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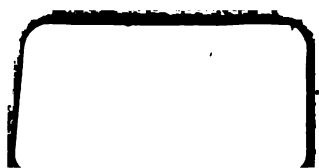
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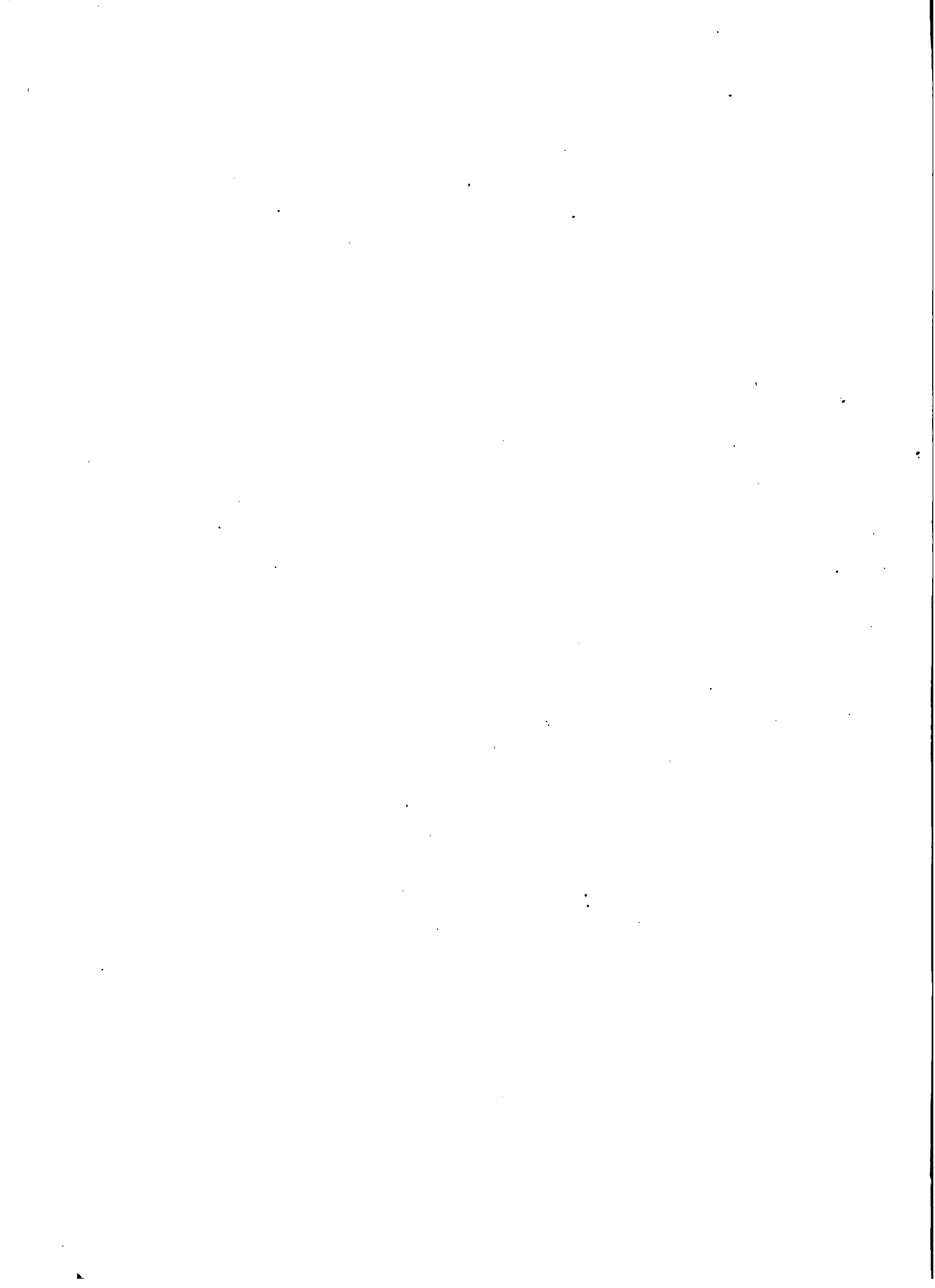
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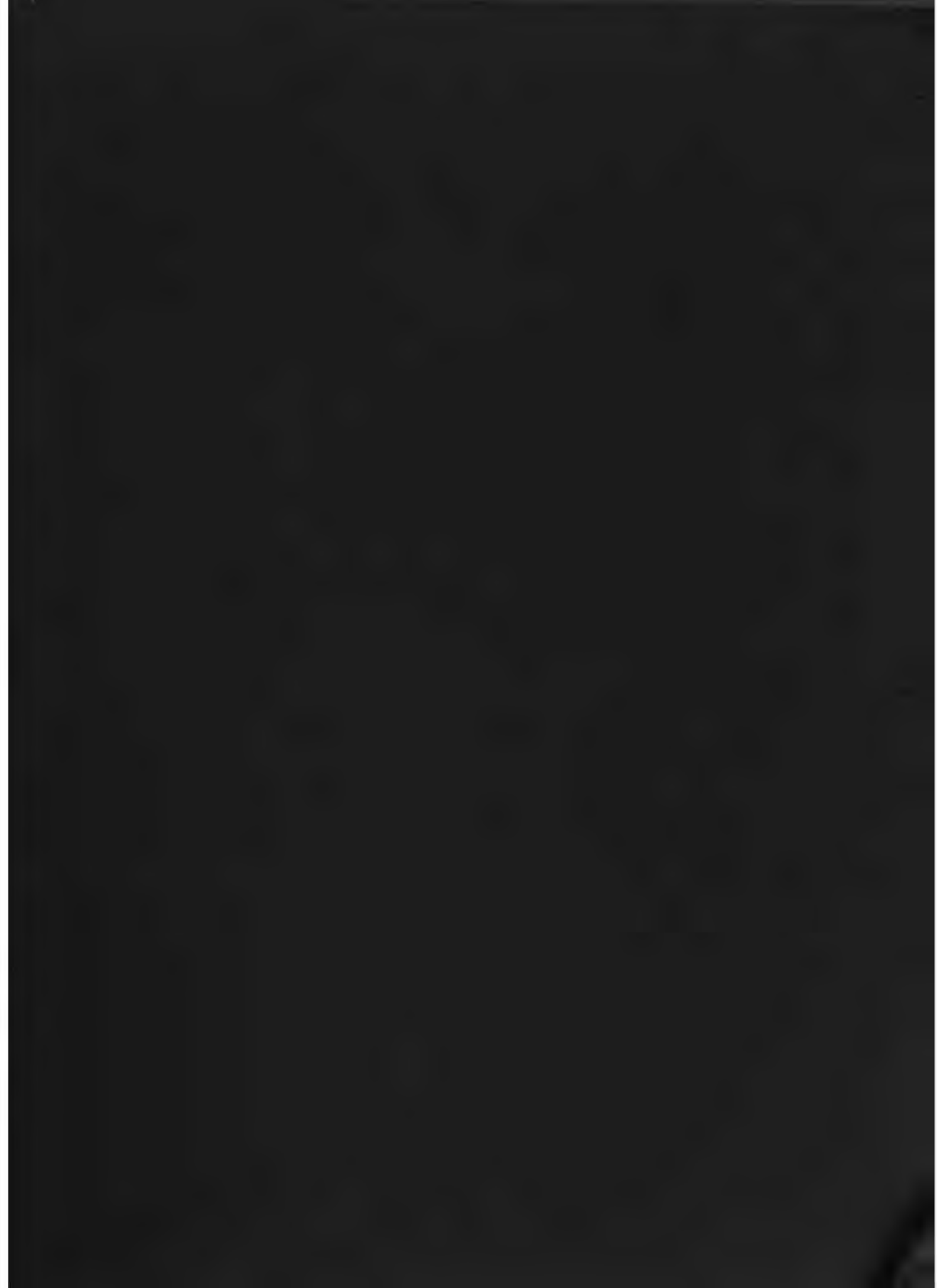


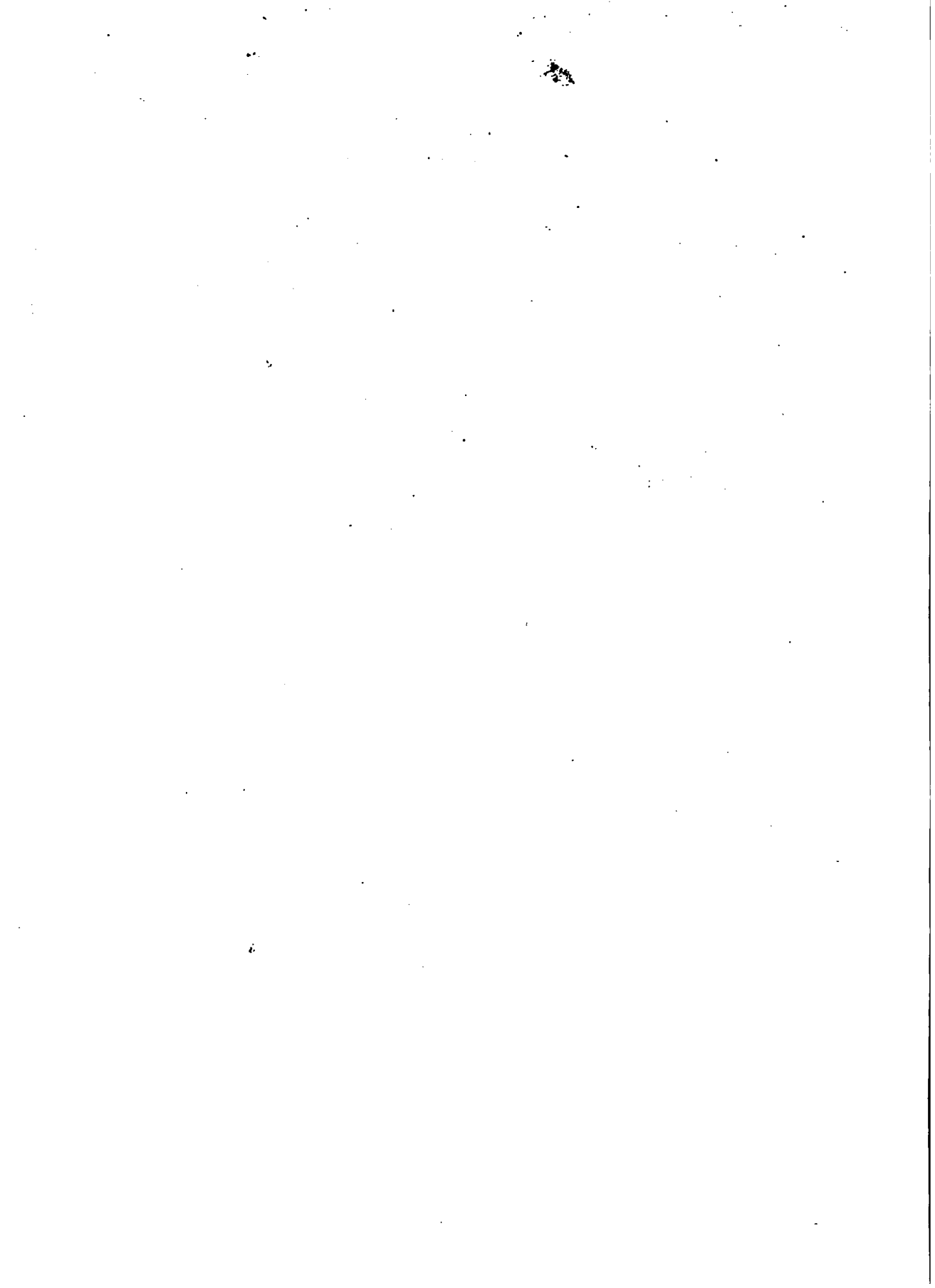
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MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, GEORGE SQUARE, GLASGOW.

*Glasgow General Municipal Buildings
from 1885.*

DESCRIPTION OF CEREMONIAL

ON THE OCCASION OF

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE

OF THE

MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS,

IN GEORGE SQUARE, GLASGOW,

ON 6th OCTOBER, 1883,

WITH APPENDIX CONTAINING A HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE EARLIER
MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS OF THE CITY.

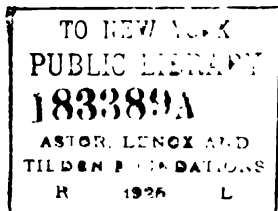


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Prefatory Note.



A*FTER the public Demonstration of 6th October, 1883, in connection with laying the Foundation Stone of the new Glasgow Municipal Buildings in George Square, a very general desire was expressed that a suitable and permanent record of that interesting event should be prepared. The General Municipal Buildings Committee of the Town Council of that date remitted to a Sub-Committee of their number to take the necessary steps for carrying this desire into effect. This Sub-Committee consisted of the Hon. John Ure, Lord Provost; Bailie George Jackson,* and Councillor John Laing, Master of Works, by whom, it may here be mentioned, the arrangements leading up to the Demonstration were devised and carried out. Under the remit, Mr. John Carrick, City Architect, and Mr. James Nicol, City Chamberlain, were associated with the Sub-Committee. In accordance with their instructions, the following account of the day's proceedings has been drawn up, largely on the lines of the full and graphic reports of the Newspaper press of the day.*

In an appendix is given a historical review of the earlier Municipal Buildings of Glasgow, which the Committee believe will be found interesting to the citizens.

CITY CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,
GLASGOW, OCTOBER, 1885.

* Since this record was put in type Bailie Jackson has passed away. He died on 29th August, 1885, at the early age of 44. His colleagues have to state that to the deceased more than to any other individual is due the success which attended the great ceremonial of 6th October, 1883.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

<i>NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS,</i>	<i>FRONTISPIECE.</i>
<i>PLATFORMS, GEORGE SQUARE, BEFORE CEREMONIAL, . . .</i>	<i>Page 44</i>
<i>PLATFORMS, GEORGE SQUARE, DURING CEREMONIAL, . . .</i>	<i>46</i>
<i>TOLBOOTH AT CROSS,</i>	<i>105</i>
<i>MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS AND COURTS, FOOT OF SALTMARKET, .</i>	<i>121</i>
<i>MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, WILSON STREET,</i>	<i>131</i>
<i>MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, INGRAM STREET,</i>	<i>135</i>

GLASGOW
MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS,
GEORGE SQUARE.

COMMUNITIES possessed of burghal powers and privileges have from the earliest times provided commodious buildings with more or less of architectural dignity for the administration of justice and the conducting of local government. In every Scottish burgh, whether ancient or modern, the Tolbooth or Burgh Hall forms a conspicuous architectural feature of the district, and this is more especially the case when the town happens also to be the seat of the Court of Justiciary. The cities and boroughs of England and Ireland have paid the same homage to constituted authority; on the Continent the *Hotel de Ville* generally ranks with the finest public buildings; and the leading municipalities of the United States, Canada, and the more prosperous British dependencies may all be said to have eclipsed the mother-country in this respect. In Glasgow the marvellously rapid growth of our population, the greatly-extended sweep of our commerce, and the vast increase in our material resources during the present century, have necessitated a corresponding expansion of everything relating to local government. In proof of this it may only be mentioned that the Municipal Buildings now in course of construction are the fourth in order which have been erected within the memory of living citizens—an experience unknown to any other town within the United Kingdom. It is to be hoped that our new Town Halls

will prove adequate for the requirements of the City for very many years to come, while at the same time they will at once complete and greatly adorn our most cherished Square—our local Pantheon.

But we must now proceed to deal with the Demonstration of 6th October—a demonstration of popular enthusiasm which will be long remembered in Glasgow, and which may be regarded as having shown most pleasantly and conclusively that the inhabitants generally, and, not least markedly, those composing the great industrial class, are proud of our city, and hold in estimation those who strive to maintain its dignity and position. For it should be remembered that the celebration was entirely local in character. There was no added element to lend *ecclat* to the proceedings. When the arrangements for the ceremonial began to be considered it was felt that an occasion of so much importance might fitly be marked by the presence of royalty, and Her Gracious Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales were successively approached with this object in view. It was found, however, that neither the Queen nor the Prince could hold out any hope of being able to comply with the request. The Committee in charge of the arrangements thereupon resolved to fall back upon time-honoured precedent, and to ask the Honourable John Ure, Lord Provost, to undertake the duty, as civic head of the community. His lordship having consented, steps were taken to make the day a memorable one, with the result that a Civic and Masonic Procession and Trades Procession were arranged to precede the ceremonial in George Square, that event again being followed by a banquet and other festivities in the evening. Much of the success of the Demonstration was doubtless due to the lovely weather enjoyed. The day might be said to have been borrowed from summer. It was one of those lingering visions of the season of sunshine with which we are occasionally favoured in the late months of autumn. In the morning a thick fog overhung the

city, but the barometer stood high and kept steadily rising. By ten o'clock the mists began to clear away, and from eleven onwards the sun shone from a cloudless sky, flooding even our dullest thoroughfares with light, and cheering the hearts of the processionists as they made their way to the various rendezvous, as well as of the crowds that filled the streets in search of advantageous positions from which to view the coming pageant. In all the public works labour was suspended; warehouses and shops were largely closed. The morning trains brought in many thousands of visitors, and it is estimated that by twelve o'clock not fewer than half-a-million persons were congregated along the route of the procession and the streets converging thereon. From an early hour people began to take up positions in the windows of the houses overlooking the line of march, and handsome sums were in many cases paid for this privilege.

The Masonic brethren of the Glasgow Province, as well as from a distance, assembled in unprecedentedly large numbers to assist at a ceremony than which none of greater importance, from the point of view of the time-honoured craft, is likely to occur in this quarter of Scotland during the present generation. But the great feature of the demonstration was the monster procession of the trades. Alike in respect of the numbers included, and of the variety, interest, and beauty of the multifarious flags, banners, emblems, and illustrations of the various trades and handicrafts in which our working population engage, nothing has been seen in the city at all to equal it; and as the seemingly endless ranks defiled through the long line of streets traversed, the kaleidoscopic spectacle elicited a chorus of unqualified admiration, and demonstrated among other things on how broad a basis the prosperity of our city rests. With respect to numbers, it was calculated that a total of about 35,000 persons were included in the ranks, while in length the procession

extended for fully four miles, the route followed being nearly four miles. Fully three hours were taken to pass any given point, so that the vanguard reached the scene of the ceremonial a considerable time before the last contingent had left the place of muster on the Green. The scene in George Square, when all had assembled, must have appealed even to the dullest imagination, and the impression produced will not soon fade from the memory of those privileged to witness it. Estimates vary as to the number making up the vast multitude congregated in and around the Square, but it may safely be put at not fewer than between 50,000 and 60,000. We thus get a grand total of something like 600,000 persons as having assisted actively or merely as spectators in the day's proceedings. Having broadly outlined the programme carried through, we must now proceed to trace its leading features in detail, beginning with the civic and masonic procession.

The appointed meeting place of the civic and masonic members of the demonstration was the Cathedral and neighbourhood. No spot could have been more happily chosen for such a gathering than the venerable edifice and its immediate vicinity, rich in historic suggestions of the early life and progress of the city and the artistic past of the Freemasons, whose modern representatives, may we say, do not all possess the operative and executive skill of the honoured brotherhood. The mists of the morning had scarcely been dispelled by the October sun when the neighbourhood was astir with sightseers and early brethren, who began to make their appearance in gradually increasing numbers shortly after ten o'clock. By half-past eleven the elements of order were introduced by Superintendent Donald of the D Division, and Superintendent Gray (since gone to his rest) of the F Division, assisted by Lieutenant Colquhoun of the D Division, and 125 constables, who from time to time displayed exemplary

discretion and intelligence in dealing with the lieges. As the Freemasons entered Infirmary Square they were taken charge of by Brothers Superintendent Cornelly of the Lanarkshire Constabulary, and Sergeant-Major Gill of the Glasgow Yeomanry, and conducted to the valley of the vanished Molendinar, where they were marshalled by Brother Phillips, Provincial Grand Marshal, assisted by ex-Marshal Cranston and the Provincial Stewards, under the presidency of Brother William Clinton. Under the shadow of the monumental slopes of the Necropolis, the daughter lodges and deputations presented quite a picturesque series of groupings, rendered all the more interesting by the fact that the Cathedral, towering in front, was itself one of the first structures built in this country by the incorporated architects of the middle ages.

The Provincial Grand Lodge was opened in the Chapter-house of the Cathedral at one o'clock. Brother William Pearce, Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master of Glasgow, presided, and was supported by the following office-bearers:—Brothers Wm. J. Easton, D.M.; John Graham, S.M.; J. M. Oliver, S.W.; John Morgan, J.W.; David Reid, Secretary; the Rev. W. W. Tulloch, B.D., and Rev. John Watt, B.D., Chaplains; George M'Leod, Senior Deacon; James Balfour, Junior Deacon; Andrew Holmes, Architect; Wm. M'Donald, Jeweller; Walter Neilson, Bible-bearer; Wm. Ferguson, Director of Ceremonies; Andrew Myles, Director of Music; Allan Macbeth, Organist; John M'Williams, Sword-bearer; Walter Stuart, Inner Guard; Robert Gardiner, Tyler; and William Clinton, President of Stewards. There were also present:—Brothers Sir Archibald C. Campbell of Blythswood, Bart., P.G.M. of Renfrewshire (East); R. W. Cochran-Patrick of Woodside, M.P., P.G.M. of Ayrshire; Charles Dalrymple, M.P., P.G.M. of Argyll and the Isles; J. M. Martin of Auchendennan, P.G.M. of Dumbartonshire; J. Clark Forrest of

Auchenraith, P.G.M. of the Middle Ward of Lanarkshire; F. E. Villiers of Closeburn, P.G.M. of Dumfriesshire; Hector F. Maclean, P.G.M. of the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire; Major John Crombie, of Aberdeen, Grand Senior Warden; David Kinnear, Grand Cashier; James Crichton, Grand Jeweller, and R.W.M. of No. 1; James Caldwell, D.P.G. of Renfrewshire (East); ex-Provost Christie, D.P.G.M. of Stirlingshire; Major-General Johnstone, C.B.; James Dalrymple Duncan, D.P.G.M. of Dumbartonshire; Colonel Moffat, P.G.M. of the Grand Lodge of Canada. After the lodge had been constituted with the usual ceremonies, Brother the Lord Provost was announced, and having been found worthy, was admitted to the Provincial Grand Lodge. His Lordship was accompanied by Brothers ex-Bailie Laing and Councillor Rankin. On proceeding to business, Brother David Reid, Provincial Grand Secretary, intimated letters of apology for absence from Brothers Peter M'Lagan, M.P., R.W.M. of Linlithgowshire, and Murray Lyon. The brethren of Lodge Glasgow, St. John's No. 3 Bis, were then called upon to take possession of the working tools, which they did in the following order:—

Plumb,	-	-	-	Brother Wm. Brown.
Level,	-	-	-	„ John Anderson.
Compass,	-	-	-	„ A. Muir.
Square,	-	-	-	„ John Dick.
Mallet,	-	-	-	„ Jas. Menzies, R.W.M.
Trowel,	-	-	-	„ M'Cord.
Wine,	-	-	-	„ Wm. Bell.
Oil,	-	-	-	„ Jas. M'Millan.
Cornucopia,	-	-	-	„ Thos. Fletcher.
Plate,	-	-	-	„ R. Craig.
Box of Coins,	-	-	-	„ Brownlie, T. B. Bell, John Ferguson, and James Dunn.

Deputations from the following Provincial Grand Lodges were also present:—Stirlingshire, Ayrshire, Lanarkshire Upper Ward, Lanarkshire Middle Ward, Renfrewshire (East), Renfrewshire (West), Dumfriesshire, Linlithgowshire, and Argyll and the Isles.

Meanwhile the civic portion of the procession assembled in the Choir, or Inner High Church of the Cathedral, where it had been arranged to hold a religious service. Dr. Peace played introductory voluntaries on the organ. The Provincial Grand Lodge, and deputations from sister Provincial Grand Lodges, on leaving the chapter-house joined the congregation, and Senior Provincial Grand Chaplain, Rev. W. W. Tulloch, ascended the ancient oaken pulpit and gave out the 121st psalm. Aided by a select choir, and accompanied by the organ, the congregation of matured male voices sang eight verses of the old familiar psalm, after which the Senior Grand Chaplin engaged in prayer as follows—

“The Lord is in His holy temple, let all the earth keep silence before Him. How excellent is Thy loving kindness, O God; therefore the children of men put their trust under the shadow of Thy wings.

“O Eternal God, mighty in power and of majesty incomprehensible; whom the heaven of heavens cannot contain, much less the walls of temples, built by the hands of men; to Thee alone be praise and adoration from the hosts of heaven and from those who dwell upon the earth; and as with joy and gratitude we are assembled in this our holy and our beautiful house, where our fathers praised Thee, we humbly invoke Thy blessing, and ask Thine aid this day in all our work and duty.

“Glory be to God on high, and on earth peace and goodwill towards men. We praise Thee, we bless Thee, we worship

Thee, we glorify Thee, we give thanks to Thee for Thy great glory, O Lord God, Heavenly King, God the Father Almighty. Thou didst create heaven and earth and all things that are therein. Thou gavest unto us life and being. Thou openest Thine hand, we are filled with good. Bless the Lord, O our souls, and all that is within us bless His holy name. We especially thank Thee for the gift of Thy Son, Jesus Christ, our Lord. We bless Thee for all Thy gifts to us and to our fathers; for every blessing bestowed upon us by which the lives of men have been enriched, and for mercies still in store which we Thy children may receive. We remember with thanksgiving all these who in times past benefitted the world by their work, all teachers of truth and righteousness, and every soul that has been faithful to its light. We thank Thee that we dwell in a free land, and under righteous governments. We thank Thee for the just laws by which communities are governed, and for the peace and order, the concord and harmony Thou hast established amongst us, and through obedience to which alone states grow great and empires flourish. We pray Thee for the prosperity of our empire and all its dependencies, for favourable weather, for plenteous harvests, for peaceful times; for a blessing upon our Queen and royal family, our fleet and army, our nobles and rulers, our universities and seats of learning, our charitable and industrial institutions, our trade and commerce, and every useful and honest occupation. May it please Thee to bless the Magistrates and Councillors of this city, giving them grace to execute justice and to maintain truth. Aid them in all their efforts for the good of this city, and for us who dwell therein. Bless us in the work in which we are engaged this day. Assist our brethren in their duties, and be with Thy servant as he lays the foundation-stone of the buildings about to be erected for the order, peace, and comfort of this community. May they be successfully carried to completion, and may

no harm come near those engaged in their erection. When completed may they serve the purposes for which they have been built, and from time to time may measures issue from them which will advance this city in peace and prosperity, and make it more in fashion like unto the Holy City—the new Jerusalem—having the glory of God. We pray Thee that the people in this city may more and more be led to praise Thee in their lives and by their good deeds. Let the people praise Thee, O God. Let all the people praise Thee. God be merciful unto us and bless us, and cause His face to shine upon us, now and for ever. Amen.

“Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory for ever and ever. Amen.”

The Junior Grand Chaplain, Rev. John Watt, of Anderston Parish Church, read the Scripture lessons, the first being from Micah vi., verses 1 to 9, and the second from 1st Peter ii., verses 11 to 20. The anthem beginning “Honour and glory, blessing and power,” having been sung, the Senior Grand Chaplain delivered the following address:—“Brethren,—Though owing to some misunderstanding, I only learned a few days ago, and through the public newspapers, that I was expected to address to you a few words upon this most interesting and memorable occasion, I hold it a high honour and a great privilege to be able to do so. It is fitting upon a day on which you lay the foundation-stone of a building in which the municipal affairs of this great city in the coming years are to be administered, and measures passed which will touch its very heart, that you, its present rulers and representatives should assemble yourselves in this holy and beautiful house, in which your fathers have for ages praised God—in

this time-honoured temple, which, through all these changing years, has kept a silent but most eloquent vigil over its fortunes. It is fitting, I say, that in a church dedicated to the service of Almighty God, you should acknowledge the truth of the great fact—'Except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it: except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain.' It is well, too, on a day of public rejoicing and holiday, that some little time should thus publicly be set apart for the performance of divine service. It has fallen to my lot—would it had fallen into the older and better hands of one more identified with your civic life than I am—to conduct this service in discharge of my duties as Senior Chaplain of the Province of Glasgow, one of the divisions into which the craft of Masonry is divided in this country—a craft to which, as a man and a minister, I am proud to belong—when I think of its past history, its present position, and the future it has before it, if it be loyal and true to the great moral principles upon which it is established—Love of God and love of the brethren.

