The Committee of Ex-Secretaries of State for Scotland and Industrial Policy, 1941-1945

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In the House of Commons of 11 September 1941 the then Secretary of State for Scotland, Thomas Johnston, announced the appointment of an advisory council of all living ex-Secretaries of State 'for the purpose of surveying problems of post-war reconstruction in Scotland'. [1] Living up the the ILP's role of unofficial wartime opposition, John McGovern wondered if it was not possible to 'get any more die-hard Tories to put on this organisation?', but generally the move was welcomed, and the Council has been regarded by some as a major constitutional achievement, particularly of Johnston, one which, regrettably perhaps, cannot be repeated in the more divisive politics of peacetime. Some assessment of its work, more especially on matters of industrial policy, is now possible by an examination of its recently opened records. [2]

Various titles accorded to the Council during its relatively short life can cause confusion. The fullest, which provides an accurate description of its composition and function, was the Advisory Council of ex-Secretaries of State on Post War Problems, but only parts of this rather long-winded title were commonly used, usually the Council on Post-War Problems or the Council of Ex-Secretaries of State. The term Council of State, by which it has come to be known, especially perhaps by those who look with favour on its activities, first appears in the minutes of the ninth meeting on 2 September 1942, but the use of the term was questioned in parliament in February 1944, particularly because of its possible confusion with the council of state appointed in absences of the sovereign. Thereafter the term was dropped in favour of the more prosaic Scottish Council of Ex-Secretaries of State. The changing name may be more than a matter of terminology, and possibly reflects an uncertainty over the exact function of the committee, and, in the use of the term Council of State, an attempt to elevate the function into something grander than it was.

The circumstances in which the Council was born were favourable to experimental concern with post-war planning and how it affected Scotland. In the spring of 1941 Johnston became involved in objections raised when the Scottish Development Council set up a committee to undertake post-war economic planning. The Convention of Royal Burghs and others, representing local authority interests in general, saw the move as a threat to their authority. At the same time two official investigations were requiring Scottish attention. The first came from the work of Arthur Greenwood, Minister without Portfolio, in charge of reconstruction. In September 1941 he appointed a Committee on Post-War Internal Economic Problems on which the Scottish Office was represented [4] and as early as July 1941 the Permanent Under Secretary of State was asking for

names of individuals who might be persuaded to serve on various advisory bodies on post-war problems. [5]

The second move from Whitehall drew attention more forcefully to the need to safeguard Scottish interests. It came from Lord Reith who, as Minister of Works, was responsible for the structure of post-war physical planning, and who advocated a Central Planning Authority, which would have deprived the Scottish Office of some of its independent functions. The apprehension of the Scottish Office over such apparent threats to Scottish interests are evident in correspondence between Johnston and Reith. Johnston wrote :

'In the first place I take it that you agreed that Scottish public opinion would be exceedingly restive if Town Planning powers were taken away from the office of the Secretary of State for Scotland and entrusted to a U.K. Planning Minister.

'... should this proposal ever be put forward publicly. There would be a howl in the House of Commons from Conservatives, Liberal and Labour members alike and there would be a pretty strong Press against this proposal'. [6]

Johnston made little progress. In November Reith wrote, 'It looks as if the Scottish Office were unfriendly and suspicious as of an ignorant flatfooted Sassenach', to which Johnston replied, 'As for ... being a flatfooted Sassenach and the Scottish Office being unfriendly to you - really and truly there is no justification for it. You are Scots and not Sassenach, and I am sure there is no feeling in the Scottish Office but goodwill and a desire to co-operate in every way'. [7] That there should have been a Scottish advisory committee on post-war problems is not surprising in these circumstances, not that it took the form of a political experiment.

Post-war planning was a long-term matter. A more immediate issue of industrial policy, which concerned Johnston, was the policy of the concentration of production and the consequences it might have for Scotland. The policy, outlined in a White Paper of March 1941, [8] was to concentrate industrial production, following the imposition of restrictions on the supplies of raw materials and on the output of a wide range of goods, chiefly for the domestic consumers' markets. With production concentrated, factory space was released for other purposes and labour freed to be transferred to the manufacture of strategic supplies. The plan can be justified as part of a war economy, but its long-term consequences for Scotland could be harmful. Scotland's share of the light consumers' durables was small and tenuous and had been carefully nurtured in the 1930's. The possibility arose that these industries might be lost, unless offset by expansion of light engineering production, as for aircraft, and that was less likely to be Scotland's contribution to an increased war effort than an expansion of the traditional heavy industrial complex. Johnston was

also aware that in the past Scotland had apparently suffered from the implementation of industrial mergers. When warning Reith of the opposition which would follow any refusal to give planning powers to the Secretary of State, he explained : 'It merely arises from the experience which Scotland has had of the transfer of Scottish interests to a U.K. basis, - Calico Printing and banking for example, - and Scotland is exceedingly restive with any further suggestions of that kind'. [9] Finally one possible consequence of the policy of industrial concentration was that labour might be transferred out of Scotland, and the political implications of that were well recognised, especially in light of experience between the wars. In 1941 the Ministry of Labour pointed out :

> 'The Government policy of industrial transference was not at all popular in Scotland during the years of depression preceding the war. It was strongly opposed by Scottish National political opinion and probably most people felt rather strongly that more effort should be made to bring industry to Scotland rather than export Scottish unemployed workers to England for employment and settlement there'. [10]

Though major issues of policy, both long and short-term, were involved, the frequency of the meetings of the Council of Ex-Secretaries of State does not indicate a continuing sense of urgency in tackling them. In 1942 the frequency fell slightly, then drastically: three meetings in the last quarter of 1941; eight in 1942 (five in the first half); then only two in 1943 and 1944; and one in 1945, before the end of the coalition government brought the experiment to an end automatically. Sixteen meetings in all is not an impressive record. Though some matters were dealt with by correspondence they were often only fairly non-controversial issues in which Johnston wished to be able to make a statement with the support of the Council though probably he planned to make the statement in any case. The infrequency of the meetings, and particularly the concentration of half of them in the first nine months of the Council's existence, alone seems to indicate a body which soon lost its initiative because it had no executive function, and which could contribute little once planning for reconstruction had passed beyond the early stages of determining problems and arranging for them to be investigated. That view is substantiated by the record of its activities.

The first meeting, on 19 September 1941, set the scene for so much of what was to follow. The only absentee was Ernest Brown. All four other members, in addition to Johnston, were present: Lord Alness, John Colville, Walter Elliot, and Sir Archibald Sinclair. [11] Johnston reiterated his statement in parliament that their main purpose was to consider Scotland's post-war problems and set up committees to investigate them. He produced his own list of problems and, as the others followed, some indication was given of personal preferences and perhaps of the order of priorities. The topics suggested by Johnston were hydro-electric development, the

herring industry, hill sheep farming, gas grids, regionalisation of water supplies, unification of hospital services. Walter Elliot suggested housing, health services, food production. Sir Archibald Sinclair suggested dairy farming and the white fish industry. The last suggestion, for industrial development, came from Colonel Colville. Lord Alness made no suggestions. That industrial development came last may seem surprising, but partly reflects the limited nature of government intervention in peace-time industry which the ex-secretaries had experienced, and in which the role of the Scottish Office in particular had been slight, though growing. An array of committees was set up, and many individuals eventually appointed, with attempts to ensure an appropriate balance of vested interests among them. Some made major contributions to Scottish post-war life, notably perhaps the committee on hydro-electric development, chaired by Lord Cooper, a field always of special interest to Johnston personally, and one in which he had already started work, as he told the Council at the first meeting that he had already consulted Sir Andrew Duncan on the matter.

Though the issue of industrial development appeared to be fairly low in the order of priorities of the ex-secretaries in long-term planning, Colville's reason for proposing such an investigation proved to be the basis of some of the more immediate work of the Council. He 'suggested that the question of the future of the new war industries and those industries which had been turned over to war production should be considered. If possible arrangements should be made to enable these industries to be retained in Scotland on this or on other work'. Hopefully the minute went on to record that 'It was pointed out that the establishment of the Council should secure that Scotland was consulted and had a say in the question of the future location of industry'. The short-term problems following the concentration of production soom gave rise to matters which cast doubt on such optimism, diverting the Council to concern with issues more pressing and immediate than the long-term problems, which they soon passed over to their many committees to investigate in any case.

The contrast between the long and short-term issues, and how the latter overtook the former in the work of the Council is evident in two items in the minutes of the first and third meetings. A memorandum from the Home Department indicated the long-term problem at the first meeting, the fear that after the war the industrial situation in Scotland would be as after 1918.

'It may be anticipated that in the absence of unforeseen developments Scotland after the war will be faced with its old problems of heavy industries crowded into the industrial belt, with their markets disorganised and with a social environment made worse by the restriction of house building during the war and possibly by air raid damage on a large scale. One of Scotland's greatest handicaps hitherto has been the absence of labour skilled in the lighter types of craftsmanship and in precision engineering, and the Hillington

Industrial Estate was started before the war largely as an attempt to introduce the lighter industries into the industrial belt.'

The objectives outlined in the memorandum were three-fold : 'introduce the lighter type industry to the industrial belt of Scotland'; 'suitable industries should be diverted to Dundee and other places on the East Coast of Scotland to absorb the available female labour'; 'the development of industry, including rural industry in the Highlands and Islands, should be encouraged and assisted'. [12]

At the third meeting the short-term problems following the policy of concentration of industry began to intervene and dominate the discussion. Johnston was recorded as feeling 'a certain amount of anxiety' at the results and cited the case of the only two existing Scottish pottery works which were being forced to shut down and concentrate production with firms in England. At the suggestion of Elliot Johnston agreed to express the Council's disquiet to the President of the Board of Trade, not only at the withdrawal of industries but 'the fact that expansion of industry in Scotland was ephemeral, being almost entirely confined to munition and war industries, while more permanent industries were attracted to England'. A month later the fourth meeting on 5 January 1942 was given some alarming evidence of the effects of concentration on Scottish industry. Of the factory space allocated by the Factory and Storage Premises Control since its inception in 1941 a higher proportion was used for storage than for production in Scotland than nationally, 90.9 per cent against 71.6 per cent. Potentially even more alarming was the news that it was planned to move 500 women a week from Scotland to work in munitions factories in England, a proposal which seemed more alarming since the number of insured workers in Scotland, which had fallen more sharply than in England and Wales between July 1939 and July 1940, by 6 and by 2.4 per cent respectively, had risen relatively less in the following year, by 0.6 and 0.8 per cent respectively.

That policy was directed less against Scottish interests and more towards encouraging growth in London and the south-east was evident from the overall use of available factory space for production and for storage. Against the figure of of 28.4 per cent allocated for production nationally and 9.1 per cent in Scotland, the proportion allocated for production in the south-east was 51.5 and in Wales only 5.1 per cent. The policy might be faulted, both because of the strategic disadvantage of south-eastern locations and because of the way in which it perpetuated the south-east's domination in the newer industries, but the availability of a suitably skilled labour force in the area, and of the supply of components, made any reversal of the trend which had been established before the war difficult to alter, especially under the pressure of the need for a speedy increase of production in 1941. But, whether the policy was justifiable or not in light of the short-term considerations of war-time, its detrimental effects on the long-term future of Scottish industry were obvious.

Johnston arranged additional action. On 2 February 1942, the day before the fifth meeting of the Council, he convened a meeting of local authorities and others at which a provisional Scottish Industrial Council was appointed 'to watch industrial movements', with the Lord Provost of Edinburgh as Chairman and Sir Steven Bilsland as Vice-Chairman. Johnston, reporting the matter to the Council of Ex-Secretaries the following day, hopefully 'expressed the view that the stage was now set for all possible preventive actions to stop, save in cases where good cause was shown, the drift south of industry, particularly peace-time industries'. That the Council feared such drift and welcomed the need for action was confirmed by the list of industries which were alleged to be threatened : flax manufacture (which the Lord Provost of Dundee had said was all going to be concentrated in Northern Ireland), pottery, furniture manufacture, blanket manufacture, the printing of telephone directories, and - coming hardly surprisingly from Elliot - the manufacture of synthetic vitamin B1.

The Scottish Industrial Council, always helped by Johnston, took up the cudgels on the question of industrial concentration. At the first formal meeting on 23 February 1942, Johnston suggested in the specific case of the woodworking industry any concentration scheme 'must give Scotland something much nearer the 11/80ths ratio of safeguarded production capacity'. [13] At a meeting of the Council's executive comittee, at which its name became the Scottish Council on Industry, the even stronger view was advanced that schemes of concentration should provide for a lower ratio of concentration in Scotland than in England, and in particular no Scottish industry should be extinguished, so that a nucleus of workers would be retained in Scotland, and corresponding numbers of workers in England released for employment in munition factories. [14]

To some extent the apprehension over the policy of the concentration of industry was excessive, and the worst of the problems were soon over. By the seventh meeting of the Council, on 11 May 1942, Johnston reported that 'the industrial situation in Scotland has recently shown a very marked improvement', and proceeded to support his generalisation by telling them that fears over the transfer of 500 women weekly to the Midlands could now be allayed, since he had been assured 'in strict confidence' that no girl under 20 would be transferred, that the weekly rate never rose above 200, and that the average weekly transfer since the scheme began in October 1940 was only 86. Johnston's optimism was maintained at subsequent meetings. At the tenth meeting on 12 October 1942 he reported that only 20,996 were unemployed in Scotland on 14 September 1942 and that 'The great majority of those still remaining unemployed were either unemployable or in transit from one job to another'. At the twelfth meeting, on 21 May 1943, he reported the achievement of an objective he had enunciated earlier, Scotland had received 'practically her Goschen proportion' of the space allocated for production in existing factory buildings by the Controller. Only

then was he able to look to the long-term future : 'In addition, an encouraging number of important new projects involving new buildings had recently been established in Scotland. Some of the production units located in Scotland were of very considerable potential post-war importance'.

After the flurry over the immediate short-term problems following the concentration of industry, a problem which was never as grave as Johnston suggested originally, and which was no longer a matter of serious concern within a year of the Council's formation, the longer-term prospects for Scottish industry, the main responsibility of the Council in any case remained for consideration. But, as is evident from the frequency of meetings, the initial impetus seems to have been exhausted over the short-term issues. The various investigating committees were set up, some even as late as the fourteenth meeting on 18 January 1944, but thereafter there was little left for the Council to do. Its consideration of the long-term future of Scottish industry was of minimal importance. Such initiative as there was was left to the Scottish Council on Industry, its activities being reflected back to the Council of Ex-Secretaries of State in reports from Johnston, most of which are surprisingly optimistic, but lacking in specific content or in action. An example followed an optimistic address given to the Council on Industry by Lord McGowan in October 1942. Johnston reported to the next meeting of his Council in December. McGowan commended industrial estates as a means of diversification of industry, holding, 'There is every ground for believing that where the right facilities are provided Industry can be attracted into the area to take advantage of them'. [15] Johnston approached Lord Nuffield to see if he would establish a branch of car production and undertake the reconiditioning of service vehicles after the war. Nuffield's response was bleak. On the first, he felt his organisation would be fully employed switching back to normal peace-time production to be able to branch into Scotland. As to the second, there would be difficulties in obtaining spare parts and skilled labour in Scotland.

The records of the Council show Johnston's interest in the future of Scottish industry as either short-term, as in his concern over the transfer of labour, or vague, as in his approach to Nuffield. He can be accused of failing to stress the harmful consequences of wartime production on the Scottish economy, inevitable as they may have been, and of being over-optimistic about the perpetuation of some of the newer industrial developments which had appeared in Scotland during the war. Both faults reflect his lack of perception, perhaps even his lack of interest, in some of the details of Scottish industrial production. An illustration of the first failure was at the eighth meeting of the Council, on 22 June 1942, when Johnston reported, in his new-found optimism, that the policy of the concentration of industry was beginning to favour the Scottish economy, of how 40 per cent of merchant and naval shipbuilding was being carried out in Scotland, but

failing to point out that such concentration did not lay the basis for the diversification of Scottish industry which would be needed after the war. The excessive optimism over the perpetuation of the new industries in Scotland came at the last meeting of the Council on 16 February 1945, when considerable stress was placed on the future of new firms opened in Scotland during the war particularly by the Ministry of Aircraft Production : 48 since 1938, of which 29 were in completely new buildings. It was reported that nine English frims established in Scotland by the Ministry 'had indicated a definite intention of remaining' and six others were thought to be 'practically certain' to do so. The Scottish Council on Industry was less optimistic, fearing that inadequate building of war-time factories would place Scotland at a disadvantage in post-war expansion, [16] and at the same time the General Manager of Scottish Industrial Estates Ltd. was showing distinct unease about being able to accommodate new industrial developments in Scotland after the war, particularly because of 'the small amount of industrial building for war purposes that has been done during the war in Scotland, relatively to England, that can be turned over to peace-time use after the war'. [17] Even factories which had been built were not suitable, and it was in December 1944 that there was 'a partial lifting of the embargo on factory building' to allow some closely restricted building of factories for peace time requirements.[18]

Of course it may be that the Scottish Council on Industry, though an independent body, but advisory to the Secretary of State, was regarded as performing the function in which it is alleged the Council of Ex-Secretaries of State was deficient. To that there are two answers. The first is that the Council on Industry suffered from the same faults. It too appointed its range of investigating committees : fine chemicals; materials and fittings for housing; plastics; light engineering; canning, dehydration and freezing and others. It too was concerned with the *short-term problems of industrial transfer*, much longer than the Council *of Ex-Secretaries* was actively concerned with the matter. Even in November 1943 it made representations, supported by the Council of Ex-Secretaries on the subject in terms very similar to those of two years earlier, partly because there had been an increase in the transfer of labour from Scotland after an absence of it in the first seven months of 1943.[19] And, when the Council on Industry turned to longer term issues, they often suffered from the same degree of generalisation as those of the more elevated body.

