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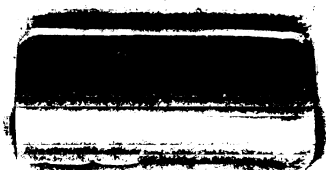
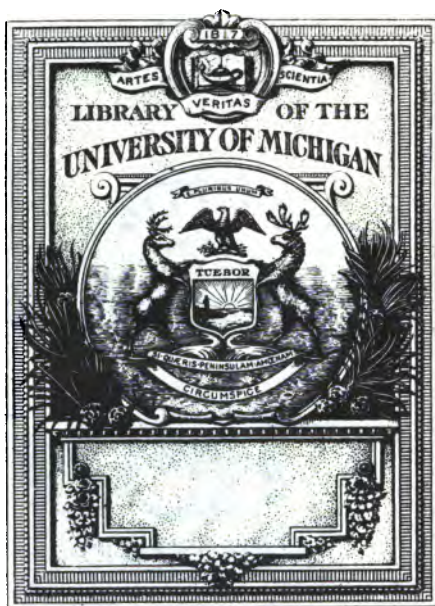
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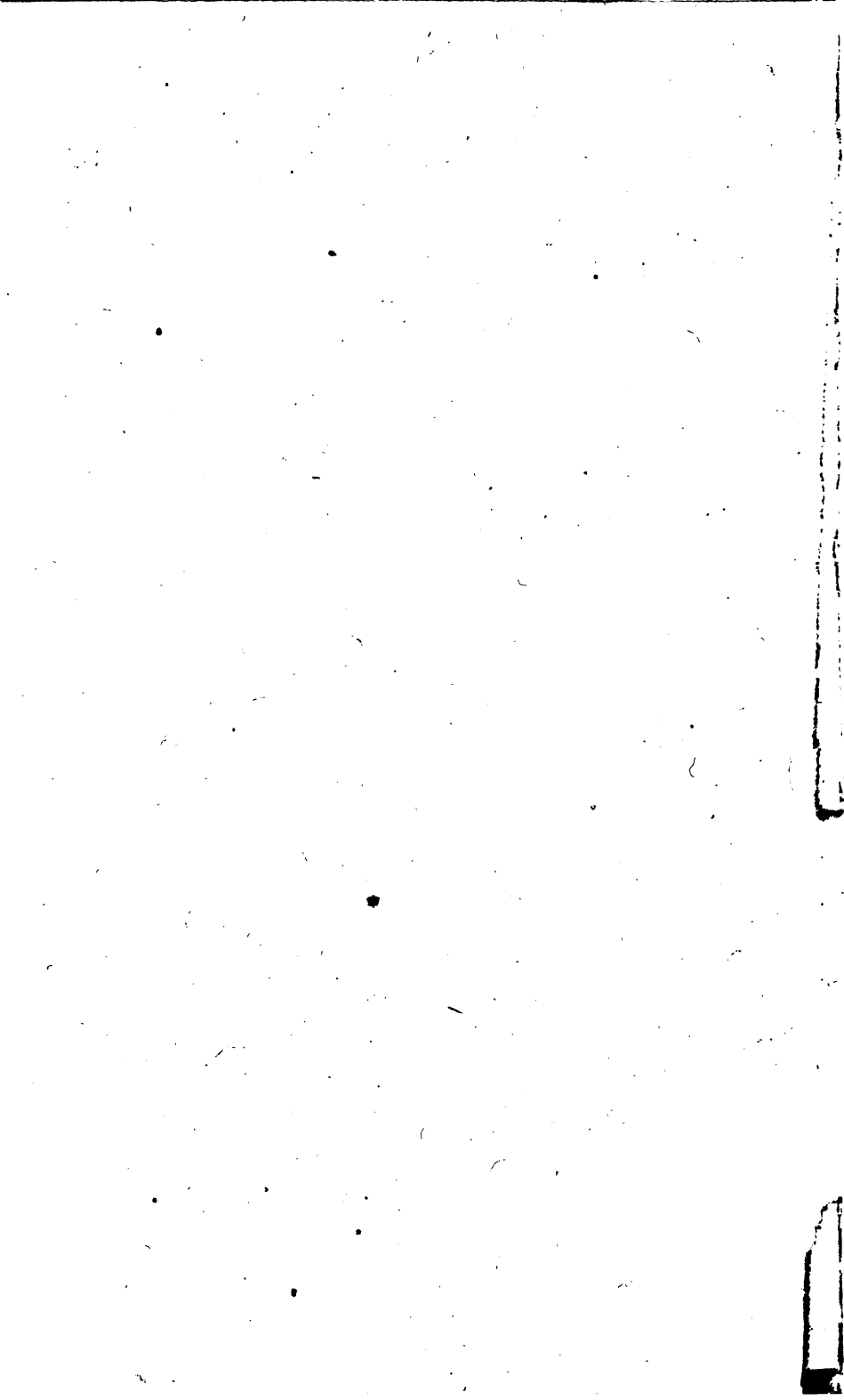
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VIEW
OF THE
HISTORY, CONSTITUTION, AND FUNDS,
OF THE
TRADES' HOUSE

OF
GLASGOW.

Trades House

Second Edition.

GLASGOW:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM LANG,
72, NELSON STREET.

1827.

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PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION.

As the Members of the Trades' House are so often changed, a strong desire has been repeatedly expressed by some of them, that a short sketch of the Constitution and Regulations of the House should be printed, as well as of the Mortifications or Endowments under their charge; to meet that desire, the following has been drawn up from the Records of the House, so far as extant, and if it shall be the mean of affording information to those interested in the welfare and prosperity of the House, the Compiler will consider his labour amply rewarded.

Glasgow, 17th August, 1819.

PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION.

THE former Edition, drawn up by the Clerk to the House, having met with the general approbation of the members, and being out of print, the House, upon the 12th October, 1826, appointed a Committee of their number, consisting of Convener M'LEAN, with Messrs. WILLIAM RODGER, WILLIAM M'TYER, JAMES HUNTER, ROBERT HOOD, HUGH M'KINNON, JOHN CHRISTIE, and the CLERK, to procure a Second Edition, printed with such additions as might occur; in consequence of which, the following has been drawn up.

26th November, 1827.

Present Members of the House.

WILLIAM M'LEAN, Esq. Convener.

JOHN ALSTON, Esq.

ARCH. M'LELLAN, Jun. Esq. } Trades' Baillies.

ALEXANDER BROOM, Collector.

WILLIAM RODGER, late Convener.

WILLIAM WILSON, late Collector.

HAMMERMEN.

James M'Vicar, Deacon.

James Rae,
Alexander Wood,
George Munro,
John Fulton,
John M'Intyre.

TAILORS.

Andrew Carse, Deacon.

James Paul,
William Dunlop,
Hugh M'Kinnon,
John Cairns,
James Clark.

CORDINERS.

Allan Campbell, Deacon.
Thomas Williams,
William M'Tyer,
William Wood,
Lauchlan Muckart,
William Wilson.

MALTMEN.

Hugh Mackay, Visitor.
James Hunter,
John Hutcheson,
Alexander Galloway,
Robert Hunter,
George Burn.

WEAVERS.

William Frew, Deacon.
William Craig,
David M'Kinlay,
Robert Wilson.

BAKERS.

Henry Taylor, Jun. Deacon.
Alexander Duncanson,
Ebenezer Brown.

Mr. Benjamin Mathie, Clerk.

David Hamilton, Architect.

Andrew Rae, Officer.

SKINNERS.

James Rodger, Deacon.
Archibald Shearer.
David Meikle.

WRIGHTS.

Archibald Grieve, Deacon.
William Binnie,
Walter Bremner.

COOPERS.

John Miller, Deacon.
Daniel M'Kinlay,
Robert Hood.

FLESHERS.

John Sugar, Deacon.
John Lockhart,
William Thomson.

MASONS.