"If, after the manner of some, we look back into the long-ago past, which fable has made its own, and has illuminated with its fanciful and picturesque rays, we may delight ourselves by tracing the roots of our well-organised and beautiful system of government and symbolic ritual, far back in the soil of the early world. We can imagine our ancestors working in the solemn recesses of Eastern quarries, and by skilful measurement, by delicate adjustment, by cunning workmanship, by marvellous imitation of the flowers of the field, and the exquisite beauty which distinguishes the handicraft of the Great Architect of the Universe, preparing the stones for the Temple of Solomon. We can watch them put one upon another, and see the Temple reared without sound of axe or hammer—

'Like some tall palm the noiseless fabric sprang.'

We may be well content, however, to go back to the time when to be a cunning craftsman was to be one of the foremost men of the time—the chosen companion of princes—the necessary appendage of royal courts. At a time when craftsmen banded themselves together, and took a real pride in their work, and in the dignity and importance of their vocation, it is pleasing for us to think that a variety of circumstances combined to give prominence and influence to those who were skilled in the hewing and setting of stones. As great Cathedrals and Churches and important public buildings sprang up in different parts of the world, the services of the most skilful were anxiously sought after, and Masons from many quarters flocked to take part in the work. To enable them to find employment, and to claim the hospitality of their brother Masons was our craft formed, and our symbolic ritual instituted. As a body we now exist for the practice of moral and social virtue. Our distinguishing characteristic is charity, in its most extended sense, and the precepts which we inculcate are brotherly love, relief, and truth. It must ever be our endeavour, under the symbolism we employ, and the pleasant meetings we have together, never to forget that we exist to propagate a morality about which there can be no question, and a charity about which there can be no dispute. If our practice be anything like our profession, if we honestly endeavour to act upon the principles we swear to hold by—the love of God and the love of our brother—then Masonry must be a real blessing to a community, and be in some measure at least an addition to the forces that make for the order, the truthfulness, the purity, and the charity of every neighbourhood. It is for the developing of these forces that you, here assembled in your different professions and capacities, are also working ; and may God's blessing rest upon every effort you make after the enlightenment and the welfare of this great community. It is for this end also that the building, to lay the foundation-stone

of which we are soon to be assembled, is erected, in order that the affairs of this city may be duly administered, and in which laws will be passed and measures undertaken for its moral and social weal. May the edifice now to be built be productive of all the benefits anticipated by those who have originated it. 'Let Thy work, O God, appear unto Thy servants, and Thy glory unto their children. And let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us—and establish Thou the work of our hands upon us; yea, the work of our hands establish Thou it.'

"One may still see upon some old houses, carved on the lintel, the opening words of the Latin version of the 127th Psalm—*Nisi Dominus Frustra*. Its inscription is indicative of the great fact that without God's presence and blessing no home can be happy, no city truly prosperous, and no nation really great. Every page of the world's history declares how true this is, and one fallen nation after another is a dismal witness to the fact, that the nation and kingdom that will not serve God shall utterly perish. On the recognition of this truth will depend the future of this city we love so well—on the recognition of it by its every inhabitant. A city is not made Christian and moral by any municipal, political, or ecclesiastical machinery, but only by its inhabitants being Christian and moral, by their being pure in heart and life, and self-sacrificing and charitable in action, by each one being faithful to his vocation, and having an exalted idea of his calling, by giving himself away through his occupation, however humble that occupation may be, for the good of others, by recognising the fact that each life to be fruitful, to be in any degree of benefit to the city, must be lived after the example of the Son of Man, who 'came not to be ministered unto, but to minister.' In proportion as this is so, will this city and all our cities flourish and be happy, and become what an ideal city should strive to be to her people—a home—a home in which the

young will be shielded from evil, the middle-aged remain young in spirit, and all be strong for the Lord and valiant for the right—a home in which the old, the poor, the sad, the forsaken, the desolate and oppressed, the maimed, the dying, will find themselves cared for—a home which, I am glad to think, you are now building up by the aid of your legal, your educational, your industrial, and charitable institutions, by your sanitary measures, and by every effort you are now making after the moral and social welfare of this city, which we pray Almighty God to continue to bless and prosper. The Lord hath been mindful of us: He will bless us: He will bless them that fear the Lord, both small and great. The Lord shall increase you more and more—you, and your children.” Amen and Amen.

A short collect was afterwards read, and the 72nd number of the Scottish Hymnal, beginning “Lord, while for all mankind we pray,” having been sung, the service was brought to a close by the benediction, “The Lord bless thee and keep thee; the Lord make His face shine upon thee, and be gracious unto thee; the Lord lift up His countenance upon thee, and give thee peace.”

The civic portion of the procession was then marshalled in the Nave by Mr. Jas. Brown, Council Officer, and left the Cathedral by the great western door, where it was headed by the band of the 92nd Highlanders from Edinburgh Castle, playing the “Garb of Old Gaul,” the order of the procession being as follows:—

Chief Constable M'Call.
Police Constables and Officer carrying Civic Banner.
Town Officers with Halberts.
The Lord Provost,
Magistrates,
And Members of the Town Council.

Town-Clerk, City Chamberlain, and other Officials of the Municipality.

Architect (Mr. Young), City Architect (Mr. Carrick).

The Contractors—Messrs. Morrison & Mason.

Police Constables.

Lord-Lieutenant, Convener, and Deputy-Lieutenants of the County.

Police Constables.

Sheriffs of the County.

Lord Dean of Guild and Directors of the Merchants' House.

Deacon-Convener and Members of the Trades' House.

Master of the Clyde Navigation Trust.

President and Directors of the Chamber of Commerce.

Bedellus (with Mace) and Principal and Professors of the University.

President and Faculty of the Physicians and Surgeons.

Dean and Faculty of Procurators.

Chairman and Members of the School Board.

Rector and Masters of the Glasgow High School, and

President of Masters of Board Schools.

Chairman and Inspectors of the City, Barony, and Govan Combination Boards.

As the procession passed out of Infirmary Square, about a quarter past two o'clock, it defiled through large crowds to Kirk Street, where the operations of the Improvement Trust have left nothing but the name. The vacancies caused by the demolition of what formerly constituted a considerable though unattractive part of old Glasgow were occupied by enthusiastic sight-seers, who formed no unworthy sight themselves. Proceeding past the "Bell o' the Brae," the interesting spectacle of civic dignitaries on the march went down High Street, once the boasted centre of "sumptuous buildings of great antiquity;" and, as the Principal and Professors of the University cast a reminiscent glance at the neglected shell of the ancient halls of learning founded by a Pope, it would have been interesting to ascertain what passed in their minds when they heard the shriek of a panting locomotive in the old quadrangle. The recollections of the learned past were

soon left behind, and the procession continued its passage along Trongate, Argyll Street, Buchanan Street, and St. Vincent Place, to the scene of the afternoon's labours. The hearty greeting along the line of route of the inhabitants from the windows and roofs of tenements, decorated more with simple than profuse taste, was taken up by the stream of humanity which eddied round corners and broke into rippling echoes up and down side streets.

On leaving the Cathedral the Masonic Lodges were marshalled in the following order, beginning with the Junior Lodge. Brother William Phillips, P.G. Marshall, assisted by Brothers George Cranston and Sergeant-Major Gill, both of the Glasgow Yeomanry, officiated on the occasion:—

Band of 93rd Highlanders.

- 683. St. John's Whiteinch, Glasgow.
- 676. Irvine Harbour, Irvine.
- 668. St. Andrew Military, Hamilton.
- 658. Rawcliffe, Rothesay.
- 635. Star of Addiewell, Addiewell and West Calder.
- 626. Firth of Clyde, Gourrock.
- 617. Sir George Cathcart, New Cathcart.
- 609. The Gael, Glasgow.
- 607. The Prince's Glasgow.
- 599. Livingstone, Stonefield, Blantyre.
- 597. North British Railway, Edinburgh.
- 592. Albert Edward, Crosshill.
- 588. The Callendar, Falkirk.
- 581. Plantation, Glasgow.
- 579. St. Bryde, Uddingston, Motherwell.
- 573. Livingstone, St. Andrew.
- 571. Dramatic, Glasgow.
- 557. Blantyre Kilwinning, High Blantyre.
- 556. Clydesdale, Glasgow.
- 553. St. Vincent, Sandyford, Glasgow.
- 551. Clydesdale, Larkhall.

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- 544. St. Andrew, Coatbridge.
 - 531. Abercromby, Bridge-of-Allan.
 - 512. Thorntree, Thornliebank.
 - 510. Maryhill, Glasgow.
 - 503. St. George, Helensburgh.
 - 496. St. Munn, Ardenadam.
 - 471. St. John, Shotts.
 - 465. St. Andrew, Glasgow.
 - 458. St. John, Busby.
 - 441. Glasgow, Glasgow.
 - 437. Govandale, Govan.
 - 426. Prince of Wales, Renfrew.
 - 419. Neptune, Glasgow.
 - 413. Athole, Glasgow.
 - 409. Douglas, Bo'ness.
 - 408. Clyde, Glasgow.
 - 406. St. John Dalziel, Motherwell.
 - 405. Rifle, Edinburgh.
 - 391. Zetland, Grangemouth.
 - 372. Renfrew Co. Kilwinning, Paisley.
 - 362. St. Clair, Glasgow.
 - 360. Commercial, Glasgow.
 - 354. Caledonian Railway, Glasgow.
 - 349. St. Clair, Edinburgh.
 - 347. St. John's Operative, Rutherglen.
 - 355. Argyll, Dunoon.
 - 333. St. George, Glasgow.
 - 332. Union, Glasgow.
 - 314. Royal Arch, West Kilbride.
 - 306. St. Thomas, Larkhall.
 - 305. St. John, Woodhall.
 - 292. St. John, Rothesay.
 - 275. Shamrock and Thistle, Bridgeton, Glasgow.
 - 272. St. John, Mid-Calder.
 - 252. St. John, Thornhill.
 - 250. Union, Dunfermline.

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242. Houston Street, Johnstone.
 230. St. Barnabas, Old Cumnock.
 226. Portobello.
 223. Trafalgar, Leith.
 219. Star, Glasgow.
 215. St. Andrew, Strathaven.
 204. St. Paul, Ayr.
 203. St. John Operative, Airdrie.
 199. St. Andrew, Cumbernauld.
 195. St. John Caledonia, R.A., Campsie.
 187. St. John, Carluke.
 181. Hopetoun, Bathgate.
 180. Commercial, Oban.
 178. Scotia, Glasgow.
 177. St. James, Old Monkland.
 176. St. Andrew, Denny.
 175. St. John, Greenock.
 173. St. John, Kilwinning, Largs.
 171. St. James, Doune.
 170. St. John, Leven, Dumbarton.
 169. Thistle and Rose, Stevenston.
 167. Free Operative, Biggar.
 166. St. John, Airdrie.
 157. St. John Kilwinning, Beith.
 151. Edinburgh Defensive Band.
 145. St. Stephen, Edinburgh.
 129. St. Mirren, Paisley.
 128. St. John, Shettleston.
 127. Thistle, Stewarton.
 125. St. James, Newton, Ayr.
 122. Royal Arch, Perth.
 117. St. Mary's, Partick.
 116. Royal Arch, Rutherglen.
 114. Royal Arch, Cambuslang.
 103. Union and Crown, Glasgow.
 102. St. Mark, Glasgow.

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100. Glamis.
 97. Edinburgh, St. James's.
 88. New Monkland Montrose, Airdrie.
 87. Thistle, Glasgow.
 76. Royal Arch, Glasgow.
 75. Dunbar Castle.
 73. Thistle and Rose, Glasgow.
 68. Doric Kilwinning, Port-Glasgow.
 66. St. Ninian, Brechin.
 50. St. John, Inveraray.
 39. St. John, Kilsyth.
 31. St. Mary, Coltness.
 30. Ancient, Stirling.
 27. St Mungo, Glasgow.
 21. Old St. John, Lanark.
 20. St. John, Lesmahagow.
 17. Ancient Brazen, Linlithgow.
 16. St. John, Falkirk.
 13. Torphichen Kilwinning, Bathgate.
 12. Greenock Kilwinning.
 8. Dunblane.
 7. Hamilton Kilwinning.
 5. Canongate and Leith.
 4. Glasgow Kilwinning.
 3. Bis Lodge of Glasgow, St. John's.
 3. Scone and Perth.
 1. Lodge of Edinburgh, Mary's Chapel.
 0. Ancient or Mother Lodge of Kilwinning, Kilwinning.

Then came deputations from the following Provincial Grand Lodges :—Renfrewshire (East), Dumfriesshire, Argyll and the Isles, Stirlingshire, Lanarkshire (Upper Ward), Dumbartonshire, Linlithgowshire, Renfrewshire (West), Lanarkshire (Middle Ward), Ayrshire, and the Grand Lodge of Scotland. These were followed by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Glasgow. On

the junior lodge reaching St. Vincent Place it halted and took open order, the whole of the lodges in the rear doing the same, so as to permit the Provincial Grand Lodges to pass through the ranks to the platform. The Provincial Grand Lodge of Glasgow entered the ranks near the Tron Church, followed by the other Provincial Grand Lodges in the order of seniority, the long line to St. Vincent Place standing with heads uncovered as they passed. Following the Provincial Grand Lodges the other lodges closed in in order of seniority, Mother Kilwinning, No. o, taking the lead. In this order the platform was eventually reached, frequent outbursts of cheering from the spectators along the line of route greeting the Provincial Grand Master and the brethren, numbering in all close on 5,000.

Having thus followed the Civic and Masonic Procession to George Square, we must now hark back and take up the Trades' Procession, which mustered on the Green. Here the arrangements were of the most complete description, and were carried out with praiseworthy celerity. Colonel J. M. Forrester, who had accepted the office of chief marshal, appointed a number of his brother officers in the Volunteers to act as marshals of the various sections into which the procession had been divided; and these gentlemen, being thoroughly acquainted with the work appointed them, were able to take charge of the different companies and lead them into position without any difficulty. In order to save time and prevent confusion, all the entrances to the People's Park were taken advantage of. The carters, who were to head the procession, entered by the south-west gate, opposite the Justiciary Court-Houses; the building and textile group were detailed to enter by the London Street gate; the miscellaneous section found their way by Binnie Place, and marched down to the vicinity of the Humane Society's

House ; the metal workers proceeded by Great Hamilton and Canning Streets and William Street to the King's Park ; while the employés of the Corporation and Clyde Trustees, who brought up the rear of the procession, entered the Green by the John Street entrance, and took up their allotted position on the King's Park. Each section had its own particular chief marshal, with mounted and unmounted assistants, so that the great body resembled very much an army corps under a general officer, while the various divisions had also their superior officers, each trade forming what might be called a battalion, and having its chief and subordinate officers to carry out the orders of those in immediate command. All the arrangements were carefully made known to the different trades, and these so ordered their previous proceedings that within the appointed time they would be in their proper places on the Green. From nine o'clock in the morning working men in holiday attire found their way to the rendezvous of their company, where all the preparatory arrangements were made for joining the main body. Under these circumstances, there was little stir on the Green till fully half-past ten o'clock.

About this time Colonel Forrester, with Major Lysons as aide-de-camp, arrived on the ground, followed immediately by the officers of the different sections, who proceeded to their various stations. By a quarter-past eleven the crowd between Jail Square and Nelson's Monument must have numbered about 20,000, and it was still increasing. There seemed to be a desire to concentrate at this point, and fortunately so, for the marshals of the other sections were thus enabled to have their men placed in order without much trouble. But for this circumstance it is questionable whether the procession could have been formed so quickly. For over 30,000 men to arrive in different detachments at very uncertain intervals and all to be ready to move off in an hour and a quarter, indicates a

spirit of subordination which is seldom exhibited in the case of a public procession. Yet, in the present instance, the whole work was done in the most methodical manner, the men placing themselves readily under the control of their company officers, while these again in turn implicitly carried out the orders of their superior officers. There was little time allowed for a view of the gathering as a whole. For one thing, no one could possibly see the whole—extending, as it did, from the south-west entrance of the Green to the utmost extremity of the King's Park. But, taking in so much as the eye could seize, the scene was of the most animated description. From the monument to the gate was one seething mass of human beings, with horses and lorries inexplicably mixed up, while away to the east were to be seen long rows of well-dressed processionists flourishing banners and displaying models of their various handicrafts. The sight was one that has seldom been seen even in Glasgow, and which those who were fortunate enough to witness will not soon forget. Just about twelve o'clock the carriages containing a deputation of the Magistrates and Town Council, the Trades' Executive Committee, and the other representative gentlemen who were to accompany the procession arrived at the south-west gate, and took up the position allotted to them. The first carriage contained Bailie Farquhar and Bailie M'Onie in their robes of office, while in that which immediately succeeded were Councillors Torrens, Waddel, and Jackson, and Mr. Cunninghame, depute town-clerk. The members of the Trades' Executive Committee and office-bearers of the Trades' Council followed in other carriages. In all there were five carriages, and these were so placed as to head the procession as it left the Green.

The procession marched in the following order, and the sub-joined notes will give a pretty accurate idea of its composition and dimensions:—

I.—THE CARTERS.

According to use and wont, the Amalgamated Carters were allowed the premier position in the procession. A stalwart body of men, they seem to take pride in decking the useful animals which are their daily companions. The chief marshal in this section was Mr. Duncan Campbell, assisted by two mounted and eight dismounted assistants. The first detachment of carters made their appearance in the Green about eleven o'clock, and they were directed up the drive to the north-east, then eastwards and southwards to Nelson's Monument, where they were turned into the central walk, and drawn up in their appointed order in a double line of vehicles. The display was one of the finest of the kind that could be imagined. The decorations on the horses and vehicles, combined with the characteristic uniforms worn by the outriders, formed an interesting scheme of colour. The stables had turned out their finest Clydesdales, and, decked in the most elaborate yet tasteful manner with ribbons and artificial flowers, the horses themselves, one might almost say, seemed to feel the importance of the occasion. They carried their heads erect, and were at the same time so docile that, notwithstanding the continued pressure on them for fully an hour of the seething crowd, no one received the slightest hurt. In front of all, mounted on two splendid chargers gaily caparisoned, were John Campbell and Alex. Purdon, the president and vice-president of the Amalgamated Carters' Society. Behind them came the gaily-decorated lorry of Messrs. J. & P. Cameron, driven by Mr. Reid, above whose head was displayed a Prince of Wales' feather. It was filled with seats, which were occupied by the members of the Tollcross Brass Band. This lorry was drawn by nine beautifully-decorated horses, while in front were three separate riders, dressed, like their companions, in what is known as "processional costume."

In front of these again was the flag-bearer, Francis Mitchell, to whom special interest was attached, inasmuch as, while a member of the 78th Highlanders, he took part in the storming of Tel-el-Kebir. The flag he carried was that of the society, bearing the motto, "United we stand, divided we fall." The next in order were two lorries from Messrs. Cowan & Co. In this instance the standard bearer was P. Hanlon, who was supported by two riders dressed in characteristic apparel, and the flag he carried had inscribed on it the peculiarly British aspiration, "May the tree of liberty flourish around the globe, and every human being partake of its fruits." These lorries were each drawn by nine horses, all finely ornamented with flowers and ribbons. On the first lorry, driven by Mr. Muir, were seated the members of the Dunblane Brass Band. The third place in order was obtained by the Glasgow and South-Western Railway Company, who had a lorry drawn by nine horses and driven by Mr. M'Connell. This party had just one separate horse, and the standard-bearer—Gavin Thomson—carried aloft a flag bearing not only the name of the society but also emblems of the trade and the motto, "Trust and try," and "United we stand, divided we fall." Messrs. Wordie & Co. had eight beautiful grey horses yoked to a lorry, on which were seated the members of the Bannockburn Brass Band, and which was surmounted by the model of a waggoner driving his team along the streets. This company had three separate riders, and Joseph Samuel, the standard-bearer, carried a flag emblematic of the trade. Following these were two lorries belonging to Messrs. Morrison & Mason, the contractors for the erection of the new Municipal Buildings. Each of these was drawn by nine horses, and in front of all were three forerunners. The standard-bearers—Andrew Keddie and William Allison—carried flags on which were the mottoes, "On earth peace, goodwill towards men," and

"Joined to protect, not to injure." The employés of Messrs. Anderson & Gray had the honour of carrying the seventh flag, and their lorry was drawn by two horses with one separate rider, while the standard-bearer carried a flag bearing a representation of the carters taking the grain out of the stores at a time when the keepers were charging a higher percentage than was deemed sufficient. After a lorry belonging to Messrs. Hayman & Sons came that belonging to the Caledonian Railway Company. It was drawn by twelve horses, and on the top was a working model of a steam engine and tender with steam up running round a circular table. As may be imagined, there was a good deal of sameness in the decoration both of machines and horses; but the general effect was very fine. Following up these already mentioned were a large number of smaller vehicles, all more or less decorated, and securing, though in a subordinate degree, the laudations of the multitude.

II.—THE BUILDING TRADES.

This section of the procession, in which were comprised all the trades that have a connection with the erection and fitting up of a house, was arranged in order on the grass plot to the east of Nelson's Monument, and, as may readily be supposed, the number included in this division was large. Colonel J. N. Smith, of the 1st Lanark, was the principal marshal for this group, and he had under him Captain Frame and Captain M'Farlane of his own regiment.

The first of this lot to arrive were the Operative Glaziers, who turned out to the number of about 250. In front of them the standard-bearer carried a flag with the prayer, in Latin, "Give us Thy light, O Lord," while one man in the ranks carried the glaziers' coat of arms, with the ascription, "We thank God for the light." Among the other articles carried was a very fine picture

of John Bright, the tribune of the people, in stained glass, a crystal model of a monument, a glass crate, window ventilators, several specimens of stained glass, &c.

Close behind came the Operative Slaters. They numbered fully 350, and were headed by the Greenock Brass Band. In front was carried the Union Jack, while at some distance behind was another, bearing the motto "And make sure." Scattered through the ranks were various models—one showing slaters busy at work on the roof of a house, another two men on their way to work, and others exhibiting a slate-knife and hammer, wreathed in flowers.

The third group, the place for which had been secured by ballot, was that of the Sawmillers, who turned out to the number of about 400, and came on the Green to the music of the West Merryston Band. At their head were carried flags showing the motto of the society, and with trade emblems emblazoned thereon, while the men carried neat little models of circular saw bench, plane saw bench, and a saw-sharpener, the bearer keeping the tiny fellow at work while the company marched along. Accompanying this section were two lorries, tastefully decorated, and each drawn by two horses tandem. One of them carried a bench with saw-sharpeners at work, and on the other, fitted all round with circular tops of window frames, a planing machine was kept in operation by means of belting put round small wheels fixed on the axle of the vehicle, and the long bands of woody fibre thus produced were thrown to the spectators on the streets.

The Operative Masons, who came next in order, numbered 1,400. Their trade does not lend itself much to display, but the few models exhibited were in excellent taste. At their head was the flag of the trade, bearing the motto, "Unity, Friendship, and Truth." On a van was placed a stone pulpit, whilst on two lorries which accompanied the section were models of Corinthian capitals, bases, columns, &c.

The Bricklayers numbered about 300, and were preceded by the Aikenhead Brass Band. They carried two banners and two flags with the name of the association emblazoned thereon, and bearing the mottoes, "We join to protect" and "Let Glasgow flourish." The processionists also carried models of trowel and other tools used in the trade.

The Operative Plasterers' Protective Association was represented by 200 men, headed by two pipers. They carried one banner, bearing the name of the association, and a statuette of Sir Walter Scott, while on a lorry there was shown a model of the new Municipal Buildings.

The House and Ship Joiners and Cabinetmakers turned out between 1,800 and 2,000 representatives, and were led by the Banton Band. The central branch headed the section with three flags and a large banner, the principal one bearing the name of the association, and under two hands joined was the motto, "United we stand, divided we fall," another having the trade injunction, "Secure your rights." The other branches represented were the Clyde, Partick, Whiteinch, Govan, Glasgow North, Glasgow South, and Glasgow East. The flags carried by the Clyde branch showed an illustration of a sailing ship on the one side, and of a screw steamer on the other; the Govan detachment had on their flag a scene on the Clyde near the Govan old church, with the Iona passing down the river. The Glasgow South Branch had the city arms emblazoned on one side of their flag, and a picture of the University on the other; and the Glasgow East had on their flags a scene on the river, east of the Albert Bridge, with a drawing of the Suspension Bridge at the Green in the distance. This large division carried no fewer than twenty-eight models, and as many of them were manufactured of curled shavings, the effect was very pretty. Considerable time must have been devoted to the production of some of the articles,

and great taste and skill were displayed in the manipulation of the frail material. The models embraced saloon frame, with lamp in the centre, engine-house, skylight, screw yacht, cabin door, crown, and Prince of Wales feather in shavings, carved polished frame, teak meat safe, steering wheels, carved bracket, model with two joiners working, basket of fruit formed of shavings, ornamental crown, working model of a joiner making doors, man morticing, carved ornamental pulpit, and many other interesting things.

The French Polishers totalled 125, and were preceded by seven pipers. In the front was carried a large two-pole banner, bearing the city arms, with two figures, and the motto, "Union is strength;" and a few yards behind was a smaller banner showing two clasped hands, "United to protect, not to oppress." There were also a trade banner and a Union Jack in this detachment.

The Lathsplitters, though a small body, only numbering 80, had besides their trade flag a number of interesting models. The principal of these was an elliptic arch supported by two columns and two pilasters all formed of lath, a model of a cottage in lath-work, two trophies of tools used in the trade, while on a lorry which accompanied the party were two men splitting laths.

The Painters, who numbered 300, were headed by the bugle band of the 6th Lanark Rifle Volunteers. They carried three banners and two flags, one of them bearing "Ours are the arts of peace, to live like brothers, and to embellish Life," and "True to our colours," and another "The good of the people first." The processionists carried a number of models of implements used in the trade.

The Plumbers, to the number of 409, brought up the rear of this division, and marched to the music of the Garnkirk Brass Band. They had one flag, bearing the well-known motto of the Volunteer movement, "Defence, not defiance." Among the 30

models carried were those of a bath complete, with plunge, shower, and spray; a patent brass force-pump, ventilators, terminals, &c., &c.

III.—TEXTILE GROUP.

The Shoemakers, to the number of 200, headed the third section of the procession. They marched to the strains of the Airdrie Brass Band, and bore aloft numerous flags, on which the virtues of leather were characteristically emphasized. At the head of this body was a standard-bearer carrying a flag, on which was painted the coat of arms of the craft above their ancient motto, "May the manufacture of the sons of Crispin be trod upon by all the world." A number of Brobdignagian boots and shoes were carried on poles.

The Boot and Shoe Riveters and Furnishers numbered about 250. They were led by the 7th Lanark R.V. (Airdrie) Band, and carried a number of banners bearing appropriate mottoes. Models of benchmen, hand-sewers at work, were borne aloft by the processionists, and they were accompanied by two lorries, with benchmen busily engaged at their craft.

The Ropemakers turned out to the number of 100. They marched to the music of a couple of pipers, and exhibited a small banneret showing the motto, "United we stand, divided we fall," and the representation of a piece of rope, illustrating the well-known adage, "A three-fold cord is not easily broken." Among the emblems of the various branches of the trade which were carried were a spinning-wheel, small laying tops, and a model of a ropewalk.

The Power-Loom Twisters and Drawers and Beamers and Calendermen were grouped together. Of the representatives of the two first-mentioned departments of the textile trade there were 240 men. The calendermen numbered 250. The Hamilton

Brass Band headed the group. The beamers carried the flag of the Society of the United Power-Loom Beamers of Scotland.

The Calenderers bore aloft a tattered banner, to which the distinction belonged of having been carried in the Reform Procession of 1832. They also carried two model calender presses, with miniature squads of men working at them, and some nicely made-up bales for the Indian market.

The Amalgamated Hand-Loom Weavers, 120 in number, were led by the 8th L.R.V. Band, and had a very fine display of banners, bearing various mottoes. Two tapestry curtains, with design, "The Minstrels and Peacock," a piece of beautiful white tapestry, and another tapestry curtain, were carried by the processionists; while on a lorry a Jacquard loom was seen at work, turning out its beautiful product.