The second answer is that progress towards an assessment of the needs of the post-war Scottish economy was difficult in war-time when short-term strategic needs took priority. That is evident even in the way in which the restrictions on factory building were not eased, and then only slightly and only in the old Special Areas, and only in the last days of 1944. Other than starting investigations and monitoring the effects of war-time industrial policy, especially of concentration, on Scotland, there was little the Council on Industry could do and it quickly merged with the Scottish Development Council at the end of the war.[20]

The general conclusion which can be drawn from the study is that the Council of Ex-Secretaries of State made little contribution to solving the problems of Scottish industry or to the evolution of a possible policy to be followed after the war. It was more active in its tackling of short-term problems, especially those caused by the concentration of industrial production, but the extent of the influence of the Council on any change of policy is unclear and was probably no more effective than pressure from the Secretary of State alone. The more obvious weakness of the Council was in its failure to tackle any long-term problems of industry, in which the Scottish Council on Industry was only marginally more effective. Of course there are explanations of the deficiencies. Partly the reason lay in the period. The Council was active when short-term problems dominated policy and had to be subjected to the strategic needs of the day. When attention could more easily be devoted to longer-term issues, the Council had become virtually moribund. Partly the reason may reflect the interests of the Council and particularly of Johnston. In general the Council did not display the same interests in industrial policy as it did in many other matters. Johnston was much concerned about the problems of industrial tranfer. His experience of the 1930's had left its mark, but it does not seem to have led him to a deep perception of the problems of developing the new industries in Scotland.

A conclusion of more widespread relevance is on the general function of the Council. Industrial policy is only one aspect of the Council's work, though vitally important in the work of any body concerned with the post-war future of Scotland. Its work in that field and more generally would seem to indicate that the Council was hardly a constitutional innovation of any significance. Johnston seemed to like to claim to have its backing, but it was a body which seems to have given little advice and generally to have received reports of what was happening in any case. The fairly rapid decline in its meetings may be taken as the most evident sign of its general ineffectiveness.

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NOTES

1. Hansard, vol. 374, no. 100, col. 304.

2. The main source used in this article are the minutes of the Council in the records of the Scottish Home and Health Department (HH) in the Scottish Record Office (SRO). SRO HH 50/166-181. Each meeting of the Council has a separate file. Where no reference to a meeting is cited in the article the source is the appropriate file in the above series. Johnston's own account of the origin and work of the Council is in his Memories (London, 1952), chapter XVIII.

3. SRO. DD 10/1. Post-War Economic Planning

4. SRO. HH 36/119. Arthur Greenwood to Thomas Johnston, 30 September 1941.

5. SRO. AF 43/486. Scottish Council on Post War Problems, 1941-44.

6. SRO. DD 12/41. T. Johnston to Lord Reith, 24 September 1941.

7. SRO. DD 12/42. Letters of 17 and 21 November 1941.

8. Concentration of Production: Explanatory Memorandum, Cmd. 6258.

9. SRO. DD 12/41. T. Johnston to Lord Reith, 24 September 1941.

10. SRO. HH 36/119. I.E.P. (41) 15.

11. All except Alness were still M.P.s : Brown (Leith); Colville (North Midlothian); Elliot (Kelvingrove) ; Sinclair (Caithness and Sutherland).

12. SRO. AF 43/486. Memorandum 22 September 1941.

13. SRO. AF 43/491. Minutes of meeting, 23 February 1942.

14. SRO. AF 42/491. Minutes of Executive Committee, 9 March 1942.

15. SRO. AF 43/491. Minutes of Second Meeting of Scottish Council on Industry, 26 October 1942.

16. SRO. AF 43/491. Scottish Industrial Council, 1942-45.

17. SRO. DD 10/198. W.C. Kirkwood to Scottish Home Department, 5 October 1943.

18. SRO. DD 10/198. Letter to W.C. Kirkwood, 23 December 1944.

19. SRO. HH 50/198. Industry in Scotland.

20. SRO. HH 36/27. Minutes of 4 March 1946.

The Aubin Journal

Allan Cunningham

In 1809, William Eton published his Survey of the Ottoman Empire, a mis-named volume which consisted chiefly of a spirited attack on the trade monopoly of the Levant Company in the eastern Mediterranean. The Survey's message seems to have reached Kirkman Finlay, Lord Provost of Glasgow, chairman of the city's Chamber of Commerce, parliamentary representative for the Royal Burgh, and one of the strongest free-traders of the age. Finlay's interest in the Levant was anything but academic. As Britain's chief supplier of textiles to the German market, and the places as far beyond as Vienna and Peterburgh, he was directly affected by Napoleon's Berlin and Milan decrees, which pronounced the exclusion of British goods from their accustomed markets in Europe. Since the empire of the Turks was the only significant neutral state left, Finlay was anxious to investigate the feasibility of injecting British goods into Europe through the Ottoman Balkans, and for this mission his choice fell on Christophe Aubin, once a Finlay agent in Dusseldorf but by 1810 a refugee in Britain.

From Smyrna in March, Bursa in April, Constantinople in May, and Salonika in June 1812, Aubin sent back letters and reports to Glasgow for the guidance of his employer. His correspondence was written up in consecutive fashion by a clerk in the head office, and it is this manuscript volume of Aubin's reports, labelled on its spine Trade of Turkey, which now returns to the city in which it was written 165 years ago. We do not lack data on the Levant trade from other sources. Consuls and vice-consuls, in Levant Company pay, were required to send in quarterly trade returns to London from the ports and trading centres in which they lived. The British ambassador to Constantinople was actually paid by the Company until 1804, and was expected to keep diplomatic work in perspective, and not listen too much to the Foreign Office, which also sent him instructions from time to time. But the itinerant Aubin has the double value that he surveyed a wider scene than any consul and, more importantly, that his unfamiliarity with oriental trading practices led him into the excellent habit of describing and explaining processes too familiar for an experienced consul to even notice. In Aubin's correspondence, we see the everyday commercial world of the Levant at work, and a very remarkable world it was. At the very least, Finlay expected to receive from Aubin enough ammunition to bombard the citadel of Levant Company monopoly; and how persuasive he was will be known to any reader who has seen his testimony before the parliamentary commission which, in 1813, took his advice and abolished the East India Company's trade monopoly in the great sub-continent. It was Finlay who chartered the first vessel to sail from Glasgow to India under the new freedom. At the best, Aubin's information might lead to a successful attack on another monopoly company, and open the eastern Mediterranean world to the free-trading merchant.

It was natural that Aubin should begin enquiries in Smyrna, the biggest port in the Levant. The main "factory" of the British Levant Company was in Constantinople but Smyrna had the brains and the money. The British community there was big enough to run its own school. Also, the port was experiencing a revival after 1806 which was sustained right up to the closure of the Levant Company in 1826. This development followed war years of mixed fortune in which (between 1795 and 1800) the number of arriving British merchant ships actually fell by steps to zero. The last years of Company prosperity are usually explained by technological advances in the cotton industry in Britain, but the real difference seems to have been that, from 1806, the Royal Navy began to escort merchantmen east of Malta and fight off the Greek and French privateers. Duckworth's naval assault on the Dardanelles in 1807 briefly deranged the improving prospect, and the British merchants mostly fled to Malta, but they had trickled back to their homes and warehouses, ahead of a peace settlement, when Aubin turned up in 1812.

Aubin was not enthusiastic about what he called a mere "shopkeeper's business", and distrusted the upward turn in trade as probably temporary. Perhaps, too, the merchants, jealous of their threatened monopoly, avoided *giving too much information* to the agent of a free-trade crusader. Left to himself, Aubin certainly felt daunted by much that he was, and he provides readers with lugubrious but thoughtful data on the inflationary Ottoman money situation, the government's capricious habit of "clipping", the chaos of oriental weights and measures which were different from commodity as well as place to place. He found no authentic merchant-banker class, and a dearth of Turkish products to counterbalance any inflow of Glasgow cottons. Who wanted to be paid in suspect piastres? Long-term credit was universally demanded by Muslim and Greek traders, yet there was no understanding of bills of exchange. It is no surprise that Aubin advised Finlay not to join the trade or, therefore, the Levant Company, and Finlay had no hand in the Company's demise in 1825. The British government suspended the charter, more for diplomatic reasons than economic.

As least as interesting as Aubin's detailed remarks on the character and prospects of the Levant trade is his report on the routes through the Balkans by which Finlay cottons might reach some of their accustomed markets. The Turkish Balkans already possessed a trading network sustained by Jewish, Greek and Vlach entrepreneurs, and we know quite a lot about Balkan fairs, and the flow of goods through them to the European hinterland which Napoleon had tried to prevent. Aubin's revelations of the huge numbers of animals involved in the carrying trade show a traditional system at the end of its tether, and underline the pressing need for roads and wheeled vehicles. His remarks on the bandit-problem bring Hobsbawn's bandit-categories to mind, and reveal the lawless Albanian bands as, nevertheless, agents in the redistribution of wealth rather than outlaws committed to wrecking the sources of their own livelihood.

A few extracts from Aubin's Journal suggest something of its flavour, and may encourage the reader to sample the original document, a rare contribution to the complex history of the Levant trade : a glossary of weights and measures follows the extracts.

I enclose you a statement of what information I could collect about the trade of this place. It embraces every thing which I thought could contribute to give you an idea of this country as far as relates to its commerce -- a country where there is no justice -- where there is not a sufficient capital to carry on even their local business -- where credits are without end -- where fires are frequent and when they happen lay almost whole towns in ashes -- where the plague is not uncommon and may destroy all those to whom you have trusted -- where rebellion may be looked for -- where a war rages which threatens its detruction -- where the current coins are intrinsically scarcely a fourth of their nominal value, with the likelihood of a farther degradation -- and finally a country which is separated by such a great distance from Great Britain is I think little fit to attract the attention of a merchant, particularly when that country does not offer proportionate advantages. I look upon the trade in manufactures and other articles (coffee, twist and a few others excepted) as a mere shopkeeper's business.

The Money of the Country consists of Piastres, Paras and Aspers: 1 Piaster had 40 Paras and 1 Para has 3 Aspers. The different nations however keep their books in Piasters and various sub-divisions of Piasters -- the English subdivide the Piasters into 88th parts -- the French into 100th parts and the people of the country into 120th parts. Bills of Exchange are often drawn upon Smyrna in foreign coins, particularly in Spanish Dollars or Tallari, which are paid in the moneys stipulated in the Bills, if Bills of Exchange are drawn in foreign moneys not to be had in the place, without fixing any exchange which however seldom happens, the exchange of the day is extablished to make the payment. From Egypt they draw always in Venetian Sequins or in Spanish Dollars ... The nominal value of Coins in Turkey has augmented in a surprising proportion, yet have those coins in a very material manner lost of their intrinsic value; this is owing to the Porte, in moments of distress, having called in the current money to coin it anew and issuing it again tho' in a debased state, yet as an advanced rate. The effect of this impolitic measure is felt in the depression of the value of their nominal money and the augmentation of the price of goods and the exchange on foreign parts. In the year 1803 the Spanish Dollar was worth 3 3/8 piastre, in 1807 its value was augmented to 4 1/2 piastre, and now it passes for 6 1/4 piastre à 6 3/8. The Porte having no Silver Mines, buys up the Spanish Dollars which serve them to make up their own Coins, with a plentiful addition of tin and zinc. It is to these continual degradations of the Piasters that in lending money on Interest, the sum agreed for is advanced in foreign coins, and the obligation is given to return the same sorts of money -- coin for coin, adding thereto the stipulated

interest. This practice exists only since 1803 when the system of debasing the current coins was begun. It has happened that betwixt the time of landing and returning the money, the difference of the nominal value thereof amounted to near 50 p. Ct. which however is only an imaginary profit. The Interest on money lent is as follows. The Franks pay 10 p. Cent p. Annum. The people of the country not Turks of first solidity pay 12 p. Cent.

The Greeks have a number of vessels, particularly in Ipsera, Hydra and Specie, which are owned by the Captains. They engage a crew, who in lieu of wages have a certain interest in the freight and in the profit of the cargo, as those people have not money enough to buy their cargoes they get advances from the Greek Merchants of Smyrna and Constantinople, at a stipulated premium both capital and Interest being payable on the safe return of the vessel. If the vessel is lost those who have made the advances receive nothing. If the voyage has been unfortunate, the sailors are first paid their share of the freight and the money lenders receive the rest. These vessels are well manned, a vessel of 300 tons carries about 50 men. One of 400 tons from 60 a 70 others in proportion to their size. The premiums current for these risks are from the Archipelago to Malta and Sicily 20 p. Cent, -- to Majorca and Minorca 30 p. Cent -- to Barcelona 35 p. Cent, -- to Gibraltar 40 p. Cent and to Cadiz and Lisbon 50 p. Cent. It will require very lucrative business to support such an extravagant charge.

In general it may be observed that the trading capital of Turkey is very small, which force the Shopkeepers to buy on credit and carry on their commerce with the capital of the Europeans -- until they have effected thus sales, they cannot pay you, which often causes very long-winded business. Colonial produce may easily be bartered for the produce of the country except Fruits, Opium, Silk and Copper, which are always bought with cash in hand, unless they are very dull, when they may be bartered. Manufactures are rather more difficult to barter, and never for the whole amount. Supposing you wish to barter the value of 100 piastre of Manufactures, you must take from 2000 piastres à 2500 of goods the produce of the country, and pay the balance in cash. Tho' the Merchants of Turkey buy almost every thing on credit, yet in selling their produce, they always insist on Cash, or if credit is given to the Europeans, it is short and payment must be made on the appointed day. The buyers of Cloths tho' very solid are very bad paymasters -- the nominal credit at which cloth is sold is from 2 à 4 months but the payment is generally made from 8 à 12 months and sometimes 2 years.

The Crop of Cotton is gathered in the months of September and October. In a good year, the produce in the neighbourhood of Smyrna may amount to 120 à 130/m. Bales of about 2½ Kintals. In a middling year the crop is not more than 80 à 90/m. Bales, and in a bad year, it may amount to 50 à 60/m Bales. It may be computed that about 1/3 of the crop is consumed in the country and that the rest is exported to Europe: -- these cottons are packed in hairsacks. The finest quality is that

called Soubougea and is now worth 120 piastre Kintal of 44 Okes. This is the only Cotton which is exported in a raw state i.e. not beaten, the shells and seeds are only separated from it; -- in general it goes to Germany, Switzerland and France. The other cottons which are exported in a beaten or cleaned state are the Kirkgatch worth now 170 piastre, the Aguissard at 100 piastre, the Cassaba 98 piastre, the Kinik 95 piastre, the Bainder 90 piastre à 95. These Cottons are sometimes exported without being beaten, they are then called "facon Soubogea".

This silk as all others, is ready for market in August. The Brussa Silk is the best of any which is made in Turkey and is now worth 100 piastre p.taffee of 610 drams, it is always bought for ready money. It is put in linen bales of 40 a 42 taffees each. Brussa, Aleppo, Damascus and Constantinople consume a great deal of it in their manufactures; a great quantity is also exported to Russia and England. All Turkey produces silk, particularly near the sea coast. This silk is worth from 15 à 20 p.Ct. less than that of Brussa. Some goods are made in Turkey for which only inferior silk is used. There is also a great deal of silk employed in the manufactory of sewing silk which is worth 1½ paras p. dram; these are of all kinds of lively colours. Besides Brussa, the Morea and Syria produce most silk in an abundant year. Brussa may produce 3,500 à 4000 Bales. The quantity of other Turkish Silks is scarcely calculable.

Opium is one of the most important articles of Turkey. It is the juice of the Black Poppy. This plant is grown in Cariassar, Ujac and Jall, at a distance of about 10 days' journey from smyrna, it is sown in November and December. In June this plant forms a ball which contains the seed. Incisions are made into these balls, from which a milky substance flows, which is collected and made into cakes as large as a biscuit and in balls as large as a fist. It is sent in baskets of 85 à 90 Cheques each to Smyrna in the end of July. It is often falsified by mixing the juice of fruits with it, for this reason it is examined by connoisseurs of the articles, who receive 1/2 p. Ct. for their inspection. If it is found to be falsified it is returned; this happens very often. It is now at 26 piastres à 27 p.Cheque which is very high; when the last crop began to come to market, it is sold at 14 piastres with the appearance of a farther decline. The Americans have caused this rise. This article in buying it in the end of July until November loses 6 a 12 p.Cent in weight after December it scarcely loses any thing more. The quality and strength is not deteriorated, though it is kept five or six years; it gets only harder. A good crop will yield 1000 a 1200 baskets; in a very good year it may even amount to 1500 Baskets. Of this quantity 100 à 150, or at the most 200 Baskets are used in the Turkish Empire. Some of the Turks take once or twice a day a quantity of Opium to the size of a pea, which they chew, but of all the Turks there are not 2 out of 100 who use this pernicious drug. The rest is exported by the English and the Americans, mostly for the Chinese and India trade.

Cotton Yarn of G.B. It is only since about ten years that English twist is known is Turkey. Before that time they used India yarn which is now entirely given up. These Yarns were assorted of all numbers. The Turks separated those numbers which were too fine for them, and sent them for sale in Europe. The consumption of British Yarn increases every year as it becomes better known and as the Manufactories are augmented. It may be calculated that it was usually from 400 à 500.m. lb. English. If it was not for the high price of Silk, at the present low rates of twist the consumption might easily be pushed to 6 à 800/m. lb English. If peace was established and provisions become cheaper, the consumption it is thought would be augmented to near a million of pounds. In Smyrna the manufacturers know very well the difference betwixt Mule and Water twist, but they will not pay for it.

