

VIEW
OF THE
HISTORY, CONSTITUTION, & FUNDS,
OF THE
GUILDRY,
AND
Merchants House
OF
GLASGOW

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PRINTED BY JAMES HEDDERWICK,
25, BELL-STREET.
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1817.

At **Glasgow**, and within the **MERCHANTS**
HALL, the twenty-ninth day of September
one thousand eight hundred and seventeen,

MET

JAMES EWING, Esq. Dean of Guild,
and his Brethren of Council.

" The Dean of Guild presented the View of the
History, Constitution, and Funds of the House,
as approved by the Committee, copies of which had
been previously submitted to all the Members; and
which, having been considered, was unanimously
approved of, and directed to be printed and
circulated among all the matriculated Members.

The House, on the motion of the Lord Provost,
unanimously presented thanks to Mr. Ewing,
for the ability and research with which he had
prepared this accurate, luminous, and valuable
record.

Extracted from the Minutes of the Merchants House, by

JOHN DOUGLAS, Clerk. "

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HISTORY.

§. 1. *Of the Guildry in Scotland.*

THE Burgesses of Scotland were originally divided into two classes. The first was the Merchants, whose occupation consisted in buying and selling;—the second was the Trades, who exercised mechanical employments. This distinction created two *ranks* in the Burgh, possessing separate constitutions, and enjoying different immunities*. The custom was confirmed by legislative enactment. By Act of Parliament, James III. 1466, c. 12. it is ordained, that “na man of craft use merchandice,” and by 1487, c. 107. it is required, that “he that is a craftsman outhir forbear his merchandice, or else renounce his craft, bot [without] any dissimulation or cullour, under the paine of escheat of the merchandice.” Such were the institutions in the infancy of commerce, and the reason of the law is assigned by Sir George M’Kenzie, that, “if craftsmen were allowed to *buy*,

* The incorporated Trades, from a very remote period, had the privilege of *Deacons*. In 1426, by Act James I. c. 86. these officers were discharged, and *Wardens* or Guardians of Crafts were introduced, to oversee the work of tradesmen. In place of these, there were next substituted *Visitors*; and lastly, Queen Mary restored the *Deacons* by special gift.

they would not *make*, and so neither improve themselves, nor the native commodities of the kingdom *." Although the regulation seems to be obsolete, its effect still remains. The same civic distinction is preserved, and with one or other of these bodies, it is imperative on every person who pursues business, to enter and to pay a fine for freedom.

The corporation or society of Merchants, is very ancient, in Britain. It was from an early period styled *the Gild*, which is a Saxon word signifying fraternity †. The term was at first applied to the community of a city or town, and in this sense, a burghess of either rank is still denominated a *Guild-brother* ‡, but its acceptation was afterwards restricted to the aggregate body of Merchants, called the *Gilda mercatoria* §. These societies were at first formed in the free cities of Italy, and were introduced into England by the Normans ||. The head officer was called the *Alderman* of the Merchants, "which," says Anderson, "is nearly the same with the

* Observations on the Acts of Parliament, edit. 1687, p. 52.

† "*Gilda*, ex Saxon *Gild*, fraternitas, sodalitium, contubernium, curia, collegium. *Gild-hall*, quasi domus confraternitatum." Du Cange Gloss. III. 890. "*Urbium mercatoribus addictam adem*." Spelman in verb. "*Gild* also signifies a tribute or tax, whence *Gild*, a brotherhood, does proceed, because the Merchants support their common charge by a contribution." Blount's Law. Dict. Voc. *Guild*. See also Blackstone, Com. I. 473.

‡ Before the date of the Letter of Guildry in Glasgow, the terms "*Burgess*," and "*Guild-brother*," were not synonymous, for *Burgesses* were bound to pay for their guildry or freedom; but this seems to have arisen from the peculiarity of the institution at the time, and since that date, the privileges are coincident.

§ Leges Burg. Scot. c. 99. || Madox firma burgi, Chap. 1. Sect. 19.

officer whom they at present style Dean of Guild in the Royal Burghs of Scotland *.

The earliest Scottish Statute on this subject, is in the reign of William I. 1165, c. 35. entitled, "*The Liberties of the Merchants Gilde*," by which it is ordained, "that the Merchants of this realme sall have their Merchant Gilde, and sall possess and enjoy the samine, with libertie to buy and sell in all places within the liberties of burghs, swa that ilk ane be contente with his awin libertie, and that nane occupie or usurpe the libertie of ane other †." In the year 1283, there were enacted the "*Statutes of the Gild*," which are declared to be "made and constitute, to the end that many bodies convened in ane place, may have amongst them ane union, ane will, and ane firme and sincere love, ilk ane till other." This union was cemented by a *potent* penalty, "that na man make any compeirance against the Gild, to seperat or divide it, or he sall pay ane unlaue of ane *punscheone of wine* ‡."

The powers of the Guildry, appear, from its early institution, to have been of two kinds. The first was political, to prevent encroachments on the rights of the Corporation, particularly from unfreemen attempting to sell within the Burgh. The second was judicial, extending not only to questions within Burgh, but to mercantile and maritime causes. The Act, James VI. 1593, c. 184. proceeds on the narrative, "how necessarie and expedient it is, that the powere and jurisdictione of the Deane of Gild, and his Counselle within the Burgh, be approved and allowed, as it is now used in the towne of Edinburgh, quhilk is to the great furtherance of justice to our Sovereine Lordes lieges, in all actions and matters con-

* Hist. of Com. Vol. I. p. 71.

† Qu. Attach.

‡ Reg. Majest.

cerning merchandes, betwixt merchand and merchand, and merchand and mariner, quhilk actions aucht not nor suld not byde delay, but be expedie and decerned be the Deane of Gilde and his Counsell summarlie, as men chosen and appoynted zeirly by the Counsell of the Burgh, maist apt to judge and decerne in all actions concerning merchandes." This Act merely confirmed a jurisdiction which had been previously exercised; "and as it had been used in the gude townes of France and Flanders, quhair burses are erected and constitute *." McKenzie remarks that "the Lords have found that, according to this Act, the Dean of Gild's Court is a sovereign Court in *suo genere*, and not subordinat to the Town's Court, July, 21, 1631 †." These judicial powers were also conferred by the Letter of Guildry on the Court in Glasgow. "The Dean of Gild and his Council shall have power to judge, and give decreets in all actions between merchant and merchant, and merchant and mariner, and other Gild-brothers, in all matters of merchandise, and other such like causes ‡." Subsequent usage and enactments, however, abridged this authority. Maritime causes were transferred to the Court of Admiralty, and civil questions reverted to the ordinary jurisdictions §.

The primary object of the Merchants Guild, was to communicate relief to decayed brethren. The 9th chap-

* *Burse* or *bourse*, signified the mercantile exchange for negociation of business, and where shops were kept, something similar to the modern *bazars*. The term was derived from the French *bourse*, a purse, because the place was designated by the sign of a purse, and the old Exchange in the Strand of London was denominated "Britain's burse." Johnson's Dict. It is from the same word that *bursary* was probably taken, denoting a purse or stock for the prosecution of learning.

† M'Kenzie, Obs. p. 282. ‡ Art. 9. § Ersk. B. I. tit. 4. §. 24.

ter of the Statutes of the Guild provides, that, "gif any brother of our Gild falls in auld and decrepid age, in povertie, or incurable sicknesse, and hes not gudes and geir of his awin to sustain himselfe, he sall be relieved and helped, after sighte of the Alderman, the Deane, and of other brether, as the gudes of the Gild may be sufficient thereto." The 10th chapter, "for the relief of Gild-dochters," extends further than the chivalry of later ages, and gallantly enacts, that, "if she be of gude conversazione, gude fame, and hes not sufficient gudes, provision sall be made to her of *ane husband*." The spirit which dictated the original formation of these institutions, was directed to the accumulation of such a stock, as might afford the requisite relief for the members or their families who had seen better days, and been reduced by the vicissitudes of trade, or the misfortunes of life, to a state of dependance and indigence.

§. 2. *Of the Guildry of Glasgow.*

PREVIOUSLY to the year 1605, there is no authentic record of the mercantile incorporation of this City. Export trade is said to have commenced in 1420, and there are proofs of the existence of shipping in 1546*, but there is no account of any regular society. It appears, however, that in the sixteenth century, violent contests arose between the Merchant and Trades ranks, respecting the government of the City. The Merchants had exercised the whole sway, monopolized the magistracy,

* Gibson's Hist. p. 203.

and assumed the sole right of managing the funds. The Trades, who were more numerous, insisted on a participation of office. The animosities which had arisen from this source, were at last allayed by a submission of the points of difference to Sir George Elphinston, then Provost, the Parson of Glasgow, and two Ministers of the City, "anent their privileges, places, ranks, and prerogatives." The award of these arbitrators, is termed the *Letter of Gildry*, and contains the original constitution of the present Merchants Guild. This document is dated the 6th February, 1605. "Till that time," says M'Ure, "there was neither Dean of Guild, nor Deacon Convener in the City, but only Deacons of Crafts, and the Magistrates thereof*."

The Letter of Guildry proceeds on the narrative of the injury which had been sustained by the burgesses and freemen of the City, both Merchants and Craftsmen, partly from the controversies between themselves, and partly from the usurpation of their privileges by strangers. To remedy these evils; to restore "peace, amity, and concord;" and to conform the constitution to that "of other well-reformed burghs within this realm," is stated to be the cause of the reference. The award is, that there shall be in all time coming, a Dean of Guild, and a Deacon Convener, with a Visitor of the Maltmen, "whose elections, statutes, and privileges," are all minutely declared. This decret-arbitral was approved and ratified by the Magistrates and Council, on the 9th February, 1605, and was afterwards confirmed by Act of Parliament, Charles II. on the 11th September, 1672.

* M'Ure's Hist. p. 157.

The enactments thus made, with subsequent regulations, all of which will be specified under their proper heads, contain the present constitution of the Guildry.

§. 3. *Of the Merchants House.*

THE Merchants House acts in three capacities—as an elective body, a charitable association, and a deliberative assembly. In the first character, it forms a constituent part in the choice of the Dean of Guild;—in the second, it dispenses from its funds, relief to decayed members and their families;—and in the third, it meets to express its opinion on public questions, affecting the political, commercial, and civic interests of the community.

1. The elective powers of the House, both of the members in the choice of a representative Council, and of the Council in the choice of a Dean of Guild, and other functionaries, will afterwards be distinctly detailed.

2. What is properly called the Merchants House appears to have been primarily a charitable institution. Before the date of the Letter of Guildry, there was an establishment which was styled the *Merchants Hospital*, and in that house it is probable some of the paupers resided. The Letter of Guildry authorizes the Dean of Guild to convene the members for the purpose of "ordering their hospital," and appropriates a part of the freedom fine of a merchant burgess "to the hospital of his calling." The preamble to the first Guild-book in 1659*, narrates

* "Glasgow, the last day of Januarie, 1659. The quhilk day James Campbell, Dean of Gild of the said Burgh, with John Bell, present

a meeting of the Merchant rank in the Hospital, the object of which is stated to be "anent the re-edifying the fabric of the said Hospital, being for the present in ane decaying condition." The existence, therefore, of an establishment, antecedent to the present building, which was renewed in 1659, is certain—and to the Letter of Guildry in 1605 is probable, but of the particulars there exists no record. M'Ure states, that "there is no vestige remaining that he could by all his search discover of any hospital here, except Bishop Muirhead's (St. Nicholas') near the castle, till after the Reformation;" and that, before that period, "it is thought aged and decayed burgesses were provided for by the bounty and

Provost, Frederick Hamilton, and Robert Rae, Bailies, being convenit in the Merchants Hospital, with the far most part of the whole Merchant rank of the said City, anent the re-edifying the fabric of the said Hospital, being for the present in ane decaying condition, they did all, therefore, in ane unanimous voice agree and conclude, That there be ane contribution for that end through the whole Merchandis of this Citie, for the casting down of the fore fabric, re-building thereof, and building of an Steeple, and buying into the House, Robert Wodrowe his tenement of land, nearest to the said Hospital, upon the east, for enlarging the fore-front thereof. Providet always, that what shall be contribute, be employed upon the fore-wark, and it first buildit; and for that end, appointed James Barnes, Harrie Glen, William Coming, Andrew Gibson, Thomas Davidsons, Charles Gray, and John Parland, or any three of them to join with the Dean of Gild, or any one of the forsaid Bailies, to go to every Merchand, to the end, he may, under his hand, if he can write, or if he cannot, ane notar for him, on this book subscribe what he will contribute to the re-edifying of the said fore-wark and buying the said tenement, whose names are to remain in recorde herein to future ages. That if it shall happen the contributors, or any of their relations or friends, being of the Merchand rank of this Citie, to be in distress, they may be first preferrit to have supplie of the House, as their necessity shall require, and the ordour and custoume of the House shall permit; and those who shall be markit as refractor from contributing, to be debarred in all time coming therefrae. And hereby as they shall condescend to, they oblige themselves to pay their pairt upon demande, to the Collector of the said Hospital," &c.

charity of the Bishops and Clergy*." If this account be correct, and it seems consistent with the history of the times, the institution of the Hospital must have been subsequent to the year 1561. The earliest mortification to the "Hospital" which is known, was by Patrick Bell, merchant, in 1641. The present Hall and Steeple were nearly eight years in building, and were finished from designs by Sir William Bruce, Architect to Charles II †. This house, erected by voluntary subscription, conferred the highest credit on the public spirit of the Merchants of that day—at a time when the population of the City did not probably exceed 8000, and when there was not a vessel belonging to the port that crossed the Atlantic ‡. It does not appear, however, that the whole funds were procured by contribution, as in a statement of the expenditure for 1661, there is an item "for pairt of building the Hospital, 3370*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*" (Scots *§*).

3. At what time the Merchants House were first called for the consideration of public measures, does not appear from the records. The Letter of Guildry empowers the Dean of Guild "to convene the hail Merchants and their assistants, at such times as he shall think expedient, for ordaining their Hospital, and such other necessary affairs that occurs ||." There is no evidence, however, of their having met to deliberate on any subject except their own immediate business, till after the Revolution in 1688. In the year 1686, it is stated on the journals,

* M'Ure's Hist. p. 72.

† Cleland's Annals, v. I. p. 17.

‡ Gibson's Hist. p. 202.

§ The above account was written, prior to the sale of the Hall and Property in Bridgegate on the 10th September, 1817.

|| Art. 13.

that James II. interposed his mandate for the appointment of Mr. Robert Campbell as Dean of Guild; from which it is probable, that his predecessor had betrayed symptoms of the rising spirit of liberty. The first meeting that is recorded for deliberation, was in 1694, to consider of a tax of 8*d.* per pound on seamen's wages, for the support of that class of poor. In 1699, the House were convened, at the request of the Magistrates, to give their advice and concurrence respecting the relief of the poor of the City, when "it was resolved unanimouslie that the haill poor belonging to the Towne be maintained," and "it was determined by a pluralitie of votes, that a general stente thorow the whole Towne, is the most effectual method of subsisting the poor." On the 9th April 1700, "six of the Merchant rank, and six of the Trades rank," were appointed "for taking superintendence of the public Account-books of the Burgh, and how the same has been expended by the Managers of the Town's business, and others relative to the Town's haill business." In the first rebellion of 1715, the House agreed, on the motion of the Provost, that the Town may borrow a sum not exceeding £500, "to draw lynds round the City for defence." In 1745, when the demand of £15000 was made by the Pretender's secretary, and was afterwards restricted to £5500, it was resolved "to agree to the same, as necessity has no law." A great variety of political and civic questions, from that period, occupied the consideration of the House. Addresses to the Throne;—petitions to the Legislature;—and resolutions of the House on various occasions, such as expressions of loyalty to the Crown, and of attachment to the Constitution;—the defence of the country, by manning the navy and raising volunteers;—the relief of the mer-

cantile body, in cases of public grievance;—the corn-laws;—the stoppage of the distilleries;—the East India monopoly;—the trial by Jury in civil causes;—the Police Bill, and other questions relative to the Corporation of the City, and the local interests of the community, have formed the subject of consideration and interposition.

CONSTITUTION.

I.—OF THE MEMBERS OF THE MERCHANTS HOUSE.

§. 1. *Qualification.*

BEFORE the year 1747, there was no restriction as to the admissibility of members. The whole Merchant rank who were burgesses, composed the community of the House. The finances, however, having been found deficient, it was resolved “to increase the stock for the maintenance of the poor,” and to create a fund “for supporting and defending the just rights and privileges of the fair trader.” An Act of the House was accordingly made on the 23d April 1747, which was ratified and approved by the Magistrates and Council, on the 7th May, by which it was ordained that “the right of membership shall be extended, and that all traders, within the City, foreign or domestic, wholesale or retail, of a fair character, who are willing to pay to the Collector of the Merchants House for the time, five shillings sterling, and engage themselves to pay to him four shillings sterling yearly, from and after the said time, are to be admitted and recorded, in a book to be kept for that purpose, as the only members of the Merchants House.” This qualification was raised, on the 14th March 1773, to four pounds sterling of entry-money in full, and on the 8th March 1791, to ten guineas.

Agreeably to the Regulations of 1747, the Members are divided into two classes—foreign and home traders.

§. 2. *Stated Annual Meeting.*

THE only stated meeting of the whole recorded members, is on the second Wednesday after the election of the Magistrates, the same day with, and after the election of the Dean of Guild. The business is to elect the Council, and for this purpose it is directed that “the members, with the Dean of Guild, shall meet in the Merchants Hall, at which time the Dean of Guild by himself, shall make choice of twelve out of the recorded members, either foreign or home traders, and shall leet the remainder of the recorded members in twenty-four leets, whereof twelve leets shall contain foreign traders, and the other twelve leets contain home or inland traders; and, by a plurality of votes of the recorded members, make choice of one out of each leet of the said twenty-four leets, making up twenty-four persons, who, with the twelve made choice of by the Dean of Guild, are, with the Merchant Magistrates and Collector of the House for the time, to constitute and compose the Dean of Guild’s Council of the Merchants House, and with him to represent the community of the Merchants House for the ensuing year*.” After the nomination of twelve by the Dean of Guild, the Clerk proceeds to read the leets; first, of the foreign traders, and secondly of the home traders, and the members elect one out of each leet for the Council.

The annual meeting of the members was first appointed to be held at four o’clock afternoon;—it was afterwards changed to six, and by a recent regulation†, it is now fixed at two. No person is entitled to vote as a member,

* Regul. 1747. Art. 2.

† Act, confirmed by Magistrates and Council, 10th October, 1815.

or to be elected into the Council, "who has not paid up his poor-rates for the preceding year or years *."

§. 3. *Extraordinary Meetings.*

BESIDE this regular and stated meeting, it is competent for the Dean of Guild, "on extraordinary emergencies, to convene the whole recorded members of the Merchants House for their advice and direction, which is to be a rule to him and his Council †."

II.—OF THE DEAN OF GUILD.

§. 1. *Qualification.*

By the Letter of Guildry it is required that "the Dean of Guild shall be always a Merchant, and that a Merchant-sailor, or Merchant-venturer ‡," but since the Regulations of 1747, home traders are equally eligible with foreign.

§. 2. *Election.*

THE Letter of Guildry directs that "the Dean of Guild shall be chosen yearly by Provost, Baillies, Council, and Deacons, of this Burgh, in time coming, and that fifteen days after that the Baillies of the said Burgh are chosen;—there shall be of Merchants and Craftsmen, an equal number at his election §," and the Dean for the preceding year, with advice of twenty-four persons of

the Merchant rank, is required to nominate two, to be in the leet with himself.

This practice was altered by the Regulations of 1747, which direct as follows—"On the second Wednesday after the election of the Magistrates, at ten in the forenoon, the Dean of Guild, Merchant Magistrates, Collector of the House for the time, and his Council foresaid of thirty-six persons, the major part of them being a quorum, shall meet in the Merchants Hall, where the Dean of Guild for the time, shall, in the usual manner as formerly, make up leets of the said thirty-six persons; and out of the said leets, the Dean of Guild, Merchant Magistrates, Collector for the time, and the said thirty-six persons, or their quorum, in the case of the Dean of Guild for the time, his being then two years in office, shall make choice of three of their number out of the said thirty-six; but in case the Dean of Guild for the time has been only one year then in office, then they shall make choice but of two persons, who are to be added to and with the present Dean of Guild; and that as the leet to be presented to the Magistrates and Town Council by the Merchants House, to the effect one of the said three may be chosen by the Magistrates, Town Council, and Deacons of Crafts, to bear office as Dean of Guild for the then ensuing year; and the Dean of Guild and his Council to name so many of their number to vote in the election of the Dean of Guild, and Deacon Convener, as will balance the Deacons of Crafts, as has been formerly used *." The present practice is exactly conformable to these regulations, with the exception that the hour of meeting in the Hall is now eleven in place of ten, and that, instead of a majority, fifteen now form

* Regul. 1747. Art. 2.

† Ibid.

‡ L. of G. Art. 1.

§ Ibid. 1. and 2.

* Regul. 1747. Art. 5.

a quorum of the Council of the House. The leet is presented, in the form of an Act, under the Clerk's hand;—and at the election, “the Provost has the first vote, and, in case of equality, the casting vote *.”

§. 3. *Duration of Office.*

By the Letter of Guildry, it is declared that “the Dean of Guild shall not bear office, above two years together †.”

§. 4. *Powers and Duties.*

1st, THE Dean of Guild is of course the President of all meetings of the House, and usually the Convener of committees.

2d, He is the head of the Dean of Guild Court ‡.

3d, He is, *ex officio*, a member of the Town Council. The Letter of Guildry declares that he “shall always be an extraordinary Councillor of the great Council of the Town, and shall have a principal key of the Town's Charter-chest ||.” This latter charge has fallen into disuse. If he has not previously been a Councillor, he becomes an extraordinary member during the first year of his office §, and in the second, he is enrolled an ordinary member ¶. By the general practice of the Corporation of the City, he is appointed Convener of several important committees, such as the Statute Labour trust, the Books of the Town, the letting of the Church seats, and the trusts of the Clyde Navigation, the Light Houses, and the Broomielaw Harbour.

* Set of the Burgh, 1711. † L. of G. Art. 2. ‡ Ibid. Art. 3.

|| Ibid. Art. 6. § Set of the Burgh, 1711. ¶ Ibid. 1748.

4th, He is a component part of the Magistracy of the City*.

5th, He is by Acts 39 and 40, Geo. III. c. 88, a Commissioner of Police.

6th, He is by Act 32, Geo. II. 1754, for improving the navigation of the River Clyde, appointed to convene the Merchants of Glasgow, owners or part owners of ships, by public advertisement, to meet in the Merchants Hall, at eleven in the forenoon, on the first Tuesday of November annually, to nominate ten persons, whereof he is himself to be one, to be Commissioners for inspecting, auditing, and adjusting the accounts of the collections, receipts, and disbursements, of the River Trust, and also, (by Act 49, Geo. III. c. 74.) of the Broomielaw Harbour. By Act 1801, for deepening, cleansing, and maintaining the Harbour of Port-Glasgow, he is required to convene the Merchants, as above, to nominate eight persons, as Commissioners on that Trust. And by Act 29, Geo. II. for erecting, maintaining, and supporting, a Light-house in the island of Little Cumray, and rendering the navigation of the Frith more safe and commodious, he or the Provost are directed to call a Meeting annually of the Commissioners on that Trust.

7th, He is, *ex officio*, a Justice of Peace for the County of Lanark.

