and that they shall freely use and exerce all kind of mer-  
chandise within our realm and outwith the samyne, as shall be  
maist commodious and leisum to them, togidder with all and  
sundry privileges, faculties, freedoms, consutudes, & uses  
grantit to them be our noble maist progenitors, and alsua the  
use and possession of the said liberties bruikt and Joisit by them  
in tymes by gane notwithstanding the said Act of Parliament,  
and pains whatsoever containit therein till, anent the qlks  
with the said act and pains after the tenor of the samyne  
dispenses, attour be thir presents we ratify and approves  
the said privileges and all liberties and faculties grantit and  
given by us and our maist noble progenitors to the saids craft  
in tymee by gane, and that the samyne shall be usit and  
exercit by them even now, and to have effect in tyme coming  
sicklike as they bruiked, Joysit, and usit the samyne a befor  
without any variance, & wherefor we command and charge all  
and Sundry our Lieges and Subjects that ye nor nane of you  
presume nor attempt to make in the contrair of their presents  
any impediment molestation or obstacles to the saids crafts in the  
peaceable bruiking and using of their privileges, liberties, and  
faculties forsaidis, in tyme coming Notwithstanding any acts,  
letters, Statutes, Charges and proclamations, quhatsumever  
made or to be made in the contrair or any pains conteinit in the

samyne under all hiest pain, Charge and offence, that ye or any of you agains our Majestie in that part may commit and incurr. In witness of the qlk to thir presents we have causit our great seal to be hanging at Strewilling the Saxteen day of Aprile the year of God Jaj4 & fyftie sax, and of our reigne the fourttaine zeir.

Hec est vera transatio In trqalum Crarie datum et concessarum omnibus artificibus burgorum et civitatum infra regn Scotie pr. me Davidem Wyle Notarium publicum fideliter comparat et collat testibus meis signo et subscriptione manualibus.

Ita est David Wyle Notarius uti peremissum est sua manu testante.

D. Wyle.

# CHARTER

GRANTED BY THE

PROVOSTS, BAILIES, COUNCIL, AND  
COMMUNITY OF THE BURGH AND CITY  
OF GLASGOW, IN FAVOUR OF THE  
INCORPORATION.

Dated 11th May, 1569.





REDUCED FACSIMILE OF THE CHARTER GRANTED BY THE TOWN OF GLASGOW, DATED 11TH MAY, 1509.



## TRANSCRIPT

OF THE PRINT APPEARING ON PAGE 83.

To the hie honor, Lawde, Glory, and perpetual Loveing of the blessed Trinitie the Fayther, the Sone, and they holy Ghost, the good policie of our Soverane Lords Lieges and common and publict weill of the realm and this Bur<sup>e</sup> and citie of Glasgow, and the Indwellers and Inhabiters thereof, We John Stewart of Mynto Kny<sup>t</sup>. Proveist of Glasgow, Maister Adam Wallace, Richard Ross Bailzies of the samein with Counsall and communitie yrof, to all and Sundrie present and to cum, to quhais knowledge thir present letters shall come Greeting, to all Burrows and universities We make it knawin that yr compeared lately before us universallie gathered whin our Tolbuith of Glasgow, our weill beloved neighbours James Neilsone Deacon of the Tailzeour craft William Rowat, Thomas Steinson, James Dripps, John Clerk, Patrick Gray, and Andrew Peacock, heid Maisters, and the remainent Masters of the said Tailzeour craft within our said Burgh and citie, and presented their Supplicatioun to us makand mentioun that the said craft and Facultie was misgyded and destroyet, and the Kings Lieges hurt and dampnified be unlearned and ignorant craftismen, and they greaturnly overset and skethet be incuming of strangers usurpeand thair freidome in fawlt of good rewle & reformane of the said craft, and guid Statutes to be made thereanent for the common weill of the realm, and of our Soverane Lords Leiges, and of this city and toun, and that be thair great number they haif small common guides



be reason of the smallness of thair entres, and upset silver to Support thair poor decayed breithrein of the said craft, and sustain their commoun charges Imput upon thame, and, willing to haif the same something augmented be away takeing and discharging of the Denners and sumptuous Bankets in the qlk they were in use of, to have fra the new Intrants Setters up of Buithes, and now wills in time comeing to be discharget, Therefore they earnestly desyret their ancient letter of Deacon heid to be sighted over with the articles theirinto, and some of them altered and reformed, with some new Statutes to be augmented thereto for the common weill foresaid, & In whilk desyre and petition we being rypely and maturely advysed, thought reasonable, and therefore with consent of the said Deacon, Masters and hail craftsmen of the said Tailzour Craft, Has made and granted thir points, Statutes, and acts after following, they are to say, In the first Seeing that all increase of virtue, practiss, and knowledge stands in good beginning and fundament and thyne furth to continue in use and persevere to finall end, It is Statute and ordained that naine of the said craftsmen frae thyne furth take ane prenteis Shorter nor the space of seven years, and the indenture made nae shorter tyme, with sufficient Caution that the prenteis shall remain the said space of seven years after his booking and entrie under the pain of ane new upsett to be paid to the Deacon and Briether of craft to their Box for support of their poor briether, and relief of their common charges and twentie shilling to be payed to the proveist, and bailzies, and that nae craftsmen take an other prenteis in the mean time quhill the furth running of the said space, under the said paines to be payed incontinent, but farder delays and that the said prenteis be not licentiat to be frie of his prenteisship quhill the compleat end of the said seven years under the said pain. Item it is statute and ordained that nane