Shalloons. Ten or fifteen years ago this was one of the principal articles from England to Turkey. In the years 1794 a 97 there were imported 50 a 55/m pces p. annum. The price was then for the finer ones 40 piastres à 50 and for the common ones 25 piastres à 30 p. pce. They are this day worth 95 piastres à 105 for the finest and 70 piastres à 75 for the ordinary ones. The importation since the year 1808 to this day is reduced to 1000 a 1500 pces p. annum. The reason of this reduced consumption is the high price at which they sell now and the augmentation and amelioration of the Shalloons of Angora. The printed calicoes have also in a great measure contributed to diminish their consumption. The season for the sale of Shalloons begins in Spring and lasts during Summer. This article only serves for clothing. Women very seldom use it. In former times when the consumption was great, the articles sold at 4 à 6 months credit yet the accounts were often only balanced in 1½ à 2 years. The credit is now 2 à 4 mos. but accounts are generally settled in about 6 months. The Shalloons of Halifax are most liked i.e. those of the manufacture of Kirshaw & Sons and of Buck and Kirshaw. The same assortments are sent from other parts of England, but they sell 10 à 15 p. Ct. lower, though the quality may be nearly as good. The Germans and Languedoccans have endeavoured to do something in this article but they did not succeed.

The first considerable transport of Cotton by Caravans to Broot, was undertaken by some Greek Merchants of Seres in the Month of April 2 years ago. This trial having succeeded people have continued that Route with more confidence till it has become the principal channel of the Levant Trade with the European States. The Pachas and Commanders desirous to secure so lucrative a business to their Country have endeavoured to improve the roads by avoiding steep and rugged mountains, by building kans and by establishing Guards in the most dangerous parts of the road. They have so far succeeded that this way is become tolerably secure and even passable in winter. The quantity of Goods which is going at present by this Route is immense yet though there are at least 20,000 Horses employed on it, there is a likelihood

of a scarcity of Horses, but by having always some person of our own on the spot I doubt we will succeed in getting off our Goods in small caravans. The security of this Road used often to be interrupted partly by Albanian Robbers, and party by the neighbouring Servians near Jenibazar and Seriza.

Simon Fraser University

A. WEIGHTS:

1½ drams	1/6	ounce	English	1	medical chequee*
9	1	ounce	English		
144	1	pound	English		
180	1¼	pound	English	1	rotolo (Arabic, ratl)
250	1¾	pound	English	1	opium chequee
402	2¾	lbs	English	1	oke
610	4¼	lbs	English	1	Bursa taffee**
800	5½	lbs	English	1	wool chequee
	28	lbs	English	10 okes	1 killot***
	63	lbs	English	22 okes	1 Constantinople killot****
	100	lbs	English	33 okes	
	112 (one hundredweight)	lbs	English	40 okes	
	123	lbs	English	44 okes	1 Smyrna kintal (Arabic, qantar)
	125	lbs	English	45 okes	1 Constantinople kintal
	1	ton		800 okes	

* for transactions in gold, pearls, oil of roses

** for transactions in silk thread or fabric

*** for transactions in rice

**** for transactions in grain

B. MEASURES:

The basic unit of linear measure in fabric and carpet transactions was the dira, which European merchants called the ell, or, more commonly, the pik or pike. Aubin encountered two pikes, the long pik of .77 yards (called the archim in Izmir) and the short pik of .74 yards (called the endeze in Izmir), and any pik was divided into fingerlengths. In the boat-building Greek islands a pik was an English yard exactly.

The Gairdner Correspondence

Extracts from letters to Charles Gairdner, LL.D., General Manager, Union Bank of Scotland Ltd. during years 1865-1895.

C.G.D. Tennant.

The following extracts are recorded to illustrate some aspects of Scottish Banking Practice in the late 19th Century. They are taken from the "In-Mail" of Charles Gairdner who was then General Manager but, as no copies of the relative "Out-Mail" are available, it is necessary to introduce Mr. Gairdner in the first place making use of other sources of information.

Mr. Gairdner

Like many of their business associates, the Gairdners had prospered during the century. Charles' father was one of five sons who were left to fend for themselves at an early age when his grandfather was killed by the kick of a horse in the paddock of their home, Mount Charles, near Alloway, in the year 1795. It may have been this emergency which gave the incentive to all five brothers to exert themselves but in any case they did so and all distinguished themselves in their relative careers of surgery and medicine, law and commerce. Charles' father, another Charles, took to banking and estate management. He married the daughter of the senior partner of the private bank of Hunters & Co. of Ayr, became a partner himself and negotiated its sale to the Union Bank. His main livelihood came from estate management, being factor to half the large estates in Ayrshire and he ended his career as Commissioner to the Earl of Eglinton, living in Auchans House near Kilmarnock.

Here Charles of the correspondence was born, educated at Kilmarnock Academy, trained as an Accountant in Glasgow. He was one of the accountants who applied to her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria for the charter which was granted to the Glasgow Institute in 1854 and gained his reputation for astuteness as liquidator of the Western Bank after it had failed in 1857. By the year 1880, when the bulk of correspondence becomes available, he had become a dominating personality in banking circles having been General Manager of the Union Bank for fifteen years. He was at the centre of life of the professional world of Glasgow, a respected member of the Western Club which vetted every member's social acceptability and he knew about, if he did not know personally everyone of business importance in the city. He kept beside him a little black notebook which, most fortunately, has been preserved and into which he recorded financial details of some hundreds of Scottish families and companies. He was, therefore, as well, if not better, informed about the financial worth of his business associates as any modern credit agency.

He lived in the old Georgian house of Broom, now a boy's Preparatory School (near Newton Mearns), where his wife, having given birth to three sons and seven daughters entertained innumerable relations and business friends. One can suppose that the household was trained to maintain a tight schedule in the Victorian tradition of routine and punctuality and can imagine that, after the prayers which followed breakfast, the coachman would be waiting anxiously to see that Mr. Gairdner caught the business train to the city from Whitecraigs Station. It was the era of "Upstairs-Downstairs" and Mr. Gairdner was distinctly upstairs.

Correspondence

The letters which were bundled away in the General Manager's box and bore little resemblance to any modern correspondence filing system, came from a miscellaneous source of writers.

Basically they concerned the business of the bank and, as such, came from Mr. Gairdner's fellow Directors, from the Bank's Agents and Officials and from customers. Besides this, they included letters from friends in Parliament who kept him abreast of government legislation and business and from friends abroad. Many others were local and ranged from job-seekers to appealers of all sorts who came to Mr. Gairdner for advice on investments or advice on family affairs.

They were, of course, all handwritten and, as such, expressed more clearly the character of the writer than does the modern typescript. Those who are unfamiliar with letters of the 19th century would be interested to see that the word Scotland never appears as part of the address of the sender on the letter heading. In the case of smaller towns or villages it was the invariable custom to describe the land area North of Tweed and Solway as North Britain and so the latter headings read "Dunure House, Ayr, N.B.", Auchans, Kilmarnock, N.B.," "St. Leonards School, St. Andrews, N.B.," etc.

Another feature of the time was the habit of gentlemen to call in at their Clubs in the evening on their way home from work and, in consequence, many of the letters have the heading of the Western Club, Glasgow, the New Club in Edinburgh, the Devonshire, Athenaeum or others in London and from gentlemen of leisure from Prestwick Golf Club or the Royal Northern Yacht Club at Rothesay.

The Board of Directors

In 1883, the Chairman of the Bank, Mr. H.E. Crum-Ewing who lived at Ardencapel Castle near Helensburgh, was old and frail, dying in 1886 and does not seem to have been capable of taking an active part in the Bank's affairs.

The Vice Chairman was Sir Charles Tennant, Baronet, whose Scottish residence was The Glen, Innerleithen. The Union Bank was only a small

sideline to Sir Charles' activities whose principle business was the St. Rollox Chemical Works, then the largest chemical business in Europe. Sir Charles, however, was usually resident at his house 40 Grosvenor Square in London where his main preoccupation was the Tharsis Sulphur and Copper Company, the Mysore Mining Company and the start of the explosives industry with Nobels, but found time to mix Politics with business and was Liberal M.P. for Peebles and Selkirk. Being only two months older than Charles Gairdner and having been brought up in the town of Ayr, it is probable that they had known one another from schooldays and, in any case, they wrote to one another using Christian names which was very unusual in business correspondences other than by blood relations. From the correspondence one sees the two Charles' holding one another to some extent at arms length and Charles Tennant only making use of the Bank when convenient.

Typical of Sir Charles was the following letter dated July 1885 in which he wrote complaining about the activities of the Bank's agent in Wick:

"My dear Charles, It has been told me that the sub-Manager of the Union Bank at Wick is lending himself a good deal to rather wild sort of political work in that town. Now I think this is against your wishes and rules and it seem to me that it ought not be allowed. Political feeling with the crofters is running high at this moment and the Bank should not be mixed up with it in any way. Mr. Smitton I hope only needs a hint from you to remain quiet. An Irish row is going on. In haste yours sincerely, Chas. Tennant."

Poor Mr. Smitton being much crushed, replied: "I am favoured with yours of 25th. in reference to my action in political matters. It would certainly ill become me not to accept your remarks in the spirit in which they are given and you may rely on it, now that you have expressed your wishes, that I shall feel it my duty to respect them. I was acting as the Secretary of a Political Committee for which I would have been paid. In this I may have been doing wrong but I was ignorant of the Bank's rule and one at least of my objects was to add a little to my income. Permit me in conclusion to thank you for your friendly word of caution. I am etc. Wm. Smitton."

The most devoted of the ordinary directors was Colin Campbell whose connection with the Bank dated back to its earliest foundations in Glasgow and who wrote to Charles Gairdner from his home Camis Eskan House, Craigendoran on an average of once a week besides meeting him in the Bank, the Western Club and travelling with him to meetings in Edinburgh by joining the train at Cowlairs Junction. Second in volume of correspondence and moral support was Archibald Galbraith who used sea-faring language such as "he should shorten sail and not have so much canvas spread" in writing of a man who had over-borrowed. The other active Directors in the West were Seton Thomson who considered retiring when his wife died in 1884 but stayed on the Board until 1917 and David Ritchie of the City of Glasgow Life Assurance, a bachelor,

who in the Spring could only spare time for bank business after the Loch Tay salmon fishing season ended. In the East, Frederick Pitman W.S., was the most voluminous writer, usually excusing himself from meetings and he was entrusted with many delicate missions to titled landowners when it was necessary to tell such people that they were insolvent or nearing such a case. James Currie, the Leith shipowner may have been more helpful than any of the board by way of introduction of business and business advice. With his brother Sir Donald who was not a member of the Board, they had world wide connections and Mr. Gairdner was a constant visitor abroad their steam yacht and at their Perthshire shooting lodge of Garth.

One matter about which the General Manager consulted with his Board Members before publishing the results of the year was the Profit and Loss figures submitted by branches after they had been consolidated at Head Office.

In 1884 Colin Campbell commented before seeing the figures - "I can only hope that the profits may come out as you say £162m and while I should have liked to have slipped an extra £10m into a corner, I fear we cannot show less than 137 and if all stories are true I fancy our neighbour (The Clydesdale) cannot do better. The B. of S. statement looks well but there may be Skeletons somewhere." (note £m = mille, ie £1000).

Seton Thomson writing from the Devonshire Club said, "My congratulations to you for such a good account. I must say that I should like to see us show £140,000. I feel we can do so and the public who have heard how we have got out of recent mercantile troubles would be disappointed if we showed less. I would like to see the profits and loss dealt with -

	Profits	£149,162
Inner Reserve		9,000
		140,162
Brought forward		17,091
		157,253
Dividend & Income Tax	£122,500	
Bank Pensions	5,000	
Reserve	10,000	137,500
Carry forward		19,753

Frederick Pitman commented briefly on the figures but was more interested in thanking Charles Gairdner for congratulations on his son's performance in the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race and said :

"What I am most pleased at is the opinion expressed that my fellow did his work well and gave evidence that he had a good head on his shoulders which he required for the post he held in the boat."

In Mr. Gairdner's time the Board of the Bank had to wait for the Annual Balance Returns from Branches after the Bank's year ended before learning the profit which had been earned and a letter from Mr. James Goodhall, Chief Inspector dated 4th April, 1892 gives first news of the result of that year to the General Manager. It reads :

"My dear Sir, I was favoured this morning with your note of the 2nd inst. from London, and as instructed now send you enclosed the P. & L. figures received up till this afternoon. They represent returns from 88 Branches, the principal Branches yet to come in being London and the Edinburgh Office with its Branches including Leith.

So far the figures work out as under -

	1891		1892
Gain	£59,542	Gain	£54,023
Loss	4,263	Loss	3,338
	55,279		50,685
Provided	5,033	Provided	11,579
	£60,312		£62,264

A Doubtful Debt

In the Spring of 1883 the shipbuilding firm of James and George Thomson of Clydebank, the forerunners of John Brown, were causing the Board of the Bank much anxiety. Trouble had arisen through a new steamer, the Aurania, built for Cunard, breaking down on her maiden voyage to America with steering trouble. She was still under guarantee to Cunard and it was uncertain how great the cost of towing her home and repair would become. There being no hope of Government assistance to support such a situation in those days, the Directors of the Union Bank and others who called themselves "friends" formed a syndicate to contribute a Guarantee Fund. Colin Campbell subscribed £13,500, William Gairdner, one of Charles' brothers a similar sum and there were probably seven friends in all. The Guarantee Fund was subscribed on the understanding that the Thomsons signed a voluntary Trust Deed in favour of Mr. William Mackinnon, a partner of McClelland, Mackinnon & Blyth, the Accountants and he kept in close contact with Mr. Gairdner in regard to the fortunes of the shipbuilding yard during the ensuing decade.

In April, 1883 Frederick Pitman, W.S. wrote to Charles Gairdner and said "Thanks for your letter reporting result of yesterday's deliberation - very satisfactory - I am glad that T.'s affairs are now in a fair way of being put on a better footing and it must relieve the minds of our most timid colleagues to be told by the auditors that the sum at the credit of guarantee account is ample to cover any risk." In spite of this, rumours about the Thomsons continued and James Currie wrote to Charles Gairdner from his steam yacht "Jessie" on 26th July "Within the last few days, I have heard that Thomsons are under Trust Deed and that an allusion in the Glasgow News to the pecuniary difficulties of a firm employing nearly 5,000 men referrred to them. My general reply was that some of James Thomson's friends and Trustees are interested in the company and that some vague language must have misled the gossip,

and that I had every reason to believe they were going on as usual."

On 3rd September, the new Manager of Thomsons, Mr. J.G. Wilson reported to Mr. Gairdner: "I met Mr. Burns today at his office in Jamaica Street and heard report by Bryce and Wallace. The condensers about which we were afraid there might to some contention will be all right. I find that owing to the arrangement of the machinery, it will be necessary to take out the whole of cylinder and columns and in order to get the work fitted and save time, it is best to take the whole thing into the Engine Shop. I am glad we have arranged the matter in an amicable spirit. I think that we are likely to get an order from Mr. Burns for a fast Iron Screw so we may as well keep friendly with him."

Later in the month Mr. John Burns was as good as his word and gave Thomsons an order of a vessel for the Irish Trade.

Regular correspondence continued over the years between Mr. Gairdner and Mr. McKinnon with the Bank helping to get orders for the yard by introductions and by supporting their credit worthiness at home and abroad.

The Private Bank Tradition

In some ways the tradition of the private banks which had been absorbed into the Union Bank persisted after amalgamation and this was particularly true in Ayrshire where the Ayr Bank of Hunters and Co. had been absorbed. Family tradition was strong with generations of Cowans managing the Ayr Office, likewise three generations of Gairdner in Kilmarnock and Patersons in Irvine.

Evidence of this appears in the correspondence regarding a nephew of Lord Wolverton, the Chairman of Glyn's Bank, who was a personal friend of Mr. Gairdner, when his nephew, Fred Glyn, was accepted for banking experience in the Union Bank and sent for training to the Ayr Branch. Cuthbert Cowan wrote to the General Manager, saying "My dear Charles, we shall all have much pleasure in receiving Mr. Fred Glyn into this office and enabling him to learn practically the details of our daily business - I feel in some degree flattered by your selecting this agency for his detente into the banking world of London. You would hear of the death of Mrs. Hugh Cowan the other day after a very long illness. Your aunt continues pretty well, always ready to have a drive, when she gets the chance. Believe me, your affectionate uncle - Cuthbert Cowan." In due course, it became time for Fred Glyn to be given his first shift and Mr. Cowan wrote again to his nephew: "My dear Charles I have your note of yesterday, by which I observe that you propose to move young Mr. Glyn on Monday week from this to your St. Vincent Street Branch. I hope he has picked up some information in this Office, and that he will persevere in the wider sphere before him in Glasgow or elsewhere. He has fair abilities and I think has

done well considering the difficulties of his position - having so many friends all anxious to show him kindness, forgetful that he is in the meantime a junior Bank Clerk.

Everyone (including W.H.D.) has been taken by surprise with the Will of old Dunlop of Doonside. The Heir will require to take a course of higher arithmetic to accustom himself to the unwonted notion!! With kind regards from all to all Believe me, Your affect. uncle Cuthbert Cowan." The allusion to the Will of old Dunlop of Doonside was a surprise piece of gossip in Ayrshire when it became known that W.H. Dunlop, then an official in the Ayr Branch of the Bank was to inherit the fortune of his distant relative, old Dunlop of Doonside.