The Carpet Weavers, 250 in number, headed by the 4th L.R.V. Band, followed. They carried four flags and two banners, with the names of the firms by which they are employed—Messrs. James Templeton & Co. and Messrs. John Lyle & Co. They were accompanied by four lorries, three decked with specimens of carpet work, the other bearing two looms at work, one illustrating the weaving of chenille, and the other showing how this material is set into Axminster carpeting.

The Operative Tailors made up a company of 600 men, the majority of whom wore black cloth suits and satin dress hats. They moved along to the strains of the band of the 8th Lanark Rifle Volunteers. The standard-bearers carried two flags—one having a representation of Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden on one side and the Golden Fleece on the other, while the other had the figure of a lion on either side. The flags bore, "Scottish National Association of Operative Tailors—Glasgow Branch."

The Mile-End Thread Work Employés numbered 120, and were preceded by the Airdrie Saxhorn Band. On a handsome

banner the name of the firm was shown, and accompanying the workers was a lorry bearing one monster spool or bobbin, four smaller bobbins, three models of bobbins and balls of cotton to show in what shape the goods are exported. The lorry, as fitted up, took the form of a triumphal car, and bore such mottoes as the following :—"We thread our way," "Thread, like bread, a universal need," "A steek in time saves nine," "They sewed fig leaves together," while on wands borne by the processionists were spools, cotton balls, the motto, "The ree(a)l ladies' companion," and the representation of a golden elephant, with the motto, "Thread like me is useful and strong."

The Linthouse Ambulance Corps, 20 in number, marched between the fourth and fifth groups. They had one flag with a red cross in centre, and lettered "Linthouse Ambulance Corps." The members of the corps were fully equipped. There were four stretcher detachments of four men each, ready for duty, with folded stretchers, and carrying ambulance haversacks, stocked with all necessary material for dealing with accidents. While waiting to fall into the procession the services of the corps were requisitioned to dress an injury sustained by one of the St. Rollox workers, whose foot was crushed by a horse trampling on it.

IV.—MISCELLANEOUS GROUP.

Messrs. R. & J. Garroway's Workers, 200 strong, with the 1st L.R.V. brass band at their head, led this section. They carried four flags—one bearing the name of the firm of Messrs. R. & J. Garroway, Netherfield Chemical Works, and another having inscribed upon it four lines from *Punch* :—

"Courage! though harvests fail and taxes swell,
Burdens increase, and honour feels infect
With clinging stains, there's comfort, comfort yet,
In chemicals—hooray."

They also carried models of a plumbers' burning machine and of an air-pump.

The Journeymen Coopers totalled upwards of 400, and were preceded by the brass band of the 1st Linlithgow Volunteers. They carried three flags, two of them being the Union Jack, while the third bore the coopers' coat of arms, with the motto, "Love as Brethren." Besides these the men carried numerous models of harness casks, whisky puncheons, barrel churns, &c. The mottoes adhibited to some of these bore on the technicalities of the trade, but still what was meant could easily be understood by the general public. On one cask was the couplet—

"With hoops of love and staves of peace,
Let strife 'tween man and master cease."

On another model, which represented a cooper putting a hoop on a barrel, were the lines—

"Day by day and week by week
We strive to make our ends to meet."

The Curriers had 300 men, headed by the Shettleston Brass Band. Along with this detachment were no fewer than four lorries. One of them was intended to represent a triumphal car, the decorations being leather boot laces. A small flag lettered "St. Catherine's Leather Works" was prominently displayed. In the machine were two men and a girl busy working. One man was employed shaving at the beam, while the other was cutting laces, the girl being employed putting on the tags and throwing them to the public as the lorry passed along the street. The other three lorries were also tastefully decorated with leather. A standard-bearer carried a Naval Reserve Union Jack, bearing the name of the works, while there were two hides dressed as banners, one of them having on one side "Nothing like leather," and on the other the curriers' coat of arms and the motto, "United to support, but not combined to injure."

St. Rollox Workers, to the number of no fewer than 800, marched in the procession. They were preceded by the 5th Lanark Brass Band and their pipers. One banner and 14 trade flags were exhibited, and at intervals in the procession were lorries, to the number of half a dozen, laden with the products of Messrs. Charles Tennant & Co.'s extensive works, and numerous models and specimens of machinery in motion. One lorry was laden with beautifully-crystallised blocks of washing soda, and on another was a model of the lofty St. Rollox chimney-stalk.

The Letterpress Printers, with the 3rd Lanark R.V. Reed Band, numbered 500. They had one banner, with a representation of case and machine rooms, the All-Seeing Eye, and the mottoes, "I am the Light of the World," "Union is Strength," and "Knowledge is Power." One banneret bore the motto, "A Free Press makes a Free People," and on another were the lines—

"The click of type has more of might
Than fortress grim or castle wall,
And it can batter towers to dust
That laugh at siege and cannon ball."

On a lorry accompanying the processionists was to be seen in operation an Arab machine from which there issued a leaflet, with on one side a brief sketch of the history of Glasgow, and on the other two poetical effusions.

The Bookbinders assembled to the number of 70, and marched with the letterpress printers. They were distinguished by a trade flag, and carried models of bookbinders' laying press, with plough standing press filled with books, and imitations of business books. A model of a paper-ruling machine was also borne by one of the men. A little working model of a man hammering vigorously at a book was accompanied with the motto, "We beat all the authors that ever we saw."

The Howe Machine Company's Workers turned out to the number of 600, and were accompanied by the Falkirk Brass Band. Two banners were shown, one representing Elias Howe standing by a sewing machine, and receiving a crown from the spirit of genius, as the maker of "The grandest production of inventive genius," the other bearing bicycles and tricycles, the most recent manufacture of the company. On a lorry drawn by two horses comely maidens were to be seen working sewing machines; and following was a second lorry with bicycles and tricycles, all in motion, with riders mounted.

The Flint Glassmakers and Bottle-blowers were grouped together, their aggregate number being 450. They were accompanied by the Johnstone Brass Band. The processionists carried numerous flags and banners, but the beautiful specimens of glassware carried on wands attracted most attention. The flint glassmakers carried jugs, goblets, baskets, flower-vases, spears, swords, crook-sticks, and many other articles, all of which were manufactured in what is known in the trade as ruby and white threaded glass. The bottle-blowers exhibited several very symmetrically-formed specimens of their department of work. The chief marshal of the group carried a ruby and white threaded glass baton, on the top of which was a crown ornamented with jewel glass.

The Grain Millers, who numbered 200, were headed by the Campsie Brass Band, and were accompanied by five lorries—the first containing a millstone with two men dressing it. The second contained a very laughable *tableau vivant*, in which two old women grinding a hand-quern were supposed to represent "Milling as it was 5,000 years ago." The next lorry contained one of the machines in use 100 years ago, and the succeeding one a specimen of the most modern roller mill. The remaining lorry was laden with sacks of flour.

The Tobacco Pipemakers mustered 150, and, preceded by a flute band, had three lorries, on which were men engaged in turning out long and short pipes by the score, greatly to the interest and amusement of the onlookers, to whom they were given in their unbaked state. An old Reform flag, borne in the procession of 1832, was carried at the head of the procession.

The Railway Servants numbered 200, and were headed by pipers. Flags, with the names of the various railway companies, were borne by the standard-bearers, while on a lorry included in the procession were locomotive models and the model of a Pullman car.

The Bakers mustered over 900. They were preceded by the Cambusnethan Brass Band. First of all came lorries, sent by prominent firms in the city, and then followed the tradesmen on foot. They carried aloft specimens of their craft, in the shape of pastry, fancy bread, sugar work, &c. There were also several models of kneading bins. The men looked very neat in their clean, white dresses, with tasteful little bunches of flowers and heads of corn in their button-holes. Considering that this was the first occasion on which the trade had turned out at a procession, a very fine appearance was made.

The Cartwrights and Waggon-builders, headed by the flute band of the Blind Asylum, numbered 150. They carried one large flag, with the motto, "With Hope we Labour," and also models of biscuit van, farm cart, milk cart, lorry, and a working model of a wheel in progress.

The Basketmakers mustered 60 men. Although small in numbers, they made an effective show, accompanied as they were by two lorries, on which men were engaged making baskets.

V.—METAL WORKERS.

The Agricultural Implement Makers turned out to the

number of 60, headed by the drum and fife band of the 8th Lanark Volunteers. The men wore neat rosettes and carried a couple of banners, along with a series of models, representing ploughs, harrows, grubbers, and other implements. They were followed by four lorries, bearing reaping machine, ploughs, patent potato-digger, and food-preparing machine, all from the works of Messrs. J. Wallace & Son, Graham Square.

The Brassfounders were about 150 strong, headed by the band of the 2nd L.R.V. The workmen of the Anderston Brassfoundry led off the detachment with their flag. Many beautiful specimens of the brassfounders' work were carried in the procession, several of the articles being electro-plated. Models of various kinds of ship-work, a miniature cannon, and a vacuum fan were also included in the display. A lorry followed the men, bearing a representation of the City Arms, made up of a large fir tree, to which was affixed, according to the rules of heraldry, a bell and a large stuffed bird. The fish was represented by a large gilt salmon, similar to the specimens to be seen over fishmongers' shop doors. Seated in front of the vehicle was a figure got up to represent St. Mungo. A second lorry showed specimens of brass-work from the bedstead factory of Mr. Andrew Sharp.

The Horse-shoers mustered about 300 strong, and the six lorries turned out by various Glasgow firms, each bearing a squad of men at work making horse-shoes, formed the leading feature of this section. The men, with bared arms, kept blowing their bellows and plying their hammers without intermission, and the ringing of their anvils could be heard a long way off. Horse-shoes of every make and size were displayed, and the leading lorry bore overhead a working model of a farrier shoeing a horse. In two cases the representation of the "smiddy" was perfected by the men having on their lorry a pony, on which the operation of shoeing was occasionally performed.

The Tinsmiths were 600 strong, and headed by the Lesmahagow Brass Band. They carried no end of models and devices. At their head a man marched with a portable fire-engine strapped to his back. The leading Glasgow firms sent models of a ship's side-lights, lamps of various kinds, ventilators, baths, and almost every class of work turned out by tinsmiths. A large tin shield bore an inscription wishing prosperity to Glasgow, and expressing the hope that her sons would always enjoy "health and happiness and plenty of tin." Cooking stoves and other apparatus were to be seen in actual use on two lorries accompanying the craftsmen.

The Associated Iron-dressers mustered about 300 strong, and were accompanied by the Auchenairston Brass Band. The men all wore blue rosettes. The standard-bearers carried two flags, one white, with amber border, with figures emblematic of the motto "Unity is Friendship," and with illustrations of the tools used as well as the emblems of the trade. Another flag of blue, with orange border, also showed representations of unity. In the midst of the procession were two banners, one of which bore the representation of a marine cylinder with a man at work, while the other showed two men busily engaged in the formation of a spur wheel. A model of the same description as that on the green banner was displayed, as was also a model walking-beam, with one man chipping.

The Associated Blacksmiths were upwards of 1,000 strong, and headed by the band of the Carron Ironworks. The different branches were marshalled in the following order:—Glasgow, Anderston, Govan No. 1, Partick, and Glasgow (East). At their head the flag of the society was carried, bearing the motto, "Let those who labour flourish." The banner of the Govan branch was also carried in the procession. The models displayed represented smiths engaged in different kinds of work—at the anvil, steam

hammer, forge, &c. Anvils, hammers, tongs, and models of tools used by the craft were displayed in large numbers, varied with floral crowns and other decorations. A lorry from the Meadowside Works followed, bearing a smith's fire in full operation, and a working model of a donkey engine.

The Saracen Tube Works employés numbered about 40 men, with two lorries, and they fell in behind the blacksmiths. They displayed iron tubes of various sizes, turned and twisted into all shapes, and a large coil, constructed of different thicknesses of tubes.

The Boilermakers mustered about 1,000 strong, representing the Glasgow, Govan, Partick, and Whiteinch Branches. They were headed by the Strathbungo Band, and displayed the flag of the society, with a large collection of models and specimens of the tools used by them. A lorry carried a squad of riveters at work, and the models included those of stationary, marine, and locomotive boilers, funnels, &c.

The Iron Shipbuilders followed the boilermakers, about 1,200 strong, with the Dumbarton Band at their head. They carried a number of banners, including those of the society and the apprentices. They had a large and varied display of models, representing ships in frame, on the stocks, and completed vessels, and specimens of the various kinds of appliances used in an iron shipbuilding yard. Working models showed riveters at work, and their turn-out was one altogether worthy of the trade.

VI.—CORPORATION AND CLYDE TRUSTEES' WORKERS.

The Employés of the Corporation and the Clyde Trustees formed the last group of trades composing the procession; but, though placed last, they were far from being the least in point of interest. Indeed, the servants of the Municipality and the River Trust had evidently made great efforts for the occasion, their

display of models, bunting, and decorative designs being unusually fine.

The Employés of the Water Department, numbering 200, were preceded by the Ladyburn (Greenock) Brass Band. On a lorry, drawn by three horses, were placed two beautiful cartoons, representing Fitzjames and the Lady of the Lake.

The Clyde Trustees' Employés numbered about 800, divided into two sections, and their display was an exceedingly effective one. All the branches, from the unskilled labourers to the deputy harbour-masters, were represented, while the work carried on by the Trustees was illustrated by beautiful models. The first section, which was accompanied by the Garscadden Brass Band, comprised deputy harbour-masters, ferrymen, watermen, weighers, cranemen, mechanics, and labourers. They carried a large flag, with the Clyde Trustees' Arms, and models of ferryboats and cranes, and a large number of tools. On lorries were a model of proposed horse and carriage boat for Finnieston, two dredgers, and a hopper barge. The Trustees' diver, in full diving dress, was seated on one of the lorries. The Trustees' workers from Dalmuir, who formed the second section, were preceded by a couple of pipers, and in front of them was a banner with the inscription, "Glasgow has made the Clyde, and the Clyde has made Glasgow." They carried models of buoys, beacons, and boats, besides numerous tools, and a fine model of Dalmuir Light. Next came the employés connected with the Public Parks. They numbered 70, and carried a flag with the words "Public Parks and Galleries, may they always flourish." They had also along with them a lorry on which were a model of Nelson's Monument and a stuffed Polar Bear, and two monkeys from Kelvingrove Museum. On each side of the bear stood an individual dressed *a la* Esquimaux.

The Employés of Tradeston Gas-works, 330 in number,

were preceded by the brass band and pipers of the 3rd and 4th Battalion Scottish Rifles from Hamilton. They were easily distinguished by a banneret at the head bearing the words "The Light Brigade." This detachment received frequent applause along the route. There were also men with bronzed retort and furnace rakes and gilded patent repairing lances. In the course of their procession there were four other flags, three of them being national, while one was a design for a silk banner, showing a representation of the South-side Gas-works, with city arms and motto, "Let Glasgow Flourish," as well as a figure carrying a gas-standard balanced, with the words "light, truth, purity, heat, power," and a gas-holder supposed to be supplying the standard with gas. This contingent exhibited no fewer than five models, the most conspicuous being that of a gas-work on a lorry drawn by two horses tandem, the others being anvil, square, and compass; trowel, horse and coal bogie, horse and coke bogie. The men were under the guidance of their mounted chief marshal, Mr. Key, the manager of the works.

The Employés at Dalmarnock Road Gas-works mustered to the number of about 340. They were accompanied by the Coatbridge Brass Band, and they carried several ornamental banners, and a large number of tools, besides models of retort setting, both in the old and the new style.

The Pipe-Laying, Gasfitting, and Meter Repairing Trade (Wall Street Workshops), 220 in all, followed. They carried a flag with the City Arms and the names of the workshops. The models consisted of shear legs with pipe, showing pipe-laying, with men soldering and pipe screwing; also, three meters in glass. They were led by the Duntocher Brass Band.

The Employés at Dawsholm Gas-works mustered 250 strong, and they were led by the Kilsyth Brass Band. The flags carried were the union jack and ensign, and on a large banner was

represented Siemens' regenerative system of heating retorts, while a banneret had the motto "Gas, the light of the present," surmounted by model of colossal burner and gas flame. Two model gas-pressure gauges, a gas governor, a bye-pass valve, and models of various workmen's tools were borne by the processionists, and on a lorry drawn by two horses was a model gas-work complete, and furnished with implements of the trade.

The Fire Brigade was represented by a steamer and a manual engine, a steamer and a detachment of the Partick Fire Brigade being also present. As the members of the brigade must be always present at their post, it was deemed prudent to send only a small muster of these indispensable officials.

The Cleansing Department was well represented, the employés turning out to the number of 620. They had with them a beautiful triumphal arch on a lorry drawn by six horses; a water butt, on which was inscribed "Down with the Dust;" and a sweeping machine, drawn by two horses. They had also 60 pairs of horses in harness led by drivers, and these formed a prominent feature in the procession. This department was led by the Galston Volunteer Band.

The Statute Labour Department representatives, to the number of 250, were preceded by the band of the 2nd Renfrewshire Rifle Volunteers. They had along with them three lorries, on which workmen were engaged making granite sets, causewaying, and working a cesspool.

The Sanitary Department was represented by 54 men and a couple of decorated vans, on which were the following inscriptions:—"This testing of your drains saves sorrow and fever pains," "We are seeking to secure pure foods, drugs, and drink for the citizens," "The people's health is the city's wealth."

The Lighting Department came last. It was represented by 130 individuals, who, being nearly all Celts, were accompanied

by a couple of pipers. They carried numerous models of lighting apparatus, from the old oil torch used in 1834 to the improved one in use at the present time.

VII.—THE SHIPBUILDING GROUP.

The important industry of iron shipbuilding was represented by the Glasgow Shipwrights and the employés of Messrs. John Elder & Co., Govan. The former mustered to the number of 1,500, and they joined the procession at Albert Bridge. They were led by the band of the 1st Renfrewshire Rifle Volunteers, followed by the old banner of the Glasgow Shipwrights' Society and the typical model of the trade, Noah's Ark. They carried beautiful models representing ships in all stages of construction, besides working models showing the men at work in the various branches of the trade. The apprentices' flag was carried in the rear.

The Workers of Messrs. John Elder & Co., of Fairfield Works, Govan, mustered to the number of about 3,000. They marched independently of any trades' society or other body, yet they deserve credit for presenting quite as admirable an appearance as any other corporate muster that engaged in the procession. Among the many trade emblems displayed by the workmen in this group were a large model of the Guion steamer Oregon in a glass case, a manual iron rolling mill in operation, a communicating rod, propeller blade, valve gearing, and cabin skylight. The models were all wrought on a pretty considerable scale, and along with other specimens of handicraft were borne on lorries drawn by horses of great power, and covered with bright trimmings. Messrs. Elder's section of the procession was in charge of Messrs. Jenkins and Reid, mounted marshals, with the following as lieutenants on foot:—Messrs. Walker, Blackburn, and Haggart, besides twenty more assistants.

Precisely at twelve o'clock the Chief Marshal, Colonel Forrester, gave the order to start. Superintendents Baker and Sinclair, who led the van with a detachment of mounted police, made their way slowly through the surging mass gathered in Jail Square. But they failed to maintain an open passage for the carriages following, and it was only by dint of careful driving and good nature on the part of the crowd that the forward movement was made. Scarcely had the carriages got clear of the Green entrance when the carters found their progress checked. The Marshal, Mr. Campbell, with the assistance of the constables on the ground, at length managed to get a narrow lane formed, through which the cavalcade was able to pass. Scarcely, however, had the foremost lorry reached the bridge than the passage was obstructed by a tramway car coming from the opposite direction, and it had ultimately to be sent back by the way it came. The process thus begun at the Court-houses had to be repeated now and again as the procession advanced, and the result was that it took the Carters twenty-five minutes to pass through the gates and get fairly on the road. Thereafter the detention was much less frequent, and the procession moved on, the men being kept well in hand, and all obeying the orders of the Marshals with the greatest alacrity. Once fairly on its way, the procession made good progress. Perhaps the greatest crowds encountered on the whole line of march were those surrounding the exit from the Green at Jail Square, and on the south side of the river generally. Every window commanding a view of the processionists on march had its quota of onlookers, but more than windows were utilised in this way. Balconies, lamp-posts, and even the roofs of houses were taken possession of for the time by eager groups of people, every one more anxious than another to see the pageant. Up Crown Street, along Govan Street and Norfolk Street, down South Portland Street, and to the Glasgow Bridge the crowd seemed to grow in

dimensions. Jamaica Street was also a mass of human beings. The head of Jamaica Street was reached by the van of the procession at twenty-five minutes to one o'clock. Here, as indeed all along the line of march, the utmost enthusiasm prevailed among the spectators, who cheered the passing multitude with a heartiness hardly ever accorded save on occasions of national rejoicing. The railway bridge across Argyll Street was occupied every inch by a mixed crowd of all classes, and from this point of vantage a capital view of the procession was obtained. Westwards to the gushet at Anderston the route was seen to be gaily decorated with holiday trappings, which floated proudly in the summer-like sunshine, and made a brave show. The crowd here was still of large dimensions, though considerably less than the numbers who thronged the thoroughfares on the south side of the river. The triumphal march—for such it was—was continued, by way of Cranstonhill, up Elderslie Street, and to Charing Cross, with not one jarring or discordant event. Charing Cross was reached by the foremost ranks of the procession at a quarter past one o'clock. Eastwards along Sauchiehall Street the crowd was smaller than in Argyle Street, but the eager faces at the windows showed no falling off in numbers. Many of the windows in this street were draped with crimson cloth, which showed strikingly in the still brilliant sunshine. Here, too, platforms and stands were erected in front of some of the shops for the accommodation of the enterprising shopkeepers and their friends. Turning down Buchanan Street, the procession made its way along West George Street, the line of march being here kept by a detachment of men of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. George Square was reached precisely at ten minutes to two o'clock.

We have now brought the two processions into George Square, to which descriptive reference falls to be made before the

Foundation-stone ceremonial is recorded. Two enormous platforms were erected for the accommodation of the Civic Authorities, the Freemasons, the ratepayers by whom tickets had been received, and a select number of the processionists. The general body of the latter, comprising the representatives of the trades and others, were accommodated on the western platform, which covered the entire area within the inner pavement of the square. It afforded standing room for over 25,000 persons, while along its southern line was an additional platform with seats for 2,500. No decorative effort was attempted in the arrangement of this space. That was reserved for the more important platform which covered the whole site on which the New Municipal Buildings are now being erected. The effect here produced by the use of crimson drapery, with yellow trimmings, was very tasteful, and as the hour for the ceremony approached, and the many divisions into which the platform was arranged became thronged with ticket-holders, the scene was striking and brilliant. The foundation-stone was placed about the centre of the area of the new buildings. Here a spacious dais was reared, the sides of which all round were protected by stout wooden palisades covered with red baize. The woodwork of the floor also, and of the sides of the frame-work on which it stood, was entirely covered with a carpeting of the prevailing hue. In the centre of the dais was erected a handsome Kiosk, octagonal in form, reached by a short flight of steps, with a raised circular platform in the middle for the speakers. The steps leading up to and the floor of this stand were, like the dais, carpeted in crimson. The canopy of the Kiosk was reared on eight elegant columns, the bases of which were painted in rich cream colour, this treatment being continued for about one-third of the length of the columns. Here it terminated in a couple of gold bands, between which was a band of delicate ivory tint. From this point to their capitals the pillars



J. RUSSELL STEWART & CO., PHOTO.

1, PONDAS STREET, GLASGOW.

BEFORE CEREMONIAL.

VIEW OF PLATFORMS SHOWING, IN FOREGROUND, SEATED PLATFORM COVERING SITE OF NEW BUILDINGS; AND, IN BACKGROUND, UNSEATED PLATFORM FOR TRADES' PROCESSIONISTS COVERING THE ENTIRE AREA OF GEORGE SQUARE, HAVING A SEATED PORTION IN FRONT OF GENERAL POST OFFICE FOR FEMALE EMPLOYED IN WAREHOUSES AND FACTORIES.

were adorned in the pale ivory colour of the intervening band, and just beneath the capitals a broad band of gold was introduced. The capitals themselves were treated in an artistic manner in red and gold, the latter prevailing. The canopy was of tasteful design, the cornice richly ornamented, and hung round with an elegant red drapery fringed with gold, and with heavy gold tassels suspended at a distance of about a foot from each other. The stone was situated towards the north-eastern corner of this platform and dais. The old Wesleyan Church, the last surviving remnant of the site as it formerly existed, was decked out as it never was before. A beautiful two-storey verandah, which had been erected on the two sides facing the Square, was artistically draped in red and gold, to correspond with the canopy in the centre of the dais. From the roof a fine arrangement of ornamentation, composed of evergreens, was suspended, and altogether the old building was embellished and rejuvenated in a remarkable degree. The verandah was occupied solely by ladies. Immediately to the north of the dais a space was reserved on the platform for the members of the Choral Union. At one o'clock a detachment of the 93rd Highlanders, numbering about seventy men, and headed by the pipers of the Regiment, reached the Square. As they marched along in front of the barricades they were frequently and loudly cheered by the spectators. A company of Dragoon Guards arrived about the same time, and they, along with the Highlanders, were disposed around the Square to assist, if need be, in the preservation of order. The force of police in and around the Square numbered 429 men. They were under the charge of Superintendent Boyd of the Central, and Superintendent Andrew of the Northern District, and they carried out their instructions with so much tact that no hitch of any kind occurred.

With regard to the general decorative details of the Square, these were of the most attractive character. At each of the four

corners of our only *Place*, triumphal arches of massive and effective design were erected, the points of the trophies of arms and bannerets rising to a height nearly level with the roofs of the adjoining buildings. The arches carried the Union Jack, the Royal Standard of Scotland, the St. Andrew's Cross, and other emblems. A wreath of evergreens was suspended under the heavy cornice, and the opening of the arch was filled in with folds of crimson drapery, terminating in drops down the sides of the supporting pillars. All round the Square, at intervals of twenty feet, Venetian masts about forty feet high, and entirely draped in crimson, were planted in the ground. At about half their height their symmetrical form was enhanced by trophies and bannerets, considerable taste being shown in the design and arrangement of each trophy. The poles had golden spear-pointed heads, from which were suspended heavy wreaths of evergreen connecting each pole with its neighbour. The arches, the Venetian masts, the statues in the Square, the numerous flags and decorations exhibited on hotels and business premises, the brilliant uniforms of the military, and the holiday costumes of the tens of thousands of spectators—all these contributed to a spectacle at once interesting and magnificent. The platforms had all been filled before the music of the leading bands indicated the approach of those who were to take a leading part in the ceremony. The first to arrive was the Civic Procession, including the Lord Provost, the Magistrates, and the representatives of the University, the Trades Incorporations, and the various public bodies. This procession passed along the dais to the seats set apart, the Lord Provost and Magistrates remaining on the higher platform. The entrance of the more prominent personages was hailed with applause and cheers, the Lord Provost being heartily welcomed, while the better known members of the Town Council were received with more or less warmth. Some time elapsed before the playing of



J. RUSSELL STEWART & CO., PHOTO.

1 DUNDAS STREET, GLASGOW.

VIEW OF CEREMONIAL.

Masonic melodies heralded the approach of the brotherhood. Shortly after the leading members defiled into the pavilion, and the Lodges took up position around the central site.

The Ceremonial connected with laying the Foundation-stone was then proceeded with. When silence had been proclaimed by the Provincial Grand Marshal, the Queen's Anthem was sung by the Choir of about 250 voices, Mr. Macbeth acting as conductor. The Band of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders played an accompaniment.

Bailie Wilson, Senior Magistrate, in name of the Town Council of Glasgow, then asked the Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master to proceed with the ceremony of laying the stone.

Brother Pearce, the Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master, then said—My Lord Provost, I delegate to you the privilege of laying this Foundation-stone in accordance with the rites of Masonry, and I am sure the brethren around me will give you their hearty assistance.

Brother Morrison, in name of the builders, then presented to Brother The Hon. John Ure, Lord Provost, a trowel with which to perform the ceremony.

Psalm cxlv. (second version), verses 17, 18, and 21—Tune "Crassellius."

By the Choir.

The Lord is just in His ways all,
And holy in His works each one.
He's near to all that on Him call,
Who call in truth on him alone.