William Young, Deacon.
James Carmichael,
James Govan.

GARDENERS.

David Crawford, Deacon.
John Miller,
William Jones.

BARBERS.

Thomas Pettigrew, Deacon.
John Christie,
Sym Edwards.

DYERS AND BONNETMAKERS.

James Reid, Deacon.
Alexander Reid.

Rev. Mr. Ritchie, Chaplain.

Thomas Richardson, Surveyor.

HISTORY

OF THE

TRADES' HOUSE.

At what period the Trades' House was first formed, would at this distance of time be difficult to investigate, as no records appear extant prior to the year 1605; but certain it is, that before this year, the Trades of Glasgow were considered in the light of one great body corporate, and had the property of an Hospital belonging to them, in that capacity, as is evident from the terms of the Letter of Guildry in said year, as well as from Charters in favour of several of the Incorporations, of a date long prior to that period.

Previous to the date of this Letter of Guildry, 1605, it appears that various disputes and contentions had arisen between the Merchant Rank and Trades' Rank, on account of their opposite interests and pretensions, which produced great disorders in the City; in order to put an end to these, the Magistrates and Ministers of the City interposed, and prevailed upon the contending parties to submit the whole differences then subsisting between them, and the farther regulation of their Societies, to the determination of Arbiters mutually chosen.

This submission was accordingly entered into upon the 18th day of November, 1604; and upon the 6th day of February 1605, the Arbiters did, "after great pains, long travelling, and mature deliberation," pronounce a Decreet-Arbitral upon the various matters submitted to their determination. This Decreet-Arbitral, usually call-

ed the Letter of Guildry, obtained the sanction of the Legislature, upon the 11th September, 1672; was confirmed 4th January, 1690, by King William and Queen Mary, and is now the most ancient deed extant, with regard to the Constitution of the Convenery or Trades' House: it will be found printed in the Appendix.

The Trades' House, as one of the three great bodies politic in the City, have been called upon to deliberate upon various questions relative to the Corporation of the City, and the local interests of the community, while a variety of political and civic questions have occupied their consideration, from time to time, since the date of the Letter of Guildry; but as these have been numerous, and as they are stated at full length in the records of the House, an enumeration of them here is considered unnecessary.

Number of Members.

The House consists of a Convener, Collector, the Trades' Baillies, while the latter remain in office, and the Deacons and Visitor of the fourteen incorporated Trades with their Assistants. Of these Assistants, the late Deacons and Visitor form one from each Trade, independent of the then Deacons and Visitor,* although the latter have the exclusive right of naming the others, with the exception of the present and late Convener, and present and late Collector, should these members belong to either of the Incorporations of Hammermen, Tailors, Cordiners, Maltmen, or Weavers; in which case, these members must be held as forming part of the Assistants named by the Deacons and Visitor of the Trades to which they respectively belong, as they are entitled to sit in the

* Act of the House, dated 27th October, 1660, and confirmed by another act, of date the 14th October, 1730.

House as members while in office, and for two years after they retire from office.†

From the year 1661, it appears by the Records of the House, that the Deacons and Visitor of the Incorporations had been in the practice of naming the following number of members as their Assistants in the House, viz. the Hammermen, Tailors, Cordiners and Maltmen, each five Assistants; the Weavers three Assistants; the Baxters, Skinners, Wrights, Coopers, Fleshers, Masons, Gardeners, and Barbers, each two Assistants; and the Dyers and Bonnetmakers, one Assistant: and this practice was continued and adhered to until the year 1771.

Upon the 8th day of March that year, a motion was made, that the Trades' Baillie should be continued a member of the House for one year after the expiration of his office; and that the Deacon Convener, beside the ordinary members of the House, should have the power of naming two additional members, from any of the Incorporations he should think proper: and of this date, 13th May, 1771, there was presented to the House a Petition, signed by the Deacons of the ten last Incorporations, insisting, that upon making an addition to their annual payments, they should be found entitled to have the same number of representatives in the House with the first four Trades.

This Petition, the Deacons were appointed to lay before their respective Incorporations, and at a meeting, of this date, 11th June, 1771, the Deacons of the ten last Trades, produced Extracts from the Books of their said Incorporations, approving of the Petition; and next day, 12th June, the House, or more properly speaking, the members from the ten last Incorporations, for it appears that the members of the first four Trades refused to vote, passed a vote approving of the two Motions before noticed with respect to the Trades' Baillie, and Deacon

† Act of the House, of date 18th September, 1739.

Convener: and at another meeting held upon the day following, 13th June, 1771, the Petition before mentioned was read over, and an order given upon the Deacons of the first four Trades, to see and answer the same.

Instead of giving in answers, the first four Incorporations applied for, and obtained a suspension from the Court of Session, of the proceedings of the House now noticed, and at same time, raised and executed a summons of reduction and declarator, concluding that the said acts and procedure of the House should be reduced and set aside; and after a variety of procedure had taken place in these actions, the Supreme Court, 17th February, 1775, pronounced the following Judgment:

Grand Decerniture.

“The Lords of Council and Session aforesaid, sustained and hereby sustain the reasons of reduction of the several acts, regulations, and proceedings of the Trades’ House libelled on: Found, and hereby find, that the Constitution of the Society of the Trades’ House, as established either by the Decreet-Arbitral, commonly called the Letter of Guildry, anno 1605, or by immemorial usage, cannot now be altered or encroached upon; and particularly, that the rank or precedency of the several Trades or Incorporations, and the number of members which each Incorporation have a title to send to the Trades’ House, as in use prior to the late encroachments, which gave rise to the present dispute, being previously established by immemorial custom, must continue, and cannot be altered or varied, either by the Trades, or Convenery by themselves, or with the concurrence of the Magistrates and Council of Glasgow; and reduced, retreated, rescinded, cassed, annulled, and hereby reduce, retreat, rescind, cass, and annul the foresaid petition, order thereon, resolutions, and pretended acts aforesaid, of the Trades’ House, and hail minutes and other steps of procedure that have been had

in the matters above complained of, and decerned and declared, and hereby decern and declare the same to have been from the beginning, to be now, and in all time coming, void and null, and of no avail, force, strength, nor effect, with all that may follow thereupon, and to make no faith in judgment nor outwith the same: Found, and hereby find, that the regulations in the act, 1729, concerning the poor of the Trades' House, are proper and subsisting regulations, until they shall be altered in a rational manner, and by proper authority, reserving to all concerned, to object to any such alteration, if they shall see cause: Found, decerned, and declared, and hereby find, decern, and declare, that the rank and precedence of the several Trades and Incorporations in the Trades' House, is, and ought to be, as follows, and in the order here set down:—Hammermen, Tailors, Cordiners, Maltmen, Weavers, Baxters, Skinners, Wrights, Coopers, Fleshers, Masons, Gardeners, Barbers, Bonnetmakers; that the number of members which each Trade or Incorporation have a title to send to the Trades' House, are as follows, viz:—the Hammermen, Tailors, and Cordiners, each their Deacon, with five Assistants; the Maltmen, their Visitor, with five Assistants; the Weavers, their Deacon, with three Assistants; the Bonnetmakers and Dysters, their Deacon, with one Assistant; the Baxters, Skinners, Wrights, Coopers, Fleshers, Masons, Gardeners, and Barbers, each their Deacon, with two Assistants; being in all fifty-four in number. That the Office-bearers of the Society are, a Deacon Convener and a Collector; that the Convener is annually to be chosen by the Magistrates and Town Council, the fourteen Deacons and fourteen Members in the Merchant Company, from a leet of three, presented by the Deacons and their Assistants; that the Collector is to be chosen by the Deacon Convener, the Deacons and their Assistants. That the Trades' Baillie shall be one of the Baillies of the City, chosen annually out of the rank of tradesmen, according to the set of the Burgh, and is, *ex officio*, only

an extraordinary member of the said Trades' House during the time that he remains as a Magistrate. That when the Deacon Convener, and Collector are chosen out of the first five Trades, viz:—the Hammermen, Tailors, Cordiners, Maltmen, or Weavers; then these Office-bearers are to be accounted part of the ordinary Representatives of the first five Trades, so that the ordinary number of members of the House shall not thereby be increased; but that if it shall happen, that these Office-bearers are chosen out of any of the remaining nine Incorporations, then they shall be additional extraordinary members of the Trades' House; and the Trade or Trades out of which they are chosen, shall be entitled to have their ordinary number of Representatives in the Trades' House, over and above the said Office-bearers."