The Dunlop family was well known to Mr. Gairdner and one of W.H. Dunlop's old aunts, Mrs. Jane Cathcart, who had been left out of the Will wrote to him from Auchendrane on 8th October saying.

"My Dear Mr. Gairdner,

We have not yet recovered from the shock of "The Factor in Ayr" getting the whole spoil and such cruel treatment of all the other relatives. I hope you may have it in your power to put the utmost pressure on W.H. Dunlop to do something <u>at once</u> for the poor sisters whose portions were spent by his mother."

The same was true to some extent with the Perthshire Branches which had formerly been part of the Perth Banking Company. This private bank had acquired the reputation of being the aristocratic bank of the landed gentry of Perthshire resembling Coutts & Co. of London and writing on 6th June, 1887 Albert Butter the Agent in Perth resented being reminded to give more attention to the humbler customers in the retail trade.

Dear Mr Gairdner,

Please do not trouble to answer this but I cannot see how you and Mr. Ritchie lay such stress upon the great value to a Bank of Shopkeepers accounts. Mr. Ritchie saying that Shopkeepers are now the wealthy class. This, I dare say, is the case in busy towns, but in towns like this, where there is little trade, the balances of shopkeepers are so small that the amount of profit on those accounts is very little and I think it would be strange if a small loss were not made among numerous small accounts and with such frequency as to wipe off a great part of the profit. Shopkeepers here are continually failing, two opposite this went a few weeks ago, a near neighbour I think going very soon, and another about two doors off recently arranged with his creditors, this you must bear in mind is in the best street, nor do we get any Commission from our Shopkeepers, few people except in the immediate neighbourhood buy goods in Perth. Only two days ago wanting some furniture for a Faskally Shooting Lodge, Mr. Mitchell (the Agent in Pitlochry) recommends a place in Glasgow. Take Pitlochry as a village proper, I don't think Mr. Mitchell

will point to his shopkeepers as a great source of income to the Bank. They are continually failing and starting again and the few that are doing well require every penny they have in business. Our other despised County Magnates pay better keeping fair balances in their current accounts with at times money on Deposit. Mr. Ritchie spoke of the liability of such larger deposits being moved by the County people are Conservative in banking as well as in politics, and we frequently have fair accounts from those employed by them, land stewards, gamekeepers, servants, etc. Don't think that I shall not get what shopkeepers accounts I can. Having several bootmakers accounts I annually throw away a certain amount in boots that I cannot wear to propritiate them.

Yours truly,

Albert Butter.

Close Friendship between General Manager and Board

Charles Gairdner and his fellow Bank Directors were, in terms of today's conversation, on the same "Old Boy Net". This is exemplified by a letter from Archibald Galbraith to Charles Gairdner when the latter was visiting the London Office and says : "a ballot at the Club for six new members including Andrew McClelland, D. Colville etc. A good muster of members present including Charles Tennant who looked fagged and thinner after the Parliamentary Campaigns and not his usual buoyancy of talk." Charles Tennant himself was later proposed for membership of Prestwick Golf Club and was very particular that the correct sponsors should be found for him.

Such close friendship between the General Manager and members of the Board who were also valued customers could lead to misunderstandings as is shown by the following letter from James Currie dated 6th August, 1883. It was written on the headed notepaper of the Leith, Hull & Hamburg Steam Packet Company, but is dated to show that it was written and sent off from his Steam Yacht "Jessie" cruising off Oban. He wrote :

"My brother Donald tells me tonight that, although you seemed to see no objection when he met you in London, to giving the Castle Company £100,000 more on loan yet on reconsideration and consultation you do not like to go so far to one company. With this decision on general principles I don't quarrel and situated as I am I feel precluded from saying all I might otherwise do. But I may say generally that the the position of the Castle Company as expounded to you is thoroughly sound and under the circustances think that such a loan would be quite safe. But if you don't see your way to such an advance then the next question is whether you consider it expedient to advance any lesser

sum say £50,000 to the Castle Company and £50,000 to Donald Currie & Co. who would in turn advance on their own responsibility to the Castle Company. It comes to this that the Castle Company and D.C. & Company are undoubtedly good for a very much greater amount and the Castle Company alone are quite safe and having thought all was arranged must now at once arrange either with you or elsewhere for meeting the requirements of the position. They are building new vessels which they would prefer not to pay in bills, but in cash and, as Donald goes to Garth (his Perthshire estate) tomorrow morning, I suggest that you write to him there on receipt saying that you can see your way to do or what you would suggest so that he can take measures accordingly. The weather has been pretty good "etc."

This application for advances, which concerned the financing of what became the Union Castle Line, was soon put on a sound footing so that Mr. Gairdner was able to accept an invitation to shoot at Garth and Mr. Currie's name appeared again in the Broom Visitor's Book but the relations of Sir Charles Tennant with his fellow Directors was never so easy.

The loyalty of Colin Campbell and Archibald Galbraith showed devotion to the reputation of the Bank. They both felt that that Stock Exchange quotation of the price of Union Bank Stock was an indication of its prestige and should always stand above the price of the Clydesdale Bank. Mr. Galbraith in an undated letter of 1884 written from Johnstone Castle wrote : "Mr dear Sir, Coming down in the train this afternoon I see the Clydesdale quoted 21⅛ - No Union quote - but if still to be had at 21 would you (unreadable) £1000 value for me - I do not like the Union to be down lower than the Clydesdale - so at 21 I would have 80 shares."

Inspections of Branches

Although much of the folk-lore of Scottish Banking concerns stories about the terror inspired into the hearts of junior apprentices by visits from the Bank Inspectors, this important side of banking practice receives scant attention from Professor Rait or any other banking historian. It is possible that until Mr. Goodall was appointed Chief Inspector of the Union Bank in 1886, the responsibility of the Inspectors Department was confined to checking the cash and seeing that the books were in order and that investigation of the credit-worthiness of customers and suitability of staff depended more upon the occasional visits of the General Manager and a Committee of Directors. This is illustrated by the reply of the Cashier in Perth after criticism following an inspection of the Perthshire Branches in 1865. Mr. David Cragie, who had been Cashier of the Perth Banking Company and continued with the same title and responsibility for the Union Bank Branches in Perthshire, replied to Mr. Gairdner in a letter dated 30th September, 1865 :

"My dear Sir,

I have duly received your note of 28th instant and I regret if my brief minute of 22nd should have led you or the Directors to suppose that the Cash was not accurately kept at the Branches then visited. The only discrepancy was at Blair Atholl where the daughter of the worthy Agent there is the Cash Keeper and there was a surplus of 18/4d being apparently a pound over in the Mixed £1 notes, and an omission to charge 1/8d in the Incidents; and not wishing to particularise that which was so small an irregularity I used the general expression to which you take exception. I regret to notice your disapproval of giving the additional accommodation to Mr. Rankin which he so greatly needs and which would so manifestly be an advantage to the Bank's business by giving a suitable room to take his client customers into - the present mode of taking them into the safe-room being inconvenient and not so satisfactory especially when they call as they often do in the evenings. I remember when Mr. Norwell visited Aberfeldy, he remarked on the inconvenience of having a Tenant in the adjoining shop and flat, which was originally done for economy's sake. I think if you or any of the Directors saw it - you would at once agree to his request especially if you saw how handsomely the rival Bank the "Central" provides for their Agents. Rankin has great credit for the way he had gathered a business in that district and Killin for he was much instrumental in increasing the Deposits there also, against much opposition from Factors and parties who had great influence with extensive graziers and sheep farmers who now, through Mr. Rankin's growing reputation and kindly manners, bank with us at Aberfeldy and Killin. I tried him upon the score of paying us a Rent for the additional rooms - but saw it was regarded as unduly screwing and not considered as liberal treatment to one who had done so much for gathering a business amidst opposition, sometimes of a very unscrupulous description.

I notice you have agreed to give Mr. McNaughton at Killin £80 from 2 October which I hope will stimulate him to do as he has promised between this and December. I notice also you have taken on young Saunders at Blairgowrie and given him £10 to begin with. He is a fine lad.

I am glad to see you have returned safely. We heard you had gone to the North Seas!

Yours very truly,

David Craigie

Cashier

An example of one of the reports on Branches by a Member of the Board is given by a letter from Mr. James Currie written after his return from a cruise in his Steam Yacht "Jessie" on 30th July, 1884: It says:

"My dear Sir, I visited St. Margaret's Hope: Mr Norquay is a rough customer, half farmer, half fisherman, but I should think suitable for the place. He was hopeful of improvement in the fishing industry when the telegraph was extended to his port and which is to be done soon.

Mr. Hay at Stromness is a very precise and well-behaved man of somewhat studious habits, not very pushing I should say, but a careful and conscientious agent.

Mr. Irvine at Kirkwall I should say does not approve of Mr. Hay's total abstinence practice, but I fancy he will be pretty popular.

Mr. Mitchell at Lerwick is a very good man, and I should say rather a superior man and attentive to his duties. I went round to Scalloway with the yacht and landed there about ten o'clock in the morning, and I found Mr. Mitchell at the Branch ready for business. He had no notion I should be there but anyway he was up to time. He did not seem to think Scalloway Branch much called for, and would rather have had a branch at Baltasound, which is rising in importance as a fishing station. I visited it also and found a large fleet of fishing boats there and some schooners and steamers landing salt and empty barrels and loading full barrels of herring. It is a good harbour and from its position it is likely to increase in importance. Already there are several curing establishments at work there.

I was favourably impressed with Mr. Mitchell and also with his wife. I think however, that his heart does not lie in Lerwick as he finds it affords him no opening for his family completing their education or making their way in the world. He said he had expected when he went to Lerwick that he would only remain there about five years, whereas a much longer time has elapsed and escape seemed impossible. He was not querulous but seemed as if these cares were taking the elasticity out of him. For such out of the way places it will usually be found that a native is most suitable, as he is not so likely to have a desire to move South.

I met no notable natives except old Mr. Bruce of Sumburgh when I landed to visit the chrome mines, near Moussa, which are close to his house.

I mean to start again with some of Jamie and Alastair's school friends in the yacht on Friday and meanwhile I am yours very truly, Jas. Currie."

The London Office

The London Manager of the Bank was John A. Fradgley who wrote a personal letter to the General Manager every day. Starting "My dear Sir" etc. it was usually a repetition of information already sent by telegram with a few comments on the sentiment of the money market and the stock exchange. Like Galsworthy's Timothy Forsyte, Fradgley's world was confined to or at least dominated by the price of Consols and in consequence his letters are usually routine such as "Consols are par to a quarter ex-dividend" only livened up by any gossip available about protested bills or rumours of financial trouble. If he ever took a day's holiday, it was to go "jack-fishing" in Norfolk or to watch the Boat Race but in 1885 he had a few days off and visited Berlin leaving his Accountant primed to cable for his immediate return if any trouble arose. In April, 1884 he gained early information of trouble in the East and was able to send a telegram to Head Office with the exciting intelligence "News appears to be true - Russians attacked Afghans and killed 500 and took their guns - Consols ninety five seven eights."

Although the London correspondence is largely repetitive, it shows how the Bank endeavoured to make a profit by stock exchange dealings, taking advantage of small changes of interest rates on Bills and obtained advice on the sentiment of the money market and the stock exchange.

There being no talk of inflation and complete confidence that the £1 sterling had something of intrinsic value behind it, fixed dividend paying railway stocks were attractive. Mr. T.F. Donald, Chartered Accountant and Stockbroker of 146 Buchanan Street wrote on 3rd June, 1885 to Mr. Gairdner with the following recommendations :-

	Selling at	Return %
Caledonian		
Annuities No. 1	115	£3. 9. 8
1884 Convertible	105½	3.15. 9
Glas. & So. Western		
1879 Pref Shares	13¾	3.15. 5
1882 do.	8	3.15. 0
No. British		
Bothwell Lien	220	3.12. 9
1875 4½% Non-Convertible	116	3.17. 7
1884 Convertible	104¼	3.16. 9
L. Brighton & South Coast		
5% Preference	133	3.15. 2
do. No. 2	132	3.15. 9

Some good lots of high class English Prefs. are offered.

Agreements and Understandings

From time to time Mr. Gairdner was summoned by Mr. Wenley, the Treasurer of Bank of Scotland in Edinburgh to consider the Agreements and Understandings between the Scottish Banks or to express disapproval of any infringement.

It was only when there was a controversial subject affecting the conduct of their business in an intensively competitive period such as the unethical behaviour of an Agent who was suspected of unfair or ungentlemanly poaching on the customers of another bank that interest was aroused.

In August, 1883 Mr. Wenley circulated a Memorandum with copies of correspondence from Mr. John M. Cunningham, General Manager of the Clydesdale and Mr. R.L. Peploe of the Commercial in which the Clydesdale accused the Commercial of conduct "so unusual" that he thought it right to trouble them with a statement of the facts. It transpired that the Commercial Bank had opened a Branch in Glasgow a few doors away from the Gallowgate Office of the Clydesdale and had appointed as their agent the former Accountant of the Clydesdale's Gallowgate Office. This former Clydesdale Official had been sponsored by customers of that Bank to be given their agency but his appointment had not been approved by the Bank and he had resigned. He was now actively and successfully touting for the Commercial Bank from his former customers in the Clydesdale. Some heated correspondence passed between the two Head Offices but the other General Managers were unable to work out any solution.

A more serious situation arose in June, 1885 when Mr. E.H. MacMillan, General Manager of the Caledonian Bank supported by his Directors in Inverness refused to reduce the rate for deposit money from 2% to 1½% when the London Discount Rate had fallen and the other Scottish Banks agreed to reduce the deposit rate. The other Aberdeen Banks and Branches in the North feared severe loss of deposit money and after a meeting of the General Managers Mr. Wenley wrote to Mr. MacMillan on 13th June, 1885:

My dear Sir, After consultation with the other Managers here I have now to express on behalf of the Banks the great regret felt by them at the resolution come to by your Board, involving as it necessarily does a withdrawal on the part of the Caledonian Bank from the concert which has hitherto guided the policy of all the Banks in Scotland. I am etc. James Wenley."

Mr. Wenley, writing to Mr. Gairdner a few days later from his home address said:

"I can no longer with propriety address Mr. MacMillan on the subject in consequence of his being no longer a member of our concert."

Mr. MacMillan was properly out in the cold.

Telephone and Posts

One modern disturbance to private life from which Mr. Gairdner did not suffer was the telephone. One of his regular correspondents Mr. Alexander Crum of Thornliebank, writing from 49 Avenue d'Antin, Paris on 12th April, 1887 was able to tell him of the success of this new method of communication which would come into general use before long. He wrote: "I had an interesting experience yesterday of the Paris Brussels telephone. Walter and Stewart being in the Belgian capital, I wired to them to meet me at the Bourse there, and we held a full and satisfactory conversation for 5 minutes at an outlay of 3 francs! The voices were as full and distinct and natural as if they had been on the other side of the table - with none of the confusion and contending sounds which annoys us between Thornliebank and Regent Street and nothing of the minimising and diverting of the human voice apparent in all telephone communications I have held elsewhere - this over a distance of 200 miles is indeed marvellous and shows that the cost of proper construction is the only limit to telephone communication. This line was opened only on the 1st March to the public and the clerk assured me the returns were financially satisfactory - after Stock Exchange hours the newspapers come in and find it quicker and more accurate than the most accomplished telegraphing. The receiver of a message has a shorthand writer beside him to whom he repeats it as it comes to him."

In the absence of the telephone, the postal service was more dependable than it is today and any mistake was carefully followed up. In June, 1883 Mr. Gairdner having complained about the delay in receiving a letter from Greenock was sent the following apology from the Head Postmaster in Glasgow: "Sir, In reply to your letter of the 22nd ult. I have to inform you that the delay sustained by the latter, cover herewith, was caused by its having been missent to Lochgilphead from Greenock. The Postmaster of Greenock expresses his regret for the missending and it is trusted that the notice taken will prevent the occurrence of a similar irregularity. I am Sir, your obedient servant R.H. Orr, Postmaster G.P.O. Glasgow."

Greater use was made of telegrams for information requiring immediate attention or action such as Stock Exchange sales and purchases and Mr. James Currie used telegrams to warn Mr. Gairdner of his expected time of arrival when coming to Glasgow by train. A wire from Greenock handed in at 10.28 on 7th February, 1882 was received in Glasgow 10 minutes later. It read: "I leave Greenock today 10.15 on arrival Glasgow about 11.15 intend to go to see you few minutes - Currie."

Politics and Economics

Mr. Gairdner had many political friends of both the Liberal and Conservative parties although he himself contributed to the Conservative Funds. He was on intimate terms with Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman,

whose family income came from the Glasgow warehouse of J. & W. Campbell, before it became Campbell, Stewart & McDonald and who held a variety of Ministerial appointments before he became Prime Minister in 1906. With this friendly introduction Mr. Gairdner had an entree to the Chancellor of the Exchequer if and when he desired to express a point of view on current legislation. This easy access to authority is exemplified by quoting from two letters of May 1883 from Campbell Bannerman to Mr. Gairdner. The first dated 9th May says: "Mr. Childers (then Chancellor) has been speaking to me about the half-sovereign scheme and has asked me how the Scotch bankers looked on it. The best answer I could give him, in my own entire ignorance, was that he would do well to take some direct means of finding out, and there can be no way so good as by personal interview and discussion. I therefore write with his knowledge to ask if you could come up and see him. I am writing also to Fleming (Manager of the Royal Bank). If you differ, the C. of Exch. will hear both sides well stated : if you agree, it will be conclusive. Can you make it convenient to come up quietly and confidentially, for the purpose. Of course, he would not like anything about it to leak out. I am aware this is asking a good deal of you, but the importance of the subject must be my excuse etc." The second letter dated 13th May says: "I do not imagine that I am in it, or that Mr. C. expects me to go with you. If you are free, it will give us much pleasure if you will dine here tonight - at 7.45. My brother and his wife are coming - quietly. Yours very truly H. Campbell Bannerman.