Therefore my mouth and lips I'll frame
To speak the praises of the Lord :
To magnify His holy name
For ever let all flesh accord.

The Provincial Grand Chaplain (the Rev. W. W. Tulloch) advanced and offered the following prayer :—

“ Our help is in the name of the Lord, who made heaven and earth. Except the Lord build the house they labour in vain that build it ; except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain. Almighty God, we adore Thee as the Great Architect of the Universe, as our Father who art in Heaven, and as the Guardian and Protector of the people throughout the world. We beseech Thee from Thy heavenly temple to regard us in Thy mercy, and to bless us in all the purposes of the present assembly. Establish Thou this stone which we plant in Thy name. Build Thou this house, that they labour not in vain that build it. Grant that the progress of this work may be secured against every accident. May it go on without hindrance towards completion. May all employed in carrying on this building now, and its purposes hereafter, work in harmony and live in peace. Grant that the work done here in the years to come may be blessed, so that it may promote the prosperity and peace of this City, the welfare of our beloved country, and help to strengthen the ties of brotherhood by which we seek to be united to Thy people everywhere. Glory be to God on high, and on earth peace, goodwill toward men. *So mote it be.*”

The Provincial Grand Master called upon the Provincial Grand Secretary and Treasurer (Brother David Reid) to place the Coins, &c., in the cavities of the stone, and the Architect to bring forward the necessary workmen.

The following is a list of documents, coins, &c., deposited in the stone :—

I. MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS ACT.

1. The Glasgow Municipal Buildings Act, 1878.

II. GAS ACTS.

2. The Glasgow Corporation Gas Act, 1869.
3. " " " 1871.
4. " " " 1873.
5. " " " 1882.

III. MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSE ACTS.

6. The Glasgow Markets and Slaughter-house Act, 1865.
7. " " " " 1871.
8. " " " " 1877.

IV. IMPROVEMENTS ACTS.

9. The Glasgow Improvements Act, 1866.
10. " " " " 1871.
11. The Glasgow Improvements Amendment Act, 1880.

V. PUBLIC PARKS.

12. The Glasgow Public Parks Act, 1859.
13. " " " " 1878.

VI. POLICE AND MUNICIPAL ACTS.

14. The Glasgow Police Act, 1866.
15. The Glasgow Municipal Act, 1872.
16. The Glasgow Police Act, 1873.
17. " " " " 1875.
18. The General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Act, 1862, Order
Confirmation (Glasgow) Act, 1872.
19. The Glasgow Police Act, 1877.
20. The Glasgow Municipal Act, 1878.
21. " " " " 1879.
22. The Glasgow Corporation and Police Act, 1882.

VII. LOANS ACT.

23. The Glasgow Corporation Loans Act, 1883.

VIII. BRIDGES TRUST.

24. Volume containing Acts relating to the Bridges over the River Clyde at Glasgow.

IX. CORPORATION TRAMWAYS.

25. Volume containing Acts, &c., relating to the Glasgow Corporation Tramways.

X. WATER ACTS.

26. Volume containing Acts of Parliament and other documents relating to Corporation Water-works.

XI. MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS CONTRACT.

27. Copy Contract, with Morrison & Mason, for erection of Buildings.

XII. MUNICIPAL AND PAROCHIAL ACCOUNTS.

28. Volume containing Abstract Statements of the Revenue and Expenditure, &c., of—

1. Corporation.
2. Markets.
3. Bridges.
4. Improvements.
5. Parks and Galleries.
6. Police Board.
7. Water.
8. Gas.
9. Court-houses.
10. Clyde Navigation.
11. City Parish.
12. Barony Parish.
13. Barony Local Authority.
14. Govan Parish.
15. School Board.
16. Hutchesons' Hospital.
17. Juvenile Delinquency Commissioners.
18. Houses of Refuge.

19. Merchants' House.

These have been bound together in one volume by Wilson, Guthrie, & Co., the style of illustrating that of the present century.

XIII. TRADES' HOUSE ACCOUNTS.

29. Abstract Statement of Accounts of Trades' House of Glasgow.

XIV. MISCELLANEOUS.

- 30. History of the Lord Provosts of Glasgow from 1833 to 1883.
- 31. Glasgow Directory, 1883-84.
- 32. Reprint of the first Glasgow Directory, 1783-84.
- 33. Oliver & Boyd's Edinburgh Almanack, 1883.
- 34. Police Bye-laws.
- 35. List of the Magistrates and Town Council of Glasgow and Representatives of other Public Bodies.
- 36. Copy of Police Arrangements for laying Foundation-stone.
- 37. Programme of displays of Fireworks in Public Parks.
- 38. The Cosmopolitan Masonic Calendar Diary, 1883.
 - Constitution and Bye-laws of the Grand Lodge of Scotland.
 - Glasgow Post-Office Tables, 1883 (October).
 - Volume of *Glasgow Herald* (Centenary Banquet, &c.).
 - Campbell's Commercial Diary, 1884.
 - Form of Ceremonial to be observed at laying of Foundation-stone.

XV. NEWSPAPERS.

- 39. *Glasgow Herald* of date 6th October, 1883.
- 40. *North British Daily Mail* of date 6th October, 1883.
- 41. *Glasgow News* of date 6th October, 1883.
- 42. *Evening Citizen* of date 5th October, 1883.
- 43. *Evening News and Star* of date 5th October, 1883.
- 44. *Evening Times* of date 5th October, 1883.
- 45. *The Bailie* of date 3rd October, 1883.
- 46. *Quiz* of date 4th October, 1883.
- 47. *The Freemason* of date 29th September, 1883.

XVI. COINS OF THE REALM.

- 48. Gold—One Sovereign.
- 49. Half-Sovereign.
- 50. Silver—Half-Crown.
- 51. Florin.
- 52. Shilling.
- 53. Sixpence.
- 54. Threepenny Piece.
- 55. Bronze—Penny.
- 56. Halfpenny.
- 57. Farthing.

XVII. POSTAGE AND TELEGRAPH STAMPS, POST CARDS,
AND ENVELOPES IN USE AT DATE.

- 58. Halfpenny Stamp.
- 59. One Penny Stamp.
- 60. Threehalfpenny Stamp.
- 61. Twopenny Stamp.
- 62. Threepenny Stamp.
- 63. Fourpenny Stamp.
- 64. Fivepenny Stamp.
- 65. Sixpenny Stamp.
- 66. Ninepenny Stamp.
- 67. One Shilling Stamp.
- 68. Two-Shilling-and-Sixpenny Stamp.
- 69. Five Shilling Stamp.
- 70. Ten Shilling Stamp.
- 71. One Pound Stamp.
- 72. Five Pound Stamp.
- 73. Post Cards, Home and Foreign.
- 74. Reply Postal Cards, Home and Foreign.
- 75. Wrappers—Newspaper and Book Post.
- 76. Envelope, Register.

The Hundredth Psalm—Tune, "Old Hundred."

By the Choir.

CORPORATION OF GLASGOW.

MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

1883.

It having been found necessary to obtain increased and more suitable accommodation for conducting the municipal business of the Corporation and various public Trusts, the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council applied for and obtained "The Glasgow Municipal Buildings Act, 1878," under the powers of which they acquired the area of ground containing 6,000 square yards, bounded on the West by George Square, on the North by George Street, on the East by John Street, and on the South by Cochrane Street;

and

By the favour of Almighty God, in the presence of the Magistrates and Council and the public bodies of the City,

The Honourable John Ure, Lord Provost of the City,

associated with

William Pearce, Esq., Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master, and Office-Bearers of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Glasgow, of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Scotland, and numerous other Lodges, laid the Foundation-stone of these Buildings

on

Saturday the Sixth day of October, MDCCCLXXXIII., era of Masonry 5887, in the forty-seventh year of the reign of Our Most Gracious Sovereign, Queen Victoria.

MEMBERS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.

The Honourable JOHN URE, Lord Provost.

Bailies:—William Wilson, John Farquhar, James Hunter Dickson, Wm. M'Onie, Sen., James Struthers Hamilton, Thomas Watson, William Ure, Duncan M'Pherson, David Richmond, and Peter Bertram.

Alexander Stephen, Dean of Guild.

Thomas Reid, Deacon-Convener.

William Walls, Treasurer of the City.

James Landells Selkirk, Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.

William Dron, Depute-Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.

John Laing, Master of Works.

Councillors:—Malcolm Campbell, Sir William Collins, Hugh Colquhoun, Archibald Dunlop, John Filshill, James Merry Forrester, James Gray, Henry Grierson, James Hamilton, George Jackson, Hugh Lamberton, James Macfarlane, Alexander M'Laren, James Martin, Thomas Adam Mathieson, John Ritchie Miller, David Morrin, James Morrison, John Mowat, John Neil, Alexander Osborne, Canison Deans Rankin, James Reid, James Shaw, William Rae Wilson Smith, Peter Stewart, Hugh Steel Thomson, James Thomson, James Torrens, Alexander Waddel, William Renny Watson, Henry Burt Wilson, and John Young.

James Couper, Esquire, Bailie of Provan.

James David Marwick, LL.D., Town-Clerk.

James Nicol, City Chamberlain.

John Carrick, City Architect and Superintendent of Public Works.

William Young, Architect, London, Architect of the Buildings.

Morrison & Mason, Glasgow, Contractors.

Which undertaking may the Supreme Architect of the Universe
bless and prosper.

During the music three distinct stops were made in lowering the stone.

The Provincial Grand Master and Brother the Hon. the Lord Provost walked from the platform to the east of the stone, with the Substitute P.G. Master (Brother John Graham) on the right, the P.G. Wardens (Brothers J. W. Oliver and John Morgan) walking before them, who went to the west, having with them the level and the plumb.

The Provincial Grand Master said—Right Worshipful Substitute Provincial Grand Master, you will cause the various implements to be applied to the stone, that it may be laid in its bed according to the rules of Masonry.

Brother the Hon. the Lord Provost said—Right Worshipful Junior Provincial Grand Warden, what is the proper jewel of your office?

The Junior Provincial Grand Warden—The plumb.

Brother the Hon. the Lord Provost—Have you applied the plumb to the several edges of the stone?

The Junior Provincial Grand Warden—I have, Brother the Hon. the Lord Provost.

Brother the Hon. the Lord Provost—Right Worshipful Senior Provincial Grand Warden, what is the proper jewel of your office?

The Senior Provincial Grand Warden—The level.

Brother the Hon. the Lord Provost—Have you applied the level to the top of the stone?

The Senior Provincial Grand Warden—I have, Brother the Hon. the Lord Provost.

Brother the Hon. the Lord Provost—Right Worshipful Substitute Provincial Grand Master, what is the proper jewel of your office?

The Substitute Provincial Grand Master—The square.

Brother the Hon. the Lord Provost—Have you applied the square to those parts of the stone that are square?

The Substitute Provincial Grand Master—I have, Brother the Hon. the Lord Provost.

Brother the Hon. the Lord Provost then said—Having, my Right Worshipful Brethren, full confidence in your skill in our Royal art, it remains with me now to finish this our work.

He then gave the stone three knocks, saying—May the Almighty Architect of the Universe look down with benignity upon our present undertaking, and crown the edifice of which we have now laid the foundation with every success. (Three cheers.)

Chorus, “Hallelujah,” Handel.

By the Choir.

During the music the cornucopia was delivered to the Substitute Provincial Grand Master, Brother John Graham, the vase with wine to the Senior Provincial Grand Warden, Brother Oliver, and the vase with oil to the Junior Provincial Grand Warden, Brother John Morgan. After the music ceased, the cornucopia was delivered by the Substitute Provincial Grand Master to the Provincial Grand Master, who handed it to Brother the Hon. the Lord Provost to throw the contents upon the stone. The vase with wine was then delivered to the Provincial Grand Master, who

handed it to Brother the Hon. the Lord Provost to pour its contents upon the stone, and the oil in the same manner.

Brother the Hon. the Lord Provost then said—Praise be to the Lord immortal and eternal, who formed the heavens, laid the foundations of the earth, and extended the waters beyond it—who supports the pillars of nations, and maintains in order and harmony surrounding worlds. We implore Thy aid, and may the continued blessings of an All-bounteous Providence be the lot of these our native shores; and may the Almighty Ruler of Events deign to direct the hand of our gracious Sovereign, so that she may pour down blessings upon her people; and may that people, living under sage laws, in a free government, ever feel grateful for the blessings they enjoy.

“Masons’ Anthem.”

By the Band.

The Provincial Grand Officers returned to the platform when the Anthem ceased.

A silver trowel, bearing an appropriate inscription, was at this point presented to Brother Pearce, Provincial Grand Master of Glasgow, as a memento of the event.

Brother Pearce said—My Lord Provost, I have to congratulate you on the craftsman-like manner in which you have performed the ceremony of laying this Foundation-stone. It is a duty which devolved upon myself as Provincial Grand Master of Glasgow; but, looking to your great services to the city, it has been a pleasure to me to hand over to your Lordship the honour and the privilege of doing so. You have had, as Chief Magistrate, the government of the city for the last three years, and must have become acquainted with the necessity of ample accommodation for all those officials who assist you in the discharge of the onerous duties you have to perform. I trust, Brother Ure, you may not

only be spared many years to become an ornament to the Masonic body, of which you have shown yourself to be so able a member to-day, but that you may live long after this edifice is completed, and revert with pride to this day, when so many citizens have assembled to do you honour.

The Lord Provost said—Fellow-citizens, the interesting and impressive ceremony which you in such vast multitudes have assembled here to witness marks the commencement of an undertaking which we hope will last as a memorial to many generations of the greatness and prosperity to which Glasgow has attained at this present day. (Cheers.) It is now for the sixth time within ages that are historical that our municipal institutions change their home, and each successive change has been an index and a record of our civic progress. When, more than two-and-a-half centuries ago, on the 15th March, 1626, Provost James Inglis, one of my predecessors in the civic chair, laid the “grund stane” of the New Tolbooth, within the walls of which was contained the Council Chamber, it was not merely because the older edifice of that name, in which his predecessors for untold ages sat, had crumbled to decay, but also because of our city’s advance in population, industry, and wealth, that its Council “all in ane voice,” as we are told, resolved to rear an edifice which, to adopt the words used by an ancient writer in describing it, “infinitely excelled the model and usual build of town halls”—a building “whose compeer was nowhere to be found in the north should you rally the rarities of all the Corporations in Scotland.” (Cheers.) Nor can we doubt that the town hall whose foundation-stone another of my predecessors, Provost John Coulter, laid little more than a century later, became the seat of the municipality because another century’s growth had served to render too narrow the walls of its former home. And so, too, the shorter gaps that sever the changes that followed, mark the increased and increasing rapidity of the city’s

development. (Cheers.) Seventy years passed and that Town Hall was in turn outgrown. A new and larger home was again required ; and on the 18th of September, 1810, yet another of my predecessors, Lord Provost James Black, laid the foundation-stone of the Justiciary Buildings in Jail Square, where for thirty years the Council met. Yet, even in that short period the city's increasing expansion in every phase of municipal life made what had been new and spacious antiquated and small ; and on the 18th of November, 1842, still another of my predecessors, Lord Provost James Campbell, performed for the buildings in Wilson Street a similar ceremonial to that which I am privileged to be engaged in to-day. Of rapid increase since then in civic powers, and their consequent responsibilities and duties, I will not speak in detail. It is a familiar story to many who surround me how Glasgow absorbed the contiguous burghs of Gorbals, Calton, and Anderston—how police, statute labour, watching, lighting, and cleansing, once separate, became merged in the other functions of the Town Council—functions which come to include, among other things, in quick succession, the supplying of water and gas and of parks and galleries for the community. Still less need I tell—it is well known to you all, it is the cause of our presence here to-day—how far short of the wants of the municipality fell the device resorted to in 1870 of simply enlarging the building in which our deliberations were then held and our concerns administered ; for to-day we, all assembled here, deem it no more than worthy of the achievements of the past and of the bright promise of the future, that on this fair site we should rear a pile of buildings which, I venture to predict, will in its kind stand unsurpassed in modern architecture, and will excite the wonder and admiration of untold generations of our citizen successors. (Loud cheering.) But there is another feeling which this striking ceremonial must inspire in all who take part in it—a feeling of assured confidence in the

permanency and stability of our system of local self-government—(cheers)—a system thoroughly and characteristically national, under which our liberties have been maintained side by side with peace and order, under which our prosperity has been maintained in fullest measure, and widespread happiness has prevailed. (Renewed cheering.) The magnificent mass which is soon to rise where we now stand is no State-aided institution, to be placed under the surveillance of Government officials. It is the citizens' own, to be bought with their money, to be dedicated exclusively to their uses, to pass under their exclusive control. (Cheers.) Could there, therefore, be found a surer index of this people's devotion to its municipal institutions, and faith in their permanency—a safer guarantee for the continuance of a well-ordered government, and for the absolute safety from the perils of revolution and sedition—than will be the noble building, the beginning of which you have witnessed to-day. But I trust, and I believe, that those who in successive ages are to administer within the building the affairs of the municipality will look on it as typical of something higher and greater than material progress and prosperity—of something even more lasting than governmental institutions. Its massive walls, its lofty roof, its spaciousness, its beauty, will, I trust, ever be regarded as emblematic of the resolution and courage, the high aspirations, the magnanimity, and the purity which shall more and more become the goal of the citizens' striving. (Cheers.) And every association of this place will frown on mean-spiritedness, selfishness, and vice, so that when in the course of centuries the needs of Glasgow shall again outgrow the limits set for them—when even these wide foundations shall sustain no fabric spacious enough to embrace the multifarious requirements of her gigantic civic life—and when my successor at the head of that vastly greater municipality performs a like ceremony to that which you have witnessed to-day, he will be able in addressing your far-distant

posterity to chronicle a long line of illustrious men, among whom your sons and grandsons and remote descendants may play an honoured part, who have within the walls soon to rise around this place administered in uprightness and strength the affairs of their native city. (Loud cheers.) In this spirit I now, as representative and spokesman of an ancient brotherhood, would formally dedicate and hand over to the representative and spokesman of a scarcely less ancient municipality the corner-stone of what is soon to become the centre and embodiment of civic life. I wish for its lasting possession the plenty, the gladness, and the peace, the symbols of which now cover this stone; and for its future I ask no worthier destiny than was expressed on the inscription which marked the frontispiece of our ancient Tolbooth—"To this house vice is hateful; by this house peace is beloved; crimes meet their just reward; the laws are maintained. This house delights to honour upright men." (Enthusiastic cheering.)

Bailie Wilson said—My Lord Provost, Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master, and brethren, in the name of the Magistrates and the Town Council and the whole citizens of Glasgow—whom I have the honour at this moment to represent—allow me to thank you for the most business and tradesman-like manner in which you have laid the Foundation-stone of the Municipal Buildings. (Cheers.) Acting Provincial Grand Master, I am sure the solemn prayer which you have just uttered will have a hearty response—"Amen"—in the bosom of every one in this vast assemblage, and wherever it is read over the length and breadth of the land. (Cheers.) To-day is a red-letter day in your civic career, and I hope you will be spared, not only to see the noble pile that is to be erected on this spot completed, but to enjoy the fruit of your labour, and witness the growing prosperity of this great city—the city of your birth as well as my own. (Cheers.) This is not the time or the place to say much as to the

great obligations you have laid us all under, but it would be unpardonable on my part if I did not add, no Lord Provost ever excelled you in your great labours, wise counsels, great liberality, and generous hospitality—(cheers)—or had a more anxious desire to see the great body of the people healthy and happy. (Cheers.) You will shortly retire from the Town Council, and seek repose and a change of scene in visiting distant lands. (Cheers.) Our earnest prayer will be for your safe return, and we hope to see you, though no longer Chief Magistrate, taking in the future, as you have done in the past, a leading part in all the philanthropic and benevolent institutions in our midst. (Cheers.) I have also to thank the Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master, Brother Pearce—(cheers)—whose name is now a household word in Glasgow and over Great Britain, for his labours of love and friendship this day, and also the various lodges that have honoured us by their presence; and last, not least, the united trades who, in their tens of thousands, have swelled the mighty gathering and crowned with success one of the most imposing spectacles and ceremonies ever seen in this ancient city of Saint Mungo. (Loud cheers.)

The ceremonial was concluded with three cheers, and “Rule Britannia,” by the choir and band.

The Provincial Grand Lodge then proceeded to the Council Chambers, Ingram Street, when the Lodge was closed in due form.

The ceremony was concluded about half-past four, and immediately thereafter the vast assemblage began to disperse.

THE BANQUET.

A grand Banquet, given by the Corporation, took place in the City Hall in the evening. The hall was tastefully decorated, the walls being hung with red cloth, and the windows draped with white muslin. About five hundred gentlemen sat down to dinner, and unusual interest was given to the proceedings by the presence of a large number of ladies, who, on the invitation of the Lord Provost and Mrs. Ure, occupied seats in the side galleries, and heard the speeches and the music. The musical arrangements were of the most perfect description. The band of Messrs. Adams was stationed in the western gallery, while in the orchestra was the Balmoral Choir, under the leadership of Mr. H. A. Lambeth, the city organist. The members of this choir sang suitable airs between the toasts. From half-past five till six o'clock Mr. Lambeth played a selection of appropriate pieces on the organ. The Banquet was purveyed by Messrs. Ferguson & Forrester, Buchanan Street, under the direction of Mr. William Guilford. Mr. H. R. Harper, toastmaster of the City of London, was present in his official capacity. The programme of music was as follows:—

SELECTIONS PLAYED BY BAND DURING BANQUET.

March,	-	-	-	" Frederick,"	-	-	-	<i>Gung'l.</i>
Overture,	-	-	-	" Masaniello,"	-	-	-	<i>Auber.</i>
Waltz,	-	-	-	" Feodora,"	-	-	-	<i>Bucalossi.</i>
Selection,	-	-	-	" Lucrezia Borgia,"	-	-	-	<i>Donizetti.</i>
Overture,	-	-	-	" Rob Roy,"	-	-	-	<i>Foster.</i>
Polka,	-	-	-	" L'Esprit Francaise,"	-	-	-	<i>Waldteufel.</i>

VOCAL MUSIC BY MR. H. A. LAMBETH'S BALMORAL CHOIR.

- Organ and Choir, - "God Save the Queen."
 Choir, - - - "God Bless the Prince of Wales."
 Choir, - - - "British Grenadiers" and "Rule Britannia."
 Band, - - - "Whig and Tory."
 Choir, - - - "Hail to the Chief."
 Choir, - - - "'Twas within a Mile o' Edinburgh Toun."
 Band, - - - "Merry Masons."
 Organ and Choir, - "Old Hundred."
 Choir, - - - "Caller Herrin'."
 Band, - - - "Learned Men."
 Choir, - - - "Sigh no more, Ladies."
 Band, - - - "Money in both Pockets."
 Choir, - - - "The Cloud-capt Towers."
 Choir, - - - "By Celia's Arbour."
 Band, - - - "Freedom of Opinion."
 Choir, - - - "He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

"Auld Langsyne"—Organ, Choir, and Audience.

The Hon. the Lord Provost occupied the chair, and was supported by—Mr. William Pearce (Provincial Grand Master of Glasgow), Lord Craighill, Mr. George Anderson, M.P.; Sir Archibald C. Campbell of Blythswood, Bart.; Mr. R. W. Cochran-Patrick, M.P.; Lord Provost Harrison, Edinburgh; Lord Provost Esslemont, Aberdeen; Archbishop Eyre, the Rev. W. W. Tulloch, Dr. Cameron, M.P.; Captain Parry, R.N.; Mr. J. Cleland Burns, Sir Peter Coats, Mr. Barry, London; Lieutenant-Colonel Kidston, Mr. Gordon of Aikenhead, Sir James Bain, Mr. James King of Leverholm, Major Prevost, 93rd Highlanders; Sir James Watson; Mr. Brete Harte, American Consul; Mr. John M'Laren, President Chamber of Commerce; Lieutenant-Colonel Forrester; Mr. Young, Architect; the Rev. Dr. F. L. Robertson, Mr. W. W. Robertson of H.M. Board of Works, Professor Buchanan, Lieutenant-Colonel J. N. Smith, Dr. W. G.

Blackie, Professor Gairdner, Mr. Somervell of Sorn, Sir William Collins, the Rev. Mr. Carstairs, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Lieutenant-Colonel Merry, Mr. W. Rae Arthur, Mr. J. Wyllie Guild, Mr. D. M. Crerar Gilbert of Yorkhill, Mr. Shepherd, and the Rev. Dr. J. Marshall Lang.

First Croupier's Table—Mr. William Wilson (Senior Magistrate), supported by Major Beechy, Lieutenant-Colonel Mactear, Mr. D. E. Outram, ex-Treasurer Osborne, Mr. R. Asheton Napier, and Sheriff Murray.

Second Croupier's Table—Mr. William Walls (City Treasurer), supported by Mr. R. Crawford (Edinburgh), Sheriff Guthrie, Mr. Hobson, Postmaster; Professor Cleland, ex-Treasurer Hamilton, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hannan.

Third Croupier's Table—Councillor John Laing (Master of Works), supported by Lieutenant-Colonel Aitken, 1st L.R.V., Mr. John Graham, Mr. John M. Martin of Auchendennan, the Italian Consul, Mr. Charles M. Alston, Bourtreehill, and Lieutenant-Colonel Clark.

Fourth Croupier's Table—Mr. Alexander Stephen (Lord Dean of Guild), supported by Mr. John Watson of Earnock, Mr. T. C. Christie of Bedlay, Mr. James Thomson, President, Institute of Architects, Mr. H. F. Maclean of Carnwath, Mr. J. S. Miller, Her Majesty's Customs, and Mr. James Mann.

Fifth Croupier's Table—Mr. Thomas Reid of Kilmardinny (Deacon-Convener), supported by Mr. James R. Thomson, Ship-builder, Mr. Durham Kippen of Busby, Mr. J. B. Fleming of Kelvinside, Mr. J. M. Cunningham, Banker, Mr. Alexander Ure, LL.B., Advocate, and the Rev. Dr. John Adam.

Grace was asked by the Rev. W. W. Tulloch, Senior Provincial Grand Chaplain, and thanks returned by the Rev. John Watt, Junior Provincial Grand Chaplain.

The Lord Provost said—We were at one time in hope that

when the toast which I am now to give was proposed here the august Lady who is the subject of it would be nearer our border. (Applause.) Her Most Gracious Majesty, however, did not find it convenient to accept the invitation which the Corporation sent, and so the ceremony of to-day lost much of the interest which otherwise would have attached to it. Happily, however, it does not require Her Majesty's presence amongst us to convey the assurance of the deep interest she feels in the municipal institutions of her people. She early gave evidence of that, for it is on record that the very first public banquet which Her Majesty attended was in the Guildhall, on the invitation of the Lord Mayor of London. (Applause.) Ladies and Gentlemen, it was from the platform on which I now stand that I heard the great humourist Thackeray at the conclusion of his course of lectures on "The Four Georges" say:—"There are some old world follies and some absurd ceremonials about our Court of the present day which I laugh at; but, as an Englishman, contrasting it with the past, shall I not acknowledge the change of the day. As the Mistress of St. James' passes me now, I salute the Sovereign wise, moderate, exemplary of life; the good mother, the good wife, the accomplished lady, the enlightened friend of art, the tender sympathiser in her people's glories and sorrows." (Cheers.) It is nearly thirty years since these words were spoken here. I ask you now if you would lessen that panegyric by leaving out one single word? It is true that you would rather add to it if you could? But what need we add more than this, that the good Queen Victoria has all through these years reigned supreme in the hearts and homes of a loyal people. With all the honours, I give you the premier toast, "The Health of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen." (Applause.)

The Lord Provost—Ladies and Gentlemen, the next toast is one that is invariably received with an enthusiasm only second to

that which has just been evoked. We bear in loving memory what the great dramatist said of another Queen, and apply it to Her Majesty and her children—"She shall be a pattern to all Princes living with her, and all that shall succeed, and those about her shall read the perfect ways of honour." We recognise the great difficulties and important duties of their position, and we acknowledge with gratitude the admirable way in which these duties are discharged. We bear in remembrance that the fierce light which beats upon the throne brings also their every action into view, and we rejoice at the noble manner in which they pass the exacting ordeal, setting a high example to the households of the nation. On this occasion let us not forget that three of the Royal Princes have, along with us, an abiding interest in the proceedings of to-day—for are they not guild brothers of the Corporation and free citizens of Glasgow? (Applause.)