8th, He is by Act 47, Geo. III. c. 45, a Trustee on the Statute Labour of the County of Lanark, and by other Acts of Parliament, a Trustee on different Turnpike Roads leading into the City.

9th, He is by Act 41, Geo. III. c. 51. Preses of the Court which meets annually at Greenock for licensing

* Set of the Burgh, 1748.

Pilots, Jobbers, and Riggers, regulating Fares, and making Bye-laws.

10th, He is, by Act 26, Geo. III. c. 109, Preses of the Clyde Marine Society, established in 1758, for relief of decayed Seamen and their Families, with power to levy duties out of the wages for that purpose.

11th, He is a Director of the Town's Hospital, as one of the twelve who represent the Merchants House,—and of Hutcheson's Hospital, Wilson's Charity, the Royal Infirmary, and the Lunatic Asylum.

The Dean of Guild appears, in former times, to have exercised in his own person, discretionary powers, with regard to buildings and nuisances; but this authority is now devolved on the Court, except in cases of instant danger to the lieges, when it is necessary to interpose immediate orders, and in cases of complaint as to the unwarrantable use of property, when he grants interdict till the cause be regularly discussed.

§. 5. *Absence from Duty.*

IN case of the necessary absence of the Dean of Guild, he is required by the Letter of Guildry, “to elect, by advice of his Council, the old Dean of Guild, or any one of his Council in the Merchant rank, to supply his place as his substitute*.” The fine imposed by the Letter of Guildry for absence, has long fallen into desuetude.

If the Dean of Guild does not appear at the regular time to fill up the House, for the purpose of electing Office-Bearers, an Act of the Magistrates and Council is

* Art. 5.

requisite, for allowing these elections to proceed on other days*.

§. 6. *Refusal, Death, or Incapacity.*

If the person who is elected Dean of Guild refuses to accept of the office, he is fined by the Magistrates and Council in 80℥. for the use of the poor of the House †; and within a month, the Town Council pass an Act for a new election in ordinary form ‡. “In case of death, or incapacity, during the currency of office, the immediately preceding Dean of Guild in life, and capable to officiate, shall act as such, and have all the powers of that office vested in him till the ordinary time of election, except a seat and vote in the Town Council §.” But by the set of the Burgh, in the succeeding year, “in case of the death of a Dean of Guild, during his being in that office, the immediately preceding Dean of Guild in life, within forty-eight hours after such decease, is to convene his House, who are to appoint a new meeting of their several Members, to be convened, and properly warned, not under four nor above eight days distance from the former diet, whereof the Provost, or presiding Magistrate, is to be acquainted ||.” At the meeting so called, the procedure is the same as at the annual election.

* 21st Nov. 1764.—30th Oct. 1778. † Act of Council, 2d Oct. 1801.

‡ Set of the Burgh, 1748, Art. 7.

§ Regul. 1747, Art. 6. || Set of the Burgh, 1748, Art. 7.

III.—OF THE DEAN OF GUILD'S COUNCIL.

§. 1. *Constitution.*

THE Dean of Guild and his Council, with the Merchant Magistrates and Collector*, are the legal representatives of the Merchants House, till the next annual election, "and have all the powers and privileges, which by law or practice, presently are, or have been vested in the Dean of Guild and Merchants House†." Twelve are nominated by the Dean of Guild, and twenty-four elected by the Members, at the general meeting. Such is the Constitution, as settled by the Regulations of 1747. Before that time, the Dean of Guild appointed the whole of his Council, without limitation as to number; but Mr. John Brown, "from a principle of public spirit, and a just regard to the interests of the House, declared himself willing to quit and recede from his right," on condition that it should be declared a law‡. Fifteen form a quorum§. All changes on the Constitution of the House must be ratified by the Magistrates and Council, otherwise to be of no effect ||.

* The full number is,

The Dean of Guild,	1
His Council,	36
The Merchant Magistrates, ...	4
The Collector,	1
	<hr/>
	42

† Regul. 1747, 2.

‡ Ibid.

§ 8th Dec. 1807.

|| L. of G. 38.

§. 2. *Stated Meetings.*

1st, ON THE FIRST THURSDAY AFTER THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The business of this Meeting is,

(1.) To elect "four of their number, of whom the Dean of Guild for the preceding year is necessarily one, and who, with four persons elected by the Trades House, together with the present Dean of Guild, constitute the liners and brethren of the Dean of Guild Court for the ensuing year*."

(2.) To elect an annual Committee on the books, funds, and petitions for pensions or precepts. This Committee originally consisted of five, of whom the Dean of Guild, the Lord Provost, and the Collector, if he acted gratuitously, were three†. The number is now discretionary, and of late has consisted of twelve. They are required to meet four times a-year, on the first Tuesday in the months of December, March, June, and September; three to be a quorum;—to take under their consideration the debts, securities, and other affairs of the House; to make such alterations as they may judge necessary; to enter their proceedings in a book, and to give written orders for the loan of money‡. For several years past, however, this Committee has found it sufficient to meet once a-year, in the month of March, when they examine the books kept by the Collector, compare the entries in the Journal with the vouchers, check the postings into the Leger, and doquet the balance, showing

* L. of G. 3. Regul. 1747, 4.

† Reg. 1754, 3.

‡ 1766, Dec. 9.

the income and expenditure for the year, and the increase or diminution of stock. The balances were formerly struck quarterly, but now there is only one balance at Candlemas, at which time the Collector is required to have his books brought up, and his vouchers prepared for inspection. At this Meeting, the Committee examine the whole petitions for relief, and, after ascertaining the state of the funds, they proceed to consider the merits of the different applicants, to allocate the distribution of the money, and to submit the result of the whole, in the form of a report, to the House *.

(3.) To choose the Collector, Clerk, and Officer, whose offices are annual appointments †. The Collector is to find security for his intromissions, to such extent as the House may judge proper.

(4.) To name a Member (who is usually the Collector) along with the Dean of Guild, to keep the keys of the boxes and presses, containing the books and papers of the House, a complete inventory of which is to be kept in a book ‡.

(5.) To elect twelve Directors for the Town's Hospital, who, with twelve from each of the other bodies, viz. the Magistrates and Council, the Trades House and the General Session, are invested with the management §.

(6.) To elect a Committee to examine the candidates for Apprenticeships on the Auldhouse Mortification. The candidates are to apply in October, that due time may be afforded for examining into their merits ||; and sufficient intimation is to be given in the Newspapers to

* 1784, Mar. 9. † 13 Oct. 1791. ‡ 1754, §. 1, 2.

§ Constitution of Hospital, 3d Jan. 1744. || 1756, Dec. 14.

all concerned, as to the time of presentation *. The age is not to exceed thirteen †, and by practice none are admitted under eleven. The Committee prepare an abstract of the cases, which is printed and delivered to each Member, previously to the Meeting of the House for decision. The fees are payable year and day after admission, and at that time, the Masters and Apprentices are to appear before the Dean of Guild and Collector, for investigation as to performance of duty on both sides ‡.

(7.) To elect a Committee of three on Coulter's Mortification, who, along with the Lord Provost, the Dean of Guild, and three Members from the Trades' House, are to decide on the merit of applications for the annual premium of 10% to the inventors or improvers of machinery, for the benefit of trade.

(8.) To elect a Committee for superintending the Fir-Park and Quarry.

2d, ON THE SECOND TUESDAY OF DECEMBER.

The business of this Meeting is,

(1.) To decide on the Report of the Committee on the Auldhouse Mortifications. The candidates are required to present themselves before the House, to judge of their age and appearance. There are eleven Apprentices nominated annually, six from the Merchant rank, and five from the Trades, the first year—and five from the Merchant rank, and six from the Trades, the second year; and so on alternately. The deficiency of number in the applicants from the one rank, cannot be supplied from the other.

* 1762, Jan. 5. † 17th Dec. 1790. ‡ 1754, Dec. 10.

- (2.) To elect a Director for the Royal Infirmary.
- (3.) To elect a Director for the Lunatic Asylum.
- (4.) To elect a Director for the Lock Hospital.
- (5.) To elect two Directors for Stirling's Library.

3d, ON THE SECOND TUESDAY OF MARCH.

The business of this Meeting is,

- (1.) To consider the doquet of the annual Committee on the books and funds.
- (2.) To decide on the Report of the Committee as to applicants for pensions or precepts.

4th, ON THE SECOND TUESDAY OF JUNE.

No particular business is allotted for this Meeting.

5th, ON THE SECOND TUESDAY OF SEPTEMBER.

No particular business is allotted for this Meeting.

§. 4. *Occasional Meetings.*

Besides these regular and stated Meetings, the Dean of Guild may at any time call a *pro-re-nata* Meeting of his Council, to consider of matters in which the interest of the Members may be concerned. In such cases, however, it is imperative "to intimate to the Members the reason for calling the Meeting," which must be attached to the summonses, and these are always issued one day before *.

* 1812, 28th March.

§. 5. *Absence or Death.*

It was at one time the practice to impose a fine on absentees without reasonable excuse. In 1605, this was fixed at "six shillings and eightpennies for the first offence," and increasing progressively *. In 1782, it was rated at five shillings for each time. Latterly, punctuality has been left to the good sense of the Members, without any penalty. If a Member be absent from all the regular Meetings for one year, he is declared ineligible for the next †.

If any Member die, the Dean of Guild may name a successor ‡.

IV.—OF THE DEAN OF GUILD COURT.

§. 1. *Constitution.*

By the Letter of Guildry §, it is declared, that "the Dean of Gild's Council [Court] shall be composed yearly of eight persons, viz. four Merchants, whereof the Dean of Gild, bearing office the year preceding, shall be one, and four Craftsmen, all Gild-brether, who shall be men of good fame, knowledge, experience, care, and zeal to the common-well, the most worthy men of both

* L. of G. 4.

† 1788, March 12th.

‡ 1755, 9th Oct.

§ L. of G. 3.

ranks *;" who, "with the master of work shall bear the burden in decerning all questions of neighbourhood and lynning, &c."

The constitution of the Court as to Members, remains exactly the same. It is composed of the Dean of Guild and of his Council, or Liners and Brethren of Court, who must all take the usual oaths. The Dean of Guild presides, and expresses his opinion first. Formerly, it is understood, that the Members acted merely as his advisers, and that he alone was entitled to decide; but now the Court is popular, and in cases of difference, the judgment is determined by the majority. The principal Town Clerk sits as legal assessor. The Court used to meet every week, on Thursday, but latterly, once a-fortnight has been found sufficient for the despatch of ordinary business. Whenever an urgent case occurs, however, a Court is called, on the special application of parties.

An Officer is appointed, under authority of the Letter of Guildry, with full powers to execute the warrants of Court, and the duties of the Merchants House, and to call in the assistance of the Town-Officers when requisite †.

* The ancient "Burrowe Lawes" prescribe the duty as follows: "Of Lyners within Burrowe. The Provost, with the Counsaill of the Communitie, should elect and cheise Lyners, at the least four wise and discrete men, swa that na crye nor complainte come to the King's Chalmerlane, [this Officer was the Superintendent of the Boroughs,] and the Lyners shall sweare that they shall faithfullie lyne in lenth as in breadness, according to the richte meithe and marches within Burrowe." Bur. Lawes, c. 184. Reg. Majest.

† L. of G. Art. 34.

§. 2. Form of Procedure.

By the Letter of Guildry, "no procurator or man of law shall be admitted to speak or procure for any person, before the Dean of Guild and his Council, but the parties allenarly *." The practice in this respect is entirely changed, and the business is now almost solely conducted by procurators. All applications to the Court must be made in the form of a petition, containing a statement of facts, and a specification of the particulars with respect to which the interposition of the Court is craved. If the petition be from a private party, it must be signed by him or his procurator; and if it contain a complaint on behalf of the public, it must be subscribed by the Procurator Fiscal. In all cases where the public interest is concerned, the Superintendent of Public Works must be made a party. The principal part of the procedure is in writing, but after the cause has been so stated, there is generally *viva voce* discussion. In cases of lining, and whenever it is necessary to ascertain the relative situation and actual condition of the property in question, the Court assigns a visit, and proceeds on the evidence afforded by judicial inspection. Where more technical knowledge is considered requisite, the Court remits to skilled tradesmen to examine and report; and when the operation is ordained to be performed in a particular manner, the Court remits the superintendence of the execution either to one or more of its own Members, or to experienced artizans †.

* L. of G. Art. 34. † Form of Process, 1st May, 1806, p. 8. 15.

§. 3. *Jurisdiction of the Court.*

I. With respect to *Buildings*:—

1st, As to the lining of houses intended to be erected—to ascertain the rights both of the public, and of adjacent proprietors or tenants, with regard to boundaries, form, and dimensions. For this purpose, the title deeds, and the proposed plans and elevations, must be produced, along with applications for linings, and caution is required, not only for the prevention of damage to contiguous tenements, but for the safety of the public.

2d, As to repairs or alterations of houses already built—to ascertain how far the proposed operations are sanctioned by law, or can be executed, without injury either to the public or individuals.

3d, As to waste and ruinous tenements; (1.) In so far as respects the lieges, where danger to their persons exists—to order the houses to be propped, repaired, or taken down and rebuilt; (2.) At the instance of the Magistrates, in terms of Act, 1663, c. 6.—to ordain the proprietors to repair and rebuild within year and day; (3.) At the instance of private parties concerned—to decern that such tenements be repaired or rebuilt, and the expense declared an heritable burden or real debt on the subject.

4th, As to encroachments and obstructions, either on the public streets and passages, or of individuals on the tenements of others—to order their removal.

5th, As to servitudes—to ascertain the claims of the public and individuals interested.

6th, As to joint property—to ascertain the reciprocal rights and interests of the parties *.

II. With respect to *Nuisances* connected with tenements, whether arising from the want of requisite cleanliness, or from any operation or use of property that is offensive or dangerous—to interpose the authority of the Court for prevention or removal.

III. With respect to *Weights and Measures*—to regulate them agreeably to the legal standards, “and to punish and unaw the transgressors, as they shall think expedient †.”

IV. With respect to *Burgesses*—to compel unfree-men exercising the privileges of the City, to enter and pay the fine ‡.

* Form of Process—*passim*.

† L. of G. 12. The public standards in Glasgow, are those which were fixed by Act James VI. 17th Feb. 1618. Duplicates of all the statutory weights and measures were sent by the Barons of Exchequer in Westminster to this City, at the Union, in 1707. Conformably to these standards, a Smith is appointed by the Court, to adjust the various weights, and the Officer of Court adjusts the various measures. When the accuracy of these weights and measures is thus ascertained, they are stamped with the letters D. G. and without this sanction, they cannot lawfully be used within the Burgh.—*Cleland's Annals*.

‡ The following is a Table of the Fees payable in the Extractor's Office, for the Entry of Burgesses.

Descriptions of Burgesses.	Proportion payable to						Total.
	The Town.	The Merchant's House.	The Trades' House.	For Buckets.	Fees.	Stamp.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Merchant at far-hand...	2 18 3	5 0 0			9 9	3 0 8	11 8 8
Tradesman at do.....	2 18 3				9 9	3 0 8	8 8 8
Eldest son of either, if father be alive.....	0 8 4	0 2 10	2 0 0				
Ditto, if dead.....		0 2 10		8 4	10 0	1 0 8	2 10 2
Younger son of either...	0 11 13	0 2 10		8 4	9 10 3	1 0 8	2 1 8
Son-in-law of do.....	0 11 13	0 5 6		8 4	9 8	1 0 8	2 12 8
Apprentice of do.....	0 11 13	0 5 6		8 4	10 0	1 0 8	2 15 8
				8 4	11 0	1 0 8	2 16 8

V. With respect to *Foot-Pavements*—in terms of the Police Act, to order them to be made, repaired, and maintained, in such mode as the Court shall prescribe*.

* 39 and 40, George III. pp. 15, 16, 17.

FUNDS.

I.—OF THE STOCK.

§. 1. *General Description.*

It has already been stated that a primary object of the Merchants House, was charity to its reduced members and their families. The legal provision was originally made, partly by a proportion of the burgess fines, and partly by a poll-tax on the Guild-brethren. The Letter of Guildry provides, that “the Dean of Gild and his Council shall have power to raise taxation on the Gild-brethren, for the welfare and maintenance of their estate, and help of their decayed Gild-brethren, their wives, children, and servants; and whoever refuses to pay the said tax, shall be unawed in the sum of forty shillings, so oft as they fail, providing the same exceed not the sum of one hundred pounds money, and at once, upon the whole Gild-brethren; which tax being uplifted, the same shall be distributed by the Dean of Gild and his Council, and Deacon Convener, as they shall think expedient*.” If this compulsory assessment, however, was ever levied, there is no trace of its collection in the books, and the system is certainly inconsistent with the analogous practice of the country at the time, with respect to poor rates.

The ascertained sources from which the funds of the House have arisen, are contributions, donations, Guild-book subscriptions, and entry-money from Members; legacies and mortifications; sums paid for the use of

* L. of G. 13.

mort-cloths; and fines, arising from the entry of Burgeses, and from the refusal of persons to serve as Magistrates and Councillors of the Merchant rank *. The means thus raised, after defraying the annual expenditure, have gradually formed a *Stock*, yielding a permanent revenue, and ensuring a regular provision for the pensioners on the establishment. This capital has been invested in different securities; in lands, houses, fees, and loans of money—producing a fixed return in rents, feu-duties, ground-annuities, and interest. These sums, added to the fluctuating, or what is called the casual income, accruing from entries, donations, subscriptions, legacies, and fines, compose the *Revenue* of the House.

The Stock consists of two descriptions. The first is the capital originating from the proper funds of the House, and consequently subject to its absolute and uncontrolled administration. This is the *free Stock*. The second is the property or money bequeathed to the House, in the form of *Mortifications*; the rents or interest of which are either left by the Donors to the discretionary disposal of the House, or destined to special objects, and under particular regulations. In the first of these cases, the income is a branch of the ordinary funds, applicable to the charitable purposes of the establishment. In the second, the House are merely Trustees or Executors, to dispense the charity in the mode, and to the ends, for which it was appropriated by the Testators. The last are styled *Established Limited Mortifications*. Of these Deeds, the following is an abstract Statement, according to the order of dates.

* The fine for refusal to serve as a Magistrate, is 80*l.*; and as a Councillor, 40*l.* which belong entirely to the House.—*Act of Council, 2d October, 1801.* The Collector is bound to produce before Whitsunday, a Certificate under the hand of the Dean of Guild, of his having accounted for the fines.—*Set of the Burgh, 1748.*

Mortifications.

Testator.	Date.	Sum Mortified.	Patrons.	Destination.
1 Patrick Bell.	4th Dec. 1641.	2000 Merks.	Dean of Guild and Collector, one Minister, and four Deacons.	Interest to be distributed annually to the most indigent within the City without restriction, so as not to exceed 5 <i>s.</i> or be under 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to any one. Names to be kept in a book, to be signed by the Dean of Guild.
2 Zacharias Boyd.	— March, 1655.	1000 <i>l.</i> Scots.	Merchants House.	Interest to be paid to a Student of Divinity. The College receive the funds, and pay the Bursary. The House merely present.
3 John Craig.	26th March, 1697.	2000 <i>l.</i> Scots.	Ditto.	Interest to be paid to a Student of Philosophy, the son of a Burgess. Name of Craig to be preferred. In other respects similar to the preceding.
4 John Graham.	11th Oct. 1705.	1000 <i>l.</i> Scots.	Ditto.	Interest to be paid to poor of Merchant rank;—first his relations, failing whom, the name of Graham to be preferred.
5 James Govan.	28th July, 1709. 7th July, 1710.	7525 <i>l.</i> Scots.	Different nominees, failing whom, Magistrates and Council.	Interest to be divided among seven poor Burgesses of Merchant rank;—whose fathers were born in the City, who are not otherwise supplied, and not under forty.
6 Thomas Peter.	17th Nov. 1709.	3000 Merks.	Merchants House.	Interest to be paid quarterly to an old Burgess of Merchant rank;—name of Peter to be preferred.
7 Thomas Thomson.	8th Sept. 1724.	2000 Merks.	Dean of Guild, with advice of one or more Ministers and an Elder.	Interest to be distributed on the 8th December yearly, in the same manner as Bell's. No. 1.
8 John Aird.	7th Sept. 1733.	Houses in Bridge-gate.	Magistrates, Ministers, Dean of Guild, Convener, and late Provost.	Rents to be applied, viz. 100 <i>l.</i> Scots, to an old Burgess of Merchant rank, and 100 Merks, to each of three widows of Merchant Burgesses, or of any of the Ministers of the City, not under forty-five.
9 Robert Saunders of Auldhouse.	(1.) 10th Nov. 1726.	2000 Merks.	Different nominees, failing whom, Merchants House.	Interest to be given as Apprenticeship fee with a poor boy, son of a Trades Burgess. To be bound to a craft. Names of Saunders, Corbett, Colquhoun, Wardrop, and Dunlop, to be preferred.
Ditto.	(2.) 9th Feb. 1728.	Estate of Auldhouse.	Ditto.	To be applied, viz. 100 Merks to each of three poor boys, sons of Merchant Burgesses, and each of two poor boys, sons of Trades Burgesses, to be bound to any lawful trade;—and 100 <i>l.</i> Scots, yearly for five years, as Bursary to the son of a Burgess, who has passed the Course of Philosophy, and is following his studies in Divinity. Preference as in preceding, with the exception of name of Dunlop.
Ditto.	(3.) 17th June, 1728. 1st Jan. 1729.	His whole moveable Estate.	Ditto.	To be applied, viz. 100 Merks, as Apprenticeship fee to as many poor boys as the annual rent will admit, the one-half to be sons of Merchant Burgesses, the other half to be sons of Trades Burgesses. To be bound to any lawful calling. Preference as before, in No. 1, with the name of Govan, in place of Dunlop.
10 Margaret Bell.	16th March, 1730.	2000 Merks.	Heirs male of Patrick Bell, when major, failing whom, Merchants House.	Interest to be paid yearly, at Martinmas, to poor widows of two Ministers residing in the City, or of Merchants who have been in creditable circumstances.
11 Donaldson's Club.	14th Nov. 1732.	210 <i>l.</i> Sterling.	Members of Society, failing whom, Merchants House.	5 <i>l.</i> per annum, to be paid quarterly, to each of two decayed members, failing whom, to the widows and daughters of members.
12 John Luke.	1737.	4000 Merks.	Different nominees, failing whom, Merchants House.	Interest, to be paid quarterly, to a poor man of the Merchant rank, inhabitant and Burgess. The name of Luke to be preferred.
13 Margaret Moll.	7th Oct. 1740.	80 <i>l.</i> Sterling.	Merchants House.	3 <i>l.</i> between two poor old women, and remainder of interest as may be seen proper.
14 James Spreull.	12th Dec. 1769.	100 <i>l.</i> Sterling.	Ditto.	25 <i>s.</i> per quarter, to be paid to a poor Merchant Burgess, or a widow, being the daughter of one. The name of Spreull to be preferred.
15 Charles Selkrig.	10th March, 1770.	50 <i>l.</i> Sterling.	Ditto.	Interest to be paid to a superannuated Ship-master or Merchant. The name of Selkrig or Stewart to be preferred.

From an examination of this list, it will appear that the objects for which the annual rent of these Mortifications is destined, divide themselves into three classes:—first, for the support of the poor of different descriptions; secondly, for the payment of apprentice fees to destitute boys; and thirdly, for the education of young men at the University. The particulars of these will appear in the statement of the expenditure.