During the last decade before he died, Mr Gairdner gained the reputation of being an authority on monetary problems and delivered numerous addresses to learned societies and in particular to the English Institute of Bankers on currency and credit, bimetallism etc. These addresses were printed in pamphlet form, and circulated to his banking and political friends at home and abroad. The replies added considerable volume to his mail. One of his addresses to the English Institute entitled "Economy in the use of gold" showed that he understood that, with expanding production of goods, there must be an expansion of purchasing power to absorb the goods. To this extent at least he was in tune with modern theorists but, as no one contemplated the possibility of a fall in the value of the pound sterling, the pamphlets bear little resemblance to modern problems.

Mr. Gairdner

Some extracts from letters from his sorely tried Secretary, Mr. Affleck, written to Mr. Gairdner when he was on holiday on the Continent, moving from place to place with his family, as he used to do regularly every year, illustrate how the General Manager was regarded by his own staff and give an insight to the Gairdner character. On 10th September 1885 Mr. Affleck wrote:

"We have had your telegram of Tuesday and today. On 4th one letter and on 8th two to Lucerne were sent on to you. We have had Mr. Gailbraith almost daily and Mr. Ritchie three times with him. Yesterday at committee meeting Mr. Campbell, Mr. Crum, Mr. Galbraith, Mr. Ritchie etc. etc."

On 17th September again:-

"My dear Sir, I have today your letter of 14th and telegram from Interlaken. Letters and papers are being sent today and on 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th Papers were sent to Lausanne and one letter each day."

On 20th September more details were sent and on 23rd. "My dear Sir" is told that on 18th two letters and on 21st and 22nd papers only were sent but that a number of Directors had been calling except on 19th when they all took a holiday and went to see the opening of the Forth Bridge.

Mr. Gairdner was a man of many accomplishments but to depute authority to subordinates was not one of these.

Summary Lists of Recent Archives, Surveys and Deposits

1) NATIONAL REGISTER OF ARCHIVES (SCOTLAND)

Surveys completed by the Registrar since the publication of Scottish Industrial History Vol 2 no 1. Full details are available in the Survey List whose NRA(S) number is indicated. All communications regarding these should be addressed to : -

The Secretary
National Register of Archives (Scotland)
PO Box 36
H.M. General Register House
Edinburgh EH1 3YY

Agriculture and Estate Papers

1294 Lord Saltoun, Fraserburgh Fraser of Philorth muniments. Estate corres., accounts and other papers, 17-20th cent., including: rentals, incl. Bunreatoune, 1653, Rothiemay, 1700, Lord Saltoun's estates, 1749, and Fingask, 1794; papers and plans relating to drainage on Saltoun estates, 1799 - early 20th cent.; game books and accounts, 1865-1925; note of oats and bear sown on Mains of Philorth, 1715, and journal of servants work there, 1793; plans and specifications for farm buildings, 1858-1911. Philorth Estate Company records : correspondence re formation of company, 1906-1930; minute book, 1927-1933; accounts, 1916-1933. Household accounts and papers, c. 1700-20th cnet.

Philorth Steam Cultivation and Traction Co. Ltd, minutes, correspondence and other papers, 1872-1888, and memorandum about Kincardineshire Steam Ploughing Co., n.d.

1509 J. & J. Miller, Solicitors, Perth

F.M. & G. Batchelor: farm account books, 1930-1950

1561 D. & R. Duke Ltd., Linen manufacturers, Brechin: Miscellaneous family and personal papers: sales particulars of lands of Woodrae, Innerpaffrey and Canterland, with plan, 1875-1877.

1564 J.N. Douglas Menzies Esq., South Queensferry Correspondence of the Douglas family, mainly concerning their interests in sheep and cattle farming in New South Wales and Victoria, 1882-1905; tracing plan of holding in Cooper County, Queensland, 1883-1884.

1575 William Beardmore & Co., Glasgow Dalmuir and West of Scotland Estates Co. Ltd.: minutes and agendas, 1915-1960.

1576 The Galloway Cattle Society of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Now deposited in S.R.O.

1579 Shetland Library, Lerwick Laurence Williamson MSS: account of Fetlar landlord, his factors, clearances and rents, 19th cent.

1581 Shetland Library, Lerwick Miscellaneous collection: papers of and relating to the Giffords of Busta : ledger, Northmavine and Delting tenants, 1747-1772; account book of Thomas Gifford, 1720-1750, typescript index to rent book of Thomas Gifford, 1706-1732.
Shetland ponies, 1868-1975, including minutes of the Society for Improving the Breed of Horses and Ponies in Shetland, 1868-1878.

Photographs, including crofters stacking hay, n.d.; sheep dipping at Roer Mill, Geo, n.d.

Articles, news cuttings and miscellaneous papers, including some photocopies and MSS, relating to local matters, including ; agriculture, 1790-1967, including papers relating to epidemic of sheep scab in south mainland, 1790s, and petition by Fair Isle crofters for restoration of land used as sheep pasture, 1923.

1582 Shetland Library Lerwick Small Gifts and Deposits: correspondence, legal and estate papers concerning Busta and the Gifford family, 1705-1892, including rent ledger for Delting tenants, 1705-1731; note of Northmavine cattle marks, 1741-1846. Diaries of Archibald J. Greig, Reawick, containing details of movements of vessels, estate and social matters, 1882-1887.

1588 T.H.P. Donald, Esq., Paisley Account books relating to Donald family's farming at Fardalehill and Altonhill, Kilmarnock : day books, 1889-1925; wages records, 1889-1897.

1595 McGrigor, Donald & Co., Solicitors, Glasgow Cartularies and writs of lands in Glasgow, including Queens Park. 1839-current, and Langside, 1852-current; of Peebles Hydropathic Hotel, 1887-1940; of Seaforth Estate, 1891-current; of lands in Lanarkshire, including Drumpellier, 1783-current, and Mt. Vernon, 1858-1975; Perthshire, including Ardoch, 1856-1974; Renfrewshire, 1833-1919; Stirlingshire, including Killearn, 1765-current, and others. Minutes of trustees of Southern Hall, Cumbernauld, 1890-1897; proprietors of North Street ground, 1892-1895.

1220 Addit. Dundee University Library Correspondence and notes, 1866-1895, of Badenoch Wilson, secretary to the Lord advocate, including notes on statutes relating to agriculture and land holding, 1887-1892. Plans relating to Scotscraig and Lathockar estates in Fife, 1769-19th cent.

1580 Mrs. F. Ramsay, Port Ellen Ramsay of Kildalton MSS: Letter books of John Ramsay of Kildalton mainly concerning local matters, including revival of Tarbert Land Scheme, 1859-1887.

1631 Glasgow University Archives Plan of spinning and weaving mill, Kelvinhaugh, n.d.

1661 D.J. Anderson Esq., Farmer, New Machar. Old Bourtrie Farm, Inverurie, rent book, 1863-1912; inventory and valuation, 1896.

1678 Miss J.D. Burns, Earlston Cowdenknowes estate plans, 1772-1842 and n.d., including vignette of home, 1788; plans of east and west common, Earlston, 1781.

1679 Darley Hay Patnership, Architects, Ayr Plans of Fenwick estate 1886; Rozelle Estates (feuing plans), 1888-1939.

1680 J.D. Paton of Grandholme Estate papers, 1673-1941; accounts, 1673-1915; leases, 1676-1932; rentals, 1708-1931; estate correspondence, 1674-1800; plan of Grandholme Mill, 1859.

1682 K.W. Braid Esq., Skene Conditions of let at Kinpurney and Templeton farms on Mackenzie - Wharncliffe estates, 1898; accounts relating to Abercrombie Farm, St. Monans, 1905; pamphlet Regulations of the Estate of Rickarton (Fetteresso), 1888.

1684 Mrs. J.E. Forsyth, Broughty Ferry Photographs : horse drawn reaping machine, 1887; East Balgillo farmhouse, 1888.

1687 Glasgow University Archives, A.J. & A. Graham, W.S., Solicitors Records relating to business undertaken for : Lord Newlands of Newlands and Borrowfield, including accounting records for estates of Partick and Borrowfield, 1898-1929, Tannochside, 1909-1930, and Whifflet, 1906-1936; Stuart estates, including accounting records of Milton estate, 1827-1894, Castlemilk, 1869-1938, and Torrance, 1912-1938, and Milton estate rentals, 1829-1935 and 1917-1944, and teind books, 1891-1900. Miscellaneous records, including estate rentals, Blythswood, 1848-1856, and Caldwell, 1929-1931.

1694 Glasgow University Archives; Messrs. Holmes McKillop and Co., Solicitors, Glasgow. Legal and financial papers concerning Ardlamont estate, 1841-1903; Ferguslie feus, 1752-1940; Milliken and Kilbarchan rents and feus, from 1799. Miscellaneous papers, 1709-1947, including feu charter by Earl of Dundonald of lands of Johnstone. 1709.

1710 Glasgow University Archives; Pollock Gilmour and Co., Timber Merchants, Glasgow. Cash book, South Walton estate, 1833-1852; Plans of estate of Glenmuick and Pananich, Aberdeenshire, 1868, lands of Banchory and Leggart, Kincardineshire, 1870.

217 Addit Earl of Moray Plans of Barnhill farm, Aberdour, 1758, parks of Darnaway and Donibristle, 1760-1835, barony of Auchertool, 1822. Feuing plan of Aberdour village, 1832.

776 Addit Earl of Mansfield, Scone Palace Scone estate ledgers, including Balvaird, Logiealmond and Lynedoch estates, 1909-1965.

832 Addit Captain the Hon. G.E.I. Maitland - Carew, Thirlestane Castle. Lauderdale muniments: titles to estates and earldom of Lauderdale, 1682-1706.

859 Addit Baron Home of the Hinsel, Coldstream Douglas Castle game book, 1862-1866

Fishing

1294 Lord Saltoun, Fraserburgh Writ and other papers relating to Fraserburgh, 16-20th cent., including : correspondence describing riot by Highland fishermen, 1874.
Papers relating to Broadsea, including : inventories of fishing boats and houses, 1789; legal papers concerning riotous assault on tacksman of the fishing boats, 1801; memorandum on herring fishing off Buchan, 1884.

1579 Shetland Library, Lerwick Laurence Williamson MSS : Letters from and papers by Williamson on subjects including herring fishing.

1581 Shetland Library, Lerwick Photographs, including fish drying on Hoswick beach, n.d.
Articles, news cuttings and miscellaneous papers, including some photocopies and MSS, relating to local matters. Subjects include fisheries, 1724-1973, including MS statement of arrivals of Shetland fishing smacks at Faroe and Iceland, 1870.

1582 Shetland Library, Lerwick Small Gifts and Deposits : miscellaneous papers relating to Shetland, including notes of fish shipped from Stenness, 1812-1817; records of Hay and Co., 1859-1868, including ling-fishing contracts with Unst fishermen, 1859-1866, and Uyeasound ledger, 1859-1868; letters concerning boats and fish-curing, 1885; correspondence relating to 1887 Whalsay fishing disaster, 1962.

1220 Addit Dundee University Library Correspondence and notes, 1866-1895, secretary to the Lord advocate, including notes or statutes relating to fisheries, 1867-1892. Plans relating to salmon fishing, 1802-1825.

1654 Aberdeen Fish Curers' and Merchants' Association Ltd. Minutes, 1888-1947; cash books, 1889-1942; letter books, 1936-1942.

1680 J.D. Paton of Grandholme Papers relating to salmon fishings on the Don and Cruives, 1628-1793 abd 1884-1906; papers concerning fishing on the Don, 1764-1941.

1696 Dundee University Library West Highland Salmon Fisheries Co. Ltd., Poretree: accounting records, 1945-1962; monthly summaries of fish caught, 1946-1959; correspondence concerning organisation of seasonal workforces, supply of fish, purchase of equipment and general business matters, 1944-1962.

Extractive Industry (including coal-mining, quarrying and the oil industry)

1294 Lord Saltoun, Fraserburgh Writs and other papers relating to Fraserburgh, 16-20th cent., including papers relating to quarry, 1898-1906.

1496 Prestongrange Historical Site Miscellaneous papers, printed, typescript and MS, relating to mining in Mid and East Lothian, 1837-1958, including: xerox copies of reports by Robert Bald, David Landale and others on coalfields and collieries in Mid and East Lothian, 1837-1899; reports by Andrew Burt on Fleet, Howden, Northfield, Glenesk and Melville collieries, 1905-1909, and correspondence relating to Melville minerals, 1906-1908; Niddrie and Benhar Coal company records, including wages sheets, 1888-1942; accounts of coal and farm sales, 1919-1921, and workmen's compensation records, Benhar, 1943-1948; leaves of Elphinston Colliery and minerals, 1889-1899; notebook of weekly costs, output and pay, Prestongrange, 1927-1928; journal of bores at Gilmerton coalfield, n.d., lists of coalworkings in Mid and East Lothian, n.d. Engine drawings, 1898-1920 and n.d. and papers relating to mining machinery,

1873-1958, including: notes by D. Landale relating to roof supports, 1873, working drawings, calculations etc. relating to beam engine, c.1903-1905. Photographs of mines and mining equipment, c.1900-1954, including Morrison's Haven, c.1900, Newbattle Colliery, 1924 and beam and winding engines in various pits, n.d. Specifications for miners' cottages, 1907. Printed material relating to mining, including: Ventilation of Mines, Ralph Moore, 1859; pamphlet, The Niddrie and Benhar Coal Co. Fifty Years Retrospect, 1882-1932; Wemyss Collieries, pamphlet issued by Wemyss Coal Co., 1933; Fife Coal Co. Short History, Augustus Muir, n.d.

1581 Shetland Library, Lerwick Articles, news cuttings and miscellaneous papers, including some photocopies and MSS, relating to local matters. Subjects include oil 1973-1976.

796 Addit Earl of Dunmore, Edinburgh Reports and leases relating to coal working at Plean, 1845-1860

1622 Glasgow University Archives William Dixon and Sons, Ironfounders, Glasgow: Govan Colliery records, journals, 1849-1904, day books, 1857-1892, cash books, 1871-1929; pay books, also recording output, 1855-1924.

1631 Glasgow University Archives Miscellaneous papers: reports on minerals, 1826-1866, including coalfield near Airdrie by Robert Bald, 1826, mineral fields near Bathgate by John Geddes, 1832, and coal unworked in mineral fields on Airdrie, Coatbridge and Wishaw Junction Railway, 1866.

1680 J.D. Paton of Grandholme Plans, including Persley Quarries, 1904.

1687 Glasgow University Archives Auchinheath and Crougnethan Collieries: accounting records, 1854-1878; sales book, 1870-1875; pay book, 1872-1874; output book, 1873-1877.

1694 Glasgow University Archives Messrs. Homes McKillop & Co., Solicitors, Glasgow: Plans, including coal workings at Benstone Pitt, 1860, Rannock Quarry, 1938, Ardeer Colliery, n.d.

1577 British Assets Trust Ltd., Edinburgh Securities, 1890-20th cent. including shares and debentures of Parocha Iron Ore and Railway Co.

Construction and Architecture

1294 Lord Saltoun, Fraserburgh Fraser of Philorth Muniments: List of alterations to Philorth House, 1784, with 18th cent. plan; architectural plans of Cairnbulg Castle, 1898-1966.

1509 J.& J. Miller, Solicitors, Perth Plan of interior of English Chapel, Perth, 1841.

1560 Alexander Leslie Esq., Kilconquhar Note anent a new design for Wood's Hospital, Largo, 1830.

1562 National Trust for Scotland, Edinburgh *Valuation of materials* and work for building the house of John Carlyle, mason, Ecclefechan.

1643 Guildry Incorporation of Arbroath Accounts of David Farquhar, joiner, 1880-1898.

1661 D.J. Anderson Esq., Farmer, New Machar. Correspondence concerning building of cotter houses, Cairnton, 1939.

1677 Hermitage Museum, Leningrad Architectural drawings by Charles Cameron of interior of Tsarskoe Selo, near Leningrad, 1782 and n.d. Photocopies deposited in National Monuments Record of Scotland.

1678 Miss J.D. Burns, Earlston. Cowdenknowes estate plans, 1772-1842 and n.d., including vignette of house 1788; design for addition to Cowdenknowes House, 1867, and photographs of house, 1862 and 1900.

1679 Darley Hay Partnership Architects, Ayr. Drawings and plans of property throughout Ayrshire, 1814-1968, including: Afton Bridge, 1882; Ayr County Buildings, 1814, County Hospital, 1880-1922, Boys Industrial School, 1874, Episcopal Chapel, 1884, Robertson Memorial Church, 1899-1900, Trinity Church, 1949 and n.d.; Dalmellington, 1843; Girvan Parish Church, n.d.; Saltcoats, 1855; Tarbolton Parish Church, 1907.

1683 Aberdeen Construction Group Records of William Tawse (contractors) Ltd.: minutes, 1925-1962; minute of agreement between partners, 1917.