The Lord Provost said—The next toast is the "Army, Navy, and Volunteers." I propose it in the full knowledge that the limited time at my disposal does not give me any opportunity of doing justice to it; but I know at the same time that no toast on the list requires less to be said. The citizens of Glasgow in ancient times were noted for their loyalty in supporting the Crown by the enrolling of recruits and sending regiments into the field. In recent times we have furnished a large number of volunteers, and our river has been famous for the construction of ironclads for the navy. It is therefore the case that in no part of Her Majesty's domains would this toast be received with more enthusiasm than in a meeting of the citizens, and presided over by the Lord Provost of Glasgow. (Applause.)

Captain Jones Parry, R.N., said—My Lord Provost and Gentlemen, fortunately the importance of Her Majesty's Navy is thoroughly understood, especially in such cities as Glasgow. It is commonly remarked that the British seaman has deteriorated, but

in so doing few take into consideration the enormous and rapid increase of our carrying trade, and the temptations it presents to seamen to enter the mercantile service, the demands of which cannot be adequately supplied. It takes only a few months to build a ship, but many years to make a seaman. But if what is termed the *common* sailor has deteriorated, this can not be said of the officers, when we see so many magnificent vessels trading to the most distant parts of the world, hitting points aimed at as if on rails, and keeping as good time as an express train. Steam down the Clyde on a summer day, threading through innumerable craft of all sizes, these show that the spirit of the old-fashioned sailor is still afloat; and I remember at a naval review at Spithead in honour of the late Emperor of the French, His Majesty was heard to remark that it was not the splendid men-of-war that impressed him, but the mosquito boats that flitted about in myriads. To these men, as naval volunteers, will have to be entrusted the protection of our coast, whenever Providence wills that such an emergency should arise.

Major Prevost said—I thank you sincerely for the kind way in which you have drunk the health of my comrades, and for coupling the toast with my name. I am sure I speak for them all as well as myself in expressing our delight at the success which has attended the ceremony of to-day; and we all hope when the buildings—the foundation-stone of which has been laid to-day—are completed that the day will be as bright, as favourable, and as propitious as this day has been. (Applause.) Those of the army who are specially connected with Scotland watch with kind interest everything pertaining to the prosperity of Glasgow and the country, and we wish sincerely, all of us, success and prosperity to this great city. I thank you my lords, ladies, and gentlemen, on behalf of the army. (Applause.)

Lieutenant-Colonel Kidston returned thanks on behalf of the

reserve forces, remarking that amongst the first duties of a soldier was that of obtaining the confidence and esteem of his fellow-countrymen. That feeling was entertained by the reserve forces in common with their fellow-comrades of the senior branches of the service. More than a quarter of a century had passed since the country was troubled with rumours of wars and threatened invasions, accompanied by commercial panics and commercial distress. All these culminated in 1859, when the volunteer army sprang up with its hundreds of thousands to defend our hearths and homes. Since then there had not been one rumour of threatened invasion, and not one single commercial panic in consequence of such rumours. Everyone hoped that that happy state of matters might long continue. But still, should the clouds of war again gather round our island home, it would be the firm endeavour of the volunteers to prove that they had not been unfaithful to the trust reposed in them. (Applause.)

Lord Craighill proposed "Both Houses of Parliament." His Lordship said—The toast which I have the honour to propose is "Both Houses of Parliament," and I am sure it is one which will be received with acclamation. (Hear, hear.) The House of Lords and the House of Commons are two of the three estates of the realm, and the loyalty you have exhibited towards the Crown, which is the first of these estates, is to me, and I am sure will be to all, a warranty that the same feeling exists towards the other estates which are included in this toast. (Hear, hear.) The Upper House is a warranty for stability, the other is a warranty for the progress which all reasonable men desire—(hear, hear)—and the history of our country in past times, and particularly during the last fifty years, is proof abundant that the feeling of loyalty towards Crown, Lords, and Commons is one which all ought to cherish, and the feeling of which will be most amply rewarded. I ask you to drink with all honour to the Houses of Parliament—

the House of Lords and the House of Commons—and I beg leave to couple with the toast the name of the distinguished member for the City of Glasgow, Mr. Anderson. (Applause.)

Mr. Anderson, M.P., in reply, said—Before returning thanks for the particular toast that has been so ably proposed, perhaps you will allow me to say two words about the magnificent demonstration we have had this day. (Hear, hear.) I am sure, my Lord Provost, it must be highly gratifying to you and to all the other gentlemen connected with the organisation to-day, and connected with the ruling of this great community, that everything has gone off so magnificently as it has done—(hear, hear)—that everything has tended to show so well the great intelligence, and docility, and good order of this vast community; that throughout this great city, crowded as it was with strangers everywhere, you saw nothing but the very best order—(hear, hear)—all the signs of a high grade of citizenship, such as we all wish to have in Glasgow. (Hear, hear.) As a Glasgow man I could not forbear from saying these two words. But I must now turn to the toast which has been proposed. Now I confess that in having to return thanks for the House of Lords I feel myself in rather a difficult position. (Laughter.) I am quite sure that that august assembly would never select me to return thanks for them, because I have rather a crow to pluck with that august assembly at present. Almost their last act among the last days of the late session was to throw out a bill in which I took particular interest. (Laughter.) However, as I am rather of a forgiving nature, I am willing to believe that the vote on that occasion did not really express the sense of the House of Lords. (Hear, hear.) It was rather expressive of the exuberant feeling of a few youthful members, who, I am afraid, have not yet cut their wisdom teeth, and I expect that in the next session we shall be able to reverse that vote. But as regards the other branch of the Legislature, I think

I am entitled to return thanks for them. We have undoubtedly had a very hard-worked session. We have been working, as you are aware, under a set of new rules, which we expected to help us very greatly in our work. Well, strange as it may appear, some of those rules from which very little was expected, and which had cost no trouble at all to pass, have been of very material assistance to us, but one particular rule which cost us a great deal of trouble to pass, which cost a whole session to pass, and on the passing of which the life of a Ministry was staked, really has been of no value to us at all. But we have done some good work during the late session, and I do not think that we have any reason to be ashamed of our work, though it was very hard work. If we have any reason to be ashamed at all—(A Voice—"No politics.") No politics. Certainly not. If we had any reason to be ashamed at all, it is that Scotland did not receive quite as much justice as we would have liked to give her. The two measures on which, perhaps, this community looked with most favour were a General Police Bill and a Local Government Bill. The General Police Bill has been left entirely to future sessions; the Local Government Bill has also been left to future sessions. I do not say why—(A Voice—"No politics.") I do not intend to annoy the honourable gentleman by alluding in any way to party or controversial politics; but politics is the business of Parliament. ("No!" and applause.) Of one thing I feel very sure, namely, that however hard our work may be in the future, we shall always receive from our constituents more than our share of their appreciation. I believe we are judged with a spirit of charity and mercy, even more a great deal than we deserve, and I beg to return you thanks most sincerely for the way in which you have drunk this toast. (Applause.)

Archbishop Eyre, who was received with cheers, afterwards said—The next toast on the list is, "The Lord-Lieutenant, the

Vice-Lieutenant, the Convener, and the Sheriff of the County.” (Cheers.) The office of Lord-Lieutenant in this important County, that by the last census embraces a population of 942,206, is of course a very important post—(hear, hear)—and there is but one opinion in the Lower, the Middle, and Upper Ward of Lanark, that this office is worthily and honourably filled by Sir Thomas Edward Colebrooke, Bart., M.P. We must all wish that he for many years will occupy the post he now so worthily fills, and continue to represent Her Majesty in this part of Scotland that embraces within this county more than a fourth of the whole population of the country. (Hear, hear.) In this toast the Vice-Lieutenant (Major Hamilton) is also included, because he shares the honours and the responsibilities of the lieutenantship, and not only that, but he enjoys a large amount of popularity from the fact that he is interested in everything that concerns the welfare and prosperity of the West of Scotland. (Cheers.) The Convener of the County (Col. Hozier) is also included in this toast, and to him we are indebted for the efficient and judicious manner in which he presides over the management of the affairs of the county. (Cheers.) With the Sheriff of the County we in Glasgow are more familiar. (Cheers.) We are more frequently brought into contact with him in the laborious post he represents in the administration of the law. It is his duty often to unravel the intricacies of the law, and in his courts he holds with even hand the delicate balance in which the weight of evidence is accurately gauged, so that the name of the Sheriff has always been identified with justice, fair-play, and honour. (Cheers.) Not only that, but he is ready at all times to interest himself in whatever is going on in Glasgow, to make himself useful in every way that he can to act the role of a most genial fellow-citizen. It was with great sorrow that we heard of his recent serious accident, but we all rejoice to see him here in the full bloom of health, and to know that he has been able to

take part in the interesting Municipal festival of to-day. (Cheers.) I have only now to ask you to honour those who represent the law and the sovereignty in this country—to honour those whom her most gracious Majesty has been pleased to honour. (Cheers.)

Sheriff Clark—Ladies and Gentlemen, my Lord Provost of Glasgow,—I need not tell you that the greatest pleasure I know in life is to address a Glasgow audience, and during the whole time of my Sheriffship I do not think I have ever had the honour of addressing a more representative audience of Glasgow citizens than upon this occasion. (Cheers.) I regret that those gentlemen whose names are coupled with this toast and precede mine are unable to attend. I have reason to know that they regret their absence. I regret it also myself, for I am certain that in their hands the toast which has been so ably proposed and so fervently drunk would have been better responded to than it can be in my hands. (“No.”) The persons whose names are introduced into the toast represent historical character as far as we like to go almost, even to the mediæval or feudal ages. There was here a lord-lieutenant of the county, and there was a sheriff, and somewhat later there was a convener of the county. Although those men had their deputies, they did in old times their duty towards Glasgow according to their lights. (Cheers.) I think we have striven to do our duty as well as we can. I can speak for the Lord-Lieutenant and the Convener of the County, and as for myself I must leave that part of the toast in your hands. (Cheers.) There is one thing that strikes me very much at this time, and it is this, that we are now gathered together on the occasion of laying the foundation-stone of Municipal Buildings for the fourth or fifth time within the last 500 or 600 years. We are gathered, as the old Roman said, to see that which, having once seen, no man can ever see again. Now, looking back at these times, and fancying what they were when the foundation-stone of the

Corporation Buildings was laid in Glasgow for the first time, we ask ourselves what was Glasgow then compared with the present Glasgow. (Hear, hear.) When a couple of hundred years afterwards new municipal buildings were founded, we knew how the country was troubled, how politics ran into civil war, how intolerance was abroad, and how small Glasgow was as a centre of trade compared with what it is now. Coming down to the next period, we come to the Glasgow of the present day. From being the capital of a province of a small kingdom, she has become the second city of the mightiest empire in the world. (Cheers.) Now, how has that change come about? If I could go back into those old times, and carry you in imagination to the period when the first municipal corporation was spoken of, I should satisfy you of this, that there was one sentiment which, if it did not form a toast, at least formed a prayer. That was—"Let Glasgow flourish." (Rev. Robert Thomson—"By the preaching of the Word.") Yes, Glasgow has flourished by the preaching of the Word. Ought we not to thank Almighty God, the Ruler of the Universe, that He has heard the prayers of our forefathers, as He has heard our own, for with truth we can say that Glasgow has become the centre of liberty and the second city of the Empire. (Cheers.)

Dr. Cameron, M.P.—My Lord Provost, Ladies, and Gentlemen—The toast which I have to ask you to drink is "The College of Justice," one of the most ancient, and at the same time one of the most robust and respected institutions of Scotland—an institution which probably more than any other, except the Church, has contributed to mould the national characteristics in the history of our country. (Cheers.) I have the profoundest admiration for that institution. It is among us "mightiest of the mighty." Laws may remain upon the statute-book, but it is the College of Justice which says whether they are operative or obsolete. Parliaments may pass measures, but with the College of Justice it remains to

interpret them, and, sooth to say, occasionally the interpretations of that college, broadening down from precedent to precedent, result in such a rendering of enactments as have puzzled their authors and Parliament to identify with anything within their contemplation when these statutes were introduced and passed. (Laughter.) Justice is one of those things which it is more blessed to give than to receive. It is essentially one of those attributes which is most popular, considered in the abstract—

“For come to apply it, /

You're sure to hurt somebody's interest by it.”

Now, although I am certain we shall all drink this toast heartily, I am sure we will do so with much more cordiality than we would willingly make the nearer acquaintance of the College of Justice in the metropolis of the East. (Laughter, and cheers.) Far otherwise is it with the gentleman whose name I am about to couple with the toast—Lord Craighill. (Cheers.) As a native of Glasgow, Lord Craighill is the most fitting representative whom the College of Justice could have to represent her in to-day's proceedings, and I am certain that his visits to our city are unlikely to do anything but enhance the heartiness of each returning welcome. (Applause.) Lord Craighill has through a distinguished career risen to the highest position as a Senator in the College of Justice. His forensic ability was proved in many a hard-fought case, and his fame is well remembered in connection with the great Paraguayan tea case. As an administrator he had ample opportunity of showing his ability during his career as Solicitor-General, and now he holds one of the most respected positions as a Senator of the College of Justice. (Cheers.)

Lord Craighill—My Lord Provost, and Ladies and Gentlemen, I beg leave to thank you for the honour you have done the College of Justice, and for the kind way in which you have received the toast proposed by Dr. Cameron. (Cheers.) I thank him also for

the way in which he introduced the toast, and the many kind things he said both with regard to the College of Justice and with reference to myself as an individual. It has been my good fortune for not an inconsiderable time to be a Judge of the Court of Session, and I think I may say for myself, as I am sure I can say for my brethren, that our desire is to do justice between man and man, and by labour and time, when these are required, to make sure that no injustice shall be done. Dr. Cameron, I am sure, is not sufficiently acquainted with the Court of Session, for he seems to think that the less we know about it the better. I cannot think that is a true estimate of those qualities of which it is possessed; but, be that as it may, if he knows what I believe to be the truth of the matter, he will know that although Acts of Parliament are sent to us, and a construction may be put upon them which may surprise those by whom the Acts of Parliament were framed, that is not the fault of the Court of Session, but the fault of Parliament itself. (Cheers.) For the other departments of the College of Justice—the advocates, and those who practise behind the Bar—I think I may with perfect safety assure you of their gratitude. Glasgow has long been a true friend to the Bar. I am sure that nothing could be more grateful to the advocates and writers to the signet and solicitors than that their names should have been covered by the toast of the College of Justice, and that that toast should have been received in the manner in which it has been to-night. (Cheers.) With reference to the remarks about myself, I beg leave, with all my heart, to express my gratitude. I am glad to say that I am a native of Glasgow. (Cheers.) Although I am a comparative stranger in this city, I have not been indifferent to its progress and prosperity. I can honestly say to-night that I am proud that such a day has been seen, and that Glasgow, with its half million of loyal citizens, has done to-day what should make a native feel proud. For the toast of “The College

of Justice," and for the remarks which have been made in connection with my own name, I cordially thank you. (Cheers.)

The Lord Provost, in proposing "The Grand Lodge of Scotland, the Provincial Grand Lodge, and other Lodges taking part in the proceedings of the day," said—The toast which I have now the honour to propose, I think you will all agree with me in saying, is a most important one. I think we may well admit that the arrangements for the official ceremony of to-day have all been conducted in a most satisfactory manner; and for that I am sure we are largely indebted to the experienced officers of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, under whose auspices it has been conducted. I suppose it might have been possible to lay the foundation-stone without Masonic honours; but without doubt the proceedings of to-day would have lost much of their interest if the Freemasons had been absent. The knowledge of that, I know, will influence you to receive the toast most heartily, and it will not be necessary for me to occupy your time narrating the merits of the craft. It goes without saying that it is the most ancient institution in the world. The brass plate which covers the stone we have laid to-day has engraven on it that the era of Masonry is at present 5886. But there are legends that carry us back to a remoter antiquity than even that. The lines which I shall quote take you back to the foundation of the world—

When earth's foundations first were laid
By the Almighty Artist's hand,
'Twas then our perfect laws were made,
Established by his strict command.

This, I understand, is held to be authoritative in Masonic circles, whatever the outer world may think. And certainly it may at least be admitted that no institution of either ancient or modern times has taken so permanent a hold of the human race as Freemasonry. In every quarter of the globe—east, west, north,

and south—you find it flourishing, and in every quarter the grip of the craft ensures a brother and a friend. My own experience, of course, is very limited; but when I find that crowned heads were in ancient as in modern times members of the craft, when I find that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is the Most Worshipful Grand Master in England, that the Earl of Mar and Kellie is Grand Master in Scotland, that in every lodge there is a clergyman holding a high official position, then I am well assured that I have in this institution all the elements of law and order—peace and goodwill among men. And further, when I have the privilege of coupling the toast with the Provincial Grand Master, who is here to-night—one who has done so much to make the leading industry on our river known over all the globe—I feel that, whether we regard the future or the past, this toast deserves the highest place on our list to-night. (Applause.)

Mr. Pearce said—My Lord Provost, my Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen, it affords me very great pleasure, after the interesting and imposing ceremony we have had, to respond to the toast of the Brotherhood on whose behalf, my Lord Provost, you have officiated to-day. When the office of Provincial Grand Master of the Province of Glasgow was conferred upon me, I little thought that I should have so early to attend and officiate in any way at such a magnificent ceremonial as we have attended. I little thought that I should be called upon, when the Municipal Buildings of this great city were about to be constructed, to assist in laying the Foundation-stone; and you can very well understand that it is a great gratification to me to respond to the toast of the health of the brethren who have taken so active a part in the ceremony of to-day. You were good enough, my Lord, in speaking of me, to refer to the industry with which I am particularly connected. I need not tell you that I am proud of that connection, or that I am devoted to it. Those who witnessed the

demonstration of to-day must have been aware that in this great city there are probably more industries represented than in any other city of the world. Most cities of this country have a peculiar industry attached to them. Manchester has the cotton trade, Birmingham the iron, Bradford the wool, Liverpool, we may say, the shipping, and London is the commercial centre of the great banking interests. But in the City of Glasgow we have all these interests combined in a greater or less degree, and there is one great industry, that of shipbuilding, in which we stand out more prominently than any other city in the world. Seeing that the province over which I have control has so many different industries and so many different interests in it, you can very well understand, my Lord, that the masons in that province are of all grades and of all classes. We invite, or rather we admit, every one into our brotherhood who is found worthy. We require all to uphold brotherly love, charity, and truth. (Applause.) Come forward with these qualities, and we will unquestionably admit you if you seek admission. I thank you, my Lord Provost, on behalf of the brethren, for the toast you have proposed, and I thank you, gentlemen, for having drunk it so enthusiastically. (Loud applause.)

Bailie Wilson—My Lord Provost, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I look upon the toast that I have the honour to give to-night, “The Clergy”—as the most important toast of the evening. (Laughter, and hear, hear.) Before I give the toast I may be allowed to say just in a single sentence how proud I am this night of the city of my birth. I venture to say that no city in Great Britain, and I might say in the world, could have shown such a vast assemblage of people, so orderly, and so much under the guidance of the civil authorities. (Applause.) I can speak in the name of my friends right and left that not a single uncivil word was said to a single man in the procession. (Applause.)

Well, that is a very long way, I daresay, from the toast that I have to give, but the clergy, in giving out their text, have a way of going about it and round it and below it—(laughter)—finding fault it may be with the translation, and giving it a new version. (Laughter.) I have no new version to give to this text, except it is that in my younger days it used to be “The Clergy of the Church of Scotland.” In 1843 things got a little mixed, and to meet the requirements of all parties, the programme was changed to “The Evangelical Clergy.” Since then a new departure has taken place, and now we have “The Clergy” pure and simple. (Laughter and applause.) I wish to call special attention to the word civil. Speaking for the ladies, when they are met together on a very interesting occasion, they are nowhere without the clergy. (Laughter.) It is all very well for Sheriffs of various grades and J.P.’s to do the work in a kind of way, but when we have the clergy the thing is complete, and no complaint is ever made. Well, we have to-night to respond to this toast a gentleman that I feel very much pleased indeed to call my friend and neighbour, the Rev. Mr. Tulloch, the Grand Chaplain of the Provincial Lodge.

The Rev. W. W. Tulloch, B.D., in reply, said—I return you my sincere thanks for the honour you have done me and the profession to which I belong by the interest you have taken in the toast which has just been proposed, and to Bailie Wilson for the kind manner in which he has proposed it. It is not unfitting that upon such an auspicious and momentous occasion as the present that the clergy should be remembered—I do not care to what creed or church they belong. After what has been said this night, I must say that my own opinion is that the Lord Provost and Magistrates of this city do not receive more loyal support than they do from the clergy over whom Archbishop Eyre presides with so much ability. My Lord Provost, in your efforts to

promote the moral and social welfare of this great city, you have no more willing body than the clergy of all sects and denominations. I think the clergy might still continue to act in unison with the Freemasons, because their object is the redemption of the world from evil. (Cheers.) What are the principles of Masonry? I am not going to tell any Masonic secrets. (Laughter.) Their principles are the principles of all Christians and of all true men and women in the world, and the recognition of the fact that we are children of our Heavenly Father, and that we live under the all-seeing and all-loving eye of God, that we are all brethren, and for that reason no one dares to live for himself, but is bound to live for his brethren, and to give himself away for his family, his country, and certainly for the advancement of God's kingdom upon this world. (Cheers.) Let us then, as natives and fellow-citizens, seek to give ourselves away for our community and for the city where we live, and I have no doubt that Glasgow will flourish in the future as in the past by the preaching of the Word, not the Word known by this sect or that sect, by this dogma or that dogma, but simply by the preaching of the Word, not by the clergy alone, but by every man and every woman and every child among us trying to live a life having for its motives those of truth and self-surrender. (Cheers.)

Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart., proposed "The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council." He said—I cannot express to you the feelings with which I rise upon this occasion for the kindness which has actuated you to ask me to propose a toast of such importance on so important an occasion. It is only, I feel sure, not because you thought I could make an eloquent speech, for that I cannot do, but because one of my ancestors had the pleasure and honour of occupying the place you do, my Lord. (Cheers.) There is not one of us here present who does not recognise the immense importance of our freedom in this great country; and when we look

back into history we cannot but see that the new municipal institutions have grown from a small germ, and have been in themselves the nucleus by which that liberty has been gained and secured to the nation. It has not been the fate of the stout burghers ever to gird their swords upon their thighs like those old gentlemen that inhabited the low countries, yet we must remember that they stemmed the tide of Spain at its highest power, and at last gained the goal to which they were going. We are in this country more peacefully situated, and are not under the necessity of having our burghers to lead us in war, yet they have often and often formed the nucleus round which liberty has rallied. (Cheers.) May I call your attention to one other point, and it is one which perhaps often escapes us, and I think it should not do so. It is that we are served by a great volunteer army. We are served by gentlemen who come forward and give their time and their experience to carry out the great work of governing in our country; and as long as you have gentlemen ready to do so, and doing all they can for the good of their country, I don't despair, for one, of the future of this great empire. (Cheers.) But, Gentlemen, there is another point to be considered, and that is that in this marvellous training by which these volunteers, as I might say, come forward, they have to go through a long preliminary trial, and during that trial they learn first that to govern others they must govern themselves. (Cheers.) There is still one other point I would draw your attention to. We know that our influence extends—I was going to say from pole to pole—(laughter)—but it certainly girdles the earth. Our wealth is great, and God has given us much to be thankful for, and naturally we have enemies who might be anxious to take us down from that proud pedestal on which we stand; but, Gentlemen, I think there is one thing we must remember, that these institutions which are spoken of have given us those volunteers, and they have given us also a great reserve. Let me illustrate this.

Less than twelve years ago a great country—a neighbouring one—was suddenly invaded by all-powerful foes. I don't speak of the rights or wrongs of the war ; but there is no doubt about this, that when the first line of their defence was broken their capital was besieged, and that high-spirited nation became thoroughly paralysed. It was not because the men were not bold, because they gave enough instances that they would face death as they best could, but it was because they had not those trusted leaders that once led them. That would not be the case in this our beloved country, for here we have gentlemen who have trained themselves, and who have the confidence of their fellow-countrymen both in the town and country. (Applause.) Referring to the ceremony, Sir Archibald said—The sun shone upon us to-day in a manner which rarely happens in this our west country at this time of the year, and I think it seems to be an augury that the foundation-stone which you, my Lord, have laid upon this occasion will be the foundation-stone of a building which will be an honour to us and those who come after us. (Cheers.) I indeed am not one to spend more money on decoration than is necessary, but I think the Town Council of Glasgow was right when it determined to make those buildings not only convenient in size but splendid to the eye. (Cheers.) There is nothing, my Lord, which has given the citizens of Glasgow greater pleasure than the knowledge that you have been on more than one occasion able to make the sanitary condition of the people better than it was. (Cheers.)

The Lord Provost—My Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I thank you very much in my own name, and that of the Magistrates and Town Council of Glasgow, for the compliment you have paid them. Sir Archibald Campbell has rightly guessed the reason why the toast was put into his hands, for, as he has told you, he is a descendant of a Lord Provost of Glasgow. But the time that Sir Archibald's ancestor had the honour of

presiding over the destinies of Glasgow was far different from that during which I have the honour to preside. In his time, I daresay, the population of our city did not number 50,000—it now numbers upwards of 500,000—but all the cities of our nation have increased in the same proportion, and it is therefore the case that Sir Archibald Campbell's ancestor held at the time he did as important a position as your Lord Provost holds to-day. My friend Mr. Anderson took occasion to remark that the good government of our city had resulted in a wonderful display of quietness and good order to-day. It brought to my recollection what I heard in the Guildhall in London. A question was put by a foreign ambassador to the Lord Mayor of London how it was that these great multitudes were governed. "May it please your Excellency," said the Lord Mayor, "they govern themselves." (Applause.) And so it is in this great City of Glasgow. Our great populations, in a large measure, govern themselves. (Applause.) Sir Archibald has spoken of the freedom that those institutions of ours give to the people. Without doubt, the local self-government that we exercise cannot but have an influence of the greatest value upon the people. They impose the taxes upon themselves, for they do it through those whom they send to the Town Council, and therefore they feel that all that is done in our great cities is in a measure done by themselves; so I expect that the demonstration of to-day, costing no doubt a considerable sum of money, will be homologated by the people, having been done for the people. (Applause.) Sir Archibald has been kind enough to refer to this great Municipal Building that we have to-day laid the Foundation-stone of. I hoped in laying the Foundation-stone that, in the future, as I venture to say has been the case in the past, no man shall enter that Council Chamber having any other view than the good of his fellow-citizens. (Applause.) I am

sure you believe, as I can assure you, that the Magistrates, the Town Council, and myself thank you most heartily for the manner in which you have received the toast. (Applause.)

Mr. Cochran-Patrick, M.P.—My Lord Provost, my Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I have been honoured by being asked to propose on this important occasion the toast of “The University of Glasgow.” (Applause.) Twice to-day I have been irresistibly reminded that Glasgow is not only a great city, enjoying a great and prosperous present, having the hope of a still more great and still more prosperous future, but that it is a city which has enjoyed an ancient and not inglorious past. (Applause.) This morning we met in the most ancient building in the City of Glasgow, we met in your ancient Cathedral—a building which has for more than 700 years looked over the fortunes of this city. If it has not seen the birth of the city of St. Kentigern, at least it has watched its infancy. It has seen it in its glorious form, and we all hope it may long stand to see it in its still more mature magnificence. (Applause.) To-night I have been asked to propose a toast which again takes us back long into the past. For more than 400 years your ancient University has been founded in your midst. For more than 400 years it has sent abroad numbers of distinguished men not only to every part of this city, and to every part of this country, but to every part of the world. (Applause.) For more than 400 years it has been mainly supported by the munificence of the citizens of Glasgow. When it required a building long ago, it was the citizens of Glasgow who came forward to supply it. When in more recent times it required a new extension in a new place, it was again to the munificence of the City of Glasgow that the ancient University with perfect confidence looked, and I am sure I express the feelings of every one in this room, and every one in this city, when I express the hope that the University of

Glasgow may long be destined to flourish in your midst. (Applause.) There is no doubt that, like many other ancient institutions, times may come when reparation and modification and alteration are necessary to these times, but there is no period of its history at which the University of Glasgow did better or more honourable work than the present, and that the present may be the condition of the future, I am sure is the wish of every one within these walls. (Applause.) I now propose "The University of Glasgow," coupled with the wish that it may long extend among the youth of this city the great advantages of a sound and liberal education. (Applause.) In giving the toast I beg to connect it with the name of Professor Gairdner. (Applause.)