§. 2. *Progressive State.*

In tracing the origin of the Stock of the Merchants House, the want of documents presents an insurmountable obstacle. The oldest book now extant, is from 1676 to 1709, which is altogether confined to annual statements of income and expenditure. An account, however, has been discovered for the year 1661*, of which the following is a copy.

	Scots.		Sterling.
Balance with Collector,	£ 337 4 6	is	£ 28 2 0½
Bonds,	12,949 0 0	-	1,079 1 8
Interest on Bonds,	1,881 18 4	-	156 16 6½
Ground at 20 years purchase,	7,740 0 0	-	645 0 0
Ground-annuals at do.	266 13 4	-	22 4 5½
Bye-gone rents,	834 15 0	-	69 11 3
	£ 24,009 11 2	-	£ 2000 15 11½

Prior to the year 1715, the accounts of the House were written in small books, most of which are now lost.

* This statement, with an account of the revenue and expenditure, for 1661, was obligingly communicated from the manuscripts of the late Mr. Gilbert Hamilton, who was Dean of Guild in 1790.

From that period, regular Journals and Legers were kept, and the following is a transcript of the first entry of Stock:

In the name of God. Amen. An Inventory of ye Merchants House of Glasgow, belonging to the poor of that rank, taken on the first November, 1715.

Outfield Lands and Acres, rental 109l. 10s. 11½d. }	£2,190 18 10
valued at 20 years purchase,	
Houses and Tenements, called the Merchants House, }	504 0 0
rental 42l. valued at 12 years' purchase,	
Money at Interest,	£ 1,977 6 6½
Byegone rents of Lands,	68 19 10
Do. of Houses,	35 5 0
	2,081 11 4½
Ground-Annuals, 5l. 11s. 8d. valued at 14 years' purchase,	78 3 4
Byegone Ground-Annuals,	13 9 5½
Gold-book Subscriptions,	38 19 9
Cash on hand,	162 11 7½
Mort-Cloths, 10,	60 0 0
	£ 5,129 14 4½

Deduct Mortifications, the interest being yearly paid according to destination.

Govan's,	£ 627 1 8
Peter's,	166 13 4
Fullarton's,	27 15 6½
	821 10 6½
Free Stock,	£ 4,308 3 9½

The following is a Statement for the year 1755.

Bonds,.....	£8,351 15 0
Interest on ditto.....	549 10 3
Sundry small Debts,.....	29 10 8
Ground-Annals, valued at	57 19 3
Outstanding Rents,	16 2 7
Rents of Lands, 129 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> at 25 years purchase,.....	3,239 13 9
A Cellar in Old Coffee-house Land,.....	30 0 0
	£12,074 11 6
Deduct Bond to Seamen's Box,	£500
Unpaid Pensions,.....	25
	525
Stock,.....	£11,549 11 6

The following exhibits the state of the Stock, at Candlemas 1817, being an abstract of the Account, as doqueted by the Committee, and confirmed by the House.

Lands and Feu-duties, valued at.....	L.5,744 8 6 $\frac{2}{12}$
Shops under the Hall, do.	700 0 0
Bonded Money, at 5 per cent. interest, viz.	
Lent to City of Glasgow,.....	L.13,650 0 0
Do. to Trustees on River Clyde,	2,172 10 10
	15,822 10 10
Rents in arrear, and due next term, viz.	
Shops,.....	L.81 10 3
Auldhouse feu, nett,.....	34 10 0
Westercraigs Quarry,.....	129 13 10
Small Ground-Annals,	110 0 5 $\frac{6}{21}$
	356 3 5 $\frac{6}{12}$
Debts, due by sundries,.....	16 18 10
Cash in Thistle Bank,	1,046 19 3
Do. in hands of Collector,.....	40 10 7
	1,087 9 10
	L.21,727 11 6 $\frac{6}{12}$

The two first items of this statement, are old estimates which have been carried down in the books without

alteration. The principle on which the lands and feu-duties were valued, was,

The Feu-duties of Westercraigs and Auldhouse, and the ground-annals of St. Enoch's Croft and Broomielaw, the nett amount of which, in 1787, was 154 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>d.</i> estimated at 25 years purchase,.....	L.5,339 12 0 $\frac{1}{6}$
To which was added in 1805, the price of some ground adjoining the Fir-park *,.....	404 16 6
	L.5,744 8 6 $\frac{1}{6}$

And the data on which the Shops were valued, was the old rental of 35*l.* per annum, at 20 years purchase, amounting to 700*l.* In the view of a sale of the property, it was considered unnecessary to make any alteration on the valuation, especially as it is less to the calculation of Stock, than to the amount of Revenue, that the attention of the House requires particularly to be directed †.

* The Fir-park, so denominated from the old fir trees which are now extirpated, contains 4 acres, 2 roods, 32 falls. Some years ago, a large sum was expended in enclosing, planting, making walks, and building a lodge. A salary of 10*l.* is paid to the gardener. Though ornamental to the Cathedral, it is altogether unproductive. The declivity of the situation, renders it useless as building-ground. No value has been put on this property in the Books, as a part of the Stock.

† See Postscript.

The following Table exhibits a progressive view of the Stock of the Merchants House, from the earliest accounts extant, down to the present time.

YEAR	L.	s.	d.	YEAR	L.	s.	d.	YEAR	L.	s.	d.
1661	2000	15	11	1749	9429	5	7	1784	16164	9	8
1715	4308	3	9	1750	9487	13	0	1785	16120	14	5
1716	5078	16	8	1751				1786	16276	4	11
1717	5097	5	4	1752	10197	11	3	1787	16447	2	2
1718	5040	8	5	1753	10510	16	2	1788	16825	14	0
1719	5458	12	8	1754				1789	17129	4	2
1720	5159	9	11	1755	11549	11	6	1790	17237	5	6
1721	5238	13	1	1756	12429	13	10	1791	17382	9	2
1722	5598	15	3	1757	12045	2	3	1792	17339	3	0
1723	5754	1	6	1758	12273	17	2	1793	17369	19	9
1724	6010	6	6	1759	12434	11	11	1794	17354	4	0
1725	5704	17	10	1760	12587	6	5	1795	17321	14	8
1726	5986	2	10	1761	12704	18	8	1796	17289	13	0
1727	5886	1	3	1762	12824	12	10	1797	17605	7	9
1728	6148	11	5	1763	13013	4	1	1798	17641	12	9
1729	6081	0	5	1764	13153	10	11	1799	17840	15	1
1730	6002	15	0	1765	13262	16	1	1800	17959	12	1
1731	6773	14	11	1766	13339	9	11	1801	18072	13	4
1732	7079	2	7	1767	13496	16	9	1802	18155	16	1
1733	7214	18	7	1768	13522	15	0	1803	18205	18	7
1734	7538	11	3	1769	14489	15	0	1804	18377	17	1
1735	7448	9	3	1770	14720	6	4	1805	18716	14	9
1736	7519	14	6	1771	14963	1	3	1806	18676	1	3
1737	7847	11	5	1772	15120	5	5	1807	18699	5	11
1738	8212	4	0	1773	15182	4	10	1808	18593	0	0
1739	7973	17	10	1774	15225	3	6	1809	19708	19	10
1740	8338	10	6	1775	15171	9	6	1810	19215	5	4
1741	8006	10	6	1776	15454	15	7	1811	19328	14	11
1742	8103	12	0	1777	15710	8	0	1812	21082	13	3
1743	7737	17	0	1778	15790	19	1	1813	20919	9	7
1744	7832	3	7	1779	15941	4	4	1814	21181	9	4
1745	8316	8	4	1780	16029	18	8	1815	21287	1	9
1746	9178	7	9	1781	15989	9	5	1816	21552	17	5
1747	9180	10	4	1782	16127	12	6	1817	21727	11	6
1748	9594	0	4	1783	16171	13	6				

II.—OF THE REVENUE.

The Revenue of the Merchants House has already been explained to be of two kinds, regular and casual, and the items of each have been enumerated.

In 1661, the Revenue, converted from Scots money into Sterling, was as follows:

Interest of Bonds,	L.53 19 1
Rents—St. Enoch's Croft,.....	L.4 1 8
Do. Bog Acre,.....	3 6 8
Do. Craigs,.....	24 14 8
Ground-Annuals,	32 5 0
Mort-Cloths,	1 2 2 $\frac{2}{3}$
Burgess Fines,	25 18 11
Apprentice Fees,.....	102 3 11 $\frac{1}{3}$
Bucket-Money,	2 15 6 $\frac{2}{3}$
	153 4 5 $\frac{1}{3}$
	L.371 9 2

There are three sources of income in this statement, which are now relinquished. The first is mort-cloths, which have long ceased to be kept by this corporation;—the second is apprentice fees, of which a proportion seems, in ancient times, to have been appropriated to the poor;—and the third is bucket-money, arising from 8s. 4d. still paid by every burgess at entry, to assist in extinguishing fires, but since the last Police Act, by which engines are provided, under direction of the Commissioners, the funds collected for this purpose are received by their Treasurer*.

* Minute of the House, 8th December, 1807.

In 1755, the Revenue was as follows:

Interest of Bonds and Bills,	L.440	12	7
Rents and Feu-duties,	161	4	4
Burgess Fines, Bucket-Money, and Entries,	115	6	6
Gold-book Subscriptions,	33	0	6
Outstanding Matriculations,	49	0	0
Donations and Legacies,	168	7	3
	L.967	11	2

The "Gold-book," corrupted from *Guild-book*, is a subscribed register of gratuities to the House, occasionally given by Merchants at the time when they enter burgesses.

The following is a classified statement of the Revenue, from Candlemas 1816 to Candlemas 1817:

I. REGULAR INCOME.

(1.) RENTS.

Bridgegate Property, viz.	
4 Shops,	L.86 0 0
Garret,	1 0 0
Garden,	2 15 0
	L.89 15 0
Wester-Craigs Quarry, *.....	48 0 0
	L.137 15 0

(2.) FEUS.

Wester-Craigs Lands,	69 6 8
Auldhouse do.	37 10 0
	106 16 8

(3.) GROUND ANNUALS.

St. Enoch's Croft,	15 0 0
Broomielaw do.	11 10 0
Smithfield do.	3 10 0
Sundry small Sums,	3 3 11 ⁴ / ₁₂
	31 3 11 ⁴ / ₁₂

(4.) INTEREST OF MONEY.

City of Glasgow, on L.13650,	682 10 0
Trustees on River, on 2172l. 10s. 11d.	108 12 6
Thistle Bank, on Deposit Account,	41 17 7
	833 0 1
Carried over,	L.1108 15 8 ⁴ / ₁₂

* This Quarry is let annually by public roup, and the rent varies according to the demand for whin-stones. This year it produced 807.

Brought over, L.1108 15 8⁴/₁₂

II. CASUAL INCOME.

Burgess Fines,	L.142	18	6
Fine for refusal to serve as Councillor,	40	0	0
Matriculation Money,	19	10	0
For use of vacant Ground,	19	0	0
A Donation,	45	0	0
	266	8	6
	L.1375	4	2 ⁴ / ₁₂

III.—OF THE EXPENDITURE.

1st, OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.

THE first directions as to the application of money belonging to the Merchants House, are contained in the Letter of Guildry. It is there declared, that "the hail sums of money that shall happen to be gotten in any time hereafter, for entries as Gild-brother, shall be divided in this form, viz. all that enters Gild-brother as Merchant, or any of their assistants, the money shall be applied for the well of the Merchants Hospital and their decayed brethren, or to any other good or godly work, which may tend to the advancing of the common-well of this Town, and that by the Dean of Gild, with advice of the Merchant Council, and such other of the Merchant rank as he shall chuse to that effect *."

* L. of G. §. 22.

The next special enactments on this subject, are contained in the Regulations of 7th May, 1747, the preamble to which narrates, that "the House had under consideration, the state of the Stock and Funds of the House, and that to them it appears, that the provision for maintenance of the poor of the Merchant rank is extremely scanty and small, and that there is no fund for supporting and defending the just rights and privileges of the fair trader;"—after which it is provided, that, "for the encouragement of all fair traders to become members of this House, by paying and engaging as aforesaid, it shall be enacted, that henceforth, in time coming, charities of all kinds in the disposal of the Merchants House, (limited mortifications, and those already enrolled, excepted,) shall be bestowed on such poor as have been entered members of the House, or their indigent widows, or children, preferable to all other claimers whatever *."

In 1754, April 23, this last article was "again ratified and confirmed," with this addition, "that no recommendation be received by any member of the House, from any person who is not matriculate †."

These general regulations, with the agreement as to the annual allowance to the Town's Hospital, form the rules of direction as to the expenditure of the House. The Revenue, therefore, after defraying the ordinary charges of the establishment, is applicable to the following purposes;—to execute the appointments of the deeds of mortification; to afford relief to indigent members and their families, which is done in the form of pensions or of temporary supply; to pay the yearly contribution to the

Town's Hospital; to bestow aid on persons connected with the Institution, although not strictly entitled as members, which is done under the name of precepts*; to defend the rights and privileges of the fair trader; and to promote "the common-weal of the Town."

§. 1. *Mortifications.*

THE objects of these destinations have already been stated, viz. charitable distribution to the aged; payment of apprentice fees to poor boys, for the encouragement of industry; and the assistance of young men, who are not otherwise provided, for their education at the University. The two first are annual distributions, and the forms have been explained in their proper place †. The appointment of bursaries is merely occasional, depending on the completion of the time, or the intervening death, of the persons. There are three in the gift of the House, Boyd's, Craig's, and Saunders', of which the sums have been already specified ‡. That the House may know when a vacancy occurs, the Dean of Guild is directed to inquire at the Principal of the College, and report to the meeting in December. If there is a vacancy, a day is then appointed for filling it up, which day is to be advertised in the Glasgow newspapers; and, along with the petition, the candidate must present his father's burgess ticket, with a certificate of his character and of the state of his studies. Each bursar must produce a precept from the Principal, before he be entitled to receive his pension ||.

* So called, from the payment being sanctioned by an order on the Collector.

† Pages 28, 29.

‡ Page 59.

|| 1789, March 9.

The following is a list of the established limited mortifications, when the number is full, and when the rate of interest is 5 per cent.

Auldhouse.—11 Apprentice Fees at } 5 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 1½ <i>d.</i> each,	L.61 2 2½		
Do. —1 Bursar *,	8 6 8		
Govan's.—7 Men, at 4 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 10½ <i>d.</i> each,		69 8 10½	
Aird's.—1 Man,	L.8 6 8	31 2 2½	
Do. —3 Women, at 5 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 1½ <i>d.</i> each,	16 13 4		
Luke's.—1 Man,		25 0 0	
Donaldson's.—2 Men or Women, at 5 <i>l.</i> each,		11 2 2½	
Peter's.—1 Man,		10 0 0	
Spreull's.—1 Man or Woman,		8 6 8	
Graham's.—1 Woman,		5 0 0	
Moll's.—2 Women at 1 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> each,		4 0 0	
Selkirk's.—1 Man,		5 0 0	
Thomson's and Bell's.—In small sums,		2 10 0	
		16 13 4	
	L.186 3 4		

§. 2. Pensions.

Prior to the year 1723, there were only five old men on the roll, at 100*l.* Scots, each. There were besides, a number of small sums bestowed quarterly, none of which exceeded 40*s.* per annum. In 1723, the number of pensioners was extended to seven, and was afterwards augmented as the funds increased. After the year 1770, a more liberal allowance was made, corresponding to the urgency of the case, to the station which had been previously held, and the character which had been regularly maintained. At

* The other two are paid by the College.

present, the maximum is 25*l.* and the minimum 5*l.* per annum. It is a prudential consideration for the annual Committee, after duly examining the cases of the applicants, whether the relief ought to be communicated in the permanent shape of pensions, or in the form of temporary supply *.

In the books, the entries have been made under the denomination of "pensioners on the old and new foundations." The *old* foundation was the original practice as now explained. The *new* foundation was an allowance of 60*l.* per annum, by an Act of the House, on the 23d April, 1754, as noted below †. The distinction is now altogether nominal. The pensions are bestowed according to the extent of the funds, and the merit of the cases.

* 12th March, 1793.

† "The funds of the House being increased, so as to admit a greater number of poor on the roll, it was also agreed, that the sum of 60*l.* sterling be further appropriated, as follows; To three poor men of the Merchant rank, qualified as after mentioned, the sum of 100*l.* Scots;—to two other poor men, 60*l.* Scots each;—to three Merchants' widows 100*l.* Scots each. The five men to be named now and hereafter, shall be such as have been and are, in good repute for morals, who have been men of credit and business in this City. They shall be Merchant burgesses and Guild-brothers of Glasgow, fifty years of age, or upwards, to be properly vouched; they shall be reduced in their circumstances, and then resident in this City. Of all which the Dean of Guild and members of the House to be the sole judges.—The three women now and hereafter to be named, shall be the widows of such as have been Merchant burgesses and Guild-brethren of Glasgow, of fifty years of age, or upwards, to be properly vouched, unless when burdened with a family of children, in which case, the age to be dispensed with. They shall be women of good fame, and widows of such Merchants as have been men of credit and character in the place. They shall be reduced in their circumstances, and no otherwise provided, and their pensions to continue during their being in low circumstances, widowhood, and residence in this City. Of all which the Dean of Guild and members of the House to be the sole and ultimate judges."

All petitions for enrolment or supply, were formerly ordered to be lodged with the Clerk, on or before the first day of March, June, September, or December, in order that the annual Committee, at their meetings, on the first Tuesday of these months, might examine into their merits. As the Committee now meets for this purpose only once a-year, the petitions are required to be presented before the first day of March, and this is announced in the same advertisement which relates to the Auldhouse apprentices.

On payment of the pensions, printed receipts are ordered to be signed, and to be produced by the Collector as his vouchers. If a pensioner leave the place, or if, from infirmity, he be unable to sign the receipt, in either case, he must produce a certificate, signed by a Magistrate, Minister, or Justice of the Peace, of his being in life *.

§. 3. *Town's Hospital.*

THIS Institution commenced in 1733, and at that time, it was agreed that, "for defraying the yearly charge, the sum of 60*l.* sterling should be annually paid by the Merchant rank, out of their revenues †." This sum, together with 140*l.* to be contributed by the Town, 120*l.* by the Trades House, and 250*l.* by the General Session, in all, 570*l.* per annum, was estimated as a sufficient support for the Hospital. This was soon afterwards found to be inadequate, and in 1754, "by reason of the numerous poor of the House, and the dearness of pro-

* 1789, March 9.

† Minutes of Town Council, 1733.

visions, it was agreed, that the four Societies should add to their former allowance, 200*l.* in the following proportions, 60*l.* from the Town, 40*l.* from the Merchants, 50*l.* from the Trades, and 50*l.* from the General Session *." This made 100*l.* from the Merchants House, and at this sum it continued till 1770, when, without any explanation on the minutes, it was raised to 110*l.* at which rate it has continued ever since. In 1817, the propriety of this application of the funds was doubted, on the ground that it only diminished the annual assessment on the public, but the House did not consider it expedient to adopt any alteration on the existing practice.

§. 4. *Precepts.*

THE distribution of part of the funds, in the form of Precepts, to indigent persons connected with, though not strictly entitled to the aid of, the House, has been sanctioned by very ancient usage. These gratuities were granted in two forms—first, by order of the House, under the recommendation of the annual Committee; and secondly, by the Dean of Guild, on his own authority. In 1816, "the Dean of Guild stated that he had not at all exercised the power committed to him, and moved, that it be referred to a Committee to consider of the propriety of withdrawing in future the discretionary power of the Dean of Guild, and investing the same

* Minutes of Town Council, 1754. This addition was not intended to be permanent. The Minute of the House, 23d April, 1754, after narrating the circumstances, states, "the Merchants House have likewise agreed to advance 40*l.* sterling, for one year."

entirely with the House, according to the usual form of previous recommendation by the annual Committee*." The House, however, were of opinion that the former practice should be continued†. The declaration in the Regulations of 1747 and 1754, that the charity of the House "shall be bestowed on such poor as have been entered members, or their indigent widows, and children, *preferable to all other claimers whatever*, sufficiently established the principle that the application of such as are *not* thus entitled, is a postponed claim, after fulfilling the primary purposes of the Institution. The priority of members and their families, is thus decidedly and distinctly recognised. A scrupulous delicacy has accordingly been exercised in granting Precepts; for if the door were to be thrown open to the public, there would be no inducement to the entry of members.

§. 5. General Purposes.

THERE remain two objects, to which, by the original constitution of the House, the funds might be legitimately applied; "the defence of the just rights and privileges of the fair trader‡," and the "advancement of the common-weal of the town§." With respect to the first, the House has always been ready to meet, and to interpose its influence for the benefit of its commercial community, but there appear to have been very few, if any, instances, where pecuniary aid was afforded. The institution of

* 12th March, 1816.

† 11th Feb. 1817.

‡ Regul. 1747.

§ L. of G.

the Chamber of Commerce, and the association of particular trades, for their own interest, have now superseded the necessity, if it ever existed. As to the second object of promoting the good of the City, it is difficult to define the particular line, within which the votes of money were meant by the Letter of Guildry to be comprehended; but the recent, and certainly the constitutional practice, has been to devote the funds *exclusively* to charitable purposes. The following is a list of precedents for the last thirty years.

In 1789, 100*l.* was granted "to assist the Police in the suppression of vagrants and beggars, and for preventing stranger paupers from acquiring settlements."

In 1793, a contribution of 400*l.* was made to the funds of the Glasgow Royal Infirmary.

In 1800, at a meeting, called "to take into consideration the steps taken by the Magistrates and Council for procuring a supply of grain and other provisions, for the inhabitants in this time of threatened scarcity," they "authorized the Dean of Guild to subscribe 500*l.* in name of this House, in order to make good any eventual loss that may be sustained in carrying the plan into effect."

In 1803, 500*l.* was voted to assist in defraying the expenses of a Volunteer Corps in this city, "declaring that nothing but the extreme importance, and strong necessity of the measure, could induce the House to appropriate any part of the funds to any other purpose but charitable uses."

In 1802, "it was determined that a public mark of respect be paid to Mr. Pitt, [by the erection of a statue,] but so as not to interfere with the funds of the House."

In 1807, an application was made by the Earl of Eglinton, for the House to become Subscribers to the proposed Canal between Glasgow and Ardrossan;—"and the House having taken his Letter into consideration, resolved that, as the funds of the House are altogether applicable to charitable purposes, it would be improper to subscribe."

In 1809, it was agreed to assist in the erection of the Lunatic Asylum, but "that it would not be expedient, in the state of the funds, to subscribe more than 300*l*."

In the same year, 21*l*. was voted to assist in defraying the expense of a survey, for a proposed rail-way to Berwick-upon-Tweed; but in 1811, the House resolved not to interfere further.

In 1811, "the House authorized the Dean of Guild to subscribe 21*l*. for the relief of the British prisoners in France."

Since 1811, there has been no appropriation of the funds, except to the peculiar objects of the Institution.

2d, STATE OF EXPENDITURE.

In 1661, the Expenditure of the House, converted from Scots money into Sterling, was as follows:

Quarterly pensions,.....	L.46	6	8
Monthly do.	5	14	0
Warrants, [now called Precepts]	17	0	2
Sundries, [not specified].....	25	9	8½
Part of building the Hospital,	280	17	6½
	L.375	8	1

In 1755, it stood as follows;

Auldhouse Mortifications,.....	L.79	8	8
Govan's do.	34	7	5
Donaldson's do.	12	10	0
Moll's do.	3	15	0
Luke's do.	8	6	8
Bell and Thomson's do.	11	2	2
			149 9 11
Pensions—5 Quarters,			210 18 2
Precepts, and orders by the Dean of Guild,			4 7 0
Town's Hospital—owing,			80 0 0
Lady Craighend's Annuity,.....			41 13 4
Charges,.....	L.29	6	4
Clerk,	5	10	0
Officer,	5	6	8
			38 3 0
			L.524 11 5

The following is a classified statement of the Expenditure, from Candlemas 1816 to Candlemas 1817.