Manufacturing : Brick and tile works

1294 Lord Saltoun, Fraserburgh Fraser of Philorth Muniments: lease of day deposits for a brick and tile works, 1805.

1587 A.P. Green (Refractories) Ltd., Dalry Douglas Firebrick Co. Ltd.: minutes, 1914-1968; files on Blair fireclay and works leases, 1914-1928; correspondence with Morgan Crucible Co. Ltd., n.d.; historical notes on subjects including evolution of firebrick firms, analysis of bricks and clays, and finance and sales policy , 1954 and n.d.; drawings, photographs and slides illustrating fireclay works, mines and operations Herein, c. 1940-1950 and n.d.; plans of bauxite clay workings, Smithstone mine, Kilwinning, and fireclay workings, Monkcastle, 1922-1932 and n.d.

Manufacturing : Distilling

1294 Lord Saltoun, Fraserburgh. Accounts and papers of Peterhead Distillery, 1886.

1580 Mrs. F Ramsey, Port Ellen Ramsay of Kildalton MSS: Letter books of John Ramsay of Kildalton, mainly concerning local matters, including sale of the Port Ellen distillery, 1859-1887.

Manufacturing : Foodstuffs

1620 R. Paterson & Sons Ltd., Foodstuff Manufacturers, Glasgow : accounting records, 1935 and 1944-48; sales book, 1868-82; recipe books, c.1895-1903, including costs of materials, 1902-3, and extracts from employees' instruction manual, 1895; advertising material, c.1900-20, including booklet Coffee - from the tree to the table, c.1900; photograph of Charlotte Street premises, c.1900.

1687 Glasgow University Archives A.J. & A. Graham, W.S., solicitors, Glasgow: Minutes of the Society of the Scotch Meat Preserving Process, 1869-1872.

1643 Guildry Incorporation of Arbroath Excerpts from contract between magistrates of Arbroath and brewers, 1739; correspondence concerning bill for imposition of duties on ale and beer, 1784.

Manufacturing : Footwear

1527 Incorporation of Cordiners of Edinburgh Now deposited in S.R.O.

1429 Perth Museum and Art Gallery Miscellanea, 1777-1945,
Addit including grant by Royal St. Crispin Lodge, Edinburgh to Perth shoemakers to hold a Lodge of St. Crispin, 1824.

Manufacturing : Engineering

1575 William Beardmore & Co., Glasgow Minutes and agendas, 1902-1951; Statements of accounts, 1901-1965; salaries books, 1902-1937; directors' attendance books, 1914-1940; visitors' books, 1914-1950; press reports on annual general meetings, 1930-1948; miscellaneous volumes and files, 1864-1969; printed catalogues, 1914-c.1938; press cuttings, 1930-1956; photographs of works, staff, aircraft, tanks and ordnance produced, c.1910-1952. Beardmore (Paisley) Ltd., later Beardmore (Diesels) Ltd.: minutes, 1931-1946; statements of accounts, 1945; articles of association, 1925.

1626 Glasgow University Archives. Glenfield & Kennedy, Hydraulic Engineers, Kilmarnock. Administrative memorandum books, 1870-97; agenda books, 1898-1909; accounting records, 1882-1944; wages records, 1887-1942; letter book, 1943-4. Miscellaneous order books, 1872-1949, including: Glasgow Corporation, 1877-1914; Paris, 1880-1911; foreign, 1883-1944; enquiries, hydraulic and pumping machinery, 1895-1943; government, 1900-44; Edinburgh waterworks and fire brigade, 1900-44; Babcock & Wilcox, 1901-44; Stewarts & Lloyds, 1906-44; Irish, 1908-44; Lane & Co., Johannesburg, 1910-44; Scottish, 1911-44; Mather & Platt, 1912-44; I.C.I., 1918-44; Indian, 1923-44; English, 1929-44. Log Books of work done, 1881-1906; job costs, T. Hunter's dept., 1906-22, heavy enigneering dept., 1914-48; volumes of tracings sent out, 1880-1911; indices of drawings, n.d. The first Hundred Years, history of the firm, 1852-1952. Volume of reports on various companies' business stability and successes, 1927-46.

1637 Glasgow University Archives Louis Sterne and Co., Refrigeration Engineers, Glasgow: specifications and drawings, 1916-1936 and n.d.; order books 1908-1939: contracts, n.d.

1664 E.J. Stiell and Co. Ltd., Electrical Engineers, Hamilton Wages book, 1911-1919; accounting records, 1912-1942; photographs, c.1915-1963, including workforce, Coatbridge premises and powerhouse at Ravenscraig Steel Works.

1707 Glasgow University Archives. Messrs, Kelvin, Bottomley & Baird, Scientific Instrument Makers, Glasgow: accounting records, 1879-1900; petty cash books, Marine Instruments Ltd., 1949-49, Kelvin & Hughes Ltd., 1946-61; patent compass books, 1876-1918;

inventories and valuations of plant and stock 1919, 1928; Kelvin & James White Employees' Yearly Friendly Society subscription register, 1902-56; memorandum concerning proposed Canadian branch of firm, 1922.

1721 Glasgow University Archives. Hugh Smith & Company, Engineers, Glasgow: time books, 1875-88; materials book, 1875-82; ledger, 1887-1900.

1724 Glasgow University Archives. Messrs Wickman, Lang & Company, Machine Tool Manufacturers, Renfrewshire: accounting records, 1892-1957; order books, 1883-1945; minutes of joint production, consultative and advisory committee, 1942-9; machine tool advertisements, c.1890 and n.d., catalogues, 1894-c.1920 and n.d., operating manuals, 1960-9 and n.d.; photographs and diagrams of plant and machinery, mainly undated.

Manufacturing, Iron and Steel

1597 Glasgow University Archives. Larkhall Steel Castings Ltd., Jackson, Elphick & Co. Ltd.: minutes, 1905-36; correspondence, 1899-1939, including letters relating to Belgian 4% Bond, 1921 and merger with Federated Foundries Ltd., 1935-6; water-supply specifications from various national and municipal bodies, 1899-1939; photographs of machinery including coal-cutting equipment, n.d. National Light Castings Association: price lists and reports, 1914-39. Miscellaneous price lists and catalogues, mainly after 1936.

1220 Addit Dundee University Library Personal accounts (copies) and diary of John Sturrock, Millwright at Lilybank Foundry, Dundee, 1864-1865.

1622 Glasgow University Archives. William Dixon & Sons, Ironfounders, Glasgow: accounting records, 1853-1957; wages record, 1855-1955; output and sales books, 1866-1958, including pig iron production books, 1929-58, and coke oven sales books, 1945-54; purchase books, 1929-55; letter books, 1842-5, 1873-1906, 1948-52, blast furnace reports, 1927-58; miscellaneous analysis books, 1882-1958, substances including iron ore, 1900-58, and pigiron, 1903-58; accident reports, 1905-45. Govan Iron Works records: pig iron sales books, 1942-53; accidents book, 1928-46. Miscellaneous volumes, including: sales book of Canal Basin Depot, 1825-7; Govan Brick Work pay book, 1927-31. Miscellaneous papers, including files on National Association of Haemelite and Pig Iron Makers, 1951-5, Basic Pig Iron Producers' Association, 1951-8, British Sulphate

of Ammonia Federation, 1952-6, British Coking Industry Association, 1952-8, British Iron and Steel Federation, 1953-8, B.I.S.F. Review of British and Foreign Press, 1955-8, production and distribution of Hard coke, 1951-9.

1629 D.A. Brown Esq., Crimond, Edinburgh Plan of the lands of Fair-a-Far, showing line of railway to iron works on River Almond, 1839.

1631 Glasgow University Archives Miscellaneous papers: correspondence concerning coal consumption in furnaces of Coltness Iron Co. and rates for coal handlers, 1843; estimate of production and consumption of ironworks near Airdrie and of number of workmen and population connected with each, 1846.

1650 Glasgow University Archives Illustrated catalogue of machinery, Anderston Foundry Co., n.d.

1651 Glasgow University Archives Alley and McLellan, metal manufacturers, Glasgow : minutes of general and directors' meetings, 1903-1972; salaries book, 1916-1924.

1687 Glasgow University Archives A.J. & A. Graham, W.S., Solicitors, Glasgow : prices of pig iron in Glasgow, 1880-1884

1706 Glasgow University Archives Denny, Tolmie and Spence (Dennistoun Forge Co.), Dumbarton: accounting records, 1854-1866; letter books, 1854-1890.

1453 Addit Dundee City District Archives and Records Centre Miscellaneous accessions. Photograph of oil painting of Seabraes Iron Foundry, c.1830.

Manufacturing : Brassfounders

1645 Glasgow University Archives. Steven & Struthers Ltd., Brassfounders, Glasgow: bell books, 1897-1924, from 1929, and n.d.; memoranda and despatch books, 1874-1956; admiralty orders, 1902-30's; pay book, 1911-19; miscellaneous technical drawings, 1917-60, including fog signals, furnances and lighthouses; catalogues, 1930 and n.d.; patents, specifications and photographs, n.d. Wilson & Co.: bell books, 1838-78. J.C.W. & Co.: bell book, 1896-1927.

1702 Glasgow University Archives. Jackson, Elphick & Company Ltd., Brassfounders, Larkhall: minutes, 1905-36; agenda books, 1905-40.

Manufacturing : Locomotives and general railway engineers

1575 William Beardmore & Co., Glasgow. Glasgow Railway & Engineering Co. Ltd.: minutes, 1901-1955; statements of accounts, 1945-1959; articles of association and special resolutions, 1900-1923; share register, 1909-1946.

1632 Glasgow University Archives. Neilson & Co., Locomotive Builders, Glasgow: private journal, 1850-6; inventories and valuations of stock, 1874-1902; materials order books, 1880-1; cost and weight books, 1889-90.

1633 Glasgow University Archives. North British Locomotive Co., Glasgow: material, engine and locomotive costs books, 1909-46, including cost and weight books containing details of wages and materials and photographs of locomotives, n.d.; contract books, 1914-45; boiler quotations, 1946-8; inventories of Glasgow works, 1903-4, stock 1903-7, and great tools - Queen's Park works, 1915-1922; illustrated account of manufactures of firm, 1914-18, with short history of firms constituting the company in 1903.

1634 Glasgow University Archives. Pickering Ltd., Rolling Stock Manufacturers, Glasgow: accounting records, 1936-58; wages records, 1910-40; estimates, 1897-1928; order books, 1889-1952; contract books, 1908-38; specification books, c.1888-1941; stores day books of goods despatched, 1893-1950; repair schedules, 1940-52; records of enquiries, 1896-1936; friendly society minutes, 1903-13 and cash book, 1906-12; miscellaneous volumes and papers, including amended railway rate book, 1908-23, centenary commemorative leaflet, c.1964, and advertising material, n.d.

1652 Glasgow University Archives. Bannatyne, Kirkwood, France & Company, Solicitors, Glasgow: papers relating to J.B. Neilson. Reports of cases: J.B. Neilson and others v. J. Harford and others, 1835; J.B. Neilson and others v. The Househill Coal & Iron Co., 1844.

Manufacturing : Shipbuiling and marine engineering

1575 William Beardmore & Co., Glasgow Shiplist, giving details of ships and machinery produced, 1901-1930.

1584 Dundee City District Archives and Records Centre. Lowdon Brothers & Co. (Engineers) Ltd., Dundee: invoice books, including details of electrical and mechanical repairs to H.M. ships, 1914-73; sales books, 1937-63; wages books, 1916-52: cash books,

1913-70; printed company history, 1976. (Archivist, Dundee City District.) 2 pages.

1624 Glasgow University Archives. William Denny & Bros., Shipbuilders: journals, 1844-1920; ledgers, 1844-1910, and for ship nos. 1-876; wages and salaries records, 1844-1940; letter books, 1845-6, 1962-3; admiralty letter book, 1906-8; contract records, 1850's -1930's, and for ship nos.39-1351; tendering records, 1862-1922; estimate books, 1872-89; cost books, 1885-1937, and for ship nos.878-1478; instalment and extras books, 1914-44; engineering estimates, trial results and production books, 1913-33; particulars of ships built 1862-80 and ship nos.885-1279; William Denny's jottings books, 1863-75, containing notes of visits to France and Italy, 1863-4, and journal of work at Leven shipyard, 1869; news cuttings, 1884-1939; minutes of awards committee Leven shipyard, 1884-1931; miscellaneous pamphlets relating to shipbuilding, 1854-63.

1625 Glasgow University Archives. Alexander Stephen & Sons, Shipbuilders: minutes, 1892-1932; balance sheets, 1901-53; wages records, engine department, 1886-7, 1940-52; letter books, 1856-1932; diaries of A. Stephen, 1859-99, A.E. Stephen, 1887-90, F.J. Stephen, 1887-9, and John Stephen, 1862-7; tendering records, 1918-66; contract agreements, 1899-1938; steel and iron books, 1898-1908, 1914-9; material and labour estimate book, 1928-37; miscellaneous volumes and papers including Burghead day books, 1824-51, works diary, 1856-9, Alexander Stephen's personal account books, 1857-60, 1873-9; printed material including newscuttings and report on Daphne disaster, 1883, Linthouse works magazine, 1919-22, report on manufacture of iron and steel, 1929, newscuttings on shipwrights' and boilermakers' disputes, 1957-9; photographs, including albums of views and interiors of ships and of ship trials, 1908-60, negatives of women war workers, 1914-8, album of shipyard, 1945-58.

1670 I. McK. Jackson Esq., Selkirk. Papers relating to David Arnot, marine engineer and naval architect. Contracts, specifications, correspondence, plans and trial reports relating to vessels and cranes, mainly designed by Arnot for Wilson, Sons & Co. Ltd., 1924-35; notebooks relating to Arnot's work, 1927-35, contents including technical data, copies of reports on ships and plant owned by Wilson & Co., and details of ships designed by Arnot; papers relating to delivery voyage from Port Glasgow to Santos, Brazil, of SS Pehindras, 1935, including crew list, wage sheets, chief officer's log book and master's account of voyage. Miscellaneous papers, including map of Port Alegre, 1916, and chart of its sea approaches, 1911; capital and revenue statements of Wilson, Sons & Co. Ltd., 1928, 1934-5; report on briquette-making plant at Buenos Aires, 1934.

1714 Glasgow University Archives. J. Elder & Company, Shipbuilders, Glasgow: memorandum book containing balance sheets and other financial papers, 1869-1916. (Archivist, Glasgow University.) 2 pages.

1720 Glasgow Univeristy Archives James Napier & Company. Marine Engineers, Glasgow; accounting records, 1845-1871; letter books, 1857-1873; papers concerning shipping, 1850-1864, including details of ship costs, 1850-1857, papers relating to voyages of S.S. Lancefield, 1861-1864, report concerning vessels belonging to Edinburgh, Perth & Dundee and Scottish Central Railway Cos., n.d.; mathematics exercise book of James Napier, 1838; printed material, 1850-1875, including papers by James Napier presented to the Institution of Engineers in Scotland, 1869, Napier's pressure logs for measuring the speed of ships, 1872, The Economy of Fuel in Domestic Arrangements, by Napier, 1874.

Manufacturing : textiles (including textile merchants)

1220 Addit Dundee University Library Papers and notes compiled by the Department of Modern History, University of Dundee, mainly on Dundee jute firms including: Boase Spinning Co.; Caird (Dundee) Ltd.; Don Bros., Buist and Co. Ltd., William Halley and Sons Ltd., J. & J. Smart, Brechin; Watson and Philip Ltd.

1294 Lord Saltoun, Fraserburgh Business and financial papers including agreement to subscribe to company for manufacturing Osnaburgh cloth, 1785.

Writs and other papers relating to Fraserburgh, including memorial on proposed textile factory, 1785.

1492 Addit Perth Museum and Art Gallery Notes on material dyed with Parkins' mauve, 1970-1971.

1561 D. & R. Duke Ltd., Linen manufacturers, Brechin Minutes, 1854-1962; letter books, concerning business and personal matters 1873-1945; correspondence from New York and Sydney agents, 1922-1926; private ledgers, 1858-1959; private journal relating to business matters, 1856-1884; cash books (mainly personal accounts), 1851-1937; accounting records, 1854-1952; order books, including foreign orders, 1902-1960; records of yarn purchases, 1855-1876; price lists, 1873-1882 and 1934-1935, letter complaining about pollution of the South Esk by the Den Burn, 1876; stocktaking inventory book, 1918-1930; Dundee Prices Current and Trade Report, 1904-1909.

1581 Shetland Library, Lerwick Articles, newscuttings and miscellaneous papers, including more photocopies and MSS, relating to local matters, including knitwear industry, 1861-1975

1589 Busby Spinning Co. Ltd., Kilwinning Minutes, 1925-1972; register of shareholders and directors, 1925-1972; wages records, 1889-1916; correspondence, 1895-1915, onsubjects including insurance and negotiation of war bonus with National Federation of Women Workers; mill machinery valuations, 1875-1883; specifications, 1895-1896, including one (with plan) for a boiler from Denman and Co., Glasgow; feuing plan of works site, 1881.

1591 The Madras Manufacturers Association, Newmilns
See under Employers' Associations

1593 Curtaincraft Ltd., Darvel Lanfine Weaving Co. Ltd.: minutes, 1926- current; salaries and wages books, 1926-1947.

1594 Morton, Young and Boreland Ltd., Lace Curtain Manufacturers, Newmilns Minutes, 1925-1961; accounts, 1913-1925; curtain catalogues, 1938 and n.d.; plans and photographs of factory, 1913-1935.