This judgment, generally styled the Grand Decerniture, having been adhered to by the Court, 28th February, 1777, and allowed to become final, was extracted; and completely settled the rank and precedence of the Incorporations in the House, and the number of members, each Deacon and Visitor had a title to send to the House, and the rule therein set down, has been uniformly observed since that period, and may, in fact, be said, to be a continuation of what was practised from the year 1661.

Since the date of this Grand Decerniture, an additional member has been added to the number in the House, in consequence of the appointment of an additional Trades' Baillie.

The Magistrates and Town Council having found it requisite to increase the number of Baillies, from three to five, viz. three of the Merchant Rank, and two of the Trades' Rank, they, with the concurrence of the Merchant and Trades' Houses, applied to the Convention of Royal Burghs, 16th July, 1801, for an alteration of the Set, to the above effect, which, having been granted, the House by their act, of date 24th September, 1801, enact-

ed, that the additional 'Trades' Baillie should sit as a member of the House, while he remained in office, and this act was ratified by the Magistrates and Council.

It may be proper to notice here, that by an act of the House, of date 25th February, 1803, no Deacon or Visitor, can put into the House as one of his Assistants, any gentleman holding at the time the office of 'Trades' Baillie, as in that capacity he is a member, *ex officio*.

Qualification of Members.

Every member of the House must be a freeman of the particular Incorporation he represents, and have a residence or place of business within the City, with the exception of residence, as to those sent from the Incorporations of Maltmen or Gardeners. By act of the House, of date the 9th October, 1751, it is declared, "That every person " who is named by his Deacon, to be a member of this " House, or is entitled, *ex officio*, to be a member of this " House, shall be obliged, after personal warning, to accept of his office, and give his oath, *de fidei*, at least, " betwixt and the first day of December, after he is called " or entitled to be a member of the House; and, if such " person refuse to accept, he shall forfeit a penalty of £5 " sterling for the use of the Poor of this House,"—this act, in so far as it imposes a penalty upon a member refusing to accept, does not appear to have been acted upon, but with a view to secure the House being filled up, as well as to put it out of the power of the Deacons to name the same person a second time in the course of the year, in which he had failed to qualify by the 1st of December; an act was made 9th October, 1811, by which it is " ordained, that in all time coming, if the members put into " the House by the respective Deacons and Visitor at " the time the House is filled up, do not come forward " and qualify by the first meeting of the House, held after " the 1st day of December yearly, the member or members so failing, shall not be eligible to sit as a member

“ of the House for that year; nor shall it be in the power
 “ of the Deacon or Visitor, to return, or name such per-
 “ son or persons a second time during the course of that
 “ year, in which he or they may have been so named,
 “ and have failed to qualify as aforesaid.”

Stated Meetings of the House.

The regular annual stated meetings of the House, are upon Tuesday preceding the election of Deacons; the second Wednesday after the election of Magistrates; the Thursday immediately following; and upon the third Monday of November.

Mode of Electing Collector.

At the first of these meetings, the Collector's accounts, which have been previously examined and docketed by a Committee, consisting of the late Convener, late Collector, and present Deacon of the Hammermen, are read over and passed. The re-election of the Collector, if he has been only one year in office, or if he has been two years in office, the election of his successor then takes place, from a leet of two members along with the Collector in the former case, or from a leet of three in the latter case; one named by the Collector retiring from office, one by the then Convener, and the third by the House; and the person in the leet having the majority of votes is elected, who gives his oath, *de fidei*, which is administered by the Clerk in presence of the House. At this meeting, the Clerk, Chaplain, Architect, Land-Surveyor, and the Officer to the House, are also elected.

Duty of Collector.

It is the business of the Collector, to receive payment of the interest due to the House, arising on money lent; to uplift the rents of the heritable property belonging to

the House; and to pay the whole pensions to the Poor, whether belonging to the House, or to those placed on Mortifications under the charge of the House; and by an act, of date the 16th September, 1806, it is ordained, "that the Collector shall not retain in his hands, more than £60 at a time, and that the overplus shall be lodged from time to time in the Ship Bank, in name of the Convener and Collector for the time being."

Upon Tuesday preceding the second Wednesday after the election of Magistrates, the Convener calls together the Trades' Baillies, the Collector, the late Convener, and late Collector, with the then present and late Deacons and Visitor of the fourteen Incorporations, and such members of the House, as may have previously held the office of Convener, or Trades' Baillie, who are styled extraordinary Members, before whom he lays the leets for next day's election of Representatives for Convener; and if approved of by them, after being read over three times by the Clerk, the leets are then doqueted by the Convener, in presence of the meeting, and delivered to the Clerk, who produces them next day to the House.

Mode of Leeting Members of the House for Electing Representatives for Convener.

The mode of leeting the members of the House, is as follows: if the Convener has been two years in office, the whole members, with the exception of the Trades' Baillies, the late Convener, the present and late Collector,* are divided or classed into six leets; and if he has been only one year in office, the members are classed into four leets; the Convener, without a vote, when he has been only one year in office, being always returned as one of the Representatives; these leets are called the long leets,

* Act of the House, of date 1st October, 1804, as to late Collector.

and the member in each of these leets, having the majority of votes, are again classed into three or two leets, called the short leets, as the case may be, and arranged thus: the member having the majority of votes on the first or long leet, is classed with the one having the majority on the fourth leet; the second with the fifth; and the third with the sixth; and when there is only four leets, the first is classed with the third, and the second with the fourth; and this practice has been uniformly observed so far back as the records of the House can be traced.

The election of these Representatives takes place upon the forenoon of the second Wednesday after the election of Magistrates; and an extract, under the hand of the Clerk to the House, containing the names or leet of three, or of the leet of two, along with that of the then Convener, as the case may be, is presented by the Deacons of the Incorporations of Hammermen and Tailors, to the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council, who, out of that leet, elect a Convener, in terms of the 40th Article of the Letter of Guildry.

Mode of Electing Convener when the person chosen refuses to accept, or dies while in Office.

By the 40th article of the Letter of Guildry, it is declared, that the Convener "shall not bear office above "two years together;" but as no provision is made for the election of one, in the event of the person chosen refusing to accept, or in the event of a Convener dying while in office; these defects are remedied by the Set of the Burgh, 15th April, 1748, section 7th: which declares, that "in case of the death of a Convener during his being in office, the immediately preceding Convener in "life, within forty-eight hours after such decease, is to "convene the House, who shall appoint a new meeting "of the members, to be convened and properly warned,

“ not under four, or above eight days distance from the
 “ former diet; whereof the Provost or presiding Magis-
 “ trate is to be acquainted. At which last meeting a leet
 “ of three persons shall be elected by a majority of votes,
 “ to be presented by the House, in the same manner as
 “ has been hitherto practised at electing the Convener
 “ the first year of his office; and immediately after the
 “ House has voted the said leets respectively, the presid-
 “ ing Magistrate is to call and convene the Town Coun-
 “ cil, and Deacons of Craft, in the same form and me-
 “ thod as has been hitherto observed on occasions of that
 “ nature; and the persons who, by law or practice, have
 “ right to choose a Convener, shall, by plurality of voices,
 “ (the Provost or Preses having the first, as also a cast-
 “ ing, vote) elect that Office-bearer out of the leets fore-
 “ said; and the person so to be elected, shall have the
 “ same powers and privileges which his immediate pre-
 “ decessor had when on life; declaring also, that in case
 “ of any person not accepting of said office within a month
 “ after his election, the Council are to proceed and make
 “ choice of another Office-bearer in his place, observing
 “ the forms and regulations before set down in the event
 “ of his decease.”