Professor Gairdner—I very heartily wish that the toast could have been responded to by one more fitted, namely, the Very Reverend the Principal. The University of Glasgow is most intimately bound up with all the events, feelings, and prosperity of Glasgow, and this morning I could not help thinking that the city has done well with regard to its public buildings. It has a great building in the Cathedral—a representative of past architecture—and it has during the present generation given all care to restore the edifice to its ancient grandeur. Then Glasgow has placed its new University upon the top of Gilmorehill, and given it a home which signifies its respect for learning. Now it has laid the foundation-stone of a house for itself—all which indicates a satisfactory progress in public buildings. I often go to the North of England, and see in the cities there a great town hall, which, being the only public building, overshadows all the churches and all the schools. It always strikes me that there is something wanting in these towns. Now in Glasgow we have a nobler and more generous idea, inasmuch as we have a cathedral, a magnificent university, and now we are going to have a splendid *Hotel de*

Ville. I hope Glasgow will always manifest a similar public spirit. (Cheers.)

The Lord Provost of Edinburgh, in proposing "The Trade and Commerce of the City of Glasgow," said—I feel very much gratified that I should have been asked to propose this toast, because I feel, as every Scotchman feels, very proud of Glasgow—very proud of the University which has helped to make it what it is—very proud of the extent, the variety, and the multitude of its industries. There is no city in the kingdom which can parallel it. All Scotchmen believe, as I believe, that it is to honest work well done that this world owes all its progress. We, therefore, feel bound to honour that city which above all others has shown an aptitude for good and honest work. Mr. Pearce has referred to the interesting fact that for centuries past the name of Glasgow has always been associated with some great industry; but it is still more interesting to know that although industries come and go they always leave much good behind them, and that while the tobacco trade or the sugar or the cotton trade may no longer be the staple industry of Glasgow, yet there is still a great commerce associated with each. (Cheers.) Every one of these trades, although it may be overshadowed by a greater trade than all, is an important one, and now when you have got the greatest iron shipbuilding trade in the world, you have not lost your old trades, but all combined make Glasgow the great industrial centre of the kingdom that it is. (Cheers.) I am sure that we all wish and hope that Glasgow may long continue to occupy the first position amongst the industrial cities in the empire. (Cheers.) I am quite sure that the eastern metropolis of Scotland is as proud of Glasgow as Glasgow men are themselves. (Cheers.) I have the greatest pleasure in giving "The Trade and Commerce of Glasgow." Long may they flourish! (Loud cheers.)

The Lord Provost, in reply, said—The honourable Member

for the Falkirk district of Burghs, Mr. Ramsay, who has long been connected with the city as a merchant, and was at one time the head of the Merchants' House, should have been here to acknowledge the toast. But he has found it to be impossible to be with us to-night, and therefore it is that my esteemed brother of Edinburgh did not couple it with his name, but left it to me to make the selection. On looking round these tables I find the greatest difficulty in fixing upon one to whom I could confide the privilege of responding—there are so many here who from position and importance might well claim the honour. I venture to suggest then that as this toast was given by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, as representing the Metropolis, at one time thought to be a rival to us—but a rival now no more—it may not be unfitting that the reply should come from the Lord Provost of Glasgow. (Applause.) In your name, then, and on behalf of the city, I acknowledge the high compliment that has been paid to us—and coming from one representing, as he ably does, a city which in former days was far ahead of us in population and also in mercantile importance, we must esteem the generous sentiments that prompted the speech we have with so much pleasure listened to. It has been a great happiness to me to have been on the most friendly terms with Lord Provost Harrison's predecessors, and also with himself, as indeed I have been with the other Lord Provosts and Provosts of Scotland, many of whom have honoured me with their presence to-day. I trust that the good understanding now existing may hereafter be continually maintained. (Applause.)

Mr. Wyllie Guild rose to propose "The Ladies." He said—It was with the pleasant feeling that I should only have to open my lips to eat and drink that I came here to-night. I have, however, been requested to propose "The Ladies," and before sitting down I would beg to convey to the Lord Provost the thanks of the ladies of Glasgow for the admirable arrange-

ments made to-day for their accommodation and their comfort. I have never seen anything equal to it. Every lady who came to this assembly will leave it without the slightest inconvenience, and I can only say that the arrangements made reflect great credit upon all engaged with the grand ceremony of to-day. (Cheers.)

Bailie Watson, in replying, said—The ladies, I am sure, feel grateful to be here to-night, in order that they may promote our happiness; but, my Lord Provost, the ladies hope that when the new buildings are completed they may be invited to sit at the tables in the banqueting hall, because they say “It is not good for man to be alone.” (Laughter and cheers.)

Sir James Bain, in giving “The Architect and Contractors,” said—I am glad to say that Mr. Young was trained in the office of a Glasgow architect, and I feel assured that the building, in the hands of Messrs. Morrison & Mason, will be executed in the most tradesmanlike manner. (Cheers.)

Mr. Young, in reply, said—My Lord Provost, Ladies and Gentlemen,—When I first took up my pencil to prepare the design for your New Municipal Buildings, I knew I was engaging upon a work of more than ordinary difficulty, but I had before me the hope of being able to accomplish the task. To-night, in trying to find suitable words to reply, on behalf of the Contractors and myself, to the toast which has been so kindly proposed, I am afraid I am attempting something almost as difficult to me as the designing of another Municipal Building, and that, too, without the hope of being able to succeed. When it was intimated to me that I should be called on to reply on behalf of Messrs. Morrison & Mason as well as for myself, I thought of the celebrated architect who in his day “was famed for building, and justly reckoned at Court Vertruvius the Second, and was also as famous for making speeches, if not for delivering them, as for making plans,” and I wished that for a few minutes I could be endowed with

some such double-barrelled genius to enable me to make a suitable reply to the double toast which you have done us the honour to propose on behalf of Messrs. Morrison & Mason and myself. I beg to express our gratitude and hearty thanks for the exceedingly kind and gracious manner in which our health has been proposed by Sir James Bain and received by this large and distinguished assembly. I would ask also, on behalf of myself, to express my thanks for the genial friendliness with which I have been received by your Lordship, and also by the Magistrates and Councillors and the City Officials—indeed, by everyone in the Municipal Buildings; and I have specially to thank my good friend, Mr. Carrick, your eminent and worthy City Architect, to whom, as you know, I am indebted for the general scheme of the plan of the New Municipal Buildings, and also for many valuable suggestions. Such kindness carries my memory back to the happy days I spent in Glasgow as a student of architecture, and to the day (some 20 years ago) when I left this city with the object of trying to force my way in the great metropolis of the south. At that time and at the present moment I could wish for no success which I should prize so highly as to return to Glasgow with a wider and more matured experience, and to have the privilege and the honour of taking a part in carrying out one of the many great works for which this city—I think I may be permitted to say our city—is distinguished. For it is not one, but many works of magnitude which this city has already carried out. We can point to the gigantic works of the water supply brought from a distant loch; to the improvement—I may say the creation—of a navigable river from what was, I dare say in the memory of some present here to-night, a fordable stream; to the docks, the wharves and quays, the parks, the bridges, the city improvements, and I hope also by-and-by the New Municipal Buildings, of which the foundation-stone has been so successfully laid this day by the most worthy and esteemed of Lord Provosts.

Pointing to these works, we can truly say that they are the triumphs of peace—

“Which happiness to a nation brings,
These are imperial works and worthy kings.”

A learned professor, speaking at the Sanitary Congress held in this city a few days ago, referred to Glasgow as a city of business and of business men. Speaking from my own point of view, I think I may as truly call it a city of architects—of successful architects. Strangers of an artistic disposition visiting Glasgow are impressed with the architecture of the buildings; and all the world knows that Glasgow stands pre-eminent for its marine architecture; and I believe in no city in the kingdom are there so many men who have been the successful architects, and I may also say builders, of their own fortunes. Looking round on this assembly, I may say, brother architects, as well as brother Masons, in an old-fashioned and in some respects slow-going city like the first city in the empire men inherit fortunes; in the second city of the empire men achieve fortunes. Having in our view the great schemes which the city has already successfully carried out, we are impressed with the responsibility which rests upon us to make the work inaugurated to-day worthy of those which have already been accomplished. I think I may promise on behalf of the contractors and myself that we will put forth our best endeavours to make the New Municipal Buildings worthy of this great and flourishing city and worthy of the citizens, and I hope we shall be aided in this by the workmen engaged on the buildings being as enthusiastic in their work, to do it well, as they have been enthusiastic in this day's demonstration, which they have so well carried out. And we shall be happy if, when the apex stone of the building is fixed, we may be able consistently and conscientiously to carve thereon your old, appropriate, and significant motto—“Let Glasgow Flourish.” (Cheers.)

Mr. Mason, acknowledging for the Contractors, said—We will not forget that we have been entrusted with this most important work, and that, while it is the province of the gifted architect to plan, it is our privilege to give stability and effect to the most lofty conception of his genius. Nor shall we forget we have the further responsibility resting upon us of showing to future generations the specimens of our handiwork, which shall be a creditable reflection of the character and integrity of the tradesmen of this period. (Cheers.)

Councillor Laing—The toast I have been entrusted with, and which I have now the honour to propose, is one very agreeable to me. Although I could have wished it had fallen into abler hands, I can assure you it has given the Corporation of Glasgow very great pleasure indeed to have been honoured to-day with the presence of Mr. Barry to witness the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of our Municipal Buildings, the plans of which, along with Mr. Carrick, he had the responsible duty of selecting. When the Building Committee met to consider the selection of a gentleman to act as referee in the matter, it gave us no little concern, as our great anxiety was to find one not only acceptable to ourselves, but who would command the confidence of every competitor. Amongst others Mr. Barry's name was mentioned, and was unanimously accepted; and when we had his reply agreeing to our request, we felt relieved and thoroughly satisfied that the selection was safe in his hands, and would be satisfactory to all concerned, and it turned out just as was expected. Mr. Barry stands pre-eminent in his profession as an architect, as a man of business, and as a sound adviser. His name is a household word in the architectural world. Indeed, I may ask who has not heard the name of the great Sir Charles Barry, whose marble statue I have so often seen when, along with other members of the Corporation, I have trudged up and down those weary stairs in the House

of Commons? Suffice it to say that Mr. Barry is following hard in his footsteps, and has proved himself to be not only a worthy pupil but a worthy son of his eminent and worthy sire. Mr. Carrick, Mr. Barry's co-referee, is a gentleman known to you all, esteemed by you all, but esteemed by none more than by the Corporation itself. We know his great value to us as a Corporation as our city architect, as our burgh engineer, as our general adviser in all matters. We have the most implicit confidence in him. When he gives his opinion on a subject he is listened to with the greatest attention, and his suggestions are invariably acted upon. Mr. Carrick during his long public career has oftentimes had very difficult and very delicate duties to perform on behalf of the Corporation, but these he has discharged to the satisfaction of all in a way that few could rival. Mr. Carrick is well known, not only in Glasgow and in the various burghs in Scotland, but his opinion and advice are often sought and as freely given to Corporations both in England and Ireland. He has now been upwards of forty years in Glasgow acting as our burgh engineer, and I may say during all that time he has had the modelling of the city very much in his own hands. Many, very many, are the improvements he has carried out. I have oftentimes asked him to publish a history of the city as it was when he began his labours, and to indicate also the improvements effected, and the necessity which existed for these improvements. This would be of great use to future Town Councils long after he and I have passed away, and I hope we will soon get this from him. Gentlemen, I don't think that our Municipal Buildings will be complete unless we have Mr. Carrick's statue in front of it in George Square. I trust that he may long be spared to us to adorn the profession in which he holds so high a position. (Cheers.)

Mr. Barry, in reply, said—Mr. Carrick and myself owe to the

Lord Provost and members of the Town Council a deep debt of gratitude for the confidence which they reposed in us by choosing us to judge the 200 designs submitted for approval. My friend and I appreciated the responsibility of the task allotted to us, and endeavoured to discharge that responsibility, grudging no pains, time, or labour, in the hope that the result would be satisfactory. The confidence thus shown was continued from first to last, and that confidence was all the greater considering that our opinions have been acted upon, for it is not always the case when a public body calls in advisers that they act in accordance with their advice. In this case the Corporation have done so, and I hope the result will show that they have not acted in vain. The competition which has placed my friend Mr. Young in the position of architect to the Municipal Buildings was a somewhat peculiar one. It was instituted upon lines and conditions hitherto unknown. These were very carefully considered by the Lord Provost and Town Council, and, with such assistance as Mr. Carrick could give them, they proceeded on the principle of securing the best results to the public, and at the same time of being entirely fair towards those who submitted the designs. It may be satisfactory to the Lord Provost and Town Council of Glasgow to know that the lines of the competition which resulted in the adoption of the designs for the building, the foundation-stone of which has been laid to-day, have become a model throughout the kingdom. The Royal Institute of British Architects, of which I have long been a member, has adopted them, and the Government, with respect to the Government Offices now proposed, has adopted them in part. (Cheers.) I venture to prophesy that wherever people depart from these lines and these conditions they will go wrong. I trust we may all be spared to see the completion of the great work which has been inaugurated to-day. The completion is now in the hands of Mr. Young, and I have no reason to doubt at

all it will result in a building which will be one of the greatest artistic adornments of the city, already rich in public buildings. (Cheers.)

Rev. Dr. F. L. Robertson gave the toast of "The Press," which was responded to by Mr. Stoddart, Editor of the *Glasgow Herald*.

Sir Peter Coats proposed "The Health of the Lord Provost," to which Bailie Wilson replied, his Lordship having left the meeting some little time before.

This closed the proceedings.

A *Conversazione* and Concert, given by the Corporation, was held in St. Andrew's Halls in the evening. The whole of the accommodation in the building was requisitioned, and the lobbies and corridors were tastefully decorated with evergreens by the Messrs. Thyne. The assemblage was very large, about 5,000 ladies and gentlemen being present. Concerts were held in the great hall and supper-room, and refreshments were served at buffets in the Berkeley and Kent Halls and in the vestibule. While tea was being handed round to the company, between seven and eight o'clock, Dr. Peace played a selection of solos on the grand organ, and the band of the Argyll and Sutherland (93rd) Highlanders gave a number of popular selections. Bailies M'Onie and Farquhar and Councillor Jackson were present as representing the Corporation.

Bailie M'Onie opened the proceedings in the great hall. He said—Had it been possible, Lord Provost Ure would have been present to give you a hearty welcome, but he is now in the City Hall celebrating with other citizens this day's inaugural work in connection with the New Municipal Buildings. (Applause.) The work has been begun under the most favourable auspices,

both as regards weather and arrangements. (Applause.) I am sure it is the earnest desire of every one in Glasgow that the new buildings may be carried to completion without any mishap or accident whatever, and that they may long remain to be a credit to the city, as well as a centre from which shall emanate wise laws and regulations for coming generations of citizens, as well as for those who have been instrumental in causing the buildings to be erected. (Loud applause.) I have much pleasure in bidding this great audience welcome, and in expressing the hope that you may all enjoy a pleasant evening. (Applause.)

Bailie Farquhar opened the concert in the supper-room. After heartily welcoming his auditors, and thanking them on behalf of the Corporation for the kind way in which they had responded to the invitation given them, he said—I am sure we all join in congratulating one another on the great success which has attended this day's proceedings. (Applause.) Nothing, I am sure, will gratify Lord Provost Ure so much as to know that the entertainment which has been provided in St. Andrew's Halls has been a success. (Applause.)

During an interval in the entertainment in the large hall, Bailie Farquhar delivered a brief address. He concluded—I have been frequently asked how it is that the arrangements for this day's magnificent procession have been so complete, almost amounting to perfection. I have replied that it is because of Councillor Jackson's great and valuable faculty of organisation. (Applause.) It was arranged that there were to be no speeches this evening, but I do not think that this vast audience will leave St. Andrew's Hall satisfied unless they have the opportunity of expressing their appreciation of Councillor Jackson's valuable services. (Loud applause.)

Councillor Jackson, in replying, said—Like my colleagues, I came here to carry out the unwritten instructions of the Arrange-

ments Committee—that there were to be no speeches save the opening ones, and these were to be short. Bailie Farquhar's allusion to myself has been quite unexpected. Keeping in remembrance the instructions for the evening, I will simply thank you very cordially for the warm way in which you have responded to Bailie Farquhar's proposal. I accept this declaration as almost anticipating what may be considered the more impartial judgment of the Town Council and citizens when the work of the Acting Committee appointed to make the arrangements for the day comes to be considered. In making the arrangements, the Committee, from the very first, clearly kept in view that it was their duty to leave nothing undone which was necessary to carry out in a fitting way a demonstration worthy of the occasion and worthy of the city. (Applause.) Where votes of thanks to Magistrates and Councillors are concerned I usually find that when these are accorded for work done well, they are awarded as being wholly due to the Magistrates and Councillors; but when the work fails, or is done unsatisfactorily, it is as clearly ascertained that the fault lies not with the Magistrates or Town Councillors, but with some unknown or unnamed official who may be behind them. (Laughter.) In accepting the thanks of this assembly I do so not so much as an expression of your approval of my share of the work, as a recognition of your approval of the work of the whole Committee. In carrying out their work they have been very much assisted by the valuable and experienced services of the permanent officials of the Corporation, all of whom who have had any share in the work finished this day have given their services without stint and ungrudgingly, and prominent among these gentlemen I must name Mr. Nicol, the City Chamberlain, and Mr. Carrick, the Master of Works. (Loud applause.)

The programme of vocal and instrumental music was sustained by the following artistes:—Misses Mary Davies, soprano; Marion

M'Kenzie, contralto; Marie Schuman, violinist; Messrs. Dalgetty-Henderson, tenor; Conrad King, bass; Emile Berger, pianist, and a band of harpists and vocalists.

A magnificent display of Fireworks took place after dark in the four public parks of the city. The pleasant weather which had so greatly enhanced the enjoyment of the earlier proceedings continued to exert a genial influence on those of the evening. The atmosphere was clear and mild, with a light air from the west. Under such inviting conditions it could only be expected that the citizens would mass in great multitudes in the various parks. Mr. Barlow's work of arranging and carrying through the night's programme was wholly successful. The Kelvingrove Park, having a central situation, attracted possibly the largest number of people. The terrace in front of the University gate was the position taken up by Mr. Barlow's staff, and it certainly was well chosen, as it was in full view of all parts of the Park. At the Queen's Park the display was made from the lofty mound on which the flag-staff is placed. All the regular approaches to this point, as well as the grass plots around it, were taken up by the onlookers. At the Alexandra Park the Pyrotechnist had his position on the eminence surrounding the flagstaff, and as this portion of the grounds stands at a considerable elevation, it was seen to advantage even at a distance. Glasgow Green—the People's Park *par excellence*—was a popular resort, the tract of ground between Nelson's Monument and the Gymnasium, where the fireworks were set off, being the scene of an immense gathering of spectators. The utmost good humour prevailed among the crowds in all the Parks.

And so ended the most memorable Demonstration in the annals of the City of Glasgow within recent times, conspicuous not more for the important undertaking inaugurated than for the universal good order and enthusiasm of the populace, and an entire absence of crime and casualty.



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APPENDIX.

A P P E N D I X.

IT will now be of interest that some particulars be given of the enlightened efforts of our ancestors in providing from time to time buildings for administering the affairs of the Municipality in a worthy manner. As in most Burghs in Scotland, provision was made in Glasgow for conducting under one roof the civil, judicial, and penal functions of the City until well into the present century; and only under the exigencies of a population increasing rapidly in numbers and in commercial and industrial importance did the Town Council come to be of opinion that its purely Municipal affairs ought to be conducted in premises specially set apart for them.

FIRST TOLBOOTH, 14..-1626.

As early as 1454 mention is made of the "Tolbuyth" situated at the Cross on the north-east corner of Trongate and High Street. No particulars of the architectural features of this building can be formulated beyond the fact that it rested upon a piazza, within which, and on a level with the Trongate and High Street were shops or booths, the property of the Corporation, leased to leading shopkeepers of the time. The rents derived from these booths were applied *inter alia* to the maintenance of the "Counsall hous" and prison overhead, as appears from the following Minute of the Council of the 6th April, 1574:—

"The quhilk daye, the bailleis and Counsale depute for
"modificatione of the entre siluer of the buythis under the
"tolbuyth, all in ane voce declarit, modifeit, and decernit ilk

"buyth to pay to entres siluer for ane lyferent tak, to the
"thesaurare xx^d lib., quhilk salbe bestowit upone the mending
"and reparyng of the tolbuyth and to na uther use."

Mr. Andrew Macgeorge in his work "*Old Glasgow*," which has enriched the historic literature of the City, says of this earlier Tolbooth: "We have no account of its appearance or when it was erected. In the records of Our Lady Colledge it is mentioned as "the Pretorium burgh de Glasgu jocens, in via S. Tenew ex parti boreali ejusdem. And in the ancient charter it is repeatedly mentioned as the place of meeting of the Burgh Courts—the "heid Court of the Brught and Citie of Glasgow holden in the "Tolbuithe thereof."

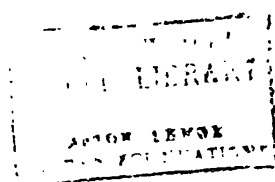
THE LAST TOLBOOTH, 1626-1814.

In 1625 it had become necessary to erect a more spacious edifice to meet the expansion of the Community. The Commerce and wealth of the City were making rapid strides—more rapid indeed than the population—for the inflow from the rural districts and villages was discouraged and checked by the jealous restrictions considered needful, under the somewhat straightened burghal sentiment of the times, to safeguard the Crafts and Commerce of the City. But in this respect Glasgow did not stand alone among the urban communities of Scotland.

In the year named, 1625, the Town Council resolved, in replacing the old Tolbooth, to utilize its site as far as it went—the situation being the most central in the City. At this time the professional Architect and the building Contractor, in the modern sense, were still non-existent. The records are silent regarding the preparation of the plans, but doubtless the design was the outcome of more than one shrewd practical mind intent on dignifying their native City. Although no individual name has directly



THE LAST TOLBOOTH, 1626-1814.



transpired, it is not improbable that "Mr. John Boyd, Maister of "the Work," and superintendent of the building operations, had some share in the design, for at the completion of the Building the Town Council voted to him, "for his bountethe and diligens in "building the Tolbuithe, the sowme of ane hundrethe pundis "money to be payet be the Thesaurer to him,"—a magnificent honorarium in those careful days.

The first record connected with the new building bears date 14 May, 1625, when "the Provest, bailleis, and Counsall all in "ane voice hes concludit that ane number of stanes be prowytit "for building the Tolbuithe, about twa thowsand peis of hewin "work, and sum wall stanes; and ordanet the dean of gild, "deacon-convener, maister of wark, and Gawan Neisbitt, to sicht "the quarrell (quarry) and enter the quarreouris to win stanes and "agrie with thame thairanent."

On 13th August a sum of £40 was ordered to be paid to William Neilsoun, elder, "to be debursit be him to the quarreaurs "that wonnes the stanes to the Tolbuithe and utheris." On 20th August the Provest, bailleis, and Counsall decided "be "pluralitie of votes that ane thowsand daillis of the ventour schipis "laidining be ressaut and tane to the tounes use for building of "the Tolbuithe." On 22nd October a further sum of "Saxtene "pund money" was ordained to be paid to William Neilsoun, elder, to be disbursed to the workmen "quha wonnes and bringis hame "the stanes for building the Tolbuithe."

It appears from these Extracts that the foremost consideration of the Town Council was the collecting and preparation of the building material for the new structure before proceeding to pull down the old. The materials being in a sufficiently forward state, the Town Council, on 12th November, 1625, "statute and ordanit "that the Tolbuithe sall be buildit with diligens, the stane work "thairof to be maid small brotchit work; lyke as thai have electit

“and nominat John Padie, bailyie, Matho Trumble, dean of gild, William Neilsoun, deacon convenar, Thomas Glen, maister of work, and with thame, George Mure, Thomas Morsoun, and William Neilsoun, elder, to aggrie with the masounes thairanent, and to report to the Counsell the next Counsell day.”

On 28th January, 1626, the sum of £120 was disbursed to quarriers, carters, and masons, and also £640 for timber “bocht for use of the Tolbuithe.”

On 11th February, 1626, it is “concludit that the Proveist and bailleis deill with John Boyid and Patrik Colquhoun anent the downtaking of the Tolbuithe, and to sie quhat can be gottin doun of thrie hundreht markis as thai have alreddie offerit to tak doun the same for the said sowme, and als to deill with Johne Neill, knock maker, to mak ane new knock, and to try the pryce, and als to deill with the tennentis of the buithes under the Tolbuithe that thai may remove.”

On 4th March, 1626, “Gabriell Smythe, smythe, aggreit with the Proveist, bailleis, and Counsal to work the haill irne work of the Tolbuithe for xiijs. iiij^d. betuix the stanes of irne. William Neilsounn, elder, and William Andersoun, is appoynttit to oversie the work of the Tolbuithe, the nixt oulk, and the quarreouris and cairteris.”

The work of removing the old building was so well forward, if not completed, by 15th March, 1626, that on that day the foundation-stone of the new edifice was laid. The only record of the event is the following from the Town Council minute of 15th March, 1626 :—

“The grund stane of the Tolbuithe of Glasgw was laid.

“The workmen ar thais :—Johne Boyid, maister of the

“work (and eleven others) maisteris of the maisonnes;

“servandis, James Johnsoun (and five others); printeisses,

“John Stutt (and six others).”

It is not actually stated that the Provost (Mr. James Inglis) laid the foundation-stone, nor that it was laid in presence of the Town Council and citizens, but this may be taken for granted from the very keen interest manifested throughout by the citizens in this great undertaking of their municipal rulers.

On 18th March, 1626, an order was passed to pay "wrichts and masonnes twa hundrethe and fiftie merkis for the dountaking of the Tolbuithe as thai aggreit thairfoir."

On 1st April a warrant was given the Treasurer for £208 1s. 4d. "debursit be him to the masonnes, barrowmen, quarreouris, cairteris, and uthers at the work of the Tolbuithe," from 15th to 26th March.

On 8th April, 1626, one of the only two contracts recorded as entered into in connection with the building is the following:—"The same day Gabriell Smythe undertuik to scharp the haill masoun irnes during the tyme of the building of the Tolbuithe and stipill thair of quhill the work be endit for fourtie pundis money, viz., xx*li*. in hand, and xx*li*. quhen the work is endit: and in cais he be a loser he referis himselff in thair will thairfoir, and he to have ane warrand to the thesaurer to pay the first xx*li*."

The last payments on account of the Tolbuithe were made in September and October, 1627, and consisted of "the soume of fourtie sax pund, xvs., geven for bras and copper to be the kok and thanes to the Tolbuith; twentie merk to William Duncan for the workmanschip thereof, and the clippingis thereof to himselff; to Gabriell Smythe fourtie four pund, js. iij*sh*., and that for fourteen stane allevin pund of maid irne to the kok, ball, and thanes of the Tolbuithe, and to gif him for his bounteth fiftie markis money becaus he wrocht the haill irne work for ane merk betwixt the stanes being gude chaip; and to Vallentyne Ginkingye the soume of threttie pund for gilting the kok and

"thanes and cullouring of the same yellow, with the glob and "standart and stanes about the stepill heid."

It is pleasant to be brought into contact as it were with those respectable tradesmen of the past who constructed the Tolbooth Steeple—a structure which promises to be pointed to with satisfaction for centuries to come, as in centuries past, as one of the finest landmarks of our City.

The only special reference to the internal furnishing and decoration of the Council Chambers is of date 10th May, 1628, when the Council "ordanes the present Counsel hous next to the "justice hous, to be repairit with bunkouris and saittis in the maist "cumlie and civile form for decoration of the hous."