I. CHARITABLE DISTRIBUTIONS.

(1) MORTIFICATIONS;

Auldhouse.—9 Apprentice Fees at 5 <i>l</i> . 11 <i>s</i> . 1½ <i>d</i> . each,	L.50	0	0
Do. —1 Bursar,	8	3	4
			L.58 3 4
Govan's.—6 Men at 4 <i>l</i> . 8 <i>s</i> . 10½ <i>d</i> . each,	26	13	4
—1 Man at do. half-year,	2	4	5½
			28 17 9½
Donaldson's.—2 Women at 5 <i>l</i>	10	0	0
Spreull's. —1 do.	5	0	0
Graham's. —1 do.	4	0	0
Moll's. —1 do.	1	10	0
Luke's. —1 Man,	11	2	2
Peter's. —1 do.	8	6	8
Aird's. —1 Woman,	5	11	1½
Thomson's and Bell's.—Sundry small sums,	16	13	4
Carried over,			149 4 4½

(2) **PENSIONS;**Brought over, L.149 4 4¹/₂

7 Men and Women,..... at 25l. each,	175 0 0
1 Family,	24 0 0
8 Men and Women, at 20l. each,	160 0 0
1 Woman,	16 0 0
6 Men and Women, at 15l. each,	90 0 0
4 ditto. at 12l. each,	48 0 0
8 ditto. at 10l. each,	80 0 0
3 ditto. at 8l. each,	24 0 0
1 Woman,	6 0 0
3 Men and Women, at 5l. each,	15 0 0

Deduct proportions fallen by death,

(3) **PRECEPTS;**

1 Woman,	25 0 0
1 Man,	10 0 0
1 Woman,	8 0 0
5 Men and Women, at 5l. each,	25 0 0
1 Woman,	3 0 0

(4) **TOWN'S HOSPITAL;**

Annual Contribution, 110 0 0

II. CHARGES.(1) **REGULAR CHARGES;**

Collector's Salary,	L.50 0 0
Clerk's do.	25 0 0
Officer's do.	30 0 0
Assistant Officer's do.	1 0 0

(2) **INCIDENTAL CHARGES;**Repairs, Property Tax, Public Burdens, Law Ac-
counts, Advertisements, &c. 133 5 9Total Expenditure, L.1,300 10 1¹/₂Which, deducted from the Revenue, 1,375 4 2¹/₂Produced an increase of Stock, of L.174 14 0¹/₂**GENERAL RESULT.**

The following Table exhibits, in one point of view, the analysed and progressive state of the finances of the House for ten years past *.

* The increase of the casual income in 1809, was owing to Burgess fines, a Legacy, fines from Counsellors, and Matriculations—and in 1812, to the sum of 2,172l. 10s. 11d. received from the Trustees on the Broomielaw Harbour, for ground belonging to the House, assessed by a jury; deducting 550l. with interest, paid to the Delffield Company, for the value of a servitude.

Progressive View of Income, Expenditure, and Stock, from 1808 to 1817 inclusive.

YEAR	INCOME.												EXPENDITURE.												RESULTS.																																													
	Rents and Annals.			Interest of Money.			Casual Income.			Mortifications.			Pensions.			Precepts.			Allowance to Town's Hospital.			Salaries.			Contingent Charges.			Public Burthens.			Property Tax.			Total Income.			Total Expenditure.			Increase of Stock.			Diminution of Stock.			Stock.																								
1808	7	s.	d.	7	s.	d.	0	£	141	s.	8	d.	0	£	414	s.	11	d.	6	£	110	s.	6	d.	0	£	61	s.	5	d.	6	£	32	s.	5	d.	2	£	1162	s.	3	d.	6	£	1468	s.	9	d.	5	£	306	s.	5	d.	10	£	18	s.	393	d.	0	£	0							
1809	7	s.	d.	7	s.	d.	3	£	419	s.	14	d.	3	£	544	s.	6	d.	8	£	110	s.	6	d.	0	£	64	s.	0	d.	17	£	14	s.	8	d.	0	£	85	s.	14	d.	11	£	2376	s.	13	d.	1	£	1060	s.	13	d.	4	£	1315	s.	19	d.	9	£	19	s.	768	d.	19	£	10	
1810	7	s.	d.	7	s.	d.	0	£	96	s.	13	d.	5	£	141	s.	15	d.	10	£	110	s.	6	d.	0	£	71	s.	0	d.	4	£	29	s.	6	d.	5	£	1024	s.	18	d.	0	£	1518	s.	12	d.	6	£	493	s.	14	d.	5	£	19	s.	215	d.	5	£	4							
1811	9	s.	d.	9	s.	d.	7	£	366	s.	3	d.	3	£	195	s.	12	d.	2	£	110	s.	6	d.	0	£	108	s.	10	d.	2	£	18	s.	7	d.	3	£	79	s.	18	d.	6	£	1308	s.	16	d.	7	£	1285	s.	7	d.	0	£	113	s.	9	d.	7	£	19	s.	228	d.	14	£	11	
1812	0	s.	d.	0	s.	d.	8	£	1650	s.	15	d.	6	£	163	s.	7	d.	3	£	438	s.	15	d.	0	£	96	s.	0	d.	12	£	10	s.	11	d.	1	£	30	s.	10	d.	8	£	2825	s.	16	d.	2	£	1071	s.	17	d.	10	£	1753	s.	18	d.	4	£	21	s.	082	d.	13	£	3	
1813	0	s.	d.	0	s.	d.	7	£	796	s.	6	d.	9	£	157	s.	5	d.	6	£	550	s.	0	d.	0	£	98	s.	10	d.	3	£	17	s.	5	d.	9	£	129	s.	15	d.	9	£	1432	s.	19	d.	5	£	163	s.	3	d.	7	£	20	s.	919	d.	9	£	7							
1814	0	s.	d.	0	s.	d.	7	£	800	s.	11	d.	3	£	312	s.	15	d.	7	£	165	s.	2	d.	0	£	103	s.	8	d.	1	£	14	s.	12	d.	2	£	89	s.	2	d.	1	£	451	s.	7	d.	8	£	361	s.	19	d.	9	£	21	s.	181	d.	9	£	4							
1815	1	s.	d.	1	s.	d.	9	£	319	s.	9	d.	6	£	156	s.	12	d.	2	£	567	s.	10	d.	0	£	106	s.	0	d.	11	£	6	s.	11	d.	0	£	111	s.	5	d.	9	£	1405	s.	13	d.	10	£	1300	s.	1	d.	6	£	105	s.	12	d.	4	£	21	s.	287	d.	1	£	9	
1816	0	s.	d.	0	s.	d.	7	£	1044	s.	12	d.	11	£	263	s.	7	d.	1	£	151	s.	12	d.	2	£	106	s.	0	d.	12	£	7	s.	1	d.	1	£	10	s.	15	d.	1	£	1584	s.	0	d.	7	£	1318	s.	4	d.	10	£	955	s.	15	d.	8	£	21	s.	552	d.	17	£	5	
1817	18	s.	d.	1	s.	d.	8	£	833	s.	0	d.	1	£	267	s.	8	d.	4	£	631	s.	0	d.	0	£	106	s.	0	d.	10	£	9	s.	11	d.	6	£	17	s.	16	d.	18	£	91375	s.	4	d.	9	£	1200	s.	10	d.	1	£	174	s.	14	d.	0	£	21	s.	727	d.	11	£	6	

POSTSCRIPT.

THE preceding statement of the Funds was compiled in the beginning of September. Since that time, a material alteration has taken place, of which it now becomes necessary to present a short account.

§. 1. *Property in Bridgegate.*

IN 1816, the attention of the House was directed to the dormant and unproductive state of this property. Independently of the building in Bridgegate-Street, there was a considerable extent of vacant ground, and the revenue that was derived from the whole, amounted only to 89*l.* 15*s.** Even that return was precarious, from the condition of the shops, and the situation of the tenants. It, therefore, became the incumbent duty of the managers of this public trust, to direct their serious attention to the subject; to exert the same vigilance that would be used by individuals, in similar circumstances; and to convert the property to a profitable account.

A Committee was accordingly appointed to consider of the best mode of accomplishing this object, and they were invested with discretionary powers, subject to the general directions of the House. As the original form of the ground rendered it insusceptible of improvement, their views were first pointed to the acquisition of as

* See page 46.

much of the adjoining property as would bring the whole into a useful and disposable shape. This end, after much consultation and exertion, they at last effected. They then ordered a correct measurement of the whole; directed an improving plan to be prepared; and obtained, from experienced judges, an estimate of the value, which amounted to 6940*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* Having proceeded so far, they next considered whether it would be most for the advantage of their constituents to retain and improve the property, or to dispose of it to the best advantage, and apply the funds to more advisable account. After due deliberation on all the points of the case,—on the nature and situation of the ground,—on the subject of the House embarking their capital in such a manner,—and on the comparative returns and benefits that might be anticipated from a different investment,—they adopted the resolution that it would be most for the interest of the House to dispose of the whole property, both original and acquired. They then submitted their procedure, and reported progress to the House;—stated their unanimous opinion that a sale would be expedient;—detailed the mode in which they conceived the highest price would be obtained;—and, in the event of their decision being adopted, recommended that, without encroaching on the present resources for charitable purposes, a new Hall should be erected, in a more central part of the City, where the access would be more convenient, the situation more agreeable, the return more productive, and the appearance more suited to the present state of the mercantile corporation of Glasgow. A narrative of the whole proceedings of the Committee is contained in their Report, which is presented in the Appendix.

The House having met on the 22d August to consider of this important subject, after mature deliberation, they approved of the Report; ordered the property to be advertised for public sale, on the 10th September, at the upset price of 7000*l.*; directed the price to be converted into a feu-duty, redeemable at 20 years purchase; authorised a loan for ten years of a sum equivalent to the price, to be secured on the buildings, at 5 per cent. interest; reserved the steeple, with a proper access: restricted, for the purpose of preventing injury to its appearance, the height of the tenement in front, to 36 feet; agreed to the propriety of a new Merchants Hall, and remitted to the same Committee, to inquire and report as to the most eligible situation, the architectural style, and the requisite arrangements; and returned their thanks to the Dean of Guild, and the other members of the Committee, for their attention to the interests of the House.

The property was accordingly advertised repeatedly in all the Glasgow Newspapers, and, on the 10th September, was exposed by public auction, but no person appeared to offer the upset price. The sale was, therefore, adjourned, and the House authorised the Dean of Guild and Committee to conclude by private contract. This they effected, by disposing of the whole to Messrs. William and James Carswell, in terms of the articles of roup, at 7500*l.*

The effect of this arrangement on the funds of the House, will be as follows:

Price of the whole Property,	L.7500	0	0
Deduct amount of Purchases,	2735	0	0
Leaves proceeds of the original Property,	L.4765	0	0
The valuation of which in the Books, as in page 43, is ...	700	0	0
Creating an increase in the Estimate of Stock, of.....	L.4065	0	0

The sum in the hands of the City will be reduced, in consequence of this transaction, as follows:

Present amount of bonded Money,	L.13,650	0	0
Deduct price of Ground in Clyde-Street, ...	L.1025	0	0
Do. sum to be advanced to Messrs. Carswells, 7500	0	0	
	<u>8525</u>	0	0
Leaving a balance of	L.5125	0	0

The annual revenue to be received from Messrs. Carswells, the purchasers of the property, payable half-yearly, will be as follows:

Feu-duty, being the Interest of the Price, 7500 <i>l.</i> converted into a Feu,	L.375	0	0
Interest on loan of 7500 <i>l.</i> to be secured on buildings on the ground,	375	0	0
	<u>L.750</u>	0	0

§. 2. *Casual Income.*

1st, FROM *Entry of Members.* Owing to the exertions which have been made, a large accession has been obtained, and more are still expected. The number of new Members who have already subscribed, since the date of the last statement, is 210, which at 10*l.* 10*s.* each, is 2205*l.*

2d, From *Burgess Fines.* A minute scrutiny has been made of the inhabitants within the Royalty, who have been carrying on business, without paying the fine for freedom. This duty was postponed last year, in consequence of the situation of the times, and even at present, when inability was pleaded, delay has been invariably granted, so that there could be no imputation of severity. Beside notices in the Newspapers, letters were repeatedly

written to the non-entrants, and several Courts have been held, to judge of the cases, and compel the recusants who had no excuse. The consequence has been a considerable number of entries, both as Merchants and Tradesmen, although a great many are yet only gradually coming forward. The sum accruing to the Merchants House, from this source, at the present date, is 514*l*.

§. 3. Result.

THE addition to the Estimate of Stock, by the sale of the Property in Bridgegate, as already stated, is..... £4005

And the accession to the Funds, from the two sources now explained, viz.

From Entry of Members, £2205

From Burgess Fines, 514

2719

Will form a total increase of Stock, of..... £6724

APPENDIX.

REPORT

OF THE

Committee of the Merchants House,

FOR

Improving the Property.

21st AUGUST, 1817.

REFERRING to the Minute of the House, dated 11th February last, by which your Committee were invested with discretionary powers, to complete the purchase of the ground and houses contiguous to your property, on such terms as may appear to be for the interest of the House, they will now proceed to report progress.

It will be recollected, in the first instance, what the situation of your property was, previously to any addition. In the front of Bridgegate-Street, it extended 80 feet, being the length of the present building. The line on the southern extremity was 87 feet, but owing to the alterations which had taken place, and to the formation of Clyde-Street along the River, which superseded the old narrow lane at the bottom of the Garden, it became indispensably necessary to purchase the intervening space, so as to make Clyde-Street the southern boundary. So far back as 17th July 1810, the House came to a resolution that it would be advisable to purchase the ground in question. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the various communications with the Magistrates and Council on this subject. It is sufficient to state, that, on the 9th December 1815, the business was ultimately concluded, in a manner at once honourable to the Corporation, and advantageous to this House. 657 square yards were thus obtained, at the rate of Two Guineas for about one-half, and One Guinea for the other, amounting in all to 1025*l*. 3s.

The acquisition of this ground, however, was far from rendering your property complete. The narrowness of the extent from east to west, formed such an oblong, as, in the opinion of professional judges, prevented its beneficial disposal—being too broad for one row of houses, and too confined for two. To the east, the garden is bounded by the Slaughter-house Lane, which precluded the possibility of any addition in that quarter;—the only mode, therefore, of effecting the object, was by purchasing on the west. About 16 to 20 feet beyond the extremity of the present building, there runs a close parallel to the western wall, from Bridgegate to Clyde-Street, and by purchasing all the intervening property within this line, the ground belonging to the House would be so much enlarged, as to admit of two rows of buildings, with a street of 25 feet in the centre, and with the additional access of the above close on the west, and Slaughter-house Lane on the east.

The property in question, thus desirable in its object, was, however, very difficult to be acquired. It belonged to a great variety of persons, some of whom had an immediate, and others a remote interest in its possession, and the consent of all these parties was necessary to be obtained, for the purpose of forming a valid and effectual title.

It would be superfluous to detain the meeting by an enumeration of the delays and obstacles with which your Committee had thus to contend, but which they at last surmounted, by the complete purchase of all the property in question, and on the very lowest terms which were found to be practicable—indeed, lower than they were advised by skilled judges to be the real value.

A summary of the whole is as follows:

	Rent.	Price.
The Houses and Ground formerly belonging to William Meikle,	£34 15	£395
Do. do. to Margaret M'Cash, ...	30 0	385
Do. do. to John Gilmour,	45 0	580
Do. do. to the City of Glasgow,	14 7	350
In all,	£124 2	£1710
Which, added to the price paid to the City for the Ground formerly acquired,		1025
Makes the total amount of Purchases.....		£2735
The original quantity of Ground was.....	2038	Square Yards.
The present extent is.....	3289	do.
Making an increase of.....	1251	do.

Although it was highly eligible to acquire these old houses for the purpose of ameliorating the property, your Committee were well satisfied that it was by no means desirable to retain them, with the object of permanent revenue. The rents, although affording nominally a considerable return, are not only difficult to collect, from the *number* of the tenants, but, from their *poverty*, are extremely precarious; and no consideration would have induced your Committee to make such an investment, but the mere view of improving your property, and bringing the whole into a saleable shape. This end being now effected, it remains to adopt the ulterior resolutions of effecting the disposal.

In deliberating on this plan, the first subject which occupied the consideration of your Committee, was the propriety of retaining the present Hall. That the Merchants House of such a great commercial City, should have a place of meeting suited to the respectability of their Corporation, there could be but one opinion. The present building was renewed in its present form so far back as 1659, which is more than a century and a half; and when it is considered what was the state of the City at that period, how small was the number of its population, and how restricted the extent of its trade, compared with the present situation of the Town, it must be admitted that such an establishment conferred the highest credit on the public spirit of the Merchants of that day, who raised the requisite funds chiefly by voluntary subscription.

A very material change, however, has since taken place. At that time the population did not probably amount to 8000, and there was not a single foreign vessel belonging to the port. The Bridgegate, which was then the most respectable and fashionable part of the Town, has now become the residence chiefly of the inferior classes, with an awkward access, and a still more objectionable vicinity. Even in point of economy, the rent of the Hall, estimating a fair value for the ground retained in an unproductive state, can not, for many years back, be calculated at less than 150*l.* per annum.

It has, however, been suggested to your Committee, that a suitable Hall might be built on your present property, fronting Clyde-Street, and they have maturely considered the proposition. The chief and radical objection still recurs—the situation. Supposing that this ground did not belong at all to the House, it is not to be presumed that they would ever think of selecting such a place. Now, the case is exactly similar, for the area is of the same value to the House for selling, as it would be for purchasing. Besides,

if a part of the property were retained for this purpose, it might materially affect the price of the remainder, as it might interfere with the plans of the buyer. Your Committee are clearly of opinion, therefore, that a scite ought to be chosen, which would not only be more productive for the rent of the attached building, but in all respects be preferable for the occupation of so respectable a body. Such a situation, your Committee are satisfied, may easily be procured in a genteel and central part of the Town; and although different situations have occurred to them, they abstain from particulars, till such time as they receive instructions from the House.

It has likewise been proposed that the House should purchase the Town Hall at the Cross; but supposing every other difficulty to be removed, it is sufficient to state, that the Corporation of the City have determined not to dispose of it. There can, however, exist no doubt, that the application of the House for the use of that Hall, till such time as a new one be erected, will meet with that polite and immediate acquiescence, which has distinguished the communications between two such Corporations.

Thus situated, your Committee were prepared to enter on the subject of the disposal of the property in Bridgegate. They accordingly first ordered a correct plan of the whole, to be made out by Mr. Kyle, Surveyor. They next directed sketches to be drawn of the mode for improving to the best account—one of which was furnished by Mr. Kyle, and the other by Mr. Shepherd. In the third place, they put these materials into the hands of Messrs. Robert Ferrie, William Rodger, and James Carswell, three of the most able and experienced judges in the City, and requested these Gentlemen, after minutely examining the whole property, to report their opinion.

The result is now laid before the House, and is as follows:—

“Glasgow, 1st August, 1817.”

JAMES EWING, Esq. Dean of Guild;

SIR,

We, at your desire, have inspected the Merchants House Property, in Bridgegate-Street, with the view of giving our opinion of its value, which is as follows:—

1st, The front to the Bridgegate, including the old materials, for 55 feet back, we value at 5*l.* per square yard.

2d, The front to Clyde-Street, measuring 50 feet back, we value at 2*l.* 2*s.* per square yard.

3d, The remaining intermediate ground, we value at 1*l.* 5*s.* per square yard.

It will be necessary you send the plan to Mr. Kyle, so as to ascertain the quantity of ground in each lot, according to the valuation.—We are, &c.

(Signed)

WILLIAM RODGER.
JAMES CARSWELL.
ROBERT FERRIE.”

Agreeably to the recommendation of these Gentlemen, the plan was delivered to Mr. Kyle, for the purpose of forming an exact mensuration and estimation of the whole. A minute description was accordingly made out, which is also laid before the House, but which it would be superfluous to transcribe. The result is as follows:

<i>Sq. Yds.</i>			
Lot 1st, Fronting Bridgegate,...	591.5 at 5 <i>l.</i>	£2955	11 1
2d, do. Clyde-Street, 719.5 at 42 <i>s.</i>		1511	1 4
3d, Remaining Ground,...	1979.1 at 25 <i>s.</i>	2473	17 9
Total,		3289.7	£6940 10 2
averaging 42 <i>s.</i> 0½ <i>d.</i> per square yard, including the materials.			

After receiving all these documents, your Committee met to consider what was the most eligible course to pursue. The first question was the effect of a sale on the finances of the House, on the presumption that the above Estimate could be realized.

The total value, including the old property and the late purchases, is.....£6940

And to ascertain the real augmentation of funds by a sale, there falls to be deducted from this sum,

1st, The amount of the recent purchase,.... £2735

2d, The principal sum of the rental of the old property, viz.

Four Shops let,£86

The Hall valued, if let, at..... 50

£136

At 10 years purchase, is..... £1360

4095

Thus making an actual increase of capital,..... £2845

In estimating the value of the old property, independently of the ground, your Committee were directed by the opinion of Mr. Cleland, who afforded them every assistance.

In another point of view, if the value of the whole be...£6940
Deduct amount of Purchases, 2735

Leaves.....£4205
as the proceeds of the *original* property of the Merchants House. This sum at present yields only 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ per annum of rent, which, from the situation of the tenants, occupying old and incommodious shops, is not well paid, as repairs are expensive, and sequestrations more than once have become necessary.

Taking every circumstance into view, and after maturely deliberating on the subject, your Committee are unanimously of opinion, that the whole property, as it now stands, should immediately be brought into the market.

There is one reservation which it is scarcely necessary to specify, and that is the *Steeple*—which unquestionably must be retained entire, as an ornament to the City, with a servitude of access. It also formed a subject of consideration, whether a provision should be made as to the plan of building, with a view of showing off the spire from its base; but as the lower half consists of a naked square tower, and as the whole elegance is confined to the upper part, it was considered sufficient to restrict the height of the tenements in front, so as to preserve the appearance uninjured.

The next question which your Committee considered, was the terms of disposal. First, they are of opinion, that it ought to be exposed to public sale, by an advertisement, specifying the requisite particulars; and as a part of the buildings may be completed before Whitsunday, if begun soon, the day of sale should not be at a distant period:—an interval of three weeks may be sufficient. Secondly, as to the upset price, they are of opinion that it should be 7000 $\frac{1}{2}$ which is only 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ above the estimated value, and if this sum is not offered, that your Committee should be authorized to sell privately, at the best price that can be obtained, not under the estimate of 6940 $\frac{1}{2}$. Thirdly, that a loan of money should be advanced from the funds of the House, to be paid at different stages of the buildings, as usual, and to be secured on the premises, at the rate of 5 per cent.:—and with respect to the extent of this advance, that it should be equivalent to the price of the property—that is, if the sale be made at 7000 $\frac{1}{2}$, the loan should be the same, and so on as to 7500 $\frac{1}{2}$, or any other sum—the times and terms of repayment to be a matter of stipulation, in the discretion of the Committee. The amount in the hands of the City is above 12,000 $\frac{1}{2}$; and as there is at present no difficulty in procuring money on such excellent security, it will not subject the

Corporation to any inconvenience, especially as the advance will be partial. There is another advantage in the loan, that if the interest fall below 5 per cent. that rate will be thus secured. Fourthly, as a still farther encouragement to purchasers, that the price should be converted into a feu-duty, redeemable at 20 years' purchase. As *income* is the great object with the House, this mode of settlement will prove no detriment, while, on the other hand, it will enhance the price. Lastly, that as the plan does not properly admit of partition; as it will save much trouble and difficulty in the disposal; and, as it is of consequence to secure builders of capital and respectability, in a transaction which is to be of a permanent nature, the property should be sold in one lot. This is the decided opinion of persons conversant with the subject.