1596 The Scottish Lace and Windows Furnishers' Association: British Lace Furnishings Ltd., Newmilns
British Lace Furnishings Ltd., 1942-1974, including directors' minutes, 1942-1948, with appendices, 1942-74, containing details of wages, prices and production stations.

1598 Dundee University Library - Baxter Brothers and Co. Ltd., Linen and Jute manufacturers, Dundee; accounting records, 1807-1925; wages and production books 1841-1940; contract and order books, 1898-1947; estimates books, 1850-1908; miscellaneous business correspondence, financial and legal papers, patents, and notes on the history of the firm, its trade connections with France, and flax spinning in Dundee, c.1847-1958; personal journal describing spinning and weaving in the works at Perinchies near Lille, with a diagram of the Cardon flax scutching and heckling machine, 1886; meteorological register kept at Dens Works, 1891-1934; family and works photographs, 1858-c.1908.

1635 Glasgow University Archives The United Turkey Red Co., Dyers, Alexandria. Miscellaneous volumes and papers, including: copy of apprenticeship indenture to calico printer, 1824, pay book, 1845-1847; sample books, c.1850s-1900, 1940s; specification and patent for treating waste liquors from dyeing in Turkey red, 1862; journal, 1895; sales book, 1895-1897; reports,

minutes and press cuttings, Turkey Red Dyers, 1897-1898; cloth and yarn minute book, 1898-1900; miscellaneous correspondence, 1907 and n.d.; Map of Dalquhurn dye works, 1909; trades disputes book, 1912-1916; monthly statements, 1929-1939; typescript material on India, 1931; A.O.H. Ewing and Co.: accounting records, 1845-1924; day book, 1858; letter book, 1868-1890; Turkey red dyeing calculation book, 1873-1892; William Stirling and Co.: accounting records, 1881-1897.

1640 David Burnett Esq., Dundee Artist's impression of Dundee jute mills, n.d.

1650 Glasgow University Archives D. & J. Anderson, Textile Manufacturers, Atlantic Mills, Glasgow : accounting records, 1862-1909; wages books, 1914-1924; private letter books, 1897-1915; orders and sales records, 1923-1945; inventory and valuation of Atlantic Mills, 1910; printed material including Famous Fabrics, 1822-1852.

1667 The Heather Mills Company Ltd., Woollen Manufacturers, Selkirk. Minutes, 1932-72, including those of The Corbie Lynn Mill Co. Ltd., 1936-51; accounting records, 1908-46, including accounts for Berlin office; wages books, 1909-11. Miscellaneous papers, 1897-c.1970, including: record of production of a suit, 1897; catalogue, c.1910; correspondence and specifications for supply of new machinery, 1919-22; typescript histories of firm, 1943 and 1956; press cuttings and articles relating to woolen industry and Selkirk, 1952-7; Scottish wool cloth sample book, c.1970. Plans: Riverhaugh Mill, Selkirk, 1919 and 1960; Whinfield, Ettrick Vale and Heather Mills, 1960; light pattern steam trap, J. Charlesworth Ltd., c.1900; self-acting wool willow, John Platt Ltd., 1920. Exterior and interior photographs of Heather Mills, c.1910.

1668 Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd., Galston Mill, Ayrshire. Accounting records, 1926-73; wages records, 1913-67; order books, 1942-66; stock records, 1945-74; wool blend books, 1946-59; statistics books, 1952-63; weekly reports to Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, 1949-60; correspondence with S.C.W.S., 1963. Miscellaneous papers relating to Glasgow Mill, including notes on its early growth, 1946, description of mill, 1948, typescript history, c.1950, and aerial photograph, 1960.

1697 Dundee University Library William C. Scott Ltd., Wool Merchant and Skinner, Dundee : accounting records, 1845-1865 and 1913-1945; purchase and order books, 1892-1965; sales records, 1895-1973, relating to leather and skin, 1895-1938; overseas sales, 1918-1961, and sheep dip, 1928-1944.

1656 Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd., Taybank Jute Works. Accounting records, 1924-70; stock books, 1921-63; despatch books, 1924-73; jute estimate books, 1920-9; specifications book, 1925-8; time books, 1929-49; sales books, 1932-65; weaving books, 1942-73; winding books, 1767-72; spin books, 1918-49; raw jute, gunny and hessian statistics, 1967-74; wage records, 1920-75; unemployment and health card books, 1940-9. Miscellaneous papers, 1922-39, including: invoices and bills of lading of goods shipped from Calcutta, 1923-39; correspondence and arbitration awards of the Jute Importers Association Ltd., 1925-7. Printed material, 1917-54, including jute textile reports, periodicals and diagrams.

1692 Glasgow University Archives. Anderson & Robertson Ltd., Textile Manufacturers, Glasgow: minutes, 1895-1964; accounting records, 1877-1964; letter books, 1876-81, directors' letter book, 1930-42; raw silk purchase book, 1933 -8; newspaper scrap books, 1921-64; reports and miscellaneous papers, n.d.; photographs of women at work, n.d.; sample card of artifical jumper-silk, n.d.

Transport : Canals and Rivers

1580 Mrs. F. Ramsay, Port Ellen. Ramsay of Kildalton MSS : correspondence, notes and plans concerning proposed canal (on Islay), 1845-1853.

1631 Glasgow University Archives. Monkland Navigation : statement of traffic, revenue and expenditure, 1837-1845; minutes of proprietors' meeting, 1845; notes on prospective traffic, 1846; notes in action against proprietors of Forth and Clyde Canal, 1846. Forth and Clyde Navigation: copy agreement with Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Co., 1846; arbitration statement with Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway and Monkland Navigation companies, 1846; report, 1866. Edinburgh and Glasgow Union Canal Co. : deeds of obligation by proprietors, 1833-1834; note concerning company's exchequer bill loan, 1833; minutes of special general assembly meeting, 1834. Miscellaneous papers: Canal traffic regulations, 1852-1854; list of public works along canal between Blochairn and Stockingsfield with quantity of coal consumed by them, n.d.

1687 Glasgow University Archives. A. J. and A. Graham, W.S., Solicitors, Glasgow: Miscellaneous papers, including cash book, Union Canal Trade, 1842-1871.

1708 Glasgow University Archives Cart Navigation Trust: provisional orders and correspondence, 1910-1915; papers and bills, 1920.

Transport : Road (including Tramways)

1294 Lord Saltoun, Fraserburgh Papers relating to roads and bridges, late 18th cent. - 1870, including accounts of Fraserburgh - Banff Turnpike Road Trustees, c.1800, and minutes of Aberdeenshire Turnpike Trustees, with plans, 1810.
Writs and other papers relating to Fraserburgh, including miscellaneous plans and specifications, particularly relating to street-making, 1869-1930.

1492 Addit Perth Museum and Art Gallery Perth and District Tramways Co. Ltd., timetable, 1899.

1581 Shetland Library, Lerwick Articles, news cuttings and miscellaneous papers; Subjects include roads and bridges, 1893-1967.

1595 McGrigor, Donald and Co., Solicitors, Glasgow Vale of Clyde Tramway Agreements, 1871-1877.

1604 Dundee University Library Papers of Professor John Edward Alysius Steggall (1855-1935); addresses, lectures and notes on subjects including his criticisms of building and road planning in Dundee, c.1888-1927.

1608 Dundee University Library Arbroath Horse Hiring Co. Ltd.: minute book with balance sheets, 1895-1907; register of shareholders, 1895-1939.

1184 Addit Stewarty Museum, Kirkcudbright Papers concerning roads and bridges in Kirkcudbright, 1623-1924, including: legal and other papers relating to dispute over customs levied at Dumfries bridge by the Town Council, 1623-1797; report of collapse of bridge on south side of Creetown, and account for rebuilding it, 1812; correspondence and specifications for proposed bridge over River Ken at New Galloway, 1813-1820, including letters from John Rennie with specification for granite bridge, but suggesting cheaper alternative of a suspension structure, 1819-1829; letter from Thomas Telford regarding proposed bridge at or near Lambs Isle, 1818; specifications for a suspension design and a stone design for bridge over River Cairn at Grubtonford, 1824. Plans of proposed new roads, bridges and toll houses, and of alterations to existing ones at Kirkcudbright, c.1786-c.1967.

1630 Glasgow University Archives Alexander Stephens & Sons, Transport and Electrical papers. Scottish Motor Traction Co.: accounts and reports, 1947, including some of W. Alexander & Sons Ltd., Rothesay Tramways Co. and Western S.M.T. Co.

1638 Auchinleck Boswell Society Museum Copy minute of Road Trustees appointing James Boswell collector of statute labour, and statement of account between these parties, 1786.

1640 David Burnett Esq., Dundee Dundee tram and bus photographs, 1890-1960.

1679 Darley Hay Partnership, Architects, Ayr Lithographs of Ayrshire turnpike roads, 1846-1852.

Transport : Railways

1294 Lord Saltoun, Fraserburgh Papers relating to railways, including Fraserburgh, 1856-1870, Formartine and Buchan, 1858-1884, Great North of Scotland, 1863-1898. Rosehearty and Turriff Light, 1897-1914, and general reports, c.1880-1890.

1527 British Assets Trust Ltd., Edinburgh Securities, 1890-20th cent., including shares and debentures of Parocha Iron Ore and Railway Co.

1135 Addit Dundee Museum Plans of Dundee West passenger station, Caledonian Railway Co., 1888.

1184 Addit Stewartry Musuem, Kirkcudbright Trade plan of Kirkcudbright station, 1966.

1629 D.A. Brown Esq., Cramond, Edinburgh Plan of the lands of Fair-a-Far, showing line of railway to iron works on River Almond, 1839.

1603 Glasgow University Archives Alexander Stephens and Sons, Transport and Electrical papers. London, Midland and Scottish Railway Co.: copies of arguments for and against nationalisation, 1938-1948; reports on hotel dept., shipping committee and traffic committee scientific research, 1946-1947.

1631 Glasgow University Archives. Scottish Railway Collection. Airdrie, Coatbridge and Wishaw Junction Railway: papers and accounts relating to proposed line, 1866-7, including minutes of meetings of promoters, 1866-7; statement of industrial traffic in east Glasgow, 1866. Ardrossan Railway Co.: management committee and directors' reports, 1841-2; correspondence and papers concerning vesting of company in Glasgow and South Western Railway Company, 1841-54; state of traffic and revenue, 1853. Ballochney Railway Co.: accounts, contracts and other papers, 1825-44; statement of company's affairs, 1829; management committee reports, 1831-7.

1631 (cont)

Caledonian Railway Co.: agreements with other lines, 1845-65; tables of rates, 1853-4; reports, 1855, 1864-71; papers relating to construction work at Grangemouth Harbour, 1877-84. Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Co.: papers in legal proceedings, 1833-60, and amalgamation with Monkland and Kirkintilloch Railway Co., 1845-6; agreements with railway and canal companies, 1861-4. Edinburgh, Perth and Dundee Railway Co.: agreement with Dundee and Arbroath Railway Co., 1851; notes on meeting about Glasgow and Fife traffic, 1854. Glasgow and South Western Railway Co.: papers in dispute with John Smith Cunninghame of Caprington, 1850-4; tables of rates, statements of tonnage, traffic and revenue, 1852-4; petitions against further company powers of land acquisition and absorption of Ayr & Maybole Junction Railway, 1911. Monkland and Kirkintilloch Railway Co.: capital and stock account, 1836; tables of rates, 1843-8; papers relating to Monkland Railway Amalgamation Bill, 1843-8; balance sheet, 1844; papers in case against Caledonian Railway Co. and on agreement to widen gauge, 1844; correspondence, 1844-6; statement of traffic on Monkland Line, n.d. North British Railway Co.: papers concerning land negotiations, mainly for Stobcross line, and consequent legal actions, 1863-74; estimate of works on Stobcross Railway no.3, 1868; reports, 1868-72. Slammanan Railway Co.: subscription contract for Bathgate branch, 1837; tables of rates with notes of evidence by civil engineers, 1843-6; estimates for gauge alteration and Bo'ness and Jawcraig branches, 1846; traffic tables, n.d. Whiteinch Railway Co.: minute of meeting on proposed railway, 1871; construction estimates, specifications and accounts, 1871-6; papers concerning dealings with North British Railway Co., 1871-80; accounting records, 1872-80; reports, 1873-81; minutes, 1875-81; memorandum on Whiteinch tramway, 1877. Wilsontown, Morningside and Coltness Railway Co.: schedules, 1845; papers relating to branch construction, including estimates, 1845-6; traffic tables, 1846; estimate of gauge alteration, 1846; notes on the company, 1847-1951. Wishaw and Coltness Railway Co.: papers concerning acquisition of land and litigation thereupon, 1836-44; accounting records, 1841-5; correspondence concerning formation of the company, 1842-4; estimate for Coltness Ironworks branch, 1842; papers relating to committee of enquiry into companys' financial affairs, 1844; table of rates, 1844.

Eglinton estate papers. Ardrossan Railway Co.: reports, accounts and traffic returns, 1841-1853; papers concerning passenger and mineral freight traffic, 1842-1845, and coal and iron freight charges, 1845-1848; Minute of Glasgow and South Western Railway directors' meeting on amalgamation with Adrossan Railway. Glasgow, Kilmarnock and Ardrossan Railway Co.: miscellaneous papers conerning business with Earl of Eglinton and Ardrossan harbour railway, 1846-1852;

1631 (cont)

papers relating to proposal to dissolve the company, 1849-1852. Correspondence between Earl of Eglinton and iron and railway companies, 1853-1916.

Forth and Clyde Navigation: copy agreement with Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Co., 1846; arbitration statement with Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway and Monkland Navigation Cos., 1846.

Plans of lands in Ayrshire, Dunbartonshire, Glasgow and Lanarkshire acquired by railway companies, 1827-1907.

Miscellaneous papers: reports on coal unworked in mineral fields on Airdrie, Coatbridge and Wishaw Junction Railway, 1866; ledgers concerning railway business of Mitchells and Johnstons, 1842-1866, and copy letter books, Mitchell, Allardyce and Mitchell, Solicitors, concerning railway parliamentary business for various Scottish lines, 1845-1853; railway and canal traffic regulations, 1852-1854.

Printed papers.: Parliamentary bills and acts relating to railways, 1824-1906; railway periodicals, 1845-1960, including Scottish Railway Gazette vol. 1, 1845, and Railway News 1874-1875; reports of North American Railway Companies, 1866-1873; papers relating to wages and conditions, 1897-1967, including proceedings of wages and hours arbitration boards for various railway companies, 1897-1910; report of Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants on hours of labour, wages etc. 1908.

1640 David Burnett Esq., Dundee Correspondence, receipts, waybills and other papers of various railways companies, 1895-1960, comprising Dundee and Arbroath Joint, Edinburgh and Glasgow, Monkland, Great North of Scotland, Lancashire and Yorkshire, North British, London, Midland and Scottish, and London and North Eastern Railways. Print of Tay Bridge under construction, 1873; Dundee railway photographs, 1890-1960.

1653 Dundee City District Archives and Records Centre. Dundee Harbour Trust: copy agreements with Dundee and Arbroath Railway Co. Ltd., 1838-1849.

1676 Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland Rokeby Collection: photographs and postcards of railway sites throughout Scotland, 1920-1965; printed railway plans of lines and stations in Dunbartonshire, Burghead, Fochabers, Forres, Glasgow and Inverugie, n.d.

1687 Glasgow University Archives. A.J. & A. Graham, W.S., solicitors, Glasgow: Papers concerning land purchases for Caledonian Railway, 1906-1911.

1693 Glasgow University Archives. Railway plans: various railways in west central Scotland, including: Ballochny, 1826-1827: City of Glasgow Union; n.d.; Monkland and Kirkintilloch, 1832-1851 and n.d.; Slamannan. 1837; Wishaw and Coltness, 1830-1856; proposed railway to connect upper coalfield of Lanarkshire with Glasgow, 1828; map showing existing and proposed railway connection with River Clyde at Glasgow, 1864.

1720 Glasgow University Archives. James Napier and Company, Marine Engineers, Glasgow : Report concerning vessels belonging to Edinburgh, Perth & Dundee and Scottish Central Railway Cos., n.d.

1723 Glasgow University Archives. Dunbar Railway Collection: London and North Eastern Railway Co., Southern Scottish Section minutes, 1923-1963, dock labourers' pay rates from 1925; London Midland and Scottish Railway Co., printed 'Scheme of Machinery of Negotiation for Railway Staff', 1935; trade union material, 1918-1937.

Transport : Shipping (including harbour and port papers but excluding shipbuilding)

1294 Lord Saltoun, Fraserburgh. Papers of Lewis Chalmers' shipping business, 1820-1847; accounts for sloop Jessie, 1822-1834, and letters about sale of schooner Harmony . 1853-1854. Papers relating to Fraserburgh: Papers, plans and photographs relating to the harbour, 1688-1932, and Harbour Board, 1855-1932, including superintendent's report on new pier, 1808; notes on town and port, c.1784; Correspondence of Trustees and Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses, 1785-1787, 1860-1864.

1579 Shetland Library, Lerwick. Lawrence Williamson MSS. diary of a voyage from London to Shetland, 1839

1581 Shetland Library, Lerwick. Papers of Robert Pottinger, including letters about shipwrecks, 1832. Papers relating to Lerwick, including Harbour Trust, 1877-1967. Articles, news-cuttings and miscellaneous papers, including some photocopies and MSS, relating to local matters. Subjects include lifeboat service, c.1829-1976; shipping, 1801-1975, including the North of Scotland Shipping Co., 1871-1975. Miscellaneous MSS, including letter book of Andrew Heddell, comptroller of customs at Lerwick, 1777-1795.