For the most part the erection of the Tolbooth was executed on "days wages." The exceptions to this were "the kok for the "Stepill heid" and the "schirping of the masonnes Irnes," which were contracted for. In both cases it appears probable the tradesmen would have been losers by their Contracts but for the "bounteth" of the Town Council. The foresight and diligence of every one engaged in this, for the time, considerable public undertaking is worthy of all praise. As of those who rebuilt the walls of Jerusalem in the time of Nehemiah, may it be said of our burghal Ancestors, "so built they the walls, for the people had a mind to work." The building was completed and occupied in September, 1627—eighteen months from its commencement on 15th March, 1626. During this period the Town Council, who held their meetings weekly, assembled in the Tron Kirk, and the "Chartour Kist" and "haill buikes" were placed in the custody of the trustworthy Dean of Guild, Mr. Colin Campbell, who accommodated them in his private residence.

It is always profitable to have the judgment of competent strangers upon our efforts, even when the criticism is not complimentary. Regarding the new Tolbooth we have the published

opinions upon it of two English travellers a quarter of a century apart. Both speak of it in laudatory strains, so much so indeed that were it not that they were from beyond the border, and that their observations had been penned for English readers, we might have suspected them of adulation. In 1634 Sir William Brereton, in his travels, which extended to Scotland, states his impressions of Glasgow and describes the Tolbooth as follows:—

“The Tolebooth, which is placed in the middle of the Town, and near unto the Cross and Market Place, is a very fair and high built house, from the top whereof, being leaded, you may take a full view and prospect of the whole City. In one of these rooms or chambers sits the Council of this City; in other of the rooms or chambers preparation is made for the Lords of the Council to meet in these stately rooms. Herein is a closet lined with iron—walls, top, bottom, floor, and door, iron—wherein are kept the Evidences and Records of the City, this made to prevent the danger of fire. This Tolebooth is said to be the fairest in this kingdom. The revenues belonging to this City are about £1,000* per annum. This town is built: two streets, which are built like a cross, in the middle of both of which the Cross is placed which looks four ways into four streets, though, indeed, they be but two straight streets—the one reaching from the Church to the Bridge, a mile long; the other, which crosseth that, is much shorter.”

And in 1658, as I find in the excellent History of Glasgow recently produced by Mr. George Macgregor, Franck, another Englishman, wrote as follows:—

“Now, let us descend to describe the splendour and gaiety of this City of Glasgow. Here it is you may observe four large fair streets, modelled, as it were, into a spacious quadrant; in the

* In 1884 the Revenues of the Municipality were £1,200,000.

“centre whereof their market-place is fixed; near unto which
“stands a stately Tolbooth, a very sumptuous, regulated, uniform
“fabrick, large and lofty, most industriously and artificially carved
“from the very foundation to the superstructure, to the great
“admiration of strangers and travellers. But this State house, or
“Tolbooth, is their western prodigy, infinitely excelling the model
“and usual build of town halls.”

In 1736 M'Ure, one of our earliest and most accurate local historians, says of it:—

“The Town-house or Tolbooth is a magnificent structure,
“being of length from east to west 66 feet, and from the south to
“the north 24 feet 8 inches; it hath a stately staircase ascending
“to the Justice Court Hall, within which is the entry of a large
“turnpike or staircase ascending to the Town Council Hall, above
“which there was the Dean of Guild's Old Hall; but now is turned
“into two prison houses for prisoners of note and distinction. The
“Council House is adorned with the effigies of King James VI.,
“King Charles the I. and II., King James VII., King William
“and Queen Mary, Queen Anne, King George the I. and II., all
“in full length, and a fine large oval table, where the Magistrates
“and Town Council and their Clerk sits. The first story of this
“great building consists of six rooms, two whereof are for the
“Magistrates' use, one for the Dean of Guild's Court, and another
“for the Collector of the Town's Excise. These apartments are
“all vaulted from the one end to the other, and there is a new
“addition built, appointed for a quorum of the Council to sit, in
“order to determine and despatch all such affairs as may expedite
“without the consent of the whole; but above all the King's Hall
“is the finest, the length whereof is 43 feet 11 inches from east to
“west, and from south to north 24 feet, and the Turnpike upon
“the east end. In this great building are five large rooms
“appointed for common prisoners; the steeple on the east end

“thereof being 113 feet high, adorned with a curious clock all of
 “brass, with four dial plates; it has a large bell for the use of the
 “clock, and a curious set of chimes and tuneable bells which play
 “every two hours, and has four large turrets on the corners thereof,
 “with vanes finely gilded, and the whole roof is covered with lead.
 “Upon the frontispiece of this building is His Majesty’s Arms,
 “finely cut out, with a fine dial, and below the same is this Latin
 “inscription :—

‘Hæc Domus obit, amat, punit, conservat, honorat,
 Nequitiam, pacem, Crimina, Jura, probos.’

‘In English thus:—

“This House doth hate all wickedness,
 Loves peace, but faults corrects,
 Observes all laws of righteousness,
 And good men it erects.’”

In 1633 the City was again declared a Free Royal Burgh, and the Magistrates and Council were authorised to elect a River Bailie, with more extensive powers than previously, viz., a maritime, civil, and criminal jurisdiction from the Stockwell Bridge to the Cloch Stone, 26 miles distant.

The celebrated Marquis of Hamilton, as Lord High Commissioner to the famous General Assembly of 1638, held in the Nave of the Cathedral, is said to have had the Council Chambers set apart for him as a residence.*

* If so, His Grace’s occupation of the Chambers was comparatively brief, for finding that the Presbyterian Party, strong and determined, disregarded King Charles’ commission in its vital points, he dissolved the Assembly during its seventh session or diet, and took his departure from the city. But the Presbyterians, having come together from all parts of Scotland, in a thoroughly earnest and business mood, they continued to sit out other 19 diets, and decreed, *inter alia*, the abjuration of Episcopacy and deposition of the Bishops, and, adopting the Covenant, they ordered it to be signed by all ranks of the people. The City Authorities, with their private and corporate views on the all-important questions agitated, would appear

Within the Tolbooth was conducted, during a space of well nigh two centuries, the whole municipal, civil, and criminal business of the City, and also from 1672 the Justiciary Court Trials of the Western Circuit. As its name implies, a considerable portion of the Tolbooth was appropriated for prison and lock-up purposes, death sentences being carried out in the Trongate front of the building during the last fifty years of its existence, and with more familiar frequency than happily is the case now. In 1698 a special allowance was granted by the Magistrates to the Jailer for keeping "warlocks and witches" in the Tolbooth, by order of the Commissioners of Justiciary, from which it may be gathered that this unhappy class of prisoners was an increasing and troublesome one to the authorities. Before 1672 the Justiciar of Glasgow was usually a local Magistrate,

to have conducted themselves with a wise discretion throughout the sitting of this trying and memorable Assembly, and magnified the City and their office. Principal Baillie, who, more than any other, "concretes" the proceedings in his daily Journal, says:—"We were glad to see such order and large provision, above all men's expectation; for which the town got much thanks and credit. It can lodge easily "at once Council, Session, Parliament, and General Assembly, if need should "require." But while the Town Council's neutrality was most marked, less than this must be said of some of the citizens, since on 28th December, 1638, "the said "day the Council ordered that those inhabitants who did not put out candills and "bowattis (lanterns) the time of the late Assembly shall be outlawed and "punished." Did this dreadful sentence really express the Town Council's own convictions, or was there an overawing influence behind that must not be disregarded? The same Town Council's experience of King Charles, ten years later, reads its own lesson. For refusing or delaying, in common with the greater part of Scotland, to furnish "quotas" to the King's Army during his troubles, Provost Stewart and the Magistrates of Glasgow were imprisoned in Edinburgh during several days, and an Act was passed depriving them of their offices. But this was not all: four Regiments of Horse and Foot were sent to Glasgow with orders, which were rigorously executed, to quarter solely on the Magistrates and Council and the Session. In ten days' time a loss of £40,000 Scots was sustained.

specially deputed for a brief specified time. He was for the time armed with much of the power and authority now possessed by the High Court of Justiciary. But in the year named (1672) the Justiciary business of Scotland was remodelled. The kingdom was divided into districts or circuits, to which Judges of the High Court were appointed periodically. Under this arrangement Glasgow became the Assize or Circuit Town for the Counties of Lanark, Renfrew, and Dumbarton, and as already stated, "The Lords" held their Court in the Tolbooth.

In 1690 Glasgow was again declared free, by a Charter of William and Mary, confirmed by Act of Parliament, to the effect, that the Town Council should have power to elect their own Magistrates and fill up the Council as fully and freely in all respects as the City of Edinburgh or any other Royal Burgh within the kingdom.

In 1736 the Town Council erected a Hall immediately to the west of and communicating with the Council Chambers, which they designated "The Town Hall." This Hall remained intact till the year 1874, when it was incorporated by the City Improvement Trustees with the Tontine Building, so long the leading feature of the Trongate in its palmy days, and still preserved, shorn of its piazza, as the Tontine Drapery Warehouse, occupied by the enterprising firm of Moore, Taggart, & Co. The Town Hall became an important adjunct to the Council Chambers. It was of elegant proportions, the ceiling being coved or arched, and the walls decorated with trophies and full-length portraits, by contemporary artists, of our British Kings and Queens down to the time of George IV. Flaxman's exquisite figure of "Pitt," now in the Corporation Galleries of Art, stood for many years in the east end of the hall. The Town Hall became the public meeting place of the citizens, and their banqueting hall on festive occasions of importance. Here, on the evening of the day the news was

received of Prince Charles Edward's overthrow at Culloden, assembled with commendable promptitude the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, together with other local magnates, including the Principal and Professors of the University, to testify in flowing bumpers the undeviating loyalty to the Throne of the good City of St. Mungo. And a century later, on 6th September, 1854, there took place within it the splendid banquet held in celebration of the unveiling of the equestrian statue of Queen Victoria, erected by public subscription, to perpetuate Her Majesty's visit to Glasgow in 1849. As this banquet practically closed the historic career of the Town Hall, it will be of interest to older citizens to have the toast list reproduced :—

"CORPORATION DINNER.

IN THE TOWN HALL,

ON WEDNESDAY, THE SIXTH SEPTEMBER, 1854,

On the occasion of the Inauguration of the Statue of the Queen.

The HON. THE LORD PROVOST (STEWART) in the Chair.

BAILIE GOURLAY, Croupier.

CHAIR, - - - -	{	<p>The Queen.</p> <p>Prince Albert, and the other Members of the Royal Family.</p> <p>The Emperor Louis Napoleon and our brave allies the French.</p> <p>Both Houses of Parliament.</p> <p>The Army and Navy.</p> <p>Her Majesty's Ministers.</p> <p>Sir James Anderson, M.P., and the Subscribers to the Statue of Her Majesty.</p>
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SIR JAS. ANDERSON, M.P., The Clergy of our City.

Reply by VERY REVEREND PRINCIPAL MACFARLAN.

SIR A. ALISON, Bart., - The Baron Marochetti.

BARON MAROCHETTI, - The Lord Provost and Magistrates, and
prosperity to the City of Glasgow.

THE CROUPIER, - - The Members of the City and County.

MR. M'GREGOR, M.P., - The United States of America, and may
those who are so nearly related to
us in blood, never be separated in
friendship.

Reply by HIS EXCELLENCY MR. BUCHANAN,
the American Minister.

THE CHAPLAIN-GENERAL May the cordial union which now
OF THE FORCES (Rev. happily subsists between Great
G. R. Gleig), - - Britain and France be the means of
securing a speedy peace, and of
advancing the civilization of the
world.

Reply by MONS. MAUBISSON, the French Consul.

MR. LOCKHART, M.P., - The Chairman.

MR. A. HASTIE, M.P., - The Duke of Hamilton and the Queen's
Own Yeomanry Cavalry.

MR. W. S. LINDSAY, M.P., The Croupier.

CHAIR, - - - - The Strangers who have honoured us
with their presence.

SIR JAMES CAMPBELL, - The Ladies."

This toast list of 1854 recalls the close alliance shortly before concluded between Great Britain and France, and the waging of the fierce struggle then proceeding in the Crimea between the Allied Armies on the one hand and the Muscovite forces on the other. Of the speakers at that banquet only one survives, and with faculties unimpaired at the ripe age of 89 years—the ex-Chaplain-General of the Forces (the Rev. G. R. Gleig), long a

proprietor and ratepayer in this city.* Mr. Gleig fought as a subaltern at Waterloo, and the finest description of that decisive engagement is from his pen, whilst forty years later he was privileged to propose, which he did in eloquent terms, the *entente cordiale* that time had brought round between the two Powers who had contended so fiercely on the soil of Belgium.

But, to return to the Tolbooth. Hardly had the advent of the nineteenth century been chimed from the Cross steeple, when it was known the end of this old landmark was not distant. Happily before its close it attracted the eye of the great Romancer, and in prose he has invested it with perennial interest, like as, in glowing verse, he has delineated the beautiful Perthshire lake which his hero of the Tolbooth claimed as the Macgregors' birth-right. We hear and read regretful expressions that the original of such pictures should ever be blurred or blotted out. Yet Glasgow—utilitarian it may be, although not devoid of sentiment—in its great extremities, has had to pull down the Tolbooth, and she has tapped Loch Katrine, diverting to the Saltmarket and its environs, towards which it had no natural tendency, the most bountiful supply of water ever city was blessed with.

Erected in 1627, when the population was under 10,000, the

* The "Life" of the celebrated General Sir Thomas Monro, Governor of Madras, native of Glasgow and schoolfellow of Sir John Moore at our Grammar School, is from the pen of Mr. Gleig. It was published in three volumes in 1830, and has run through several editions. Mr. Gleig, a few years later, also compiled the "Memoirs" and wrote the "Life" of Warren Hastings, so eloquently reviewed by Macaulay in 1841. It is not a little singular that the Chaplain-General and Sir Archibald Alison, the two earliest and most able English delineators of the conflict in Belgium which ended with Waterloo and the final overthrow of Napoleon Buona-parte, were both speakers at this banquet—still more, that they were both closely connected with our city. It is also noteworthy here that Mr. James Macrae, another native of Glasgow, was likewise Governor of Madras at an earlier period, and he it was who presented to the citizens the equestrian statue of King William III. in 1735, which was placed in front of the Tolbooth, being Glasgow's first statue.

Tolbooth had become in 1807 totally inadequate for conducting, with dignity and decency, the varied civic, legal, and penal functions demanded by a citizen population approaching 100,000; superadded to which were the Justiciary Trials, and prison requisites, appertaining to the entire populous valley of the Clyde. Especially had it become needful to have increased accommodation for prisoners to prevent the abuses, disease, and insecurity incident to overcrowded prison life. Early in the present century the first portion of "Bridewell," or the Duke Street or North Prison, was erected at the expense of the City—a plain building, 106 feet long, 30 feet wide, 6 stories high, and containing 126 cells, and it afforded substantial relief to the Tolbooth; but the Council Chambers and Court Rooms remained as insufficient and sanitarily defective as ever.

In 1805 a Committee of the Town Council was appointed to grapple with causes of complaint, and make-shift measures were resorted to, but only to bring more manifestly to light the fact that the real ailment was want of room. It had not then occurred to the authorities that there was no such necessary alliance between the Municipal and Criminal and Penal departments as to require them to be accommodated under one roof, or even in proximity.

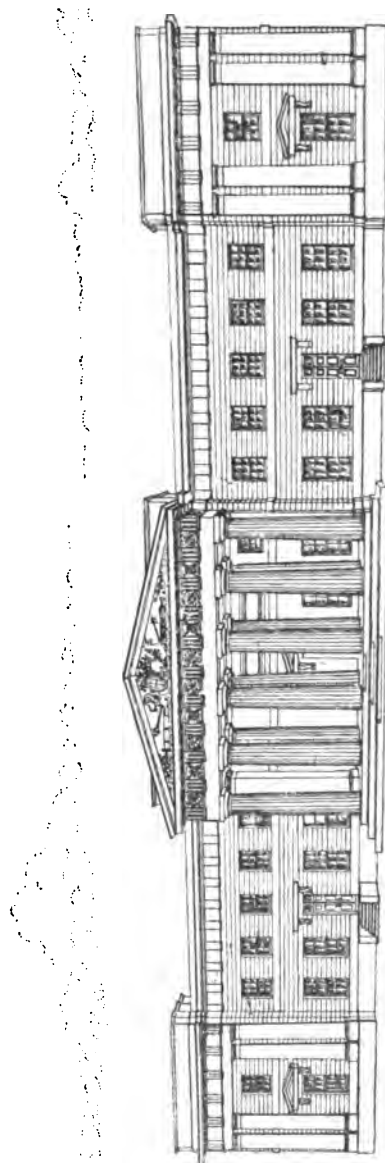
THE JAIL AND COURT-HOUSES AT THE GREEN.

On 5th February, 1807, Mr. James Black, Dean of Guild, called the attention of the Council to the state of the Jail, pointed out how inadequate it was for the number of prisoners confined in it, and gave notice that at a future meeting he would move that this important subject be considered. Accordingly, on 13th February, Mr. Black moved—"That a Committee be appointed to examine "into the state of the Jail, and to satisfy themselves whether it "would be expedient to have a new one in some more eligible "situation, and if so satisfied, to select a site and architect or "architects, with instructions for making out a plan of a new Jail,

“ Court Hall, Council Chambers, Clerks Chambers, and other
“ conveniences, to procure estimates of cost, and the probable sum
“ that may be realised from the sale of the buildings to be vacated,
“ and to report.”

On 1st November, 1808, a new Committee was appointed, with Mr. Black, now Lord Provost, as the Convener. On 15th December the Committee reported that their primary concern had been the best situation in the City on which to erect the new Jail, Courts, and Offices ; and that after considering the merits of a number of sites in Buchanan Street, Candleriggs, Montrose Street, John Street, Duke Street, Gallowgate, &c., the Committee, by a considerable majority, had agreed on a site on the Laigh Green, on either side of the intended continuation of Saltmarket Street to the River ; and the Council, in the report, was asked to settle the question of site, as upon it depended the character of the buildings to be erected. On 6th January, 1809, the Town Council resolved unanimously (1st) to erect new buildings, and (2nd) to adopt the Committee's recommendation as to site.

Meanwhile, on 28th February, 1809, the Town Council memorialised the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for aid towards the erection of the new and enlarged buildings, on the ground mainly that the Jail of Glasgow, from being originally the local Jail of a Royal Burgh, had for many years past become a sort of general King's Jail for the West of Scotland. The Memorial concluded:—“ And as they (the Town Council) lately made a present
“ to His Majesty's Government of the extensive area on which the
“ Barracks in this City had been erected, your Memorialists trust
“ it will not be deemed presumptuous in them to expect on such
“ an occasion as the present a similar mark of His Majesty's
“ favour.” The reply to this Memorial is not recorded, but it must have been in the negative, for the Corporation bore the whole expense of the new buildings. An application to the County



THE JAIL AND COURT-HOUSES AT THE GREEN.



Authorities to share the expense with the City was equally unsuccessful. In this connection it may be of interest to state that after all, although not until 1878, under the Prisons (Scotland) Act, 1877, the cost of maintenance of prisons and prisoners has been laid upon the Imperial rates, and under recent Court-Houses Acts the maintenance of the Justiciary and Sheriff Court Buildings have also been laid on the Treasury, to the relief of the local ratepayers.

On 20th February, 1810, the Committee reported that having prepared a sketch of the requirements, they had asked and procured plans from "three gentlemen of acknowledged abilities, Mr. Robert Reid, Mr. William Stark of Edinburgh, and Mr. David Hamilton," and had agreed upon the plans of Mr. Stark, which, after modifications, were estimated to cost £20,000. The cost it was believed would be found, 1st, by the sale of the site at the Cross valued at £10,000, and 2nd, by the £13,000 "lately received from the public" (meaning from the River Funds) for the Broomielaw Quay." The Committee's report concluded by expressing "their conviction "of how salutary, how comfortable, and how beneficent in every "point of view a new Jail, Court House, and other offices must "necessarily be, and how ornamental such a building must prove "to this populous, increasing, and flourishing portion of the "Empire." The report was signed by James Black, John Hamilton, Robert Waddell, James Dennistoun, James Cleland, James Mackenzie, Robert Austin.

The Town Council approved the report; and offers and estimates covering the whole work were obtained—those accepted being that of Waddell & Park, Masons, and Galloway & Jaffray, Wrights, at £22,000.

On 18th September, 1810, the Foundation-stone of the new Buildings was laid by Lord Provost Black in presence of the Members of the Town Council, who walked in procession from

the Council Chambers at the Cross. The gold, silver, and copper coins of His Majesty's reign, and the newspapers, &c., of the day were deposited in a cavity of the stone over which was placed a tin plate containing the following inscription :—

“ To afford more suitable accommodation
Such as the increasing population
And wealth of the City,
Have, for many years, required for those
Engaged in the Administration of Justice, and in
The Management of the Affairs
Of the Community
And to provide
More convenient Places of Confinement
Secure, and yet not injurious to Health, for
The unfortunate Individuals
Whose Imprisonment
Their Debts, or their Crimes
May render legally necessary,
The Magistrates and Council of Glasgow
Have resolved, after mature Deliberation
To erect these Buildings
By the favour of Almighty God.
The Honourable James Black, Lord Provost of Glasgow
Laid this Foundation Stone
On the XVIIIth Day of September
MDCCCX,
In the Lth year of the Reign of our
Most Gracious Sovereign
George the Third
In presence of the different Members of the
Magistracy and Town Council
Which undertaking
May the Supreme God Bless and Prosper.
William Stark, Architect;
Waddell & Park, Masons;
Galloway & Jaffray, Wrights.”

The buildings were completed and taken possession of in 1814, at a total cost of £34,811, which was wholly defrayed by the Corporation.

Very soon the cell accommodation became quite insufficient, and after some discussion, the first portion of "Bridewell," containing fifty cells, was opened in 1824 to the temporary relief of the "Gaol."

[Before leaving these Buildings it may be stated that extensive improvements, alterations, and additions have been made on them from time to time. On the removal of the Municipal offices to the new Buildings in Wilson Street in 1844, the vacated premises were altered and occupied for the accommodation of witnesses and jurymen. In 1856 an Act was passed authorising the acquisition of a portion of the adjoining South Prison for the purpose of making a second Justiciary Court Hall and other accommodation, so that separate trials by two Judges might proceed simultaneously, and the business of the Court be more speedily got through. The original Court Hall was at the same time altered and improved. Further alterations and improvements have been completed in 1885, under an Act passed in 1882. The main object of this Act was to get the maintenance of the Justiciary Buildings borne by Government. In 1860 a Public Act was passed authorising the maintenance of Sheriff Court-houses buildings to be so borne, but notwithstanding repeated attempts to have the Justiciary buildings, which were largely used for Sheriff Court purposes, dealt with in the same way as the Sheriff Courts, the Government persistently refused, on the ground that they had no power under the existing legislation. To remove this objection the Commissioners, on the advice of their Clerk (Mr. Mathew Anderson),* adopted the bold measure of promoting a private Act conferring on Govern-

* Mr. Anderson died in Paris on 27th September, 1885.

ment the necessary powers. After overcoming many difficulties, the Act (45 and 46 Vic., c. 82) was passed, under the personal direction and influence of Lord Provost Ure and the Sheriff of the County, F. W. Clark, Esq. By virtue of that Act the maintenance of the recently improved Justiciary Buildings will be borne by the Government, who will also pay one-half the cost of the improvements.]

PROPOSAL TO CONVERT ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH INTO
MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

The buildings at the Green had been only a few years used when the question became an urgent one whether the choice of site for the Municipal Chambers and Burgh Court was really a suitable one. By the steady expansion of the City, especially in a westerly direction, and the opening of the Royal Exchange in Queen Street in 1829, it became more and more inconvenient for gentlemen immersed in business to attend meetings at the foot of Saltmarket. This dissatisfaction found expression in the following letter, addressed by Dr. James Cleland to Lord Provost Garden :—

“ To the Honourable Alexander Garden, of Croy, Lord Provost,
“ and the Magistrates and Council of Glasgow.

“ My Lord and Gentlemen,

“ I take the liberty of directing your attention to two things which
“ have occupied my mind for some time past. These are the now inconvenient situation of the Public Offices and the state of St. George's
“ Church. Since the resort of the public has been partially removed from
“ the Exchange at the Cross, to the Royal Exchange near the north-
“ west extremity of the City, a great distance from the Public Offices, the
“ Members of Council and persons connected with the Burgh Courts,
“ experience much inconvenience in attending their respective duties; and
“ St. George's Church, although a modern edifice, by no means affords
“ suitable accommodation for the Congregation, while as an architectural

“ structure it is quite incongruous; the eastern façade and flanks being in
“ good taste, while the body of the Church is meagre in the extreme, with-
“ out even the semblance of an ecclesiastical building.

“ The scheme I take leave to suggest, is to remove the Congregation
“ of St. George's to a new church to be built on the east side of Nile Street
“ facing to and terminating Regent Street, and to pull down the body of
“ the present church, and rebuild it in unison with the flanks of the east
“ façade. This building, to be appropriated for the purposes of the Corpor-
“ ation, will contain a spacious Town or Guild Hall, a Council Chamber,
“ a Burgh Court Hall, Committee Rooms, and Offices for the Judicial and
“ Civil Offices of the Corporation.

“ In regard to the new Church, I propose that it should contain two
“ hundred persons more than the present; to be of Grecian architecture,
“ in style somewhat like St. Enoch's Church, to have a noble portico, but
“ no steeple. As the church and public offices will be nearly contiguous,
“ the bell in the steeple of the present church will serve for all Parochial
“ and Corporation purposes. The soil being very suitable and burying
“ ground much wanted, the church to have a crypt under it, entry by
“ Buchanan Street. The ground on the north and south sides of the
“ church, necessary for lights to be formed into arched cemeteries, entering
“ from the crypt.

“ The Public Offices will consist of a half sunk floor, a basement floor,
“ and a one pair of stairs floor. The half-sunk floor will be fitted up as
“ subordinate offices, keepers' apartments, &c. The basement floor for the
“ Burgh Court Hall, Committee Rooms and Offices for the Judicial and
“ Civil Officers of the Corporation; and the one pair of stairs floor for the
“ Council Chambers and Town Hall. The entry to the Council Chambers,
“ the Town Hall, the Burgh Court Hall, and the principal Offices, to be by
“ the present vestibule and stairs.

“ The proposed buildings will have a very imposing effect. The
“ Public Offices, unconnected with other buildings, when executed in a
“ style of architecture in unison with the steeple and east façade, will be
“ creditable to the taste and spirit of the Corporation. The west front and
“ portico of the new church will be a great ornament to Nile Street and
“ Regent Street, and the cemeteries, in connexion with the crypt, will form
“ one of the finest burying places in the country. When to the other crypts

" and burying places in the City, are added this, and the magnificent
 " cemetery, which the Merchants House are now preparing to make in their
 " park where Knox's Monument is placed, few cities will be provided with
 " more suitable repositories for the dead.

* * * * *

" I am,

" My Lord and Gentlemen,

" Your most obedt. and faithful Servant,

" Office of Public Works,

" (Signed) JAMES CLELAND.

" 6th March, 1829."

No sooner was this letter made public than the proposal to remove the public offices to Buchanan Street (then on the western verge of the City) was vigorously assailed by a portion of the press, and resented by the residents around and to the east of the Cross, including the residents of Calton, although then possessed of independent burghal rights and government. Instinctively it was viewed as one that must eventually shift the pivot of the City from its time-honoured place at the Cross, leave the inhabitants uncomfortably in the shade, and seriously depreciate the value of their property. Urgent representations to the Town Council were made, and, *inter alia*, the following nine reasons were advanced for returning to and holding to the Cross:—

" 1. Because the Cross of a Royal Burgh is the natural, constitutional, and prescriptive site of the City Chambers.

" 2. Because the Chambers were originally, and for centuries at the Cross of Glasgow, and ought never to have been removed.

" 3. Because an act of injustice having been done in removing them, the sooner it is undone the better; every day's delay aggravates the offence.

" 4. Because the offices would in this way be in a direct line between the Police and Post Offices, Bridewell and the Jail, at a moderate distance from each, and having easy communication with them and with the Infantry Barracks.

"5. Because the Burgh has already considerable property in the Exchange Buildings.

"6. Because the Cross is in the direct line between Edinburgh and the West country.

"7. Because Trongate and Argyle Streets form the finest mercantile streets in Europe; and the Cross, in spite of all that has been said to the contrary, is the fittest and most dignified site for the offices.