With respect to a new Hall, your Committee beg leave farther to state, that, in addition to the increased capital which will arise from the sale of the property, the Dean of Guild has reported, that he has now raised above 2000 $\frac{1}{2}$ from the admission of Members, and hopes still to augment the number; and likewise, that every exertion has been made to compel the entry of burgesses, from which about 500 $\frac{1}{2}$ further may be expected. Under these circumstances, and as it is confidently hoped, that the mercantile interest of this great City will emulate the spirit of their predecessors in 1659, by adequate private contributions, your Committee are of opinion, that a suitable Merchants Hall may now be erected, without any encroachment on the income of the House for charitable purposes; and that, by a due attention to the mode of building, such an establishment may even be made a source of additional revenue. They, therefore, submit to the House, that a resolution be now passed, declaratory of the propriety of a new Hall, and that your Committee be instructed to inquire into the requisite particulars, as to situation and architectural arrangement, and report their opinion to this House.

J. A. EWING.
JOHN WARDROP.
DANIEL MACKENZIE.
JAMES DENNISTOUN.
SAMUEL HUNTER.
WILLIAM JAMIESON.
RO. THOMSON, JUN.
JAMES HILL.
WILLIAM AITKEN.

LETTER OF GUILDRY.

PREVIOUS PROCEDURE.

On 8th November 1604, the whole body of the Merchant rank, within this Burgh and City of Glasgow, who was present in the City, being convened to consult about some contraversies fallen out betwixt them and the Craftsmen of the said Burgh, and their assistants, for settling whereof, and good order to be taken concerning both for contraversies by-gone, and in time coming, which may fall out for disquieting of the Members of the whole body and common-well of this Burgh, has all, with one consent, after ripe advisements and mature deliberation, thought most expedient to choose and elect, as, by these presents, chooses and elects these persons following, viz. William Anderson, Thomas Mure, baillies; Matthew Turnbull, William Stirling, George Muir, Archibald Faulls, John Dickson, Thomas Brown, James Inglis, Robert Adam, James Bell, and James Fleming, merchants; Commissioners for them, to consult, reason, treat, agree, and conclude, upon all heads and articles to be proponed and given in before them, by the saids Craftsmen and their Commissioners; and especially concerning the election of a Dean of Gild, his power and authority, acts and statutes, as concerns the liberty and enlarging of both the ranks of Merchants and Craftsmen, noways hurtful or prejudicial to the common-well of this Burgh, with liberty to the saids Commissioners to nominate and elect one or more in the place of any of them who shall happen to be absent, and to convene, at such time and places as they and the said Crafts, Commissioners, or these to be elected to fill the number, shall conclude concerning the premises; and what the saids Commissioners concludes, the body of the Merchant rank present obliges them to abide thereat in all time coming, but contradiction.

In witness whereof, the said Merchants required me Nottar Publick, under written, to subscribe these presents for them, as their common clerk for the time, in name of them all, at day, month, and year foresaid.

(Signed) JOHN CRAIG, N. P.

On 8th November 1604, the ^{baillie}Deacons of the Crafts of Glasgow, for themselves, and in name and behalf of the remanent of their brethren and community, convened to consult about some contraversies fallen out betwixt them and the Merchant rank of the said Burgh, and for settling the same in good order, as also all other things which heretofore has fallen out, or any ways hereafter may ensue or fall out for disquieting the members of one body and common-well, has, all with one consent, with mature deliberation, thought most meet and convenient to choose and elect, as, by these presents, chooses and elects, for themselves, and in name and behalf of the community, these persons following, viz. John Anderson, baillie; Robert Rowat, Mr. Peter Low, Duncan Semple, John Muir, skipper; James Braidwood, Gavin Hamilton, James Fisher, John Scott, Thomas Fauside, David Shearer, and William Muir, Commissioners for them, to consult, reason, and conclude, upon all articles to be proponed, and to be given in before them by the Merchant trade, and especially concerning the election of a Dean of Gild, and of his council and power; and likewise concerning such acts and statutes as concerns the liberty and enlarging of the Crafts and their assistants always, noways prejudicial to the common-well; with liberty to their saids Commissioners to nominate and elect one or more in the place of any of them that shall happen to be absent, and to convene at such time and place as they and the Merchant rank shall think good; and whatever the saids Commissioners, or these to be elected to fill up their number, shall conclude concerning the premises, the Deacons, for themselves, and others foresaid, shall stand and abide thereat inviolably in all time to come.

In witness whereof, the Deacons and community foresaid have required me Nottar, underwritten, to subscribe these presents for them, at day, month, and year foresaid.

(Signed) JOHN ALLISON, N. P.

SUBMISSION BETWEEN THE MERCHANTS AND CRAFTS.

At Glasgow, the tenth day of November, one thousand six hundred and four years. We, William Anderson and Thomas Mure, baillies; Matthew Turnbull, William Stirling, James Fleming, George Muir, John Dickson, James Inglis, Archibald Faulls, Thomas Brown, Robert Adam, for themselves, and in name and behalf as Commissioners, taking the burthen for the whole Merchants, indwellers in the said

Burgh, on the one part, and John Anderson, baillie, Robert Rowat, Mr. Peter Low*, Duncan Semple, Mr. Robert Hamilton*, John Muir, skipper, James Braidwood, Gavin Hamilton, James Fisher, John Scott, Thomas Fauside, David Shearer, and William Muir, for themselves, and in name and behalf of, and as Commissioners for the whole Crafts, their assistants, and community, indwellers in the said Burgh of Glasgow, on the other part.

They, both parties, and as having commission from the whole Merchants and Crafts, convened, reasoned, consulted, treated, and concluded, anent the removing of all questions, differences, and contraversies, which has been betwixt the said Merchants and Crafts, and their assistants, concerning whatsoever cause or occasion, whereupon the debate or question may arise, in any time, betwixt them; and first, concerning a Dean of Guild, the form and manner of his election, power, and authority, his council and brethren, their election, his privileges and liberties, with all other circumstances, as effeirs; and for the better instruction to the commoners, we have ordained one or two to travel to Edinburgh, to bring the just copy of the Letters of Gildry, with the acts and liberties pertaining thereto, either under the subscription of the Town Clerk of the Burgh of Edinburgh, or of any other two Nottars subscription; and sicklike, to consult and conclude upon such heads, articles, and statutes, as is to be proponed by the Merchant trade, which any ways may tend to the well, liberties, and privileges, and enlarging of the Merchant rank, in any ways; providing always, these acts, statutes, and liberties, be without prejudice, in any point or part, to the common-well of the Crafts, and their assistants.

In like manner, they shall treat of, and conclude, concerning the Deacon-Conveener, whoever shall be chosen, being a most discreet, wise, and worthy man, among all the Crafts, for their well; and shall further confirm, authorize, and enlarge all the liberties of the Crafts and their assistants, in all heads and points which shall be proponed by the saids Crafts Commissioners; providing always, they be neither prejudicial to the Merchant trade, their assistants, and community, or common-well of this Burgh; and to the effect that all things shall be finally ended, both the parties has appointed the 20th day of this instant, and the which day, and at such

* Messrs. Peter Low and Robert Hamilton were Physicians, and Members of the Incorporation of Surgeons and Barbers; the latter was Deacon of the Trade at that period.

other times as shall be thought most convenient for meeting, if it should happen the saids parties to conclude upon the heads, statutes, and articles, for the well of both Merchants and Crafts, their assistants, community, and successors, in all time coming, and yet not agreeing in the whole heads proponed by either of the parties, or both Merchants and Crafts; in that case, we have, with both our consents, chosen Mr. David Weems and Mr. John Bell, ministers, together with two Merchants and two Craftsmen of Edinburgh, to be judges and oversmen; provided they be chosen by both our consents; the which judges shall receive both their claims and briefs, with answers, rights, and reasons made thereto; which, being heard and considered by them, shall conclude, according to their consents, upon all heads and answers questionable; and shall be set down, by them, in due form, for both our wells, not prejudging the common-well of this Burgh; in doing of which, we oblige us, both parties, to stand, abide, and fulfil, the decreet and deliverance of the said judges or oversmen, without any appellation, reclamation, or contradiction whatsoever.

In token whereof, we the saids persons, Commissioners, have subscribed these presents with our hands, as followeth; viz. William Anderson, baillie, Matthew Turnbull, James Bell, William Stirling, James Fleming, Andrew Faulls, Thomas Brown, James Inglis. We, Robert Adam and John Dickson, with our own hands at the pen, led by the Nottar, because we cannot write ourselves. John Anderson, Robert Rowat, Mr. Peter Low, Duncan Semple, John Muir, James Braidwood, Gavin Hamilton.

John Allison, Notary Public, signed as mandatory for John Scott and William Muir, because they could not write.

LETTER OF GILDRY.

At the burgh and city of Glasgow, the 6th February, 1605 years. Forasmuch as the whole inhabitants within this burgh and city of Glasgow, burgesses and freemen thereof, as well merchants as craftsmen, having duly considered and deeply weighed the great hurt, interest, damage, loss, and skaith, which their haill common-well, these many years by-gone, have sustained, by strangers and unfreemen using and usurping the privileges and ancient liberties of this burgh, as freely as the freemen and burgesses indwellers within the same; and partly, by some mutual contraversies, and civil

discords, arising amongst the said freemen and burgesses, anent their privileges, places, ranks, and prerogatives; by the which occasions not only their trade, traffic, and handling, has been usurped by strangers and unfreemen, as said is, to the great depauperating of the haill inhabitants within this town; but also, all policy and care of the liberties of this burgh has been overseen and neglected, to the great shame and derogation of the honour of this burgh, being one of the most renowned cities within this realm; and having found the only causes thereof to be for the want of the solid and settled order amongst themselves. Therefore, and for re-mead thereof in time coming, and for conforming of themselves, the said burgh and city, to other well reformed burghs within this realm, and for the common-well and particular estate of the haill inhabitants thereof, in their own ranks, and posterity, in all time coming; and especially, to the advancing of God's glory, and better ability to serve our sovereign lord the King's majesty, and for settling of peace, concord, and amity among themselves, as faithful Christians, and loving citizens: the said haill merchants and craftsmen and their assistants; of both the ranks, and whole body of this town, after many meetings and conventions, long disputation and reasoning, concerning the common-well, quietness, and standing thereof, having nominate and chosen, now, William Anderson and Thomas Muir, baillies, Matthew Turnbull, Robert Adam, and James Bell, John Dickson, William Stirling, Archibald Fauls, James Inglis, James Fleming, George Muir, and Thomas Brown, for the haill merchant-rank, and their assistants; John Anderson, baillie, Robert Rowat, Mr. Peter Low, Duncan Semple, James Braidwood, John Scott, deacon, John Muir, skipper, Mr. Robert Hamilton, William Muir, flesher, and James Fisher, maltman, for the haill craftsmen and their assistants; and the right honourable Sir George Elphinston of Blythwood, knight, provost, Mr. David Weems, parson of Glasgow, Mr. John Bell and Mr. Robert Scott, ministers thereof, as oversmen and oddsmen, mutually chosen, betwixt the said merchants and crafts, in case of variance; the saids persons having accepted the said matter in and upon them, being several times convened to treat and reason upon the said matters, concerning the common-well of the said burgh, after long reasoning had thereintill, for the better advancement of the said common-well, and settling any contraversies that may fall out thereafter, betwixt any of the saids ranks of merchants and craftsmen, and their assistants, and successors, and for the better enlarging of both their liberties, freedoms, and privileges, whereby they may live, in time coming, in

the fear of God, obedience to his Majesty, and in good love, peace, amity, and concord, among themselves, so as both states may flourish afterwards.

After great pains, long travelling, and mature deliberation, heard, seen, and considered, and ripely advised, by both the states of the saids merchants and craftsmen, and their assistants, has concluded, that there shall be, in all time coming, a dean of gild and a deacon-conveener, with one visiter of the maltmen, whose elections, statutes, and privileges follows.

1st, That the dean of gild shall be always a merchant, and that a merchant-sailor, or merchant-venturer, and of the rank of merchant, and shall be chosen yearly by provost, baillies, council, and deacons of this burgh in time coming, and that fifteen days after that the baillies of the said burgh are chosen; there shall be of merchants and craftsmen an equal number at his election.

2d, The dean of gild bearing office in the year preceding, shall, with the advice of twenty-four persons of the merchant-rank, whom he shall chuse, nominate two of the merchant-rank to be in the leet with himself, whose names shall be presented, in writ, before the provost, baillies, council, and deacons, as is above specified, of the which three they shall chuse one to bear office the year following, and so to be leeted and elected in all time coming, and sworn in presence of the provost, baillies, council, and deacons, for the discharging of his duty faithfully as becomes. And the dean of gild shall not bear office above two years together.

3d, The dean of gild's council shall be composed yearly of eight persons, viz. four merchants, whereof the dean of gild, bearing office the year preceding, shall be one, and four craftsmen all gild-brether, who shall be men of good fame, knowledge, experience, care, and zeal to the common-well, the most worthy men of both ranks. The dean of gild his council of the merchant-rank shall be chosen yearly by the dean of gild and twenty-four persons of the merchant-rank, whom he shall chuse to that effect; and his council of the craftsmen-rank shall be chosen by the deacon-conveener, and the deacons of the crafts, and their assistants, and their haill council, to be sworn yearly at their election in presence of the dean of gild; and shall be elected the next day after the dean of gild is chosen.

4th, The dean of gild and his council shall convene every Thursday, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and oftener, as the necessity of the common affairs, committed to their charge, shall require, being warned thereto by the dean of gild, or his officer; and the persons absent the said day, weekly, but farder warning, at the said hour, and at other

times (excepting sickness, or being necessarily three miles out of the town) shall pay an unlaw of six shilling and eight pennies for the first, and thirteen shilling and four pennies for the second, and twenty shilling Scots for the third; and if the dean of gild himself be absent at any of the said times (excepting sickness, or being three miles out of town, as said is) he shall pay twice so much of the unlaw, at each time, as any of his council pays, for their absence.

5th, In absence of the dean of gild (which shall not be allowed, excepting as is before said, or some necessary and urgent cause, to be known and tried by his council, and obtaining their leave) he shall elect, by their advice, the old dean of gild, or any one of his council, in the merchant-rank, to supply his place, as his substitute during his absence, who shall be sworn; and if any one or more of the merchant-rank, of the dean of gild's council, be absent, it shall be leasome to the dean of gild to bring in a gild-brother of his own rank, one or more to supply that place of the merchant-rank being absent, during the absence of the other. And if any of the crafts-rank, one or more, belonging to the dean of gild's council, be absent, the elder gild-brother, or his council of the crafts-rank, shall chuse another, one or more of the said crafts, to supply the place of the absent, and who likeways must be sworn and be a gild-brother.

6th, The dean of gild shall always be an ordinary counsellor of the great council of the town; he shall have a principal key of the town's charter-chest in keeping.

7th, The dean of gild, and his council, or the most part thereof, shall have power to discern in all matters, committed to his charge and office, and that within three days, if need requires; and shall elect a clerk, yearly, for the better discharge of their office, who shall be sworn before the dean of gild and his council.

8th, No procurator, or man of law, shall be admitted to speak, or procure for any person, before the dean of gild and his council, but the parties allenarly.

9th, The dean of gild and his council shall have power to judge, and give decreets, in all actions, betwixt merchant and merchant, and merchant and mariner, and other gild-brothers, in all matters of merchandise, and other such like causes; and the party refusing to submit his cause to the dean of gild and his council shall pay an unlaw of five pounds money, and the cause being submitted, the party found in the wrong shall pay an unlaw of twenty shilling; which two several unlaws, shall be paid to the dean of gild, and applied to such use as he and his council thinks good.

10th, The dean of gild and his council, with the master of work, shall bear the burden in discerning all questions of neighbourhood and lyming within this burgh; and no neighbour's work shall be stayed but by him, who shall cause the complainer consign, in his hand, a pledge worth twenty shillings of unlaw, and the damage of the party who then shall stay the work, each day to be assigned by him to the complainer, to give in his complaint, warning the parties; which day shall be within twenty-four hours after the consignment, and the which day the dean of gild and his council, or the most part of them, shall convene upon the ground, and the complainer not comparing, and found in the wrong, shall pay an unlaw of twenty shillings Scots, with the party's damage for hindering the work, to be instantly past and modified by the said dean of gild and his council, and paid furth of said pledge; and the party finding him grieved by the dean of gild and his council, upon consignment of the double unlaw, he is to be heard before the said great council of the town, and if he hath complained wrongfully, he is to pay the said double unlaw. The dean of gild and his council ~~shall oversee the common work~~ of the town, above the master of work, to be yearly present at making his accounts, ~~with the treasurer to deburse any greater sum than 10% of the~~ without signed warrant by him, dean of gild, and deacon conveneer.

11th, The dean of gild and his council shall have power to discharge, punish, and unlaw all persons, unfreemen, using the liberty of a freeman within the burgh, as they shall think fit, aye and while the said unfreeman be put off the town, and restrained, or else be made free with the town and their crafts; and sicklike, to pursue, before the judges competent, all persons dwelling within this burgh, and usurping the liberty thereof, obtain decreets against them, and cause the same to be put to speedy execution.

12th, The dean of gild and his council to oversee and reform the metts and measures, great and small, pint and quart, peck and firloft, and of all sorts within the ellwand, and weights of pound and stone, of all sorts, and to punish and unlaw the transgressors as they shall think expedient.

13th, The dean of gild and his council shall have power to raise taxation on the gild-brethren, for the welfare and maintenance of their estate, and help of their decayed gild-brethren, their wives, children, and servants; and whoever refuses to pay the said tax shall be unlawed in the sum of forty shilling, so oft as they fail; providing the same exceed not the sum of one hundred pounds money, and at once, upon the whole gild-brethren; which tax being uplifted,

*shall be
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of all*

*At the
Special
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the burgh*

Without

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*with the
council
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town
and the
deacon
conveneer
And that
it shall
not be
assumed
by the
town*

the same shall be distributed by the dean of gild and his council, and deacon-conveener, as they shall think expedient.

14th, Every burgess, presently dwelling and having his residence within this town, and so, has borne and presently bears burthen within the same, shall pass gild-brother for paying a merk, at his entry, to the dean of gild, with forty pennies to the hospital of his calling; and shall use all kind of handling and trade that is lawful during all the days of their lifetime, at their pleasure; secluding from this benefit all kind of infamous and debauched men of evil life and conversation, who are not worthy of such a benefit, who, nevertheless, during their lifetime, shall be overseen thereintill, and their bairns, after their decease, if they be found worthy and habile by the dean of gild and his council, shall have the like benefit that other gild-brothers' bairns have; and all burgesses and freemen, above written, who are not off the country, shall be bound to enter gild-brother betwixt and the first day of May next to come, otherwise to be reputed and holden as strangers; and who are absent off the country shall enter gild-brother within fifteen days after their home coming; secluding, also, from this benefit of gild-brother all burgesses who have not their residence within this burgh, and all burgesses, within the same who have not borne nor bear burden with the freemen of this burgh (noblemen excepted).

15th, Every gild-brother's son or sons, that desires to be gild-brother, shall pay, at his entry, for his gildry, twenty shilling, with five shilling to the hospital of his own calling, whenever he desires to pass, either before or after his father's decease; with this restriction, that if he be a merchant and of that calling, he shall be worth in lands, heritage, and moveable gear, five hundred merks money, and their assistants as meikle, if he be a craftsman, and of their assistants, he shall be worth two hundred and fifty merks money before he be admitted and received gild-brother, who shall be tried by the dean of gild and his council: and as concerning the infamous and debauched persons, not worthy of the benefit of gild-brother, they shall be tried by the dean of gild, with the advice of a certain number of the merchant-rank, as he shall chuse for that effect, and shall enroll all the names of these of the merchant-rank, and their assistants who are worthy; and every deacon shall try their own crafts, and that by the advice of the deacon-conveener, who shall try their assistants who are unworthy; and the persons shall be enrolled in the dean of gild's books, as infamous and unworthy.

16th, Every gild-brother's daughter, that marries a freeman burgess, of this burgh, shall pay, at his entry, for his gildry, twenty shilling, with five shilling to the hospital of his calling; and he shall be worth so much lands, heritages, and moveable gear, as is above mentioned, whether merchant or craftsman, and tried worthy by the dean of gild and his council; and this privilege to extend to the gild-brother's daughters, as many as he has, providing that the daughter hath no farther benefit of the gildry but to her first husband allenary; and this benefit shall only appertain and extend to the sons and daughters of gild-brothers who are lawfully begotten.

17th, And because there are several lawful bairns, whose fathers have been freemen and burgess of this burgh, and are dead within these ten years, who, of equity, conscience, and good reason, should not be secluded from the benefit. It is therefore concluded, that such bairns shall, either by themselves, or by their friends, in case they be minors, compear before the dean of gild and his council, and book themselves as lawful bairns to their father, who thereafter, when occasion offers, shall have the benefit of gild-brother, paying only twenty shilling, and five shilling to the hospital of their own calling; always being tried meet and worthy of such a benefit, and be worth the foresaid sum; merchant or craftsman to be tried by the dean of gild and his council; providing, that the saids bairns, or their friends, compear before the dean of gild and his council, to be booked in his books, and that betwixt and the first day of May next to come; otherwise, afterwards, to have no benefit, more than an unfreeman.

18th, All burgesses wives, within this burgh for the present, shall enjoy, such privileges and liberties, during the time of their widowhood, as if their husbands were on life; for the benefit of gildry, paying to the dean of gild thirteen shilling and four pennies with three shilling and four pennies to the hospital of their husbands calling; the saids widows being always tried by the dean of gild and his council, to be of good life and honest conversation; and the widows to come shall have the same liberty, if their husbands have been gild-brothers, if otherwise, not to enjoy that benefit.

19th, And concerning the apprentices of gild-brothers, burgesses, of merchants and crafts, and their assistants. First, For the better trial and proof of their good condition. Secondly, They ought to be far inferior to their masters bairns, as touching their right through their master. And, thirdly, To move them to take their master's daughter in

marriage, before any other; which will be a great comfort and support to freemen. That, therefore, no apprentice be received burgess, by right of his apprenticeship, without he served a freeman, after his apprenticeship, for the space of two years, for meat and fee, and then be received burgess as an apprentice, paying, thereafter, for his burgess-ship, to the town, ten merks; and then, not to be received gild-brother, by that right, without he be burgess, for four years, and so to continue thirteen years before he be guild-brother, by the right of his apprenticeship, paying then only to the dean of gild ten merks money for his gildry; so he shall be bound before his being received gild-brother to bring and produce, before the dean of gild and his council, a sufficient testimonial, subscribed by the nottar who is clerk, viz. if he be a merchant's apprentice, or any of their assistants, he shall have his testimonial subscribed by the dean of gild's clerk; and if he be an apprentice to a craftsman, or any of their assistants, he shall bring a sufficient testimonial from the deacon-conveener's clerk; and this no ways shall be extended against burgesses sons, farther than the old use and wont. But if the apprentice marry his master's daughter, or the daughter of a freeman burgess and gild-brother, and if he be found by the dean of gild and his council to be worthy of the forenamed sum, merchant or craftsman, and be of an honest conversation, and of such a benefit, and being so tried, he may be received gild-brother, at any time, by right of his wife, paying only twenty shilling, with five shilling to the hospital of his calling; otherways to pay the extremity.