of the said Craftsmen take ane outtentoun prenteis or unfreemens bairnes prenteis quhill the Deacon and Masters of the Craft be convened, and Speir first if any freeman of the said Citie has bairnes to be instructed in the said Tailzeour craft, and if their beis, they to be taken before outtentouns bairnes upon ane reasonable pryce Item it is Statute that ilk prenteis at his entrie to the said craft, if he bes ane outtentouns and unfreemens bairne shall pay the soume of Five pounds, and if he be ane burges sone Fiftie three iz iiij D of entres silver to the said crafts Box, to be bestowed upon their common charges, and Support of their poor Breither of craft incontinent, but farder delay ; Item that neyther prenteis nor nae other man of the said craft be suffered to set up ane Buith within the said Burgh and Citie without he be sufficient and worthy thereto in practiss, and admitted thereto, and examined and tryet be the Head Masters and Deacon of the said Craft, and that he be made first burges and freeman of the said Citie, and it shall not be leasum to the said Deacon and Craft to receive Tickets and dispensations therefor ; Item that any man that settis up ane buith within this burgh and citie shall pay of upsett as follows, Give he be ane burges man's son the soume of Eleven Merks money, Gif he be ane prenteis that was prenteis instructed in this town before, the sum of Twentie ane pounds money, and if he was nocht prenteis within this toun, and instructed thereinto, shall pay of upsett the soume of one hundreth merks money to the box of the said craft, for holping of their poor decayed Breither of craft, and Support of their common charges, and that for discharging and giving down of the Dennars and sumptuous Bankets qlks they were used to take of before, and now being altered in money redounds to their haill common wealth : Item that ilk master holding Buith of the said craft within this burgh and citie, shall pay ane penny weekly to

their box for the causes forsaid ay as it comes about ; Item it is statute that nae frieman of the said craft take ane other mans prenteis, or fied servant, qlk his prenteisship and time of fieving be run furth, under the paine of paying ane new upsett to the box and Commontie of the craft. Item it is Statute that if any of the said Craftsmen Disobey their Deacon and beis tryet and comprehended, and found culpable and convict be the head Masters of the said craft shall not be tholled to work within the said Citie yll he pay ane New upsett to the said Craft and augh shillings to the bailzies and shall be repute Man sworne and Disobedient, and shall abstain fra labour untill the tyme he ask God and the Congregation forgiveness of the samen upon ane Sunday in tyme of Divine service and beis reconceillit to the said Deacon and Breither of craft ; Item it shall be lawfull to the said Deacon and Breither of craft to make Statutes and ordinances, touthching the affairs of the craft allanderly ; Item that no craftsmen of the said craft within this burgh take nae cloaths to make that he spills, but that the Deacon and Masters of the craft see that the samen be made sufficient again to them that aught them as the Deacon and Masters of the craft will answer to the aldermen of the toun therefore, and that the Deacon and Masters of the said craft that shall happen to be for the time may have full facultie, leave, and priviledge, with ane officer of the toun concurrand with them to pass with them to poynd and distreuzie if neid beis for the taking raising and inbringing of their duties foresaid 'out danger stop or impediment ; Item it is statute and ordained that nae unfreeman be suffered to bruik or use ane friemans liberties of the said craft within this toun, and that the Deacon and Masters of the said craft for the tyme accompanied with ane officer of the toun shall have power to pass and search unfriemen that occupyes the freedom of the said craft either in