"8. Because the admitted tendency of the City westward, increased by all the influence of the Royal Bank and the new Exchange, renders it imperative on the Magistrates, as an act of distributive justice, to restore so far the equilibrium of the City by throwing their influence into the opposite scale.

"9. And finally, because in a City abounding with speculators, each one of whom will infallibly point out his own neighbourhood as the right place, no mode of shutting their mouths is so effectual as that of plainly and simply telling them that the offices are to be restored to their pristine situation, an arrangement of which no one can *with justice* complain."

The scheme sketched by Dr. Cleland was not entertained. But, nevertheless, as soon appeared, it became impossible to arrest the growth and westward tendency of the leading business houses, and in six years from 1829 it had become necessary to promote an Act to erect an edifice on a more central site for the Municipal Authorities. At this time the Sheriff of the County (Sheriff Alison), his Substitute, and the Sheriff-Clerk and staff, were most indifferently housed in the single flat of a tenement at 60 Stockwell Street, where all their Chamber practice was for years carried on, their Courts only being held at the Jail. *With them* improved Chamber accommodation had become an urgent necessity, and the learned Sheriff was not slow to expose the inadequacy and unworthiness of the accommodation provided for his department. But indisposition on the part of the City Authorities to have buildings in Glasgow adequate for the great and growing judicial business of City and County, and for the Justiciary Trials of the whole West of Scotland, could never be charged against them.

All they ever contended for was that a fair proportion of the expense be laid on the County, since the Treasury had refused to contribute. After lengthened negotiations an arrangement was entered into with the County Authorities to unite with the Town Council in promoting an Act for the erection, at joint expense, of a building which should be adequate for the Municipal business of the City and also the Judicial business of the City and County, and for the creation of a body of Commissioners to administer the Act.

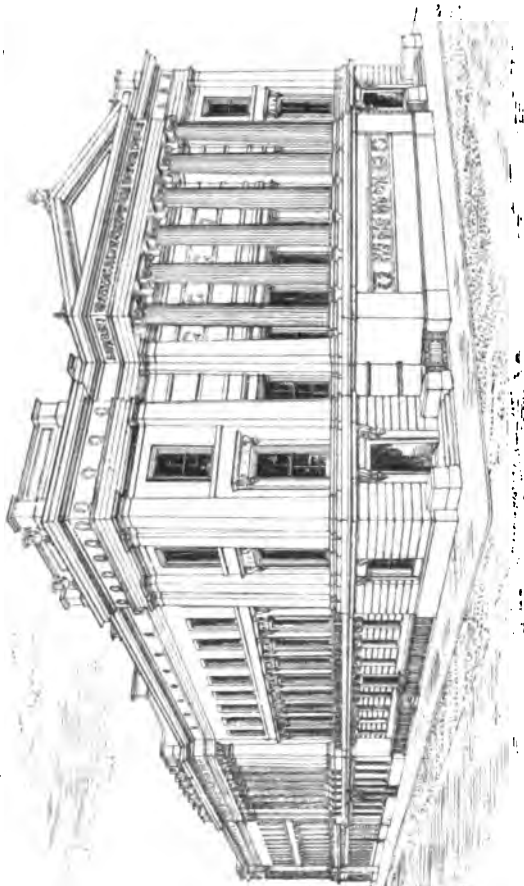
CITY AND COUNTY BUILDINGS

(WILSON STREET, HUTCHESON STREET, AND BRUNSWICK STREET).

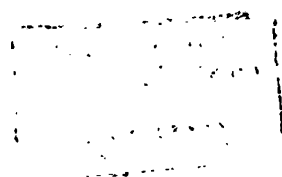
On 26th April, 1836, an Act was passed which constituted the body known as the Glasgow Court-Houses Commissioners, consisting of 13 City members and 12 County members, and it authorised the erection of new buildings for the accommodation of the Municipal Authorities, and for both the Sheriffs and Justices of the Peace of the County. The cost of these buildings fell to be raised in equitable proportions by an assessment upon both City and County.

After considerable delay, and some little friction between County and City, it was resolved to erect the new edifice on part of the block bounded by Wilson Street on the south, and Hutcheson and Brunswick Streets on the west and east. Under a public competition, the plans of Messrs. Clarke & Bell, a young firm in Edinburgh, were chosen, and the buildings proceeded under their superintendence.* With considerable pomp the foundation-stone was laid by Lord Provost, afterwards Sir James Campbell, on

* Messrs. Clarke & Bell, in consequence of their success in this competition, removed to Glasgow, and have since become well known in their profession. The two partners, Mr. William Clarke and Mr. George Bell, have retired from active work.



CITY AND COUNTY BUILDINGS, WILSON STREET, 1842.



18th November, 1842. The official and other personages invited to assist at the ceremonial assembled in the City Hall, and from thence proceeded to Wilson Street in the following order :—

City Marshall,
Police Officers,
City Officers,
Lord Provost and Magistrates,
Members of the Town Council,
The Sheriff of the County,
The County Commissioners,
Principal Macfarlan,
Bailie Leadbetter and Building Committee,
Town-Clerks and other Officials,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent of the Court-Houses Commissioners,
The Architect, Contractor, and Clerk of Works.

When the procession arrived at the site of the Buildings, the Very Reverend Principal Macfarlan offered up an impressive prayer. Bailie Leadbetter, Convener of the Building Committee, thereafter deposited a bottle in the Foundation-stone containing records, newspapers, &c. The Chamberlain then read the inscription on the plate, and handed it to Bailie Leadbetter, who deposited it. The Lord Provost then laid the Foundation-stone with the usual solemnities, pronouncing the benediction. His Lordship next addressed the Convener of the Building Committee, who having replied, three cheers were given, and the procession returned to the City Hall.

The elevation to Wilson Street is strikingly handsome. The cost of site and Buildings was £54,000. Here for a period of thirty years were located side by side the Municipal Authorities on the west side of the block and the Sheriffs of Lanarkshire on the east side, until the continued growth of the City in population, trade, and commerce again made additional accommodation a pressing necessity for both departments. For a brief space

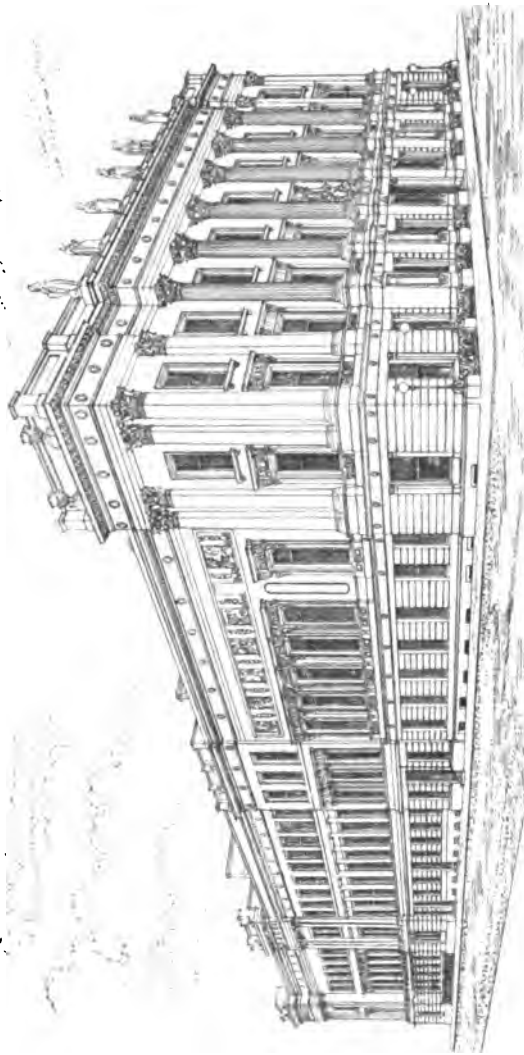
partial relief was got on the Sheriffs' side by an extension in Brunswick Street; but ultimately it was resolved that the Corporation should remove to some other site and allow the Sheriffs to have possession of the whole of the original buildings. Powers for this purpose were obtained by the Court-Houses Commissioners in 1868.

MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS

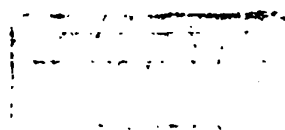
(INGRAM STREET AND BRUNSWICK STREET).

Considerable difference of opinion arose when the question of site came to be considered. One party, headed by Lord Provost Rae Arthur, advocated the promotion of a Bill to acquire the block of ground now appropriated on the east side of George Square, and the erection of buildings thereon adequate to the accommodation of all Municipal Departments; whilst the other party counselled the more restricted scheme, authorised by the Court-Houses Act of 1868, of acquiring the remainder of the ground between Wilson Street and Ingram Street, including the Merchants' House and Hall.

On a vote being taken on 10th November, 1870, the restricted scheme was carried, and the Court-Houses Commissioners accordingly proceeded to acquire the property up to Ingram Street, and to carry out the further purposes of the Act of 1868. Very considerable difficulties arose as to the adjustment of the plans and the alteration of the buildings; but these were eventually overcome, and on the land being acquired, the present Municipal Buildings fronting Ingram Street, and the new Justice of Peace Court, and Sheriff Small Debt Court, and other structural additions and improvements were proceeded with to plans prepared by Messrs. Clarke & Bell.



MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS (INGRAM STREET AND BRUNSWICK STREET).



[In consequence of the peculiar constitution of the Glasgow Court-Houses Commissioners under their Acts, the provisions of the "Sheriff Court-Houses (Scotland) Act, 1860," did not apply to the buildings authorised by the Act of 1868 for Sheriff Court purposes. By the Act of 1860, as before mentioned, the Government were authorised to contribute one-half the cost of providing additional or improved Sheriff Court accommodation, besides bearing the entire expense of maintenance of the whole buildings as improved; and to remedy this defect an Act was passed in 1872 applying the provisions of the Act of 1860 to the new buildings and alterations carried out under the Act of 1868. The advantage of this Act, which encountered opposition by the Government authorities, was that not less than £25,406 was received from the Treasury as half the expense of the additions and improvements; and the Commissioners have been relieved of the entire cost of their maintenance, which is about £1,100 a year.]

In 1874 the Magistrates and Town Council, the Town-Clerk, City Chamberlain, and Master of Works, with their respective staffs, entered on possession of the new premises; and, after the old had undergone considerable structural rearrangements, they were taken over and occupied by the Sheriffs. But scarcely were the Municipal Authorities settled in the new Chambers, than it became evident they could only be regarded as a temporary expedient, and that very soon the growing official wants of the municipality, and public desire for the concentration under one roof of departments presently scattered, must demand more adequate accommodation to be provided.

The affairs of the Town Council had enormously increased since 1844, when the Wilson Street buildings were first occupied. In that year the administration of the Police, Statute Labour, Watching, Lighting, &c., had been transferred to the Town

Council; in 1846, the boundaries of the City had been extended by the annexation of the burghs of Gorbals, Calton, and Anderston; in 1855, the Water Supply of the City and outlying districts became vested in the Corporation, and power given to construct the Loch Katrine works; in 1853-59 Parks and Galleries were formed; in 1866 the City Improvement Scheme was inaugurated; in 1869 the Gas Supply of the City and outlying districts was taken over; in 1871 the Corporation Tramways were authorised; and at intervals during those years additional markets and abbatoirs were provided. Although the Police, Gas, and Water departments have separate premises for conducting their affairs, one and all of them had to draw upon the central accommodation to an extent most suggestive of the desirability of having all departments concentrated. It was also felt that to the rate-paying public such a step must be highly advantageous.

Accordingly, in 1877, the George Square scheme was revived by Lord Provost Sir James Bain. It now met with universal favour, and the Act of 1878 was obtained without opposition. It conferred compulsory powers over the area extending to John Street, and also over the area from John Street to Montrose Street. The powers over the latter area were, however, after discussion and division in the Council on 1st July, 1880, allowed to lapse.

The borrowing powers in the Act are £400,000, and the assessment is fixed at one penny per pound, but with a guarantee rate in supplement which is not limited.

Opportunity was taken in the Act of 1878 to remove the anomaly of the municipal buildings remaining vested in the Court-Houses Commissioners, and under their management. Provision was therefore made that upon the City discharging their proportion of the expenses incurred under the Acts of 1868 and 1872, the Corporation should procure a conveyance of the property allotted

to and paid for by them, and have the entire management of the same.

On obtaining statutory powers in 1878, the Town Council remitted to a Committee to take steps for carrying the provisions of the Act into execution, The purchase of the property was at once proceeded with, and, with comparatively few references or legal disputations, it was accomplished for the round sum of £173,000, including law and conveyancing charges.

Simultaneously, the Committee, with the approval of the Town Council, instructed Mr. Carrick, our experienced and accomplished City Architect, to prepare sketch or block plans which should exhibit the internal accommodation required by each municipal department, and be a guide to competing Architects in preparing their designs. Mr. Carrick with great pains ascertained and determined the approximate space and style of accommodation required by the Town Council itself, and by the several departments, and, estimating for natural growth, he produced sketch plans for each floor, which were considered satisfactory and full of suggestiveness to architects who might compete.

In March, 1880, the Committee, by public announcement, invited architects to compete in the preparation of designs adapted to the internal arrangements shown on Mr. Carrick's sketch plans. The code of instructions issued to the competing architects limited the cost of the buildings to £150,000. Premiums of 750, 500, and 250 guineas respectively were to be awarded to the three architects whose designs might be considered to rank above the others in order of merit.

In response to this invitation, 96 sets of designs were received from architects in every part of Great Britain as well as from different parts of the Continent of Europe. Mr. Charles Barry was appointed arbiter, and on 30th August in the same year he issued his award, in which he assigned the premiums to

Mr. Corson of Leeds, Messrs. Coe & Robinson of London, and Mr. Edward Clark, also of London.

The results of this competition were after considerable discussion departed from, and Mr. Carrick was again desired to prepare a suite of sketch plans which might form a guide to competing architects, and these, along with an amended set of conditions for a preliminary competition drawn up by him and Mr. Barry, were issued in July, 1881, to 155 applicants, 110 of whom sent in 125 sets of designs on 30th November following. In this competition the architects were to be allowed wider latitude in redevising the internal arrangements, and the limit of cost was increased to £250,000. Mr. Barry and Mr. Carrick having been appointed joint-assessors in this contest, they on the 7th January, 1882, selected, in accordance with the published conditions, the ten designs which were regarded by them of the highest merit, and the authors of those designs were invited by public advertisement of their mottoes, without disclosing their personality, to take part in a final competition, each architect to receive £150 towards expenses, and the author of the design placed first in the order of merit to be appointed Architect for the Buildings.

Under the terms of the final competition, the decision as to the merit of the designs was to rest with the Magistrates and Council, advised by the Assessors as to the position in order of the four best designs, as well as all questions of sufficiency of estimates and conformity with the conditions.

On the 1st June, 1882, the competing designs were received from all the ten architects; and on the 26th of the same month Mr. Barry and Mr. Carrick issued their report, in which the first four places were accorded to the designs under the mottoes "Viola," "S. Ronan," "Semplice," and "Gauntlet." This selection was approved by the Magistrates and Council, and the envelope accompanying the design marked "Viola" having been opened it

was found that the author was Mr. William Young, of No. 4 Lancaster Place, Strand, London, and he was accordingly appointed Architect for the New Buildings.*

The other nine selected Competitors were—

Mr. Henry Hall, London, "S. Ronan."

Mr. Henry Lynn, Belfast, "Semplice."

Mr. Thomas Worthington, Manchester, "Gauntlet."

Mr. Henry Higgins, Glasgow, "Cite."

Mr. Francis Stirrat, Glasgow, "Peradventure."

Messrs. Coe & Robinson, London, "Trident."

Messrs. Leeming & Leeming, Halifax, "Ars Regina."

Mr. George S. Aitken, Dundee, "Aurea Mediocritus."

Mr. Frank F. Bagally, London, "Civis."

The following is a description of the Building in course of erection to the plans and designs of Mr. Young:—

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE STRUCTURE.

The proposed Buildings will occupy the whole of the site on the east side of George Square, having frontages to Cochrane Street, John Street, and George Street, and the whole of the east side of the Square. In the centre of the block will be a large quadrangle, with carriage and foot entrances to the same from George Street, Cochrane Street, and George Square. The style of the Buildings is a free and dignified treatment of Italian Renaissance. In the design of the façades, the architect has been successful in attaining dignity and artistic effect by a skilful grouping

* Mr. Young is a native of the town of Paisley, and received in Glasgow his early training in his profession.

of the masses in the general composition, and a refined sense of proportion and gradation of the features, and he has happily avoided stiltedness of style as well as eccentricity and excess of floridness of detail. Each of the fronts has an individual treatment of its own, while at the same time unity has been given to the whole design by repetition and balance in the outline of the composition.

In each of the façades the corners and centres are pronounced and set forward to the building line, its intermediate parts being set back some 8 feet. The general height of the walls is 75 feet above the street level, the angles being carried up one storey higher than the rest of the building, and crowned with octagonal cupolas about 125 feet high at the apex. The buildings generally are four storeys high above the level of the street. The ground and first floors, which are devoted to the various municipal offices or departments of the public service, are treated throughout as a grand rusticated basement for the building—a treatment frequently adopted in some of the best examples in Venice and other parts of Italy.

The ground and first-floor windows are knit together by a balcony and entablature, while in the centres and angles Ionic columns and entablatures extend the height of the two storeys. Square-headed windows have been adopted for both of these floors, for two reasons—first, this form will give more light to the rooms by allowing the heads of the windows to be carried up nearer the ceiling than could be done with an arched window; secondly, it gives repose to the rusticated basement and emphasises the arcaded windows on the second floor, which has been treated with much dignity and well-studied proportion, and is pronounced throughout as the principal storey of the building.

The elevation to George Square has its centre adorned by three orders crowned by a pediment and flanked by cupolas. On

the pediment it is proposed to have a sculptural subject representing Glasgow with the Clyde at her feet, sending her manufactures and arts to all the world. The ground and first-floor storeys of the central portion form the principal entrance to the building and quadrangle, and are treated in three arched bays, divided by coupled Ionic columns, knit well together by a band of sculpture running across the arches and under the entablature. The windows of the second and principal floor of this front are of Venetian character, and are placed between coupled Corinthian columns with the minor order Ionic. The main wall is set behind the columns. A band of sculptural subjects running along the line of the window heads gives richness to this front, while the projecting columns will give a splendid effect of light and shade. The third storey of the intermediate portion between the centre and the wings is set back so as to form a balcony with a balustrade in front, the wall itself being without openings; but the simple panelled stonework is most effectively treated, and gives a great amount of play to the general outline of the building.

The elevation towards George Street is a broadly-treated composition. The large banqueting hall is made the centre, with noble windows of Venetian character set between coupled Corinthian columns, and flanked by square turrets and cupolas. Beautifully proportioned sculptural groups will crown the entablature over the intermediate columns. The attic storey, which is set back with one continuous carved band, binds the whole together with much breadth and repose.

The Cochrane Street façade is also well managed, the same corner towers and Corinthian order in the centre portion being happily repeated. The centre is broken forward by domical turrets, with coupled columns between, surmounted by an attic of pleasing proportion and detail, while the order stands on a basement of rusticated piers, between which are the windows, connected

together by minor ordinances. The elevation to John Street is treated in harmony with the other façades, but with more simple detail. The centre is broken forward and crowned with a pediment, while a well-proportioned rusticated arcade under the same forms the general entrance to the Rates Offices and the Gas and Water Departments.

The central tower, which stands some 40 feet behind the pediment in the front to George Square, is well-proportioned and of good outline. Rising from a square base, quite plain, of rustic masonry, its upper angles are broken with pilasters finished by domical turrets of two orders, the square outline of the plan breaking first into the form of a cross, then an octagon and circle, which forms the crown as a peristyle and dome. The general composition of the tower is grand, without being coarse or plain, and the author has happily avoided the temptation of piling stage upon stage with disregard of all principle of unity, or in forming a too lofty tower in extravagant proportion to the rest of the building.

The general arrangement of the plan has been based more or less on the disposition of the various departments, as set forth in the sketch plan made by Mr. Carrick, the City Architect, at the commencement of the competition. The whole of the ground and first floors are devoted to business offices; the two upper to the Council Chamber, hall, and state apartments. The Town-Clerk's Office, consisting of 17 apartments, occupies the ground and first floors, extending from the entrance in George Square to the entrance in Cochrane Street. Corresponding to these rooms, and occupying the other part of the building in the front to George Square, are the Chamberlain's and Finance Departments, consisting of 11 apartments. The Gas and Water Departments, with separate room for Police Rates Collector, occupy the whole of the block fronting John Street. One large telling-room, concentrating

the whole of the rate-collecting offices, occupies the centre, and is approached by a large hall and vestibule in John Street. On the south side of the telling-room are the various offices of the Water Department ; and on the north side, corresponding, are the offices of the Gas Department, the whole being connected by separate stairs leading from the central vestibule, which is entered from John Street. The Police Rates Collector occupies the portion of the telling-room at the north-east angle of the quadrangle. The Office of Public Works is placed in the block facing Cochrane Street, with the drawing office to the north. The Office of the Clerk of Police is situated between the Town-Clerk's Office and Office of Public Works on the first floor. The apartments for the Medical Officer of Health and the offices of the Cleansing Department are situated on the ground floor, with entrances from the approach to the quadrangle. The Lands Valuation Offices occupy the second and third floor facing John Street. The Dean of Guild Court and Lord Dean's room are situated on the second floor facing John Street.

Generally speaking, the central portions of the various fronts on the principal floor have been devoted to the principal apartments. The Council Chamber, occupying the centre of the front to George Square, is a noble apartment, containing 9,300 superficial feet of floor-space. It is 25 feet high at the lowest part, and 40 feet high in the centre, which is carried up in the form of a dome. Adjoining the Council Chamber are the Council Officer's rooms, reporters' rooms, Council room, and Lord Provost's room, fronting George Square—the latter occupying the corner, with windows both to George Square and Cochrane Street. The remaining apartments for the Town Council, consisting of library, four committee rooms, refreshment room, hat and coat room, lavatory, and other conveniences, adjoin in the block facing Cochrane Street. A corridor 20 feet wide, having coupled

columns, groined and domed ceiling, which it is purposed to decorate in marble and mosaic, forms a spacious lobby behind the Council Chamber, and connects the two staircases and the corridors extending round the building. A suite of well-proportioned salons connect the Council Chamber with the banqueting hall. This hall is 110 feet long, by 50 feet wide, and 50 feet high, and, as aforesaid, occupies the centre of the front to George Street, with a gallery at one end and a raised dais at the other. The hall is well approached by the salons, and also separately by an arched corridor.

The whole plan is well balanced, and much architectural skill is shown in the arrangement of the entrances. The third floor is devoted to additional offices for Lands Valuation and Water Departments, kitchens, housekeeper's room, the remainder of the space being devoted to salons, and rooms in connection with the state apartments.

The main entrance to the Buildings from George Square is by a well-proportioned and architecturally-treated loggia, with three arched bays, extending from George Square to the quadrangle, and intersected by a cross-arch running parallel to the front of the building. Domes are formed at the intersection of the arches, and the cross bay is terminated in the form of an alcove, with columns and pilasters supporting an entablature. The columns forming the bays and pilasters will be of granite, the capitals of bronze or marble, and the arched ceilings and domes are to be executed with well-designed subjects in Venetian mosaic. On each side of the loggia are spacious staircases of easy ascent—one leading to the Town Council officials' apartments, and the other to the grand hall and salons. The main staircases are well lighted from the quadrangle as well as by a lantern. The architect proposes to form these staircases of veined Carrara marble, with rich-coloured marbles and alabaster for the columns and balustrades,

Venetian mosaic for the ceilings, and marble panelling on the walls—all the materials thus employed being both constructive and decorative. The *tout ensemble* from the Council Chamber to the salons will be brilliant and artistic, and at the same time lasting. The other principal staircases are situated in the south-east corner of the quadrangle, and at the corner of John Street and George Street. The former forms the entrance to the Dean of Guild's Court and Office of Public Works, and the latter is the entrance to the Lands Valuation Department, and gives an auxiliary staircase to the banqueting hall. These four principal staircases communicate on each floor with corridors, which extend round the whole building on the second and third floors. On the ground floor the corridors stop at the carriage entrances. The main corridors are 10 feet wide, and the minor corridors on the second and third floors 8 feet wide, with a grand corridor 21 feet wide behind the Council Chamber and salons over same. There will be access to the basement, which is devoted to strong rooms, store rooms, heating apparatus, &c., by five staircases in the different departments. There are also minor private staircases communicating between the ground and first floor rooms; one for the Town-Clerk's Department, one for the Chamberlain's Department, and one between the first and second floor rooms in the Office of Public Works. Besides the staircases there will be access to each floor by means of an elevator worked by hydraulic pressure, which is placed in a central position adjoining one of the principal staircases entering from George Square. There will be also intercommunication between the several departments by means of the telephone and speaking tubes.

The size of the quadrangle and the openings into the surrounding streets will secure the most perfect means of light and ventilation, and should be sufficient to satisfy the air-hunger of the most advanced sanitarian. Every apartment is lighted by

windows into the surrounding streets and the quadrangle, or in the case of some of the salons on the upper floor, by skylights after the manner of a picture gallery, so as to make the upper salons available for this purpose. The kitchen, which is on the upper floor, will also have a ventilating skylight as well as the wall windows. The necessity for well-holes for light and air has been entirely avoided. All the principal staircases are also lighted by windows to the streets and quadrangle, and the three staircases facing the quadrangle will have cupolas in form of domes. The telling-room will also have three large dome-shaped cupolas, which will give additional height to the room, as well as a flood of light in every part. The whole area covered by the building will have a layer of concrete about 12 inches thick, and the walls will have foundations of concrete of sufficient depth and width. The grand tower, at the north-east angle, in which the foundation-stone is to be laid, has a foundation of Portland cement concrete 50 feet square and 7 feet deep. A damp-proof course of asphalte is put to all walls and over the whole of the basement. The external wall to be built of Polmaise or Dunmore stone, except the pedestal course to the ground floor, about 6 feet high, which will be of granite. The backing of the outside walls will be of a specially-made hard brick. The walls, columns, and vaulted ceilings of the carriage-ways will be also executed in stone.

The floors will be constructed with rolled iron joists and fire-proof concrete, the concrete being made to completely envelop the ironwork so as to protect it from fire. No woodwork whatever will be employed in the construction of the floors—indeed, very little wood is used anywhere in the constructive parts of the building, the lintels being of iron, and also the principal rafters and purlins of the roof. The floors of all the corridors will, as far as possible, be of incombustible materials, laid on the top of the fireproof arches, marble mosaic being used for the principal

corridors, and Venetian mosaic and tiles for the others. The ceilings of the rooms will, as far as possible, be executed in carton pierre, canvas plaster, or other incombustible material. As a further protection from fire, hydrants, with fire hose attached, will be also ready for use and provided in convenient positions on every floor.

Large well-ventilated lavatories are provided for each department and on every floor, with additional ones for the more important private rooms, and are so arranged that every lavatory is lighted and ventilated directly through the wall from the outer air as well as by the extracting shafts used for the general ventilation. Hot and cold water is laid on to all the lavatories, and attached to them are separate housemaids' closets with sinks and lifts for coals for each, extending from the basement to the top floor. The position of the lavatories wherever water is required is so arranged, one being over the other, as to confine the water, soil, and gas pipes to a few positions, and in no instance do these pipes pass through any part of the building except the lavatories.

The ventilation of the drains has been provided for in a most complete manner, the flues from the heating boiler being made to form the principal extracting flue. The heating arrangements are such as to confine the pipes almost entirely to the basement. Two boilers are placed under the quadrangle, and steam pipes are taken therefrom to the heat generators, which are placed in the different positions required. The inlet for fresh air is provided for in two chambers, one on the north and one on the south side of the building; and it is proposed to wash the air by passing it through a water spray or mist before it is forced by fanners into the channels conducting to heat generators, and from thence into separate flues to every apartment through the building. The vitiated air will be drawn from the several rooms and corridors by means of flues formed in the thickness of the walls and carried

up into the roof space, where they will join horizontal extracting shafts. These shafts will be divided into four sections, and carried to the lanterns of the domes of the four corners. The extracting shaft from the banqueting hall, salons, and Council Chamber is carried up the great tower. At the outlet of the extracting flues a steam heater will be provided to rarify the air and give a definite up current in all states of the weather.