20th, That every man out of town, whether merchant or craftsman, being not as yet neither burgess nor freeman within this burgh, who shall enter hereafter, shall first be tried by the dean of gild and his council, and being found worth the sum above specified, according to his calling, and of honest and good conversation, shall pay for his gildry, after he is made burgess, before he be admitted gild-brother, thirty pounds Scots, and to the hospital of his calling thirty shillings and four pennies, except he marry a guild-brother's daughter, who then shall only pay for his gildry twenty shilling, and forty shilling to the hospital of his calling.

21st, Whatever person, who is not presently burgess and freeman of this burgh, and enters hereafter burgess *gratis*, shall pay for his gildry forty pounds money, with forty shilling to the hospital of his calling.

22d, The haill sums of money, that shall happen to be gotten in any time hereafter, for entries as gild-brother, shall be divided in this form, viz. All that enters gild-brother as

a merchant, or any of their assistants, the money shall be applied for the well of the merchants hospital, and their decayed brethren, or to any other good and godly work which may tend to the advancing of the common-well of this town, and that by the dean of gild, with advice of the merchant council, and such other of the merchant rank as he shall chuse for that effect. And all that is gotten and received from any craftsman, and their assistants, who shall enter gild-brother, shall be applied to the wail of their hospital, and decayed brethren of the craftsmen, or to any other good and godly work which may tend to the advancement of the common-well of the burgh, and that by the deacon-conveener, with advice of the rest of the deacons of the crafts and their assistants.

23d, It shall no ways be leasome to any gild-brother, who is not at present burgess and freeman of this burgh, who enters hereafter to be burgess and gild-brother, according to the order set down before, and according to his ability and worthiness, to tapp tar, oil, butter, or to tapp eggs, green herring, pears, apples, corn, candle, onions, kail, straw, bread (except bakers, who may sell bread at all licit times at their pleasure) milk, and such like small things which is not agreeable to the honour of the calling of a gild-brother.

24th, It shall not be leasome to a single burgess, who enters hereafter, to be burgess, and becomes not a gild-brother, to tap any silk, or silk-work, spices or sugars, drugs or confections, wet or dry, no lawns or cambridge, nor stuffs above twenty shilling per ell, no foreign hats, nor hats with velvet and taffety, that comes out of France, Flanders, England, or other foreign parts; nor to tapp hemp, lint, or iron, brass, copper, or asche; neither to tapp wine, in pint or quart, great silk, wax, waid, grain, indigo, nor any other kind of litt; neither to buy nor sell, in great, within the liberties of this burgh, salt beef, salmond nor herring, nor yet to salt any of them, to sell over again, but for their own use allenarly; neither to buy plaiding, or cloth, in great, to sell again, within this liberty; nor to buy tallow, above two stones together, except only candlemakers, to serve the town, or any honest man for his own use; nor to buy any sheep skins, to dry and sell over again, or hides to salt and sell again, nor any wild skins, within this liberty, as tod skins, above five together, otters, not above three together, and other wild skins, effeiring. And sicklike, not to sell any kind o. woollen cloth, above thirty-three shilling and four pennies per ell, linen cloth, not above thirteen shilling and four pennies per ell, except such cloth as is made in their house,

which they shall have liberty to sell, as they can best; neither buy wool, to sell over again, within this liberty, nor to buy any linen yarn, to sell over again, or to transport out of the town, either in great or small parcels, excepting the weavers of the burgh, who buy yarn to make cloth, and sell the same at pleasure.

25th, It shall not be allowed to cremers to set any cremes upon the high-street, but upon the Mondays and fairs allenarly; and to use no ware but such as are permitted to any single burgess.

26th, Farder, it shall not be licensed to any single burgess, or gild-brother, to buy with other mens money, under colour and pretence that it is their own, any wares, within the liberty of this burgh, to the hurt and prejudice of the freemen thereof, under the penalty of twenty pounds money, and attour crying of their freedom, being tried and convicted by the dean of gild and his council, and that in respect of the great hurt and damage that the freemen of this burgh hath sustained by such doings heretofore.

27th, It shall not be leasome to any person, holding a booth, at any time, to creme upon the high-street; but such as sells Scots cloth, *bonnets*, shoes, iron-work, and such like handy work used by craftsmen, under the penalty of twenty shilling, *toties quoties*.

28th, It shall not be leasome to any unfreeman to hold stands upon the high-street, to sell any thing pertaining to the crafts or handy work, but betwixt eight of the morning and two of the clock in the afternoon, under the penalty of forty shilling; providing that tappers of linen and woollen cloth, be suffered from morning to evening, at their pleasure, to sell. All kind of vivers to be sold from morning to evening; but unfreemen, who shall sell white bread, to keep the hours appointed.

29th, All burgesses that enters hereafter, remaining a simple burgess, if he gives up his name to be a merchant, or any of their assistants, shall pay to the hospital of his calling five merks Scots money; and if he be a craftsman, or any of their assistants, he shall pay to the crafts hospital five merks money; and all burgesses, who enters hereafter *gratis*, and remaining a simple burgess, either merchant or craftsman, shall pay to the hospital of his calling ten merks money.

30th, There shall be no burgess made or entered hereafter, except (if he be a merchant, or of their assistants) he be tried by the dean of gild to be worth one hundred pounds Scots of free gear, and booked in the books, and have a testimonial subscribed with the dean of gild's hand; and if he be a craftsman, or of their assistants, he shall be worth

twenty pounds money of free gear, besides his craft, and shall be booked in the deacon-conveener's books, and have the deacon-conveener's testimonial subscribed with his hand; and either of them presenting the said testimonial to the provost, baillies, and council, shall be received burgess, paying their burgess fines, as usual; otherways no burgess, whether merchant or craftsman, are to be admitted or acknowledged at no time thereafter.

31st, The dean of gild and his council, for observing the privileges, shall have power to set down unlaws and penalties, and to mitigate and enlarge the same, according to the time and place, person and quality of the trespass. And, farder, to make laws and statutes, and set down heads and articles, to be observed for the well of the town, and the provost, baillies, and council, to approve of the same.

32d, The hail unlaws mentioned in the laws above written, and such other laws, acts, and statutes, so to be set down by the dean of gild and his council, shall be applied, viz. the one half thereof to the dean of gild and his council, and the other half to be applied by the dean of gild and his council, and deacon-conveener, to any good and godly work, as they shall think fit.

33d, It shall be leasome to the dean of gild and his council, yearly, to elect one of their own number to be treasurer or collector of the whole entries, silver and unlaws, that shall happen to be gotten, who shall be bound to make a faithful account of his intromissions thereof, upon eight days warning, as he shall be required by the said dean of gild and his council; of the which entry money of gildry, he shall deliver and make payment of the whole, that is to be received of the gild brether of the merchant-ranks, and their assistants, to be employed to the use foresaid; and the whole entry silver of the gildry to be received from the crafts-rank, to be delivered to the deacon-conveener, to be bestowed on the uses foresaid.

34th, It shall be leasome to the dean of gild and his council, yearly, to chuse an officer for poinding, and putting to execution all the foresaid acts and statutes that are to be set down, and decreets to be pronounced by the dean of gild and his council, and for gathering in and poinding for all rents and duties pertaining to the merchants hospital, who shall be allowed by provost, and baillies, and the council, and all the town officers to concur and assist the said officer, in the execution of his office, as oft as they shall be required, under the penalty of an unlaw of twenty shillings money, upon every one of the said town-officers, who refuses, being desired, *toties quoties*.

35th, The dean of gild shall have full power to convey the hail merchants, and their assistants, at such times as he shall think expedient, for ordering their hospital, and such other necessary affairs that occurs.

36th, It is thought expedient, and agreed upon, that the annuals of the back alms house, pertaining to the town, behind the bishop's hospital, shall be equally divided betwixt the merchants and crafts hospital in all time coming.

37th, It is agreed and concluded upon, that there shall be a common metster of woollen cloth, whom the dean of gild and his council shall have power to elect, yearly, who shall be sworn to be leal and true in such things as shall be committed to his charge, and find sufficient caution; and that he shall measure all packs of beds, or loads of woollen cloth, that comes out of Galloway, Stewarton, or any other parts, to be sold within this burgh; and shall have for the measuring of every hundred ells, from the seller, two shilling; and no other but he that is to measure this sort of cloth shall measure any but himself; he shall also measure all other woollen cloth, that is either bought in small or in great, and so require the buyer or seller, upon the price foresaid; and likewise, he shall measure all sorts of plaiding, which is sold in great, viz. above twenty ells, and shall have for the measuring thereof two shilling per hundred ells, if the buyer or seller require him; and no other is to measure this sort of plaiding but he; and further, he shall measure all kind of unbleached cloth, linen or barn, if the buyer or seller requires him, and he shall have for measuring every dozen thereof, from the seller four pennies; and if any person, in defraud of the common metster's interest, shall measure the cloth, or plaiding above-mentioned, he shall try the same before the dean of gild, who, after trial, shall compel the seller or buyer, as he shall think fit, to pay to the metster double duty.

38th, Whatever acts and statutes the dean of gild and his council shall happen to make, and set down, further than what is above exprest, at any time afterwards, he shall be subject to make the provost, baillies, and council acquainted therewith, and shall crave their ratification and allowance from them, otherwise to be of no effect; providing, there be a like number of merchants and craftsmen, at the ratification of this act, in council; and, for this purpose, shall, once in the year, being required, produce his book, containing his whole acts and statutes, before the said provost, baillies, and council, to be seen and considered.

39th, It is likewise agreed and concluded, that Matthew Turnbull, merchant, bear office as dean of gild, till fifteen

days after the magistrates of this burgh are chosen, for the year to come, who has accepted the said office upon him, and has given his oath in presence of the provost, baillies, council, and whole of the deacons, for discharging of his said office faithfully as becomes.

40th, Further, it is agreed and contracted, that, yearly, in time coming, there shall be a deacon-conveener, who shall ever be of the rank of craftsmen and their assistants, who shall, yearly, be chosen that same eight-days after the baillies of this burgh are chosen; and is to be one of the most wise and worthy amongst the said craftsmen, and their assistants, who shall, yearly, be leeted, in time coming, in this form, viz. All the deacons of the crafts, and their assistants, shall chuse two with the old deacon-conveener, to be given in leets before the provost, baillies, council, and all the deacons of crafts, and their assistants, who shall make choice of one of them to be deacon-conveener for the year thereafter following: with this provision, that there be a like number of merchants and craftsmen at his election, and the deacon-conveener shall not bear office above two years together, and shall always be an ordinary counsellor of the town's great council, and have a principal key of the town's charter-chest to keep, and shall be sworn in presence of the provost, baillies, council, and deacons, to be faithful in his office. He shall convene all the deacons of crafts, and their assistants, at such times as occasion shall require, and shall judge betwixt them, and any of them, in matters pertaining to the crafts and callings, and shall make acts and statutes for good order among them, with the advice of the rest of the deacons, and their assistants; providing always, that these acts neither prejudice the common-well of this burgh, merchant-rank, or their assistants, nor any privileges granted to any deacons of this burgh, by their letter of deaconhead granted to them, which acts shall be approven of by provost, baillies, and council; and shall, with advice of the rest of the deacons, and their assistants, have power to chuse an officer, who shall be authorised to poind and distrinzie, being accompanied with one town officer for putting his action into execution; as likewise, for poinding for all rents, annuals, and duties pertaining to the crafts hospital; and whatever town officer refuses to assist the said officer shall pay twenty shilling, *toties quoties*. And if any deacon or deacons of crafts, among themselves, or their assistants, refuse the deacon-conveener's judgement, and the rest of the deacons and their assistants, in matters concerning their crafts and callings, shall pay an unlaw of three pound money, to be paid to the deacon-conveener.

41st, All apprentices, who shall hereafter become apprentices to any craftsman within this burgh, shall pay, at his entry forty shillings, and twenty merks of upset, he serving out his apprenticeship faithfully; with this provision, that burgesses sons pay conform to use and wont; and when he is made a freeman, he shall pay only two pennies; and all men, out of town, who enters freemen with any craft, shall pay for his upset twenty pound, with thirteen shilling and four pennies to the crafts hospital and his weekly two pennies.

42d, The deacon-conveener, with advice of the rest of the deacons and their assistants, shall have power to elect collectors, one or more, for the gathering in of the rents, annuals, and duties, pertaining to their hospital, who shall be countable to the deacon-conveener, and the rest of the deacons, and their assistants, for his intromissions, upon eight days warning, as he shall be required. Farder, the deacon-conveener shall be obliged to produce his book, containing the whole acts and statutes, which he shall happen to set down, before the provost, baillies, and council, to be seen and considered by them, yearly, when required, and shall crave their ratification and allowance thereto; if otherways, to be of no effect.

43d, It is condescended and agreed, that Duncan Semple, skipper, bear office as deacon-conveener, while that same day eight days after the baillies of this burgh are chosen, for the year to come; who has accepted the same office upon him, and has given his oath, in presence of the provost, baillies, council, and deacons, for faithfully discharging his duty in the said office.

44th, It is concluded that there shall be a visitor of maltmen and mealmen, who shall be chosen yearly, in time coming, the same day that the deacon-conveener is chosen, in this form; the whole maltmen and mealmen shall give in four mens names, of the worthiest and discreetest men of the rank of maltmen, and the old visitor, in leet, and present them to the provost, baillies, and council, who shall make choice of any one of them to be visitor for that year, and so forth, in all time coming, and he shall be sworn.

45th, The visitor shall take special notice of these of his calling, who profanes the Sabbath-day, by cleaning, receiving, or delivering meal, bear, corn, or malt, carrying of steep water, kindling of fire in kilns, or such like; and such transgressors, being convicted, shall pay to the visitor ten shilling, by the unlaw to the session of the kirk. The visitor, also, shall have power to try all meal and bear, either in kiln, houses, or shops, (except freemens bear, meal, or malt,

coming to their own houses, for their own use, and which the visitor shall have power to visit,) if he be required by the buyer, or in the markets; and when they find insufficient stuff, as hot, rotten, frostie stuff, either mixt among good stuff, or by itself, and likeways, where they find good stuff spoiled in the making, he shall report the same to the baillies, and the owners thereof are to get no more for the said stuff than what the visitor and two or three of his assistants think it, upon their conscience, really worth; providing that the visitor and his brethren give their oaths, before any of the baillies of this burgh, on the same; and if any countryman, seller, refuses that price, he shall take it away with him, paying the custom of the lades of the town. And if any bear be tried by them, and found to be flourished with good above, and under, bad, the owner shall pay sixteen shilling to the baillie, and ten shilling to the visitor; and if any malt be found to be rotten, and spoiled in the making, or good malt and bad mixt together, being sighted, and so found, by the visitor, they shall report the worth thereof to the baillie, and if the owner is pleased with that price, he shall have the liberty to sell it, or brew it himself, or to transport it to any other part, paying always forty shilling for every making; and if any such spoiled stuff be found, by the visitor, by men not living in town, they shall pay sixteen shilling for every mask, the one half whereof to be paid to the baillie, the other half to the visitor.

46th, It shall not be allowed to maltmen, or others, to buy malt, meal, or bear, within this town, either before or in time of market, to tapp over again, under the penalty of five pounds, and to be divided, viz. the one half betwixt baillies and visitor, the other half betwixt the merchants and crafts hospital.

47th, It shall not be allowed to any person to buy any stuff coming to the market, on horseback, or otherways, till it first present the market, except freemen for their own use only, and being first spoken for, or bought before, and so the hours of the market to be kept both by freemen and unfreemen, according to the statutes of the town, provided, that freemen be suffered, in seed time, to buy their seed at any time they please. Further, if any stuff be kept, or hid, in kilns, houses, booths, or barns, in time of market, except necessity constrain them to put their meal in houses, or under stairs, for wet or foul weather, the contraveener of the foresaid statute to pay, viz. the seller, an unlaw of sixteen shilling, and the buyers, who buy above one boll, one load, or more, shall pay to the visitor six shilling and eight pennies. And if any cake bakers be found buying meal before

eleven of the clock, conform to the town's acts, they shall pay an unlaw of sixteen shilling to the baillies, and six shilling and eight pennies to the visitor, *toties quoties*, being tried that they have contraveened.

48th, All persons, who are at present burgesses, shall have liberty to make malt for their own use, or to sell over again; and all burgesses sons, that shall use that trade hereafter, shall pay to the visitor, at his entry, twenty shilling; and men not living in town, who marry burgesses daughters, shall pay conform; and every unfreeman, who is not as yet burgess and entered to that calling of malt making, shall pay to the visitor of maltmen twenty merks money, to be bestowed upon the decayed brethren; providing, that all persons, freemen, either present or to come, shall make meal, without any kind of entries.

49th, The visitor of maltmen shall have power to try if any unfreeman sell or tapp any kind of stuff, out of the market place, and shall report the same to the dean of gild; the seller to pay an unlaw of twenty shilling, one half thereof to the dean of gild, and the other half to the visitor, *toties quoties*; and is to be tried before the dean of gild.

50th, All rubbers of meal are discharged, by the acts of the town, as hurtful to the common-well; and it shall be leasome to the visitor to unlaw the sellers in twenty shilling, *toties quoties*, the one half thereof to be given to the baillies, and the other half to the visitor: and discharges all rubbers to rub or measure the meal, but the owner himself only. And what acts and statutes the visitor, with advice of his brethren, being convened as occasion occurs, can devise for their well, not prejudging the common-well, shall be put in writ and presented to the provost, baillies, and council, and deacons, and they to repel or allow the same, as they shall think proper.

51st, Every person, who enters burgess hereafter, and gives up his name to be a merchant or craftsman, it shall not be leasome to him to make malt for the space of three years; and if, after that, he desires to make malt, being a simple burgess, he shall pay to the visitor of maltmen ten merks money; and if he be a gild-brother, shall pay twenty shilling at his entry, and their children to have that same privilege and benefit that burgesses children have, who are now at present free; as also, the visitor and his brethren shall, diligently and carefully, exerce the office committed to their charge. And it shall not be leasome to the provost, baillies, and council, to augment their upset, among men not living in town, who enters to be maltmen, as they think expedient.

52d, Every making of malt, made by a freeman maltman, dwelling within this town, how many soever he makes, shall pay eight pennies for each making; and every mealman shall pay, for every crop or kiln of corn eight pennies, to be applied to the well of their decayed brethren; providing the freemens malt or corn made for their own use, be free of payment.

53d, Farder, the visitor of maltmen shall be obliged, yearly, in time coming, if required, to produce before the provost, baillies, and council, the book containing all the acts and statutes that shall happen to be made hereafter; further than is granted to them, as said is, to be seen and considered by them, that they may allow or repel the same, as they find occasion, otherways to be of no effect.

54th, It is agreed and concluded, that John Wallace, maltman, bear office as visitor to the maltmen and mealmen, while that same day eight-days after the baillies of this burgh are chosen, for the year to come, who has given his oath, in presence of the provost, baillies, and council, for his discharging his duty in the said office. And for declaration of the crafts assistants, viz. they are maltmen, mealmen, fishers, and all such mariners, and others, who pleases to associate with the crafts for contribution to their hospital, and decayed brethren. And because the foresaid election of the said dean of gild, deacon-conveener and visitor of the maltmen, with their statutes and privileges, above narrated, redounds altogether to the advancement of the common-well of this burgh, the saids commissioners, for themselves, having power and commission granted to them by the whole body of the rank of merchants, craftsmen, and their assistants, humbly requesting the provost, baillies, and council of this burgh and city of Glasgow, for them, and their successors, to ratifie and approve this present letter, after the form and tenor thereof, in all points, and to that effect to grant their express consent and assent to the aforesaid dean of gild, deacon-conveener, and visitor of maltmen, and haill privileges, statutes and ordinances, particularly above mentioned; and to enterpone their authority thereto, that the same may take effect, and have full execution, as is above specified; and to ordain the same to be insert and registered in the burrow court-books of the said burgh, to the effect foresaid, therein to remain, *ad perpetuam rei memoriam*; and to declare that all and whatsoever person, or persons, that shall hereafter oppose the foresaid letters, force and effect thereof, haill statutes and privileges, shall be reputed and holden as seditious persons, and troublers of the common-well of this burgh, and quiet state thereof, and shall incur the mark and note of infamy, and otherways to be punished with all rigour.

In witness whereof, these presents written by John Craig, nottar, the foresaids haill commissioners, for themselves, and in the name and behalf foresaid; likeas, the said provost, baillies, and council, in token of their consent and ratification thereof in all points, have subscribed with their hands, as followeth, at day, year, and place foresaid.

For the merchant rank, William Anderson, Thomas Muir, baillies, Matthew Turnbull, James Bell, James Inglis, William Selkirk, James Fleming, Humphry Cunningham, for Thomas Brown in his absence, Robert Adam, John Wardrop, for George Muir, Archibald Faulls. *Ita est Archibaldus Haygate, de mandato Joannis Dickson, scribere nescientis.* For the crafts-rank, John Anderson, Robert Rowat, Mr. Peter Low, Duncan Semple, Mr. Robert Hamilton, John Muir, James Fisher, David Shearer, James Braidwood, Thomas Fauside, *Ita est, Archibaldus Haygate, notarius, de mandato Joannis Scott, scribere nescientis.* Oversmen, Sir George Elphinstone, Mr. David Weems, Mr. John Bell.

At Glasgow, 9th February, 1605. In the council-house, produced before the provost, baillies, and council, to be admitted, approved and ordained to be registered in the burrow-court books, and in testimony hereof, subscribed as follows, the provost, baillies, and council, William Anderson, Thomas Muir, baillies, James Braidwood, James Fisher, William Robertson, Thomas Pettigrew, James Bell, William Wilson, treasurer. *Ita est, Archibaldus Haygate, de mandatis Joannis Dickson et Gulielmi Muir, scribere nescientium.* To the which letter of dean of gild, deacon-conveener, and visitor of the said maltmen, the said provost, baillies, and council, for themselves, and their successors in office, by the tenor hereof, have interponed, and interpones, their authority, and ordains the same, with all the sundry privileges and liberties specified and contained therein, to be observed, kept, executed, and used, by the saids dean of gild, deacon-conveener, and visitor of maltmen, in all time coming, after the form and tenor thereof, in all points, for the common-well of both merchants rank and crafts.

Signed. A. HAYGATE.

In the council-house, being convened, the 16th February, 1605 years, the right honourable Sir George Elphinston of Blythwood, knight, provost, William Anderson, Thomas Muir, and John Anderson, baillies, Matthew Turnbull, dean

of gild, Robert Rowat, John Rowat, Robert Adam, Humphry Cunningham, John Wardrop, William Fleming, William Wallace, William Stirling, William Robertson, John Dickson, Mr. Peter Low, James Fisher, John Scott, deacon, Thomas Pettigrew, John Muir, skipper, William Wilson, and James Bell.