private houses or in Buiths, to cause them to answer the Deacon and craft or else expell them fra working in the toun, and that the proveist and Bailzeis shall assist them thereanent. Item it is statute and ordained that every landwart chyld quha was not prenteis nor instructed in this toun, or he be received to serve within the samen shall pay for his entres to the said craft the soume of four merks money and also shall bring with him ane testimoniall where he was prenteis of before by the space of Five years, and his prenteisship run furth, and also that he shall serve within the toun by the space of twa year or he be received freeman or admitted to take up ane buith: Item it shall be Leasum to the haill craft to choyise them ane Deacon anes in the year, and Masters of the samen craft for setting furthward of the samen statutes: Item that all the freemen of the craft shall convene at Sick places and tymes as the Deacon and Masters shall appoint them, and if any being warned absents them fra the four quarter conventions in the year viz Beltane, Lammas, allhallomas and Candlemas, but license asked fra the Deacon shall pay of unlaw to the Box four shillings money but any delay, and of other small conventions ilk tyme twelf pennys money; Item that all manner of soumes, of money, entres, silver, upsetts, accidents, and other common casualties above written, when and sua oft as they happen to fall, shall be put in ane common Box of the said craft, qlk the Deacon for the tyme shall have in keeping and twa Masters of the craft choysen be the Breither of Craft shall keep the twa keys of the Box, and that nane be taken furth of the said Box nor dispoed of the said Money, 'out consent of the Deacon, six Masters of the Craft, and other six honest men of the said craft, qlk the Breither of craft shall think convenient for the tyme, & Quhilks desyres, articles, statutes, and acts above written and everie ane of them we being muturely and diligently

advysed with considder and finds the samen to redound to the honor of God common weill of the said Toun and craft foresaid, and inhabitants of the said toun, and also of our soveraign Lords Lieges and therefore by the tenor hereof in perpetual memory Ratifies, approves, and confirms: In witness of the qlk thing to thir present letters Subscriptions, hands, and our common scribe for the tyme as follows, Oour Common Seall is to hung in, att Glasgow the Eleventh day of May, the year of God ane thousand five hundreth threescore nyne years Providing that this present letter be not prejudiciall to us anent the libertie and use that we had of before, Finallie it is statute be consent of the said Craftsmen that the Deacon and Masters of the said craft shall yearly at Martinmas and Whitsunday in time coming come to the Proveist bailzies and counsell and be their great aythes give up the breakers of the forenamed statutes, and the samen may be punisht and put to execution with al rigour by the said proveist and Bailzies Incaice they neglect themselves, and that the Deacon of the said Craft at ilk quarter convention cause publish and read this present Letter of Deacon heid to all the breither of craft, that they may pretend no ignorance.

Sic Subscribitur

Master Jon : Hall	John Stewart of Mynto kynt : proveist
James Fleming	Master Adam Wallace baillie
Matthew Hareot	Richard Ross bailzie
	Ard Lyoun.

FACSIMILE  
OF  
FIRST MINUTE EXTANT OF THE  
INCORPORATION, AS APPEARING IN  
THE ORIGINAL MINUTE BOOK.

Dated 21st September, 1611.









TRANSCRIPT  
OF THE PRINT APPEARING ON PAGE 93.

Vigesimo Primo Septembrie  
Anno Dni Millesimo Sexcentesimo  
Undecimo.

THE Quhilk day John Mun Deiken and reman<sup>r</sup> maistears of Craft ordainit yir actis following maid in ye tyme of Thomas Wyllie Deiken to be insert and buikit in yis buik qrof ye tenor follows.

Apud Glasgow vigesimo secundo die mensis Augusti ano dni millesimo Sexcentesimo undecimo, The Quhilk day Thomas Wyllie Deiken Robert McLure, Robert Rowat, Patrick Maxwell, Archibald Clemie, Robert Moncrieff, William Wilsoune, John Miller, Michall Dalglesche William Houstoun and James Briscat maistears of ye tailzeor Craft being all convenit togidder,—considering ye great abuse that heis been of auld amongst thame in receaving of freemen by favour and requesties, without regard had to ye common weill of ye Craft, qrby not onlie are ye members of craft prejudgit, bot likewayes ye common guidis of ye craft Impairit and wrakit, Wee yrfor, for remeid quairof, concludit, statut and ordainit all in ane voice. That all men yat sall be ressaveit friemen prenteiss or servands hereafter, freemen tailzeors sones, friemen maryand tailzeors dochters, and all uys, of qtsumever estait

yat be of enterand heirefter, sall pay as followis for yr upset and entres ; vizt, Burges Tailzeors sonas and tailzeors maryand tailzeors dochters quhais fayers have been burgess sall pay threttein schilling, four pennyis, of upset and sax pundis for yr banquet ; and uyr burges sonas and prenteiss brocht up and learnt within yis burghe sall pay of upsett twentie marks and for his banquet aucht pundis, and all strangers yat becumis free in ye craft sall pay twentie pundis of upset and twell pundis for ye banquet ; and all strangers y<sup>t</sup> craves to be free heirefter sall owyer serve ane freemen of yis burghe twa yeirs befor he be free, uirvayes shall pay for his dispensatione to be free, without service, aucht pundis, and y<sup>t</sup> by and attour his upset & banquet. —Quhilk act and Statute maid for ye weil of ye said craft, The Deiken and Mrs above nameit fayr fullie bind and obleis yame to keep observe and fullill in all poyntis, w<sup>o</sup>ut violacione or contradickione, under ye pain of perjurie, defamacione & loss of y<sup>r</sup> honest name ; and obleiss yame to fortifie and maintein ye samin, in all tymes coming.

Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori



# The Great European War

1914 to 1918



## Roll of Honour

of

Members and Sons and Sons-in-law of Members

Who fell in Action

Or died on Service



## ROLL OF HONOUR.

HERBERT CHRISTIE BOW, Second Lieutenant, 1/7th Scottish Rifles.  
WILLIAM BUCHANAN, Lance-Corporal, 6th Highland Light Infantry.  
WILLIAM BURNS CHRYSTIE, Sapper, Royal Engineers.  
DAVID COLBURN, Private, 9th Highland Light Infantry.  
DAVID JAMES COLBURN, Private, 12th Royal Scots.  
JAMES COUTTS, Private, 16th Highland Light Infantry.  
JOHN ADAM COUTTS, Private, 5th Scottish Rifles.  
NORMAN FRASER, Lieutenant, Royal Naval Reserve.  
THOMAS RUSSELL FRASER, Private, 5th Cameron Highlanders.  
CHARLES MORTIMER AUSTIN GUNN, Captain, 11th Scottish Rifles.  
THOMAS STANLEY GUNN, Private, 9th Highland Light Infantry.  
DOUGLAS BAYNE HERBERT, Gunner and Signaller, Royal Field Artillery.  
THOMAS HERBERT, Sergeant, 18th Highland Light Infantry.  
JAMES CLELLAND LAIDLAW, Captain, 5th Border Regiment.  
WILLIAM SIMPSON LAIDLAW, Second Lieutenant, Royal Field Artillery.  
GEORGE LAWRIE, Signalman, Royal Navy.  
JAMES HUNTER LAWRIE, Second Lieutenant, 3rd King's Own Scottish Borderers.  
JOHN S. M. LESLIE, Private, 6th Highland Light Infantry.  
JOHN M'COMBIE, Pioneer, Royal Engineers.  
JOHN CRAIG M'FADYEN, Second Lieutenant, Royal Field Artillery.  
ALEXANDER WADDELL MACKAY, Sergeant, Royal Engineers.  
MURDO M'LEAN, Sergeant, 1st Seaforth Highlanders.  
DOUGLAS FAIRLEY M'GREGOR, Private, 5th Scottish Rifles.  
JAMES DONALD M'INTYRE, Private, 1/7th Royal Highlanders.  
LEWIS M'LELLAN, Lieutenant, 5th Highland Light Infantry.  
JOSEPH TAYLOR M'LELLAN, Lieutenant, Machine Gun Corps.  
DOUGLAS DONALD MACVEAN, Private, Army Service Corps (M.T.).

GEORGE MORTON, Lieutenant, 18th Northumberland Fusiliers.  
JAMES NOEL NELSON, Lieutenant, Royal Naval Air Service and Royal Air Force.  
ALEXANDER NICHOLSON, Private, 5th Cameron Highlanders.  
ADAM DOUGLAS PALMER, Private, 9th Scottish Rifles.  
JAMES WALTER PATERSON, Lance-Corporal, 2nd Seaforth Highlanders.  
JAMES PICKEN, Corporal, King's Liverpool Regiment.  
CHARLES DOUGLAS REID, Second Lieutenant, 9th Highland Light Infantry.  
JAMES RICHMOND, Private, 4th Seaforth Highlanders.  
CHARLES DRINNAN ROBERTON, 2nd Lieutenant, 4th Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers.  
ALEXANDER PATTERSON ROBERTON, Midshipman, H.M.S. "Zealandia."  
JOHN KENDRICK SKINNER, Company Sergeant-Major, King's Own Scottish Borderers.  
JOHN EWAN SMITH, Private, 5th Scottish Rifles.  
ALEXANDER SCOTT, Captain, 10/11th Highland Light Infantry.  
JOSEPH MACINTYRE TAYLOR, Lieutenant, 1st Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.  
JOHN ELPHINSTONE THOMSON.  
CRAWFORD WILSON, Private, Cameron Highlanders.  
ALEXANDER WADDEL YOUNG, Company Sergeant-Major, 2nd Cameron Highlanders.  
JOHN EDWARDS YOUNG, 2nd Lieutenant, 5th Highland Light Infantry.  
ROBERT HUTCHISON YOUNG, Private, 1st Canadian Pioneers.  
ROBERT YOUNG, Private, 17th Highland Light Infantry (attached T.M.B.).