Agreeably to this enactment, the House in November
 1765, proceeded and acted, upon the decease of the then
 Convener, and again observed the same mode of proce-
 dure in October 1827, in consequence of the gentleman
 who had been then elected to fill the office of Convener,
 having refused to accept of said office.

The fine for non-acceptance by a person elected to the
 office of Convener, or Trades' Baillie, used formerly to
 be £40, sterling; and that of a Trades' Counsellor, £20;
 sterling; but by act of Council, of date 2d October, 1801,
 these fines were doubled, and the fines exacted from the
 Trades' Rank, are paid to the Collector of the Trades'
 House for behoof of the Poor.

House filled up.

Upon the day that the Convener is elected, the Deacons and Visitor give in to the Clerk of the House, a list of the Assistants they respectively name, at which time the House is filled up; and at the meeting in the afternoon of that day, of the Convener, Collector, Trades' Baillies, late Convener and late Collector, with the present and late Deacons and Visitor, the names of the members of the House, as filled up, are read over by the Clerk.

Mode of Leeting Members of the House for Election of Dean of Guild Lyners.

By the 3d Article of the Letter of Guildry, the House have the nomination of four of their members, who are to sit in the Dean of Guild Court, and compose part of the Dean of Guild's Council; accordingly, upon the afternoon of the day upon which the House is filled up, a committee consisting of the late Convener, present Collector, with three of the Deacons and Visitor, by rotation, along with the Clerk, arrange the whole members of the House, with the exception of the Convener, Collector, and Trades' Baillies, into four leets, and these leets are presented to a meeting of the Convener, Baillies, and present and late Deacons and Visitor of the different Incorporations, which is held same day at four o'clock afternoon, and after being read over three times by the Clerk, when approved of by the meeting, they are then doqueted by the Convener, and delivered to the Clerk, who produces them next day to the House.

Next day, at the meeting of the House, the members present are qualified by the Clerk, after which the House proceed in the election of Lyners, from the leets made out and doqueted upon the preceding afternoon, and an extract, containing the names of the four members elected, is delivered to the Dean of Guild the same day.

At this meeting, the House also makes choice of Directors and Managers of the following Institutions, viz.—

Twelve Directors of the Town's Hospital, of which number the Convener is one, *ex officio* ;

One Manager of the Royal Infirmary, exclusive of the Convener, who is one, *ex officio* ;

Two Managers of the Lunatic Asylum ; one Manager of the Lock Hospital ;

Two Commissioners under the Statute Labour Bill, exclusive of the Convener, who is one, *ex officio*.

Section 6th of this Bill enacts, that the House shall elect four Commissioners at the first, two of whom to go out annually, and “ that after “ the first election, not more than two new “ Trustees shall be nominated annually.”

Three members as a committee, to meet with the committees from the Town Council and Merchants' House, under the late Mr. Coulter's mortification ;

Two Commissioners under the Bridewell Bill, 1822, exclusive of the Convener, who is one, *ex officio*.

Section 6th of this Bill, enacts, “ that the said “ 'Trades' House, shall, at the first or second “ meeting after the annual election of Deacon “ Convener, elect two Commissioners ;” and,

Two Directors of the Asylum for the Blind.

By the Act of Parliament in 1825, establishing this Asylum, it is enacted, “ That on or before “ the *third Monday* of January annually, the “ House shall meet, and elect two Directors of “ said Asylum.”

Beside these regular meetings now noticed, the Convener, by act of the House, of date 25th May, 1811, is bound to call a meeting of the Deacons and extraordinary members, and such other members of the House as may not have then qualified, upon the third Monday of November yearly, in order that the members may have an opportunity of qualifying that day ; he may also call meetings at any time he chooses throughout the year ; and by

act of the House, of date 26th February, 1784, it is ordained, that any four Deacons, or any four members of the House, upon a written requisition, have a right to insist that the Convener meet the House.

By a previous act of the House, 30th December, 1777, it is ordained, that in time coming, the members shall be warned a day before any meeting of the House take place, except in extraordinary cases, where immediate dispatch of business is requisite.

House has a control over the Acts of the Incorporations.

The House have a control over the whole acts of the different Incorporations, in terms of the 40th Article of the Letter of Guildry, which provides, that the Convener “shall convene all the Deacons of Crafts, and their Assistants, at such times as occasion shall require, and shall judge betwixt 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.”

Various acts have accordingly been made, from time to time, by the House, for the regulation and government of the different Incorporations; among which, the following are obligatory on all the Incorporations:—

26th May, 1722.—That no person admitted, or that shall hereafter be admitted freeman, with any of the Trades of this Burgh; and that has received, or shall hereafter receive, by himself, or any of his children in his family, any pension or charity from his Trade; or who shall be owing any thing to the Box, or poor of the Trade, either quarter accounts, freedom fines, apprentices booking money, or upon any other account, be capable, nor allowed to bear any office in his Trade, nor have liberty to vote in any of the elections of the Office-bearers thereof, or other administrations of the same, unless all such pensions and charity received, and debts

due, be first paid in to the Collector for the use of the poor.

✓ 15th September, 1726.—That in all time coming, all apprentices within this Burgh, upon mortifications, shall be freed, in every Trade, from payment of booking money; and by an after act, this was extended to all charity Indentures, with the exception of Clerk and Officer's dues.

16th May, 1734.—That in all time coming, every Deacon and Visitor of each Trade, call, and keep his Lammas Court this year, and yearly in time coming, some time in the month of August, and that the whole freemen be warned to "that Court;" all quarter accounts, booking of apprentices, &c. must be paid up at this Court, otherwise the member or members failing, "shall have no vote in his Trade, nor any election or other affair thereof." But this act was so far altered and modified by another, of date 4th June, 1744, as to allow members at any meeting of the Trade, after the 1st day of December yearly, to pay up what they are owing, and to have right to vote till ensuing Lammas Court; in consequence of which last act, it has been the invariable rule and practice of the Incorporations, immediately before the election of a Clerk, or Officer, where vacancies happen in either of these offices during the course of the year, to receive payment from the members of their arrears, and put their names on the roll of voters.

29th November, 1743.—That every person who shall, at any time hereafter, be elected as Collector to any Trade of this Burgh, and shall refuse to accept of his office, shall incur and forfeit a fine of £6 sterling, for the use of the poor of the Trade to which he is elected as Collector.

13th October, 1746.—That no freeman of any Incorporation in this City can, during his minority, bear the office of Deacon, Master, or Collector, in any Trade of this Burgh, or be a member of this House.

13th September, 1748.—That the election of the Deacons of the Trades of this Burgh be on a Friday, betwixt the 16th and 24th days of September yearly. By an act, of date 19th September, 1809, the elections are fixed to take place on the first Friday after the 15th day of September, yearly.*

2d August, 1765.—That in case any of the free voters or electors, in any of the Incorporations, shall be imprisoned, or detained as prisoners for debt, from the election of Deacon or other Office-bearers, of any of the said Incorporations, it shall be lawful for such person or persons so imprisoned or detained for debt, to vote by proxy.

29th July, 1791.—That no member entering with any of the Incorporations, shall have the privilege of voting at elections, or in any business of the Incorporations, until they shall stand as members upon the roll, for a year and a day after their admission.

14th September, 1824.—That in all time coming, none of the fourteen Incorporated Trades, shall, directly or indirectly, take or receive any money, from any person or persons, so as to authorise them to carry on business within the limits of the City, until such time as they shall first respectively have produced their Burgess certificate, as freemen of the Town.