The which day, the provost, baillies, and council, being careful, that, hereafter all manner of mutiny, contraversies, question, and debates, shall be removed forth of the common-well, especially betwixt the merchant rank and rank of craftsmen, that the mutual bond set down among them lately, concerning the dean of gild and the deacon-conveener, for the common-well of this burgh, and well of both the states, may take happy effect, without any particular respect either to merchant or craftsman, with consent of the dean of gild and deacon-conveener, for themselves, and the remanent of their ranks, has concluded and ordained, that, in all musters, weapons-showing, and other lawful assemblies, that there shall be no question, strife, or debate, betwixt merchant and craftsman, for prerogative or priority; but that they, and every one of them, as one body of the common-well, shall rank and place themselves together, but distinction as they shall happen to fall in rank, and otherways, as shall be thought expedient by the provost and baillies for the time; declaring, by these presents, that whatever he be, either merchant or craftsman, who makes question, mutiny, or tumult, for their rank, by prerogative or property, and repines at the will and discretion of the provost, shall be judged and reputed as a seditious person, and furdur punished on sight. And furdur, for taking away all partiality, and particular respect of persons, amongst the said merchants and crafts, if it should happen hereafter that any question or quarrel fall out amongst them judicially, or by way of deed, the dean of gild, nor deacon-conveener, nor either of their ranks, shall show themselves particularly affected to any of the parties, in respect that the one is a merchant, and the other a craftsman, nor yet assist them, or any of them, tumultuously, in judgement, or otherways; but to be careful to see the offender condignly punished, according to justice. And because several burgesses of this burgh, when they happen to commit disturbances, with their neighbours, within the same, do boast themselves, and vaunt of their friends, to the great trouble of this burgh, and judgement-seat of the same, by convocating their friends out of town to assist them; therefore it is concluded and ordained, that whatever burgess of this burgh, that hereafter commits disturbance, and falls out with his neighbour, and makes convocation of his friends

without the town, to take part with him, and to make further tumult without the town, and in judgement, his freedom shall be taken away, and never to be esteemed worthy to enjoy the liberty of a freeman hereafter; but they shall civilly and quietly seek their redress, and remead of their wrong, by way of justice. And sicklike, that all conventions and meetings of the dean of gild and deacon-conveener, shall be for putting their statutes to execution, and exercising the liberties and privileges granted by the provost, baillies, and council, to them.

REGULATIONS OF 1747.

At GLASGOW, the Seventh Day of May, one thousand seven hundred and forty-seven years.

THE which day the Magistrates and Town Council convened, John Brown, Dean of Guild, gave in a Representation for and in name of the Merchants House, setting forth, That they had under consideration, a state of the Stock and Funds of the Merchants House, and that the provision for maintenance of the poor of the Merchant-rank, was very small, and that there was no fund for supporting and defending the just rights and privileges of the fair trader; and that, for increasing of the Stock, they had agreed upon, and enacted certain Rules and Regulations in their future management, and extending the right of membership in the House to all traders in the place, to which the Dean of Guild had agreed, conform to an Act of the House, dated the twenty-third day of April last; and craving the Magistrates and Council would ratify and approve of the said Act, and interpose their authority thereto: Which Act of the Merchants House, the Dean of Guild produced in Council, and is as follows:

At the Merchants Hall of Glasgow, the twenty-third day of April, one thousand seven hundred and forty-seven years, the said day the Dean of Guild and Members of the House convened, the Dean of Guild, and these of the Committee, nominated by the House by their Act, dated the twenty-

seventh day of March last, to consider the condition and state of the House; and upon ways and means, how the same may be increased, gave in their Report, which is as follows:

That they having had under consideration, the state of the Stock, and Funds of the House; and that to them it appears, That the provision for maintenance of the poor of the Merchant-rank, is extremely scanty and small, and that there is no fund for supporting and defending the just rights and privileges of the fair trader: They are humbly of opinion, That the Stock of the Merchants House might be considerably increased, by extending the right of membership to all traders in the place, who are willing to contribute to the above good purposes, as after-mentioned. And as Mr. Brown, the present Dean of Guild, from a principle of public spirit, and a just regard to the interest of the House, is willing to quit and recede from his right of chusing the members of his House, for the next year of his office (should he, as has been always customary, be thereto re-elected) with this provision, That it be enacted by the House, that his successors in office shall conform thereto, and observe the same: The Committee therefore humbly submit the subsequent Rules to the consideration of the House.

Primo, That it should be enacted and ordained, by the Dean of Guild and Merchants House, That their present Set or Constitution, commonly called the Guildry (so far as altered by the following Regulations, which are not inconsistent with the Set, and no further) shall cease and determine from and after the second Wednesday after the election of Magistrates in October next, at which time the under-written provisions and Rules are to take place, viz. All members or traders within the city, foreign or domestic, wholesale or retail, of a fair character, who are willing to pay to the Collector of the Merchants House for the time, five shillings sterling, and engage themselves to pay to him four shillings sterling yearly, from and after the said time, are to be admitted and recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose, as the only Members of the Merchants House.

Secundo, That upon the second Wednesday after the election of the Magistrates in October next, at four in the afternoon, these members with the Dean of Guild, shall meet in the Merchants Hall, at which time the Dean of Guild, by himself, shall make choice of twelve out of the recorded members, either foreign or home traders, and shall leet the remainder of the recorded members in twenty-four leets, whereof twelve leets shall contain foreign traders, and the other twelve leets contain home or inland traders; and, by plurality of votes of the recorded members, make choice

of one out of each leet of the said twenty-four leets, making up twenty-four persons, who, with the twelve made choice of by the Dean of Guild, are, with the Merchant Magistrates and Collector of the House for the time, to constitute and compose the Dean of Guild's Council of the Merchants House, and with him to represent the community of the Merchants House for the ensuing year; and so forth yearly thereafter, the Dean of Guild for the time, and the whole recorded and booked members of the Merchants House, to meet upon the second Wednesday after the election of the Magistrates, at four in the afternoon, and make choice of thirty-six persons, as said is, who, with the Merchant Magistrates and Collector for the time, are to compose the Dean of Guild's Council, and with him to represent the community of the Merchants House for the ensuing year, as said is, and have all the powers and privileges, which by law or practice presently are, or have been vested in the Dean of Guild and Merchants House, without prejudice always to the Dean of Guild, on extraordinary emergencies, in all time coming, to convene the whole recorded and booked members of the Merchants House, for their advice and direction, which is to be a rule to him and his Council.

Tertio, That on the second Wednesday after the election of the Magistrates, in the year one thousand seven hundred and forty eight, and on the same day every year thereafter, at ten in the forenoon, the Dean of Guild, Merchant Magistrates, Collector of the House for the time, and his Council foresaid, of thirty-six persons, the major part of them being a quorum, shall meet in the Merchants Hall, where the Dean of Guild for the time shall, in the usual manner as formerly, make up leets of the said thirty-six persons; and out of the said leets, the Dean of Guild, Merchant Magistrates, Collector for the time, and the said thirty-six persons, or their quorum, in the case of the Dean of Guild for the time his being then two years in office, shall make choice of three of their number out of the said thirty-six; but in case the Dean of Guild for the time has been only one year then in office, then they shall make choice but of two persons, who are to be added to and with the said present Dean of Guild; and that as the leet to be presented to the Magistrates and Town-Council by the Merchants House, to the effect one of the said three may be chosen by the Magistrates, Town-Council, and Deacons of Crafts, to bear office as Dean of Guild for the then ensuing year; and the Dean of Guild and his Council to name so many of their number to vote in the election of the Dean of Guild, and Deacon Conveener, as will balance the Deacons of Crafts, as has been formerly used.

Quarto, That upon the Thursday thereafter, the Dean of Guild and his Council, with the Merchant Magistrates and Collector for the time, shall meet in the Merchants Hall, and make choice of four of their number to be liners and brethren of the Dean of Guild's Court, for the Merchant-rank for the year ensuing, according as they have been in use formerly.

Quinto, That no person be admitted to vote as a member of the House, in chusing the Council of twenty-four, or be capable to be elected one of that number, or of the twelve to be named by the Dean of Guild, who has not paid up his poor rates, for the preceding year or years; and this without prejudice to all other execution for payment of said duty, as accords of the law.

Sexto, That in case of the death, or incapacity of a Dean of Guild, during the currency of his office, the immediately preceding Dean of Guild on life, and capable to officiate, shall act as such, and have all the powers of that office, vested in him till the ordinary time of election, excepting a seat and vote in the Town-Council; and that upon the second Wednesday after the election of the Magistrates, being the day fixed for chusing the Dean of Guild, in case of the death, absence or indisposition of that office-bearer, for the preceding year, the person who bore office immediately before him; and failing of him, the person immediately before him, shall act as Dean of Guild, and have the same powers as the Dean of Guild would have if present, either by their regulations, or the Guildry, so far as not hereby altered.

Septimo, That the whole clauses, rules and articles, contained in the said Letter of Guildry, not hereby altered, shall continue in full force, as if these presents had never been devised or execute.

Lastly, For the encouragement of all fair traders, to become members of this House, by paying and engaging as aforesaid, it is proposed that it should be enacted, that henceforth, in time coming, charities of all kinds in the disposal of the Merchants House (limited mortifications, and these already enrolled, excepted) shall be bestowed on such poor as have been entered members of this House, or their indigent widows or children, preferable to all other claimers whatever; and it is proposed to be recommended to the Dean of Guild, to lay an extract of these resolutions, when agreed to by the House, before the Magistrates and Council, for their approbation and authority. Which report above-written, being read, heard, and duly and deliberately considered by the Dean of Guild, and whole members of the House, they unanimously agree thereto, and approve

thereof, in the whole heads, clauses, articles, provisions, rules, and regulations above-written, and enact and ordain the same to take effect, and to have full force and strength, from and after the date hereof, and enact, that the Dean of Guild, his successors in office, shall conform to the said rules, and observe the same in all points. And the House recommend, and remit to, and empower the Dean of Guild, to lay the above act of the House before the Magistrates and Council for their approbation, and to interpose their authority thereto, as the said act bears. Which being heard, read, and considered by the Magistrates and Council, they ratify and approve of the same, in the hail heads and clauses thereof, and interpose their authority thereto: with this provision and condition, that no person be admitted a member of the Merchants House, but such as are actual Burgesses and Guild-Brethren of the city, previous to their being admitted members of the Merchants House.

Extracted by,

JOHN M'GILCHRIST,

DEPUTE-CLERK.

LIST OF BENEFACTORS

TO THE

Poor of the Merchants House.

		£	s.	d.
1641	Patrick Bell, merchant, - - - - -	111	2	2½
1679	Zacharias Zebbes, sugar-boiler, - - - - -	189	15	9
1680	John Walkinshaw, of Barrowfield, - - - - -	8	6	8
1692	Michael Wallace, M. D. - - - - -	8	6	8
1693	James Muschet, merchant, - - - - -	8	6	8
1694	John Glendie, minister of Glasgow, - - - - -	56	3	4
1694	John Brownlie, merchant, - - - - -	8	6	8
1694	Robert Campbell, of North Woodside, - - - - -	11	2	2½
1695	James Cuming, merchant, - - - - -	8	6	8
1695	Thomas Crawford, of Crawfordburn, - - - - -	8	6	8
1696	Henry Baillie, preacher, - - - - -	8	6	8
1697	Thomas Justice, merchant, - - - - -	55	11	1½
1698	Robert Govan, writer, - - - - -	48	13	4
1698	Thomas Johnston, merchant, - - - - -	25	0	0
1699	John Leckie, Dean of Guild, - - - - -	22	4	5½
1699	Marion Culin, relict of Provost Graham, - - - - -	10	0	0
1699	John Smith, merchant, - - - - -	8	6	8
1699	John Wallace, M. D. - - - - -	8	6	8
1700	Gillies Mitchell, merchant in Ireland, - - - - -	10	0	0
1700	John Gilchrist, taylor, Deacon-Convener, - - - - -	55	11	1½
1700	John Graham, of Dougaldston, - - - - -	166	13	4
1700	Cuthbert Campbell, merchant, - - - - -	8	6	8
1701	Andrew Walls, merchant, - - - - -	27	15	6½
1701	Christian Mitchell, relict of Thomas Justice, - - - - -	8	6	8
1701	John Craig, merchant, - - - - -	158	17	9½
1702	James Henderson, merchant, - - - - -	8	6	8
1703	James Colquhoun, late Baillie, - - - - -	8	6	8
1703	William Crawford, merchant, - - - - -	8	6	8
1703	John Napier, merchant, - - - - -	222	4	5½
1703	Margaret Barns, relict of Robert Govan, writer, - - - - -	8	6	8
1704	George Bogle, merchant, - - - - -	8	6	8
1704	John Mitchell, maltman, - - - - -	11	2	2½
1704	Simon Baird, merchant, - - - - -	8	6	8
1704	William Craig, merchant, - - - - -	8	6	8
1704	John Adam, merchant, - - - - -	8	6	8
1705	Andrew Morison, merchant, - - - - -	16	13	4
1705	Robert Cross, merchant, - - - - -	8	6	8
1705	John M'Kerrell, Dublin, - - - - -	8	6	8
1705	William Boick, merchant, - - - - -	27	17	6½
1706	Adam Montgomerie, Stockholm, - - - - -	30	11	1½
1706	John Crawford, of Milton, - - - - -	8	6	8
1706	Marion Stuart, relict of John Nisbet, - - - - -	8	6	8

		£	s.	d.
1706	Robert Corbet, - - - - -	11	2	2 $\frac{2}{3}$
1706	Alexander Brownlie, merchant, - - - - -	8	6	8
1707	William Boyd, merchant, - - - - -	8	6	8
1707	Colin Campbell, of Blythswood, - - - - -	11	2	2 $\frac{2}{3}$
1707	John Campbell, of Woodside, - - - - -	8	6	8
1707	John Leckie, of Newlands, - - - - -	11	2	2 $\frac{2}{3}$
1708	John Bryson, merchant, - - - - -	8	6	8
1708	James Walkinshaw, of that Ilk, - - - - -	8	6	8
1708	Thomas Kennedy, M. D. - - - - -	8	6	8
1708	David Wotherspoon, merchant, - - - - -	8	6	8
1708	John Aitcheson, of Rochsolloch, - - - - -	8	6	8
1708	James Coulter, merchant, - - - - -	15	0	0
1709	James Robertson, merchant, - - - - -	8	6	8
1709	Alexander Carlile, merchant, - - - - -	8	6	8
1710	Andrew Walls, merchant, - - - - -	27	15	6 $\frac{2}{3}$
1710	John Anderson, of Dowhill, - - - - -	11	2	2 $\frac{2}{3}$
1710	Thomas Baxter, merchant-taylor, - - - - -	8	6	8
1711	Patrick Gow, merchant, - - - - -	8	6	8
1711	Robert Rae, Dean of Guild, - - - - -	8	6	8
1711	James Peadie, Jun. of Ruchill, - - - - -	8	6	8
1712	John Alexander, of Blackhouse, - - - - -	8	6	8
1712	William Blackburn, merchant, - - - - -	8	6	8
1712	Robert Anderson, merchant in St. Lucar, Spain, - - - - -	50	0	0
1713	James M'Bride, Town Clerk, - - - - -	16	13	4
1713	James Blair, merchant, - - - - -	8	6	8
1713	William Wallace, merchant, - - - - -	11	2	2 $\frac{2}{3}$
1713	William Donaldson, merchant, - - - - -	8	6	8
1714	Andrew Adam, merchant, - - - - -	8	6	8
1714	Provost Johnston of Dumfries, - - - - -	27	15	6 $\frac{1}{3}$
1714	Adam Ritchie, merchant, - - - - -	8	6	8
1715	James Govan, merchant, - - - - -	627	1	8
1716	James Inglis, merchant, - - - - -	8	6	8
1716	John Rae, merchant, - - - - -	8	6	8
1716	Mr. Barclay, - - - - -	5	11	1 $\frac{1}{3}$
1717	Andrew Cathcart, merchant, - - - - -	10	0	0
1717	James Peadie, Provost, - - - - -	10	0	0
1717	James Thomson, tanner, - - - - -	11	2	2 $\frac{2}{3}$
1717	Hugh Wallace, merchant, - - - - -	8	6	8
1718	Matthew Aitcheson, merchant, - - - - -	8	6	8
1718	Walter Colquhoun, merchant, - - - - -	16	13	4
1718	Thomas M'Kie, of Longton, - - - - -	8	6	8
1719	William Fleming, merchant, - - - - -	8	6	8
1719	James Hillhouse, of Bristol, - - - - -	41	13	4
1719	George Craig, merchant, - - - - -	8	6	8
1719	George Campbell, merchant, - - - - -	8	6	8
1719	John Govan, of Hogganfield, - - - - -	10	0	0
1720	Claud Henderson, merchant, - - - - -	20	0	0
1720	Andrew M'Kinny, merchant, - - - - -	8	6	8
1720	Janet Anderson, - - - - -	11	2	2 $\frac{2}{3}$
1720	Thomas Thomson, Dean of Guild, - - - - -	131	2	2 $\frac{2}{3}$
1720	John Buchanan, of Blackriggs, - - - - -	8	6	8
1720	Patrick Bell, merchant, - - - - -	8	6	8
1720	Mary Bell, relict of George Campbell, - - - - -	8	6	8
1720	John Rae, of Tannochside, - - - - -	8	6	8

		£	s.	d.
1720	Andrew Gibson, Captain, - - - - -	8	6	8
1721	Alexander Colquhoun, merchant, - - - - -	10	0	0
1721	William Smith, late Baillie, merchant, - - - - -	10	0	0
1721	Thomas Peter, Dean of Guild, - - - - -	166	13	4
1721	Robert Campbell, of Stockholm, merchant, - - - - -	20	0	0
1721	J. Graham, of Dougaldston, - - - - -	5	11	1 $\frac{1}{3}$
1721	William Gow, merchant, - - - - -	8	6	8
1721	John Thomson, merchant, - - - - -	8	6	8
1722	Andrew Leitch, merchant, - - - - -	27	15	6 $\frac{2}{3}$
1722	John Todd, merchant, - - - - -	8	6	8
1722	James Maxwell, of Maxworth, - - - - -	8	6	8
1722	John Spreull, merchant, - - - - -	8	6	8
1722	Alexander Fullerton, merchant, - - - - -	481	9	6 $\frac{2}{3}$
1722	Margaret Balzie, relict of William Napier, Provost, - - - - -	8	6	8
1722	John Boys and Janet Tarbet, - - - - -	10	8	8
1722	John Bryson, Sen. merchant, - - - - -	10	0	0
1723	John Bowman, Provost, - - - - -	8	6	8
1723	Jean Fleming, of Milton, - - - - -	10	0	0
1723	Halbert Neilson, merchant, - - - - -	8	6	8
1723	John Aird, late Provost, - - - - -	480	0	0
1724	John Bryson, merchant, - - - - -	8	6	8
1724	Neil M'Callum, merchant, - - - - -	8	6	8
1725	Henry Hamton, merchant, Manchester, - - - - -	8	6	8
1725	Andrew M'Kean, merchant-taylor, London, - - - - -	50	0	0
1725	James Hunter, merchant, - - - - -	11	2	2 $\frac{2}{3}$
1725	Margaret Woddrop, relict of Andrew Walls, merch. - - - - -	11	2	2 $\frac{2}{3}$
1725	William Arbuckle, merchant, - - - - -	8	6	8
1725	Robert Fead, merchant in London, - - - - -	16	13	4
1725	John Charters, merchant, - - - - -	8	6	8
1725	Robert Hampson, for his brother, - - - - -	8	6	8
1726	Michael Hume, merchant, - - - - -	8	6	8
1726	James Carlile, merchant, - - - - -	8	6	8
1726	Margaret Nisbet, of Dougaldston, - - - - -	8	6	8
1726	Andrew Craig, merchant, - - - - -	8	6	8
1727	James Anderson, merchant, - - - - -	8	6	8
1727	James Johnston, merchant, late Baillie, - - - - -	16	13	4
1727	Margaret Dunlop, spouse of Robert Saunders, - - - - -	8	6	8
1728	Hugh Warden, merchant, - - - - -	8	6	8
1728	John Wallace, of Elderslie, - - - - -	8	6	8
1728	Isobel Bogle, daughter of James Bogle, - - - - -	8	6	8
1728	William Knox, - - - - -	10	0	0
1728	James Peadie, of Ruchill, Provost, - - - - -	20	0	0
1728	Robert Saunders, of Auldhouse—The Lands of Auldhouse, valued at 37l. 10s. per annum, and - - - - -	611	2	2 $\frac{2}{3}$
1730	Gilbert Buchanan, Dean of Guild, - - - - -	27	15	6 $\frac{2}{3}$
1730	James Colquhoun, of Langloan, - - - - -	8	6	8
1730	John Graham, - - - - -	8	6	8
1730	Malcom Stark, merchant, - - - - -	8	6	8
1730	William Carlile, merchant, - - - - -	8	6	8
1731	Sir James Campbell, of Houstoun, - - - - -	10	0	0
1731	William Hamilton, Rector of the Grammar-School, - - - - -	22	4	5 $\frac{1}{3}$
1731	John Luke, of Claythorn, - - - - -	222	4	5 $\frac{1}{3}$
1731	John Peadie, of Ruchill, - - - - -	20	0	0
1731	Hugh Black, merchant, - - - - -	8	6	8

		£	s.	d.
1732	John Corse, merchant, - - - -	20	0	0
1732	Michael Coulter, merchant, late Baillie, - - - -	8	6	8
1732	Archibald Buchanan, merchant, - - - -	8	6	8
1732	Robert Campbell, merchant, - - - -	10	0	0
1733	Donaldson's Club, - - - -	200	0	0
1734	Robert Bogle, Sen. merchant, late Baillie, - - - -	25	0	0
1734	Peter Murdoch, Jun. merchant, - - - -	15	0	0
1734	George Thomson, merchant, - - - -	8	6	8
1734	James Dougal, merchant, - - - -	8	6	8
1734	John Adam, merchant, - - - -	8	6	8
1735	James Corbett, merchant, - - - -	15	0	0
1735	Sir Hugh Montgomery, of Skelmurly, - - - -	55	11	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1736	Robert Bogle, merchant, - - - -	15	0	0
1736	Patrick Bogle, merchant, - - - -	16	13	4
1736	John Stirling, Provost, - - - -	11	2	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
1736	John Blackburn, merchant, - - - -	8	6	8
1736	Michael Wallace, merchant, - - - -	8	6	8
1736	A certain Person, - - - -	5	0	0
1736	John Stark, Provost, - - - -	10	0	0
1737	Lady Stewart, of Castlemilk, - - - -	8	6	8
1737	John Baird, merchant, - - - -	15	0	0
1737	James Newall, merchant, - - - -	10	0	0
1738	William Anderson, merchant, late Baillie, - - - -	8	6	8
1738	John Dickson, merchant, - - - -	8	6	8
1738	John Craig, wright, Baillie, - - - -	8	6	8
1738	John Hunter, merchant, - - - -	8	6	8
1739	William Bowman, merchant, - - - -	10	0	0
1739	James Lorimer, merchant, - - - -	15	0	0
1740	Michael Stewart, of Blackhall, - - - -	9	9	0
1740	James Peadie, of Ruchill, - - - -	20	0	0
1741	James Speir, merchant, - - - -	8	6	8
1742	Robert Dreghorn, wright, - - - -	8	6	8
1742	Robert Cross, Baillie, - - - -	10	0	0
1743	Bessy Bogle, relict of Robert Bogle, Sen. - - - -	8	6	8
1744	Matthew Crawford, merchant, - - - -	15	0	0
1744	John Ritchie, merchant, - - - -	8	6	8
1744	John Orr, of Barrowfield, - - - -	25	0	0
1744	Robert Dunmoor, merchant, - - - -	15	0	0
1745	Colin Campbell, of Blythswood, - - - -	16	13	4
1745	John Baird, of Craigton, - - - -	10	10	0
1745	James Anderson, Jun. merchant, - - - -	10	0	0
1745	George Leitch, merchant, - - - -	10	0	0
1748	James Murdoch, merchant, - - - -	10	0	0
1748	Thomas Wallace, of Cairnhill, - - - -	10	0	0
1748	John Robertson, Sen. stationer, - - - -	10	0	0
1748	Robert Boyd, merchant, - - - -	10	10	0
1748	Richard Bell, merchant, Anderston, - - - -	8	6	8
1748	Mary Ronald, relict of John Molle, - - - -	80	0	0
1748	James Smellie, Sen. merchant, - - - -	8	6	8
1749	Thomas Maxwell, Captain, - - - -	8	6	8
1749	John Robertson, merchant, - - - -	25	0	0
1750	John Luke, late Baillie, - - - -	10	0	0
1750	Thomas M'Elmory, merchant, - - - -	8	6	8
1752	John Bogle, of Hamilton Farm, - - - -	20	0	0