Beside these general acts applicable to all the Incorporations, various other acts and statutes have been made for the government of particular Trades, and it appears, that in former times, the Convener and Trades' Baillies were in use to attend the meetings of the different Incorporations, and to give their sanction to the acts then made, by subscribing the same in the books of the Incorporation; whether this mode was objected to, being evidently in opposition to the terms of the Letter of Guildry,

* Eight days previous to the Elections, the Convener issues an order to the Deacons to meet their Trades upon the day fixed, and he and the Trades' Baillies attend said meetings.

does not appear from the Records of the House, but it has been discontinued for more than 70 years past; and all acts now made, by any of the Incorporations, are transmitted to the House for their approval or rejection.

In consequence of this control held by the House over the acts and regulations of the Incorporations, the House judge, in the first instance, in all questions that may arise in any of the Trades regarding contested elections, or any other matters relative to the Trade, in which a difference may take place among the members of the Incorporations, and the following is the mode of procedure observed upon such occasions:—

The member or members who consider themselves aggrieved by any act of procedure of the Deacon and Masters, or of the Incorporation at large of which he or they are members, appeal to the House, by lodging in the hands of the Convener or Clerk, within fourteen days after the date of the act or procedure complained of, a petition or complaint, stating the nature of the grievance; and with this petition, the Complainer, by act of the House, of date the 26th February, 1784, must consign or lodge 20s. with the Collector, while the Respondents must lodge a similar sum with their answers.

Formerly, when any such complaint was lodged, the same was laid before a meeting of the Convener, Trades' Baillie, Deacons, and extraordinary members of the House, who appointed the same to be seen and answered by the person or party complained upon; but as this occasioned considerable inconvenience, by calling together so many members of the House to sanction a mere matter of form, the House, upon the 3d October, 1800, "enacted and authorised the Convener, in all time coming, when any petition or complaint is presented to him, to give out the same to answer, without calling a meeting of the Deacons and extraordinary members, so as that the procedure may be ripe for deciding upon before a meeting is called."

When parties have completed their written pleadings,

a meeting of the Convener, Baillies, Collector, Deacons, and extraordinary members of the House is called, when, if the procedure is voluminous, the meeting either appoint the whole to be printed at the expense of the parties, and circulated among the members of the House; or, after hearing the pleadings read over, they give an opinion thereon in writing, which, with the procedure, is remitted to the House at large, or without coming to any opinion on the subject, they remit the pleadings *simpliciter* to the House.

At the meeting of the House the pleadings are read over, when a judgment is pronounced. If a proof is allowed, the witnesses are examined in presence of the House, or a Commission is granted to the Clerk to take the proof, and upon this being reported, a final judgment is then given upon the merits, and also as to expenses, while the House at same time, determine whether the 20s. consigned by each of the parties, is to be returned to both, or to either, or forfeited to the poor of the House. The party dissatisfied with the judgment, may, within fourteen days thereafter, appeal to the Magistrates and Council, or to the Supreme Court: but, if no such appeal is entered within that period, the sentence of the House becomes final, and may be extracted.

It may be proper to remark here, that by the immemorial practice and usage of the House, as established by their Records, no business of any consequence or importance can be brought under consideration of the House, unless the same has been previously considered by the Convener, Baillies, Deacons, and extraordinary members of the House, at a meeting regularly called for the purpose.

Of the Funds or Stock of the House.

The funds or stock of the House, which, from small beginnings, are now considerable; appear from the Records of the House, now extant, to have arisen from cer-

tain annual sums paid into them by the different Incorporations, with the exception of the Dyers, until the period aftermentioned; from Burgess fines of those who enter as Craftsmen; from sums paid as Guild Brethren; from donations; from certain sums formerly paid by each new Deacon of the different Crafts;* and from sums mortified to the House.

Of the last mentioned sums, a short abstract of the different mortifications and terms thereof, in so far as the latter can be discovered from the Records and Deeds of Mortification, will be found in the Appendix.

Appropriation of Funds.

From the income thus derived, exclusive of the sums mortified, which are all destined for special and specific purposes, the House, previous to the year 1729, were in the habit of paying certain yearly pensions to five, and sometimes to six poor men, belonging to one or other of the first thirteen Incorporations, who resided in the Crafts' Hospital, situated near to the High Church; and the Convener was in the practice of giving away, by precepts upon the Collector, certain sums yearly, to such indigent persons as applied to him, or who were recommended to him, by the different Deacons and Visitor:† while part of the sums paid yearly into the House by the Trades, was given back to the several Deacons and their Collectors, to be distributed by them and their respective Master Courts, among the poor of their own Incorporations.

It having been found, in the year 1729, that the stock and income of the House, were such as to enable the members, in place of five or six poor men, to instal on the funds, one from each of the thirteen Incorporations, —the following act, of date 30th December, that year,

* This last payment has been discontinued since the year 1742.

† By act of the House of date 24th July, 1795, the power of giving away money in this manner was recalled.

was passed; “the House having taken into their consideration, that the yearly payments to be made by each particular Trade to this House yearly, in time coming, being determined and ascertained as follows, will tend to the interest and benefit of the House and their poor; and also, considering that albeit there have been formerly resolutions and endeavours, and of late some acts of the House for allowing each Trade of the thirteen Trades afternamed, a poor man, to be allowed and have a yearly pension off this House, yet the samen hath hitherto proved ineffectual; therefore, and for effectuating the same in all time coming, the House statutes and ordains, that notwithstanding the former custom and practice, each of the said thirteen Trades shall in all time coming, pay in yearly to the Collector of the House, for the benefit of the common stock thereof, the respective sums of money underwritten, to wit: each of the Trades following, viz.—Hammermen and Cordiners, £40 Scots; each of the other Trades following, viz.—Tailors and Maltmen, £50 Scots; and each of the other Trades following, viz.—Weavers, Baxters, Wrights and Skinners, £30 Scots; and each of the other Trades following, viz.—Coopers, Fleshers, Masons, Gardeners, and Barbers, £24 Scots, at the ordinary time of the several Trades’ annual payments to the House for time past; and that they shall pay neither more nor less than these sums unto the House yearly. And statutes and ordains, that each of the said thirteen several Trades shall have a poor man installed in as a pensioner of the House yearly: and that to those poor men shall be given out of the House common stock, by the Collector of the House yearly, the respective sums following, viz.—To each of the poor men to be put in the House, of the Trades following, viz.—Hammermen, Tailors, Cordiners, and Maltmen, 100 merks Scots money; and to each of the said poor men to be put in the House, of the Trades following, to wit:—Weavers, Baxters, Wrights, and Skinners, £60 Scots money;—and to each of the poor men to be put in the House, of the

Trades following, to wit:—Coopers, Fleshers, Masons, Gardeners, and Barbers, £48 Scots money, to be paid to the said poor men quarterly in all time coming, to wit: a fourth part thereof at the beginning of each quarter, and commencing the first quarter at Candlemas next; and that the five poor men now installed in the said Trades' Hospital, shall be five of these thirteen poor men, during their lives and good behaviours; and that the Trades of which these five poor men are, shall have no other poor men installed on the House, and made pensioners as those are, until their deaths respectively; and that in consideration of the premises, nothing shall be given by the House to the poor, at the Collector to the House his yearly account making, in all time coming; and as to the manner of installing those poor men,—that the Deacon or Visitor of each Trade, and his Masters, shall present to the House two poor men of their Trade, whom they shall think most indigent, one of which two, the House shall choose to be installed as said is, and who is thereafter to have right to the pension; and that the Dike money, or Charity given to the poor of the Hospital at burials, be divided among the hail thirteen poor old men in the House for the time, equally; and what shall be given to the poor of the Hospital at meeting there, shall belong to the foresaid hail thirteen men equally; and that the Collector shall give yearly to the foresaid poor persons who shall dwell in the Hospital, £6 Scots, for furnishing fires when needful at meetings; and that in case any of the said Trades shall at any time hereafter, not have two poor men of their Trade to present on any vacancy, that then the Deacon of that Trade give in a list of the whole poor and pensioners of that Trade, amongst whom the pension that would belong to such poor men, if there was any, shall be divided by the Deacon Con- vener and Deacons for the time, amongst the said other poor of that Trade.”