		£	s.	d.
1752	James Smellie, merchant, - - - -	10	0	0
1752	Janet M'Kechnie, - - - -	5	11	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1752	Mrs. Newal, relict of James Newal, - - - -	5	0	0
1753	George Bogle, late Dean of Guild, - - - -	10	0	0
1753	James Buchanan, merchant, London, - - - -	10	0	0
1754	Alexander Finlayson, of Boghall, Town-Clerk, - - - -	60	0	0
1754	William Bowman, - - - -	10	0	0
1754	Alexander Crawford, merchant, - - - -	10	0	0
1754	Peter Murdoch, late Provost, in his lifetime, - - - -	20	0	0
1754	James Crosbie, Mayor of Liverpool, - - - -	25	0	0
1754	Andrew Ramsay, late Provost, - - - -	8	6	8
1754	James Corbett, merchant, - - - -	12	0	0
1754	John M'Gilchrist, Town-Clerk, - - - -	10	0	0
1754	Robert Rae, of Little Govan, - - - -	10	0	0
1755	Adam Dougall, merchant, - - - -	8	6	8
1755	John Ritchie, merchant, - - - -	15	15	0
1755	Margaret Bell, - - - -	111	2	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
1756	William Bogle, of Bogleshole, - - - -	10	0	0
1756	Thomas Yuil, of Darleith, - - - -	10	0	0
1756	James Anderson, merchant, - - - -	10	0	0
1757	James Dunlop, of Househill, merchant, - - - -	8	6	8
1757	John Brown, late Provost, - - - -	10	0	0
1757	Robert Yuil, of Darleith, - - - -	10	0	0
1757	Lady Craigends, - - - -	10	0	0
1758	John Gray, merchant, - - - -	10	0	0
1759	George Ronald, - - - -	5	0	0
1759	Samuel M'Call, merchant, - - - -	15	0	0
1759	John Hamilton, merchant, - - - -	20	0	0
1759	Thomas Wallace, merchant, - - - -	10	0	0
1759	James Luke, merchant, - - - -	10	0	0
1759	Andrew Buchanan, late Provost, - - - -	20	0	0
1759	Hugh Brown, merchant, - - - -	10	10	0
1759	Robert Young, from the West Indies, - - - -	10	10	0
1760	James Donald, late Baillie, - - - -	20	0	0
1760	Robert Dreghorn, of Blochairn, - - - -	10	0	0
1761	Archibald Buchanan, late Baillie, - - - -	20	0	0
1761	Robert Scott, of Killearn, - - - -	10	0	0
1762	Martha Miller, relict of John Luke, of Claythorn, - - - -	10	10	0
1762	Robert Dunlop, of Househill, - - - -	15	0	0
1762	George Buchanan, of Mount Vernon, - - - -	20	0	0
1762	James Mitchell, Sen. - - - -	20	0	0
1762	John Rae, of Little Govan, - - - -	10	0	0
1762	Captain William Dunlop, - - - -	10	0	0
1762	Miss Janet Donald, - - - -	10	0	0
1763	William M'Call, merchant, - - - -	10	0	0
1763	Alexander Oswald, of Scotstoun, - - - -	10	0	0
1763	John Cochran, merchant, - - - -	10	0	0
1763	John Murdoch, late Baillie, - - - -	10	0	0
1763	Robert Scott, merchant, - - - -	10	0	0
1763	Elizabeth Graham, relict of Robert Bogle, - - - -	10	0	0
1764	Laurence Dinwiddie, of Germiston, - - - -	11	2	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
1764	Laurence Scott, banker, - - - -	10	0	0
1764	Allan Dreghorn, of Ruchill, - - - -	21	0	0
1767	George Kippin, tobaccoconist, - - - -	10	0	0

	£	s.	d.
1767 James French, merchant, - - - -	10	0	0
1767 William Corbett, merchant, - - - -	10	0	0
1767 John Wilson, Sen. merchant, - - - -	10	0	0
1767 Alexander Mackie, late Baillie, - - - -	15	0	0
1767 Richard Oswald, of Scotstoun, - - - -	10	0	0
1767 Mrs. Glassford, - - - -	10	0	0
1767 Bessie Bogle, Lady Ruchill, - - - -	11	2	2 $\frac{1}{3}$
1768 John Wilson, of Shieldhall, - - - -	500	0	0
1769 Patrick Clark, merchant, - - - -	10	0	0
1769 Laurence Colquhoun, of Killermont, - - - -	20	0	0
1769 James Spreull, merchant, - - - -	100	0	0
1769 Andrew Gray, of Newlands, - - - -	10	0	0
1769 Alexander Campbell, late Baillie, - - - -	10	0	0
1770 Robert Brock, merchant, - - - -	5	11	1 $\frac{1}{3}$
1770 Robert Dinwiddie, Governor of Virginia, - - - -	50	0	0
1770 Archibald Coats, Sen. merchant, - - - -	20	0	0
1771 William Crawford, of Possil, - - - -	10	0	0
1771 Archibald Ingram, late Provost, - - - -	20	0	0
1771 James Clark, late Baillie, - - - -	10	0	0
1772 Jean Muir, Mrs. Somerville, - - - -	40	0	0
1772 John Jamieson, late Baillie, - - - -	10	0	0
1772 Janet Spreull, relict of Captain Maxwell, - - - -	10	0	0
1772 George Carmichael, late Baillie, - - - -	10	0	0
1772 Andrew Aiton, late Provost, - - - -	8	6	8
1772 Walter Brisbane, late Baillie, - - - -	10	0	0
1772 William Gray, of Wellhouse, - - - -	50	0	0
1773 Alexander Cunningham, merchant, - - - -	5	5	0
1775 John Campbell, merchant, - - - -	51	10	0
1775 Jean Murdoch, daughter of Zechariah Murdoch, - - - -	5	0	0
1775 Elizabeth Smith, relict of James Mitchell, - - - -	20	0	0
1775 John Murdoch, late Provost, - - - -	50	0	0
1776 Mrs. Grizel Spreull, - - - -	10	0	0
1777 James Wardrop, of Springbank, - - - -	20	0	0
1777 Andrew Cochran, late Provost, - - - -	21	0	0
1777 Colin Dunlop, late Provost, - - - -	20	0	0
1777 Alexander Houstoun, of Jordanhill, - - - -	20	0	0
1780 Jean Gilhagie, Mrs. Bogle, - - - -	5	0	0
1781 Harry Horsburgh, merchant, - - - -	10	0	0
1781 Margaret Murdoch, - - - -	5	0	0
1781 Mary Mackay, Mrs. Corbett, - - - -	10	0	0
1782 James Johnston, merchant, - - - -	20	0	0
1782 Alexander Crichton, merchant, - - - -	21	0	0
1782 Thomas Hopkirk, of Dalbeth, - - - -	15	0	0
1782 Archibald Coats, merchant, - - - -	10	0	0
1782 John Buchanan, writer, - - - -	5	0	0
1783 George Brown, late Dean of Guild, - - - -	10	10	0
1783 John Dougall, merchant, - - - -	8	6	8
1783 Alexander Spiers, of Elderslie, - - - -	20	0	0
1783 John Glassford, of Dougaldston, - - - -	20	0	0
1784 Thomas Dunlop, merchant, - - - -	20	0	0
1785 Mrs. Margaret Spreull, - - - -	10	0	0
1785 John Balmanno, druggist, - - - -	10	0	0
1785 George Crawford, merchant, - - - -	21	0	0
1785 James Oswald, merchant, - - - -	20	0	0

	£	s.	d.
1785 Daniel Baxter, bookseller, - - - -	20	0	0
1785 Andrew Marshall, merchant, - - - -	20	0	0
1787 Charles Selkirk, merchant, - - - -	50	0	0
1787 John Clark, merchant, - - - -	21	0	0
1788 George Millar, of Frankfield, - - - -	20	0	0
1788 James Coulter, merchant, - - - -	25	0	0
1790 William Lang, late Baillie, - - - -	10	0	0
1790 Thomas Dunmore, merchant, - - - -	10	10	0
1792 Marg. Smyth, spouse to Geo. Oswald, of Scotstoun, - - - -	10	10	0
1793 Dr. James Oswald, minister of the gospel at Methven, - - - -	20	0	0
1794 Margaret Coulter, daughter of the late John Coulter, merchant, and Lord Provost, - - - -	20	0	0
1796 James Dennistoun, of Colgrain, - - - -	20	0	0
1796 John Auchincloss, - - - -	10	10	0
1798 Christian Dunlop, - - - -	30	0	0
1799 J. M'Gregor, - - - -	21	0	0
1803 Alexander Low, late Dean of Guild, - - - -	20	0	0
1804 James M'Caule, - - - -	20	0	0
1804 John Campbell, of Clathie, - - - -	25	0	0
1804 Mrs. Dennistoun, of Colgrain, and Miss Marion Dreghorn, - - - -	25	0	0
1807 Provost John Buchanan, - - - -	50	0	0
1807 John Leitch, - - - -	50	0	0
1808 Alexander Donaldson, - - - -	20	0	0
1808 Miss Elizabeth Rae, - - - -	150	0	0
1815 James Smith, of Craighead, - - - -	25	0	0
1816 John Smith, of Craigend, - - - -	50	0	0

LIST OF MEMBERS IN 1817.

Foreign Traders.

Adamson, Frederick	DalGLISH, Robert
Alston, John	Davidson, John
Alston, John Thomas	Dennistoun, James, Jun.
Anderson, W. G.	Dennistoun, Richard
Arrot, Colin	Douglas, Archibald
Balmanno, Matthew	Douglas, John
Barclay, Arthur	Duff, William
Barclay, John	50 Duncan, John, Jun.
Bell, William	Dunlop, John
10 Black, James	Eccles, William
Black, William	Edgar, James
Brown, George	Ewing, James
Brown, James A.	Finlay, William
Brown, John, youngest	Finlayson, John
Brown, Robert	Fleming, Bowman
Bryce, John	Fleming, John
Buchanan, Andrew	Forlong, William, Jun.
Buchanan, David	60 Fyfe, James
Buchanan, James	Garden, Francis
20 Buchanan, James	Gillespie, Colin
Buchanan, James	Gilmour, Alan
Buchanan, James, tertius	Glassford, Henry
Campbell, Archibald	Glen, Alexander
Campbell, Colin	Gordon, Alexander
Campbell, Colin	Gordon, John
Campbell, Mungo	Graham, William
Campbell, Mungo N.	Graham, William, Jun.
Campbell, James Mure	70 Grant, Hector
30 Campbell, John	Guthrie, John
Carrick, Robert	Haddow, Robert
Clark, William M.	Hamilton, William
Colquhoun, Patrick	Henderson, George
Connell, Arthur	Hopkirk, James
Connell, David	Houldsworth, Henry
Connell, James	Houston Rae, Robert
Craigie, Laurence	Hutchison, Charles, Jun.
Crichton, William	Jarvie, Robert
Croil, James	80 Johnston, William
40 Crooks, Adam	
Cunningham, William	
Currie, William	

Kennedy, William	Parker, Charles S.
Kidston, Richard	Parker, John
Kidston, William	Paterson, Archibald
Knox, James	Phillips, John
Laird, David	Pinkerton, James, Sen.
Lancaster, Thomas	Playfair, Patrick
Lang, William	Pollock, John
Laurie, James	Rankin, Andrew
Leckie, William	130 Riddell, Alexander
90 Liddell, Andrew	Ryburn, John
Liddell, William	Scheviz, George
Lindsay, John	Scott, William
Longmuir, John	Scott, William
Lothian, George	Shedden, John
Martin, James	Shedden, William
Mather, Andrew	Smith, Archibald
Mather, William	Smith, Hugh
May, John	Smith, John
Miller, James	140 Spears, Robert
Miller, John	Spiers, Archibald
Milne, William	Spiers, Peter
Moffat, James	Stewart, James
Montgomery, Robert	Stirling, Charles
Muirhead, Michael	Stirling, Charles, Jun.
Murray, Francis	Struthers, John
M'Bean, Duncan	Taylor, Donald
M'Caul, Gordon	Taylor, James
M'Caul, John	Taylor, John
M'Caul, John, Jun.	150 Taylor, Robert, Sen.
110 M'Donald, Alexander	Taylor, William
M'Donald, Robert	Turner, James
M'Dowall, William	Ure, James
M'Fadyen, John	Wardrop, John
M'Gavin, William	Wighton, Alexander
M'Gill, Thomas	Wilson, George Ross
M'Inroy, James	Woodrop, William
M'Intosh, Andrew	Yuille, Robert
M'Intosh, Charles, Jun.	159 Young, John
M'Kie, John	
120 M'Nab, Archibald	
Oswald, George	

Home Traders.

- 160 Aitken, John
Aitken, Robert
Aitken, Robert
Aitken, William
Alexander, James
Alexander, John
Allan, Alexander
Allan, James
Alston, George
Alston, John
170 Alston, R. D.
Alston, William
Anderson, James
Anderson, John
Anderson, John
Anderson, John
Anderson, William
Andrew, George
Andrew, James
Arnot, Thomas
180 Auld, Robert

Bain, John
Baird, James
Bald, Adam
Bannatyne, Dugald
Barclay, John
Bartholemew, John
Bell, George
Bell, John
Bell, William
190 Berry, John
Bilton, William
Birkmyre, John
Black, Alexander
Black, John
Black, Thomas
Blackburn, William
Blackwood, Andrew
Blair, Robert
Bogle, Adam
200 Bowie, John
Boyd, John, Jun.
Boyd, Robert
Brash, James
Brown, Alexander
Brown, Alexander
Brown, George
Brown, James
Brown, John, Jun.
Brown, John, youngest
- 210 Brown, John
Brown, John
Brown, Nicol
Brown, Peter
Brown, Robert, Jun.
Brown, Robert
Brown, Robert
Brown, William
Browne, James
Bryce, Alexander
220 Bryce, John
Buchanan, George
Buchanan, George
Buchanan, James
Buchanan, John
Buchanan, Peter
Buchanan, Robert
Buchanan, Thomas
Burn, George

Campbell, James
Campbell, John
Campbell, William
Carnegie, John
Carnegie, Patrick
Carrick, Alexander
Carrick, James
Carrick, William
Clark, John
Couts, James
Cochran, John
240 Cogan, Hugh
Colquhoun, James
Connal, William
Cook, Donald
Corbett, Cunningham
Corbett, James
Cowan, Andrew
Craig, J. Jamieson
Craig, Robert
Craig, William
250 Crawford, David
Crawford, George
Cross, Hugh
Cross, James
Crum, James
Crum, John
Crum, Walter
Currie, Thomas
Cuthbertson, Donald
Cuthill, Archibald

- 260 Dale, Ambrose
Dalgliesh, James
Dalgliesh, William
Davidson, James
Davidson, William
Dennistoun, James
Dick, Richard
Dick, William
Dickie, Robert, Jun.
Donaldson, James
270 Douglas, George
Douglas, John
Douglas, Thomas D.
Douglas, Stewart
Downie, John
Duncan, Andrew
Duncan, Richard
Dunlop, James
Dunlop, James, Jun.

Edmond, James
280 Ellegood, Samuel J.
Ellis, Septimus
Ewing, Patrick
Ewing, William

Falconer, Thomas
Falconer, William
Ferguson, James
Findlay, Alexander
Findlay, Robert
Finlay Kirkman,
290 Fleming, Matthew
Fleming, R. D.
Fleming, William
Freeland, George
Freeland, James
Freeland, Robert

Gairdner, James
Galloway, Alexander,
Galloway, John
Garden, Alexander
300 Geddes, John
Gilbert, Andrew
Gillies, John
Glen, William
Goodwin, Robert
Goold, James
Goudie, John
Graham, Alexander
Graham, David
Graham, James, (Col.)
310 Graham, James, Jun.
Graham, James Maxwell

Graham, John
Graham, Walter
Grahame, Robert
Grahame, Thomas
Grahame, Thomas, Jun.
Gray, Robert, Jun.
Gray, William
Gray, William
320 Guthrie, James

Haldane, Henry
Hall, John
Hamilton, Alexander
Hamilton, Archibald
Hamilton, Archibald, Jun.
Hamilton, Edward
Hamilton, James
Hamilton, John
Hamilton, John
330 Hamilton, Patrick
Harley, William
Harvey, James
Harvey, John
Harvey, Thomas
Harvie, James
Hedderwick, James
Henderson, James
Henderson, John
Henderson, Robert
340 Henderson, Richard
Hendrie, Alexander
Herriot, Andrew
Hervey, Robert
Heugh, John
Heywood, Joshua
Hill, Laurence
Hill, James
Hill, John
Hosier, William
350 Humphreys, Robert
Hunter, Andrew
Hunter, Samuel
Hussey, William
Hutchison, Charles
Hutchison, David
Hutchison, James

Inglis, John
Irvine, John
Irvine, William

360 Jack, William
Jamieson, Hugh
Jamieson, John
Jamieson, William

- Kay, David
 Kelly, William
 Kerr, James
 Kidd, Alexander
 Kidd, John
 Kilpatrick, George
 370 King, John
 Kingan, John
 Kippen, William
 Kirkland, James
 Kirkland, John
 Knox, John
- Laird, James
 Laird, John
 Lamb, James
 Lang, Gilbert
 380 Lang, John
 Lang, Robert
 Lang, William
 Laurie, David, Jun.
 Lawson, Archibald
 Liddell, Archibald
 Lillie, David
 Lindsay, Robert
 Lindsay, William
 Logan, Thomas
 390 Logan, Walter
 Love, Hugh
 Lyon, Andrew
 Lyon, James
- Mair, John
 Maitland, John
 Marquis, Neil
 Maxwell, James
 Maxwell, John
 Maxwell, John
 400 Menzies, William
 Millar, John
 Miller, George
 Miller, James
 Miller, John
 Miller, Robert
 Mitchell, Andrew
 Mitchell, John
 Mitchell, Moncrieff
 410 Mitchell, Stewart
 Moncrieff, William Scott
 Monteith, Henry
 Monteith, John
 Monteith, William
 Moodie, William
 More, John
- Muir, James
 Muir, James
 Muir, James
 420 Muir, John
 Muir, Thomas
 Muir, William
 Muirhead, Robert
 Murchie, John
 Murdoch, James
 Murdoch, James, Jun.
 Mutrie, David
- M'Arthur, James
 M'Braine, Robert
 430 M'Call, John
 M'Crocket, Boyd,
 M'Culloch, Alexander
 M'Donald, Angus
 M'Donald, John
 M'Dougall, Duncan, Jun.
 M'Ewan, William
 M'Feat, Walter
 M'Fun, Daniel
 M'Farlane, John
 440 M'Farlane, John
 M'Gavin, Robert
 M'George, Andrew
 M'Gilchrist, John
 M'Gown, Archibald
 M'Gregor, Alexander
 M'Grigor, Malcom
 M'Haffie, David
 M'Iloy, John
 M'Intosh, Charles
 450 M'Intyre, John
 M'Kenzie, Daniel
 M'Kenzie, James
 M'Kerlie, Alexander
 M'Lelland, Robert
 M'Leod, Alexander
 M'Nair, James
 M'Nair, Robert
- Neil, John
 Neilson, John
 460 Neilson, Michael
 Neilson, Thomas
 Newall, Archibald
 Newlands, James
 Niven, R. Balfour
- Ogilvie, Thomas
 Ogle, Maurice
 Orhart, William
 Oswald, Andrew

- Oswald, James
 470 Oswald, Richard A.
 Owen, Robert
- Paterson, Dugald
 Paterson, James
 Paterson, James, Jun.
 Paterson, John
 Paterson, John
 Paterson, Robert
 Paterson, Robert
 Paterson, Robert
 480 Penman, Andrew
 Penny, William
 Perry, William
 Perston, John
 Perston, John
 Perston, Matthew
 Pollock, James
 Provan, John
 Provand, George
 Provand, James
- 490 Rankine, James
 Rankine, John
 Reid, Andrew
 Reid, Henry
 Reid, John
 Reid, William
 Reddle, James
 Robb, James
 Robertson, James
 Robertson, John
 500 Robertson, Robert
 Rodger, James
 Ronald, John
 Ross, James
 Rowand, George
 Rowand, Michael
 Roxburgh, Adam
 Russell, James
 Rutherford, George
- Samuel, Thomas
 510 Scott, James
 Scott, James
 Scott, William
 Senior, Joshua
 Sharp, James
 Sharp, James
 Sharp, Thomas P.
 Shortridge, G. Y.
 Shortridge, William
 Shaw, David
 520 Shaw, James
- Shedden, John
 Smart, William
 Smith, David
 Smith, James
 Smith, John, youngest
 Smith, John, Jun.
 Smith, William
 Smith, William
 530 Smith, Stewart
 Spreull, James
 Spreull, John
 Stark, Thomas
 Steel, James
 Stenhouse, John
 Stenhouse, Thomas
 Stenhouse, William
 Steven, James
 Steven, John
 Steven, Moses
 540 Stevenson, James
 Stevenson, Nathaniel
 Stevenson, Robert
 Stewart, Hugh
 Stewart, James
 Stewart, Robert
 Stewart, Robert
 Stewart, Thomas
 Stewart, William
 Stirling, David
 550 Stirling, James
 Stirling, William
 Strang, Robert
 Struthers, Robert
 Swanston, George
 Swanston, John
 Sword, James
 Sword, James, youngest
 Sym, Andrew
 Sym, David
 560 Sym, James
 Sym, Thomas
- Tassie, Walter
 Templeton, Andrew
 Tennent, Andrew
 Tennent, Charles
 Tennent, John
 Thomson, Andrew
 Thomson, John
 Thomson, Robert, Jun.
 570 Thomson, Robert, tertius
 Thomson, William
 Todd, Cornelius
 Todd, David
 Turpie, John

Ure, Alexander
 Urie, Matthew
 Walker, Charles
 Walker, George
 Walker, James
 Walker, John
 Walker, William
 Wallace, Archibald
 Wardlaw, Gilbert
 Wardlaw, William
 Wardrop, Henry
 Watson, Gilbert
 Watson, Robert
 Watson, Robert
 Watson, Robert
 Watt, John
 Weir, Matthew

Willie, James
 Wilson, Alexander
 Wilson, Archibald
 Wilson, John
 Wilson, Samuel
 Wilson, William
 Wilsone, Charles
 Wingate, Andrew
 Whyt, Andrew
 Whytlaw, James
 Wood, John
 Wright, John, Jun.
 Wright, Robert
 Young, William
 Zuill, John