By this act, the sums paid into the House yearly by the different Incorporations were fixed, as well as the

pensions to be drawn by each of the poor men; while the power of nominating the poor men to be presented from time to time for enrolment on the Funds of the House, was vested in the Deacons and Visitor, and Master Courts of the different Trades. From the date of this act, the practice formerly observed by the House, of returning to the Deacons and Visitor part of the yearly sums paid by their Incorporations was discontinued; and in the question that depended so long in the Supreme Court, betwixt the first four Trades and the last ten, the act last quoted was found to be "proper and subsisting regulations, until they shall be altered in a rational manner."

Erection of Town's Hospital.

In the year 1731, it was considered advisable by the Magistrates and Town Council, with the concurrence of the Merchants and Trades' Houses, and General Sessions, to erect what is termed the Town's Hospital, for the reception of Paupers: and towards the support and maintenance of this establishment, the House and different Incorporations upon the 22d November, 1731, agreed to contribute from their funds various sums, amounting in whole to £120 sterling annually: the sums so contributed by the Incorporations are paid into the Collector of the Trades' House, who pays the whole £120 sterling into the Hospital.

Pensions to the Poor augmented, and increase made to their Number.

No alteration was made on the pensions paid to the thirteen poor men from the year 1729, until the month of March 1791; when, in consequence of the prosperous state of the funds, the House resolved, that the pensions then paid should be augmented one half, and that an additional pensioner from each of the thirteen Trades

should be enrolled, who should enjoy similar pensions to those paid to the then incumbents; but without the augmentation; and upon the 18th day of that month, the Deacons and Visitor, with their Master Courts, presented each an additional pensioner, and they were enrolled accordingly.

Incorporation of Dyers become interested in the Funds of the House.

As the Incorporation of Dyers and Bonnetmakers had made no annual payment to the House, they of course had none of their members enrolled, and had no voice in the distribution of the House's funds, but that Trade having in the year 1791, made offer to the House of a certain sum of money; and also to contribute a yearly sum corresponding to that paid by the other Incorporations, on condition of their having a right to participate in the funds of the House, and that one of their poor members should be enrolled, and draw a pension similar to that of the other Trades; the same was unanimously agreed to by the House, and upon the 2d September that year, a pensioner from that Trade was accordingly installed.

Number of Pensioners, and their Pensions increased.

In the month of April, 1819, the pensions paid to these men were very considerably increased; and the House having proposed to the fourteen Incorporations to enrol an additional pensioner on the funds, on condition that the annual payment made by each of the Trades to the House, was increased to £4 sterling; and this having met with the unanimous approbation of the Incorporations, another old man from each Trade was accordingly presented by the Deacons and Visitor and their Master Courts, and enrolled accordingly. From the great increase of their funds, the House upon the 20th Septem-

ber, 1827, agreed to enrol an additional pensioner from each of the Trades, which has been done accordingly; and there are now 55 poor men enjoying annual pensions, some of them at the rate of £10 sterling, and the rest £8 sterling, which are paid quarterly by the Collector.

Trades' House Free School.

Beside the provision thus made for old men, the House contributes also yearly towards the support of the Trades' House Free School, at which 108 boys, sons of members of the fourteen Incorporations, are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, geography, and church music; the House erected, and give free of rent the School-house, and pay the different Teachers their salaries, in so far as they exceed the yearly sum contributed by the respective Trades; while they also give an annual sum for the purchase of books to a Library, established for the use of the boys at School; and for these advances by the House, which are considerable, they have the patronage of nominating and appointing the Masters.

The following Abstract points out the different sums paid by each of the Incorporations to the House; also for the support of the Town's Hospital, and towards payment of the salaries to the Chaplain and Teachers.

	ANNUAL PAYMENT.			HOSPITAL.			CHAPLAIN.			SCHOOL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Hammermen, -	4	0	0	12	0	0	2	0	0	9	0	0
Tailors, -	4	0	0	14	0	0	2	0	0	9	0	0
Cordiners, -	4	0	0	14	0	0	2	0	0	9	0	0
Maltmen, -	4	0	0	15	0	0	2	0	0	9	0	0
Weavers, -	4	0	0	12	0	0	1	15	0	6	0	0
Baxters, -	4	0	0	9	0	0	1	15	0	4	10	0
Skinners, -	4	0	0	3	0	0	1	2	6	4	10	0
Wrights, -	4	0	0	10	0	0	1	15	0	4	10	0
Coopers, -	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	19	6	4	10	0
Fleashers, -	4	0	0	4	0	0	1	2	6	4	10	0
Masons, -	4	0	0	2	15	7	0	18	0	4	10	0
Gardeners, -	4	0	0	1	10	0	0	17	0	4	10	0
Barbers, -	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	19	0	4	10	0
Dyers, -	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	16	6	3	0	0

By the 22d Section of the Letter of Guildry, it is provided, that all money "that is gotten and received from any Craftsmen and their Assistants who shall enter Guild Brother, shall be applied for the well 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 weal of the Burgh." And the House have accordingly from time to time, been in the practice of granting pecuniary aid from their funds, not only towards measures beneficial to the City, but also upon some occasions for purposes of more public and national utility.

Thus, in December 1765, they, in conjunction with the Magistrates and Merchants' House, engaged in a purchase of meal for the use of the inhabitants, and paid near £100 of loss upon it.

In January 1776, they voted £50 for enlarging and widening the old Bridge of Glasgow.

In December, 1777, they voted £500 for assisting to raise the Glasgow Regiment.

In February, 1794, they voted £400 towards building the Glasgow Royal Infirmary; and in October, 1815, they voted the farther sum of £200 sterling, to said Institution.

In September, 1803, they voted £500 sterling, towards defraying the expenses of raising a Volunteer Corps of Craftsmen, consisting of 600 men.

In the month of October, 1805, they voted £250 towards building the Lunatic Asylum in this City; while for a number of years prior to 1801, they gave an annual present of £50 to the Town's Hospital, in addition to their usual annual payment.

In the month of October, 1818, they voted fifty guineas in aid of the funds of the Relief Hospital, established for the reception of persons labouring under the Typhus Fever.

Upon the 13th August, 1819, they voted £105 in aid of the fund for relief of the industrious workmen.

Upon the 2d February, 1824, they voted £50, towards erecting a monument to the memory of John Knox.

Upon the 24th December said year, they voted £105, towards erecting a monument to the memory of Mr. Watt, the inventor of the steam engine.

Upon the 19th May, 1826, they voted £300, in aid of the fund raised for behoof of the industrious poor; and 18th December said year, £10 to the Lying-in Hospital.

And upon the 18th September, 1827, they voted £300, towards erecting an Asylum for the Blind.

Erection of Trades' Hall.

As the meetings of the House at their elections, as well as those of the Incorporations, were held in the Trades' Hospital, situated near the High Church, which was found to be extremely inconvenient for the members in general; the House and Incorporations resolved to erect a Hall in Glassford Street, the foundation stone of which was laid upon the 9th day of September, 1791. —Beside the Hall, there are several small rooms attached to it, while the ground storey is occupied as shops; the expense of the whole, including the site of the buildings, amounted to £7207, 18s. 8d. sterling, which was contributed by the House and Incorporations, as follows:—

House	-	-	-	£4000	0	0
Hammermen	-	-	-	208	14	11
Tailors	-	-	-	509	8	8
Cordiners	-	-	-	208	12	11
Maltmen	-	-	-	611	4	2
Weavers	-	-	-	334	6	4
Bakers	-	-	-	305	12	1
Skinners	-	-	-	168	0	2
Wrights	-	-	-	356	11	0
Coopers	-	-	-	71	16	2
Fleshers	-	-	-	203	14	11

Masons	-	-	-	£	61	2	6
Gardeners	-	-	-		50	18	8
Barbers	-	-	-		101	17	1
Dyers	-	-	-		25	19	1

The rents received from the shops, and from the Hall and adjoining rooms, which are let occasionally for Concerts, are uplifted by the Collector to the House, and divided by him every fourth year among the House and Incorporations, in proportion to the sums abovementioned, respectively advanced by them.

The following is an Abstract of the present Income and Expenditure of the House.

Income.

Interest on money lent,	-	-	-	£	258	0	0
Rents and feus of Gorbals lands,	-	-	-		398	16	4
Ground annuals,	-	-	-		167	0	0
Rents from Hall and Shops, average yearly,					40	0	0
Burgess fines averaged yearly, for last three years,	-	-	-		133	14	4
Annual payment from Incorporations,	-				50	0	0
Do. from do. for Hospital,	-	-	-		103	6	6
Do. from do. for Teachers,	-	-	-		81	0	0
Do. from do. for Chaplain,	-	-	-		20	0	0
					<hr/>		
					£	1251	17 2

Expenditure.

House Pensioners, 55 Men,	£	484	0	0
Do. do. 1 Female,		12	0	0
Pensioners on Mortifications,		125	14	5
2 Bursaries, one at £8, the other £9,	-	-	-	17 0 0
Town's Hospital,	-	-	120	0 0
Teachers of School,	-	-	150	0 0
School books for premiums, and expenses of dinner to				

Carried over, £908 14 5 £1251 17 2

<i>Brought forward,</i>	£908	14	5	£1251	17	2
the Boys at annual procession, - - -			30	2	0	
Salaries to Clerk, Chaplain, and Officers, and for clothing, &c. to the Officer, -			126	14	0	
An apprentice fee paid every second year, - -			5	11	1	
Miscellaneous charges, -			83	2	11	
						<hr/>
						1154 4 5
						<hr/>
Leaving,				£97	12	9

as a reversionary income, to answer any increase upon the pensions payable to the poor men, who may be enrolled upon the death of the present incumbents.

APPENDIX.

LETTER OF GUILDRY.

“ 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 hail 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 hail 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 remead 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 profit of the hail

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; and their assistants of both the ranks, and whole body of this town, after many meetings and conventions, long disputation and reasoning, concerning their quietness and standing thereof, having nominate and chosen, now, William Anderson and Thomas Mure, bailies, Matthew Turnbull, Robert Adam, and James Bell, John Dickson, William Stirling, Archibald Faulls, 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 Blythswood, 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 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 visitor of the maltmen, whose elections, statutes, and privileges, follows:—

“ 1st, That the Dean of Gild shall be always a merchant, and a merchant-sailor, and a merchant venturer, and of the rank of a 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 Bailies 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 choose, 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 choose 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 and 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 choose to that effect; and his council of the Craftsmen rank shall be chosen by the Deacon-Conveener, and the Deacons of Crafts, and their assistants, and their hail

* Members of the Dean of Guild Court.

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 Court, 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 eldest Gild-brother, or his Council of the Crafts rank, shall choose another, one or more of the saids Crafts, to supply the place of the absent, and likewise must be sworn.

“ 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 decern 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 his 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 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 other Gild-brothers, in 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 for two several unlaws, and shall be paid to the Dean of Gild, and applied to such use as he and his Council thinks best.

" 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 shilling in value, 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 compearing, and found in the wrong, shall pay an unlaw of twenty shillings Scots, with the parties damage for hindering the work, to be instantly past and modified by the said Dean of Gild and his Council, and paid

further of the said pledge; and the party finding him grieved by the Dean of Gild and his Council, upon consignation 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.

“ 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, ay and while the said Unfreemen 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 ell-wand, 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, the same shall be distributed by the Dean of Gild and his Council, and Deacon Convener, as they shall think expedient.

“ 14th, Every Burgess dwelling, and having his residence within this Town, and so has born, and 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-brother's 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 born, 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 designs to pass, either before or after his father's decease; with this restriction, that if he be a Merchant of that Calling, he shall be worth in lands, heritage, and moveable gear, five hundred merks money, and their assistants to give an account of as much; if he be a Craftsman, and 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 choose for that effect, and shall inroll all the names of these of the Merchant Rank and their assistants who are unworthy; 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 inrolled in the Dean of Gild's books.

" 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 bairns, whose fathers have been Freemen and Burgesses of this Burgh, and who 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 and 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.

" 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 husband's 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 so far inferior to their master's 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; 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 Gild-brother by the right of his apprenticeship, paying then only to the Dean of Gild ten merks money for his Gildry; and before his being received Gild-brother, he is 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 fore-named

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, thirty pounds Scots, and to the Hospital of his Calling thirteen shilling and four pennies, except he marry a Gild-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 pious use which may tend to the advancing of the common-well of this Town, which shall be distributed by the Dean of Gild, with advice of the Merchant Council, and such other of the Merchant Rank as he shall choose for that effect. And all that is gotten and received from any Craftsmen, and their assistants, who shall enter Gild-brother, shall be applied to their Hospital, and decayed brethren of the Craftsmen, or to any other good and pious use which may tend to the advancement of the common-well of the Burgh, and that by the

Deacon Conveener, with advice of the rest of the Deacons.

23d, It shall no ways be leasome to any Gild-brother, who is not at present Burgess and Freeman of this Burgh, but enters hereafter to be Burgess and Gild-brother, according to the order set down before, and according to his ability and worth, 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 tapp any silk or silk-work, spices or sugars, drugs nor confections, wet or dry, no lawns or cambricks, 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 ache; neither to tapp wine in pint or quart, great salt, wax, waid, grain, indego, nor any other kind of litt; neither to buy nor sell, in great, within the liberties of this Burgh, salt beef, salmond, 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 candle-makers, 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 tods skins, above five together, otters, not above three together, and other like skins. And sicklike, not to sell any kind of 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 own 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, except upon Wednesday 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 men's 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 shops, 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 kinds 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 Freemen, and 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

Craft's Hospital five merks money; and all Burgesses who enter 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 mentiond in the laws above written, and such other laws, acts and statutes, to 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 pious 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 money 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 Gildry of the Merchant ranks, and their assistants to be employed to the use foresaid; and the whole unlaws that is received, are to be delivered to the Dean of Gild and his Council, to be bestowed on the uses foresaid.

“ 34th, It shall be leasome to the Dean of Gild and his Council, yearly, to choose an officer for pointing, 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 pointing 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 convene the haill 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 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 plaiden, 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 plaiden but he; and further, he shall measure all kind of unbleached cloth, linen or harn, 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 plaiden, above mentioned, he shall try the same before the Dean of Gild, who, after trial, shall compell 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 obliged to make the Provost, Bailies, and Council, acquainted therewith, and shall crave their ratification and allowance from them, otherways 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 day 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 choose two with the 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 any 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 Deaconry 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 choose an Officer, who shall be authorised to poind and distrinzie, being accompanied with one Town Officer for putting his action in 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, as often as he shall refuse. And if any Deacon or Deacons of Crafts, among themselves, or their assistants, refuse the Deacon Conveener's judgment 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 men's 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 farth, in all time coming, and he shall be sworn.

45th, The Visitor shall take special notice of these of his Calling, who profane 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, and 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 Freemen's 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, frestie stuff, either mixt among good stuff, or by itself, and likewise, 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 countrymen, seller, refuses that price, he shall take it away with him, paying the custom of the ladles 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 so 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 other-ways, 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 Free 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, shops, or barns, in time of market, except necessity constrain them to put their meal in houses, or under stairs, for fair 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 sixteen 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, and that as often as they have contraveened.

“ 48th, All persons, who are at present Burgesses, shall have liberty to make malt for their own use, or to sell; 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 Unfreemen 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, and that as often as they shall contraveen; 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, and that as often as they shall contraveen, the one half thereof to be given to the Baillies, and the other half to the Visitor: and discharges all rubbers to rubb or measure the meal, but the owner himself only. And what further acts and statutes the Visitor, with advice of his brethren, being conveyened 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 shall 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 and 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 officiate 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 foresaid Dean of Gild, Deacon-Conveener, and Visitor of maltmen, and hail privileges, statutes, and ordinances, particularly above mentioned; and to interpone 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 registrated in the Burgh court-books of the said Burgh, to the effect foresaid, therein to remain, in perpetual remembrance, and to declare that all and whatsoever person, or persons, that shall hereafter oppose the foresaid letters, force and effect thereof, hail 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 hail Commissioners, for themselves, and in 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 Mure, baillies, Matthew Turnbull, James Bell, James Inglis, William Selkrig, James Fleming, Humphry Cunningham, for Thomas Brown, in his absence, Robert Adam, John Wardrop, for George Muir, Archibald Faulls, and Archibald Haygate, as mandatory for John Dickson, who cannot write. 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, and Archibald Haygate, as mandatory for John Scott, who cannot write. Oversmen, Sir George Elphinston, Mr. David Weems, Mr. John Bell.”

“ At Glasgow, the 9th February, 1605. In the Coun-

cil-house, produced before the Provost, Baillies, and Council, to be admitted approven, and ordained, to be registrated in the Burgh court-books, and, in testimony hereof, subscribed as follows, the Provost, Baillies, and Council, William Anderson, Thomas Mure, baillies, James Braidwood, James Fisher, William Robertsen, Thomas Pettigrew, James Bell, William Wilson, treasurer, and Archibald Haygate, as mandatory for John Dickson and William Muir, who cannot write. 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."

Mortifications.

James Govan, Merchant, 6th July, 1710, mortified £5375 Scots, the interest of which, to be applied towards "the maintenance of five poor men, burgesses, inhabitants of the City of Glasgow, not under 40 years of age, whose parents were born in the said City, and who have no maintenance provided to them otherwise, either by the Merchants' House, or Trades' House, or other ways supplied by any Hospital in the said City." The right of presentation is vested in a variety of persons, whom all failing in the Magistrates and Town Council of Glasgow, for the time; the Deed is recorded in the Town Court Books, 17th September, 1711, and an Extract insert in the Records of the Trades' House, 13th May, 1715.

James Thomson, Tanner in Glasgow, 24th April, 1717, mortified 12,000 merks Scots money, the annual rent whereof he appointed to be applied for the maintenance of six poor old men, of the Trades rank of the City of Glasgow, the names of Thomson or Peadie to be preferable; power of presenting for first 40 years after Testator's death, vested in his nearest male heir, but at expiry of that period, the same to belong to the Conveener and Deacons for the time being. Deed recorded in Town Court Books, 7th May, 1717, and insert in the Records of the House, 21st June, 1718.

Adam Williamson, Hat-maker in Glasgow, 12th June, 1719, paid into the House 2000 merks, the annual rent whereof to be paid to himself during his natural life, and if survived by Magaret Veitch, his daughter-in-law, the annual rent of said sum to be paid to her during her life; and after the death of the longest liver, the House become bound "once in every two years, to put a boy an "apprentice to some Trade within the Town of Glasgow, "and to pay for his apprentice fee 100 merks, and with "this provision, that these boys be of the name of Williamson, and after that of the name of Steven, shall be "preferable to all others." This Deed is recorded in the Town Court Books, Glasgow, 11th November, 1721.

James Pettigrew, some time of the City of Glasgow, thereafter of Dublin in Ireland, Linen Draper, 20th May, 1731, mortified £124 sterling, the annual rent whereof to be applied "for the maintenance of one poor and decayed Burgess and Freeman, of the said City of Glasgow, of the Trades' rank, who shall be of the age of 50 "years or upwards, of good report." Power of presenting retained by donor during his life; after his death vested in his brother William Pettigrew, and after him his youngest brother Robert Pettigrew; failing them all, in the House at large; provided "that any of my own kindred, "and next them, any of the name of Pettigrew applying,

“being qualified as above, shall be preferred.” The said James Pettigrew, 23d December, 1732, mortified and added to the foresaid sum £76 sterling, the annual rent whereof to be given to the poor man enjoying the former mortification. Power of presenting, and the same qualification and provision as in the former.

In consequence of an application from Mr. Pettigrew, the House, 16th May, 1734, in addition to the power of presenting to the foresaid benefice, in the person of the donor and of his two brothers, agreed to extend the same “to the heirs male of the said James, and then to the heirs male of the said William and Robert.” Failing these, the power of presenting remains with the Members of the House at large.

William Pettigrew, Wright in Glasgow, 28th January, 1769, mortified £200 sterling, the annual rent thereof to be paid “for the support and maintenance of a poor “decayed Burgess and Guild Brother of the said city of “Glasgow, of the Trades’ rank, of the age of 50 years or “upwards, of good report.” Power of presenting vested in “Gavin Pettigrew, Wright in Glasgow, after his decease in Thomas Pettigrew, Weaver in Glasgow, eldest “lawful son of Thomas Pettigrew, Weaver in Glasgow, “my nephew, during his life, and after his decease in “William Pettigrew, youngest lawful son of the said “Thomas Pettigrew, elder, my nephew, during his life, “and after his decease, the said Trades’ House to have “the power of nomination, the person still being qualified “as above; providing that persons of my own kindred who “shall reside in the said City of Glasgow for the time being, whether Burgesses or Guild brothers thereof, or “not, and whether of the Merchant or Trades’ rank, “shall in all time coming be preferred to all others, and “next unto them, any person of the surname of Pettigrew, “being otherwise qualified as aforesaid, shall be preferred “next to my said own kindred.” This Deed is recorded

in the Commissary Court Books of Glasgow, 29th September, 1772, and copied into the Records of the Trades' House, 10th November, 1773.

James Johnston, Merchant in Glasgow, 5th February, 1781, left £1000 sterling, the interest whereof to be paid equally to, and among "five poor journeymen Stocking-makers;" and he appointed Messrs. Dugald Bannatyne, and John Thomson, Merchants, two of his Executors, to invest the said principal sum in the hands of Trustees, for that purpose. On the 11th of December, 1816, the Executors transferred said sum to the Trades' House, reserving, however, to themselves, and to the survivor, the right of nominating to said benefice during their, and the survivor's life. On the death of survivor, the power of presenting is then vested in the Society of Master Stockingmakers, Glasgow, who, within one month, after receiving notice from the Clerk to the House, of the death of any of the incumbents, must present a leet of five, otherwise their right of presenting for that *vice* ceases, and the nomination to the vacancy is vested in the Convener, Trades' Baillies, Collector, Deacons, and extraordinary members of the House, who also become the Patrons upon the Society of Master Stockingmakers in Glasgow, being dissolved, or ceasing to exist; "the person chosen being always a journeyman Stockingmaker." See terms of Deed engrossed in the records of the House, 21st November, 1815.

Bursaries.

Mr. John Howieson mortified £100 sterling, the annual rent whereof he appointed to be paid to the son of a Tradesman connected with any of the Incorporations, yearly, for the first four years of his attendance at Col-

lege, "he producing yearly, a certificate of his attendance, and of his making proficiency in his studies."*
—And,

Mr. John Gilchrist mortified a similar sum, the interest thereof to be applied in the same manner, and under a similar condition, as above stated;—these bursaries are in the gift of the members of the House at large, who, upon the 4th day of February, 1817, instead of £5 annually, agreed to pay each of the Bursars £8 sterling, in time coming.

Note.—When a Bursar is appointed, an Extract of the nomination should be sent to the Principal of the College.

* 6th January, 1820, the House, in consequence of a donation of £20, from a Gentleman who had formerly enjoyed this Bursary, augmented the same from £8, to £9 annually.

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