1582 Shetland Library, Lerwick Small Gifts and Deposits, including: Letters from Swedish shipping companies to Swedish consul in

1582 (cont)

Lerwick on trade and shipping matters, 1916; diaries of Archibald J. Greig, Reawick, containing details of movements of vessels, 1882-1887; Manifest book of Waas shipping agents, 1901-1903.

1619 Dundee City District Archives and Records Centre. Dundee, Perth and London Shipping Co. Ltd.: minutes, 1826-1956; financial ledgers and statements, 1918-40; private ledger, 1929-51; private journal, 1929-52; index of ships and technical specifications, c.1921; anniversary brochures, 1926 and 1976. Aberdeen, Newcastle & Hull Steam Co.: minutes, 1866-1946; minutes of Conference of General Traders, 1914-19. Messrs. Fleming & Haxton (passenger agency), Dundee: cash book, 1936-1949. (Archivist, Dundee City District.) 4 pages.

1184 Addit Stewartry Museum, Kirkcudbright Miscellaneous legal and other papers, mainly concerning Kirkcudbright, 18-20th cent., including: charter party of brig Anna to trade to Bordeaux from Kirkcudbright, 1777; papers of Kirkcudbright Shipping Co. concerning high insurance premium demanded on vessel returning from North America, 1912.

1580 Mrs. F. Ramsay, Port Ellen. Ramsay of Kildalton MSS: Letter books of John Ramsay of Kildalton mainly concerning local matters, including steamer services to Islay, 1859-1887.

1630 Glasgow University Archives Alexander Stephens and Sons, Transport and Electrical papers. London, Midland and Scottish Railway Co.: reports on shipping committee, 1946-1947.

1631 Glasgow University Archives Scottish Railway Collection: Caledonian Railway Co.; papers relating to construction work at Grangemouth Harbour, 1877-1884.
Eglinton estate papers. Ardrossan harbour: papers concerning construction work, c.1845-1880, including report and estimate of works constructed, 1852-1857; accounting records, 1857-1862, 1878-1881. Miscellaneous papers, 1823-1916, including estimate of running a 300-ton steamer between Ardrossan and Fleetwood, and anticipated returns, 1853.
Plans of Ardrossan harbour, 1853; Whiteinch docks 1873; construction work at Grangemouth harbour, 1877-1884.

1640 David Burnett Esq., Dundee Journals kept at Buddon Ness Low Light Tower, River Tay, 1903-1920.

1649 Glasgow University Archives. Clyde Shipping Company, Glasgow : two private letter books, n.d.

1653 Dundee City District Archives and Record Centre. Dundee Harbour Trust: minutes, 1814-1966; accounting records, 1815-1971; statistics, 1922-71; copy agreements with Dundee and Arbroath Railway Co. Ltd., 1838-49; sederunt book of Subscribers for Improvement of Pilotage of River Tay and Harbour of Dundee, 1850-1958; Dundee District Pilotage Authority minutes, 1924-62; Tay Ferries' minutes, 1817-72, and extracts from Harbour Trust minutes relating to Tay Ferries, 1873-89.

1655 Barrie & Nairn, Shipping Agents, Dundee. Ledgers, no.1, 1887-9, and Charles Barrie and Sons, 1956-66; voyage book for Charles Barrie's steamers, showing profit and loss accounts, 1883-1913; accounts relating to S.S. Ashurst, 1885-8; B.L. Nairn: register of direct jute fleet and foreign consignments, 1915-53; ms. history of firm and its ships, 1969. Miscellaneous shipping and harbour records including: notebook containing instructions for masters of sailing ships in the eastern trade and list of reliable correspondents abroad, c.1861; registers of jute imports to Dundee from Calcutta and Chittagong, 1861-1949; particulars, specifications and sailing schedules of Den Line ships, 1873-1916; notes on freight values of Calcutta cargoes and memorandum on wool from Australia, c.1876; press cuttings relating to stranding of City of Venice, 1877, and war-time shipping, 1914-16; demarcation of work in port of Dundee arranged by committee of shipwrights and joiners, 1895; lecture on history and development of Dundee harbour by George Buchanan, harbour engineer, 1899; Steamship Lewisport Co. minutes, 1903-7, register of members and shares, 1903-8; articles of alleged fraudulent management of Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co. Ltd., 1905-11; papers relating to wrecks of Sultana, Leif and Haugesund, 1908-10; register of arrivals at and sailings from Dundee, 1964-6.

1673 J. Thomson Esq., Musselburgh. Papers relating to shipping at Morrisonshaven, Prestonpans, 1870-1936, including: notes on goods imported and exported, 1870, 1874-1905; weather book, 1899-1902, including notes on ships' movements, comments on local and world events and sketches of vessels; pilot books, 1906-13. 2 pages.

1709 Glasgow University Archives. Clyde Navigation Trust: copy act for construction of bridge between Glasgow and Gorbals, 1827; reports and legal papers concerning dock and river-wall construction on the Clyde, 1854-73, including plan of proposed dock construction at Whiteinch, 1873; plan of Yorkhill Estate 1866.

1719 Glasgow University Archives Hardie and Rowan, Stockbrokers, Greenock: Papers relating to ships Helena, Lady Gertrude and S.S. Rebecca, 1880-1902, including vayage accounts for Lady Gertrude, 1880-1885, and S.S. Rebecca, 1884-1886.

1719 Glasgow University Archives James Napier and Co., Marine Engineers, Glasgow: paper concerning shipping, 1850-1864; papers relating to voyages of S.S. Lancefield, 1861-1864

Trade : Wholesale

1614 George Donald & Sons Ltd., Glass, Paint and Wallpaper Merchants, Aberdeen. Assets books, 1845-94; stock and balance books, 1850-1918; cash books, 1896-1942; sales book, 1902-40; wages books, 1902-50. Volume listing employees' dates of appointment and resignation, reasons for resignation and rates of pay, 1890-1970. Prices of materials, 1870-1920; directors' fees, 1890-1926; advertising broadsheets, 1880; architects' plans for firm's new premises in Netherkirkgate, 1872.

1618 William Wilson & Co. (Aberdeen) Ltd., Plumbing, Heating and Electrical Wholesalers. Directors' minutes, 1927-70; and private journals, 1915-45; purchase ledger, 1927-70; wage book, 1941-57. Whiteheads Ltd., Builders Merchants: directors' minutes, 1938-70.

1617 William Davidson Ltd., Pharmaceutical Wholesalers, Aberdeen. Accounting records, 1908-45; private journal and ledger, 1908-37.

Trade : Merchants

1581 Shetland Library, Lerwick Miscellaneous Mss, including account book of James Hunter, marchant in Lerwick, 1819-1844; general merchant's ledger, 1850-1862.

1582 Shetland Library, Lerwick Small Gifts and Deposits, including Lerwick merchant's day book, 1879-1925.

1647 Glasgow University Archives. Alexr. Sharp & Company, Merchants, Glasgow: cash book, 1754-7.

1687 Glasgow University Archives. A.J. & A. Graham, W.S., solicitors, Glasgow : minutes and letter of Whitehead Kerr & Co., merchants, Glasgow, 1858.

1691 Glasgow University Archives. John Wylie & Company, Merchants, Glasgow: letter books, 1809-37.

1716 Glasgow University Archives. D. Gavin, Merchant, Glasgow: letter book, 1755-66.

1722 Glasgow University Archives. Thomas Lang, Merchant, Greenock: accounts, legal papers and correspondence, 1788-1845; rent; roll of Greenock properties, 1819-27.

Trade : Timber

1590 Neil Small & Co. Ltd., Timber Merchants (Incorporating James Nairn Ltd.), Kilwinning. Accounting records of Neil Small & Co., 1932-43, and J. & G. McGregor, timber merchants, Ayr, 1940; quotation for timber by Neil Small & Sons, 1902; notebook recording payments to John Balmer for sawing, 1924-28; miscellaneous printed material, including timber price lists, 1936-9, and first issue of the weekly journal Timber, 1885; painting of water-powered mill, n.d.

Trade: Chemicals

1595 McGrigor, Donald & Co., solicitors, Glasgow Private ledger of partnership of Paul, Fritz and Francis A. Rottenberg, trading mainly in chemicals, 1906-1929.

Trade: Saddlers

1699 J. & J. Howe, Auctioneers and Household Furnishers (formerly Saddlers), Alyth. Cash book, 1868-74; saddlery specification book, 1905-46; recipes for remedies and polishes, 1929-46; cart-harness price lists, 1932-7; photographs of shop, c.1900. Printed material, 1800-1918, including saddlery catalogue, c.1890.

Trade : Stationers

1644 Hugh Imlay & Co. Ltd., envelope manufactures, Aberdeen. Minutes, 1899-1950; agenda books, 1910-1955; purchase ledgers, 1909-1951.

1681 G. & W. Fraser Ltd., Printers and stationers, Aberdeen. Minutes, 1919-1966, jubilee pamphlet, Half a century of printing : A record of progress, 1871-1921

Trade : Seed merchants

1628 Dundee University Library. David Small & Sons, Seedsmen, Brechin : financial records, 1929-1958; inventories and valuations of stock, 1896 and 1898; stock book, 1902-1948; catalogues and price lists, 1897-1973; photographs of premises, employees and stock, 1896-c.1910.

1688 Glasgow University Archives. Messrs Austin & McAslan, Seedmen, Glasgow : private ledgers, 1841-1905; letter book, 1879-1881.

Trade : Retail

1611 Cambuslang and District Co-operative Society. Accounting records, 1958-73; share abstract sheets, 1967-9; wages sheets, 1968-72; sales statements, 1972; correspondence, 1967-9. Records of Penny Savings Bank, 1958-73, and Mutuality Club, 1971-3.

Gilbertfield Co-operative Society: minutes, 1884-1959; balance sheets, 1914-57; share and loan ledger, 1896-1901; share certificates, 1904; stock summaries, 1946-7. Mutuality Club reports, 1942-8. Correspondence, 1937-59, on subjects including: Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, 1946-60; transport, 1950-8; Scottish Co-operative Union, 1951-5; United Co-operative Baking Society, 1955-9 : Miscellaneous papers on subjects including: employment of demobilised servicemen, 1946-9; advertising, 1946-56; amalgamation with Cambuslang Industrial Co-operative Society, 1957-58; food regulations, 1949-53; Scottish Co-operative Women's Guild, 1953-4; Hamilton Co-operative Baking Society, 1953-8; travelling sales vans, 1954-7. Jubilee souvenir volume, 1934.

Cambuslang Industrial Co-operative Society: committee minutes, 1954-5. Accounting records, 1897-1960, including: share and loan ledgers, 1897-1944; balance sheets, 1900-58; wages books, 1941-58; share-holders' books, 1944-58; sales records, 1944-60; accounts with wholesale dealers, 1950-60; dividend payments books, 1954-9. Penny Savings Bank ledger, 1955-60. Mutuality Club Records, 1955-8 and n.d. Correspondence, 1954-61, subjects including amalgamation with Gilbertfield Co-operative Society, 1954-5. Plans relating to premises at Calderwood Road, 1930. Miscellaneous printed material, including the Scottish Co-operator, 1939-60; Co-operative Gazette, 1953-8; shop and office equipment catalogues, 1939-60; Co-operative Gazette, 1953-8; shop and office equipment catalogues, 1939-60; rule books of Scottish Co-operative societies, 1946-60.

1220 Addit Dundee University Library 'Memorandum' by John Scott, c.1895, with impressions of, inter alia, the drapery business in Dundee.

1582 Shetland Library, Lerwick Small Gifts and deposits : order book of R. & C. Robertson Ltd., grocers, Lerwick, 1908-1915.

1660 J. Anderson, Clyde Sales and Service, Aberdeen Statements of accounts, 1937-1945; catalogues, price lists and photographs relating to cycling in Aberdeen, c.1935-1945.

1662 Leslie Auld Esq., Aberdeen. Papers of Alexander Auld, grocer and wine merchant, Aberdeen: minute of agreement for purchase of business from George Reid, 1902; accounts, 1901-35; whisky stock books, 1903-37, 1951-7; purchase ledger, 1935-41; price lists, 1907 and 1910; photographs of premises and window displays, c.1925.

1704 Malcolm Campbell Ltd., Retail Greengrocers, Rutherglen. Minutes, 1899-1969; cash book, 1948-52; register of shareholders, 1899-present; miscellaneous papers relating to history of firm, 1911-78, including press cuttings, articles, and advertising material; photographs, c.1880-1974, including Glasgow International Exhibition, 1901, and shop premises, 1930-74.

1713 Glasgow University Archives. John Neil & Company, Chemist, Glasgow: prescription books, 1893-1944.

1719 Glasgow University Archives. Hardie and Rowan, Stockbrokers, Greenock: account books of Mrs. Marks, shopowner, 1898-1902.

1642 A.Y. Barrie, Morgan Tower Pharmacy, Dundee. Sale of poison register, 1886-1934; prescription books, 1905-59; Butler and Crispe catalogue, 1939; dangerous drugs register, 1940-9; copy of The English Physician by Nicholas Culpepper, 1765.

Trade Associations

1561 D. & R. Duke Ltd., Linen Manufacturers, Brechin Printed report of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Guardian Society for the Protection of Trade, 1895.

1591 The Madras Manufacturer's Association, Newmilns Minutes, 1946-64; printed constitution containing details of tariffs and conditions, with amendments, 1941-1943; list of prices to be paid to weavers in Madras muslin trade, 1943; minutes of joint board meetings with Scottish Lace and Textile Workers' Union, 1952; notes on cotton industry, 1960s.

1593 Curtaincraft Ltd., Darvel Constitution of Madras Manufacturers' Association with notes on wages, prices and number of looms to be used by each member firm, c.1944.

1596 The Scottish Lace and Window Furnishers' Association: British Lace Furnishings Ltd., Newmilns. Minutes of Scottish Lace Curtain Manufacturers' Association, 1903-17; Newmilns and District Lace Manufacturers' Association, 1911-14; Scottish Lace Manufacturers' Association, 1917-77, including joint board meetings with unions, 1917-48, committee meetings, 1928-62 and meetings with Madras Manufacturers' Association and card punching firms in the Irvine valley, 1947-68; Federation of British Lace Curtains and Curtain Net Manufacturers, 1938-40; The Lace Furnishings Manufacturers' Association, 1946-49; Scottish Lace Furnishings Manufacturers' Association, 1951-69. Price list for lace curtains, 1934; typescript notes on the lace furnishings industry, n.d.; photographs of fabrics and machinery, 1960s.

1619 Dundee City District Archives and Records Centre Minutes of Conference of General Traders, 1914-1919.

1613 Dundee City District Archives and Records Centre Incorporation of Bonnetmakers of Dundee: minute book, 1729-61; minutes of meetings regulating industrial relations, 1682-94; sederunt book, 1817-61; accounts, 18-19 cent.; 'lockitbook' recording oaths taken on admission to the craft, 1573-1965; apprenticeship agreements, 1682-94; titles of properties in Dundee, 16-18 cent. Miscellaneous papers including: royal charter confirming bonnetmakers' liberties, 1556; papers relating to unfree craftsmen, 1589-1674; act of bonnet makers against abuse of the sabbath, 1590; acts of nine trades, 16-17 cent., extract decree, bonnetmakers v. skinners anent light weight, 1611; papers relating to building of a new church, 1771-2.

Service Industry : Public Services

1509 J. & J. Miller, Solicitors, Perth Bridge of Earn Water Co. Ltd.: minute books, 1860-1925; miscellaneous records, 1860-c.1924.

1630 Glasgow University Archives Alexander Stephens & Sons, Transport and Electrical papers. Strathclyde Electrical Supply Co.: directors' reports, 1929-1941; annual accounts, 1947; pamphlet Harnessing the Falls of Clyde n.d. Clyde Valley Accessories Ltd.: directors' reports, 1929-1941 Lanarkshire Hydro-Electric Power Co.: annual accounts, 1929-1940; station output, Nov. 1947. Kilmacolm Lighting Co.: reports, 1930-1932. Yorkshire Electric Power Co.: reports, 1932, 1940. Clyde Valley Electrical

Power Co.: reports 1933-1934, 1946-1948; extracts from board minutes, 1938-1939; annual accounts, 1947; correspondence and administrative papers, n.d. Miscellaneous documents relating to electricity nationalisation, n.d.

1643 Guildry Incorporation of Arbroath Legal and financial papers, including accounts with Arbroath Gas Light Co., 1837-1857.

Service Industry : Lodging Houses

1586 Blantyre Lodging House Ltd. Minutes, 1909-1976; directors' minutes, 1907-1973.

Undertakers

1641 Messrs Strang & McLagan, Undertakers, Perth. Ledgers, joinery and car-hire, 1895-1931, burials, 1897-1965, accounts with joiners, 1945-69; funeral book, 1927-64.

Banking, Stockbroking, Trust and Investment Cos.

1571 Standard Property Investment Company Ltd., Edinburgh. Minutes, 1870-1964; ledgers 1858-1965; cash books, 1872-1969; journals, 1872-1948; annual reports and balance sheets, 1865-1975; registers of members, 1913-64; securities, 1917-60, advances, 1857-81, current account balances, 1951-64; manager's private letter book, 1876-1940; writs, Aberdeen, 1877-1967, Edinburgh, 1785-1952. Abbey National Building Society: executry papers, 1922-62. Hawick Heritable Investment Bank Ltd.: minutes, 1959-65; accounting records, 1938-65; balance sheets and directors' reports, 1956-60. North of Scotland Heritable Investment Company: annual reports and balance sheets, 1957-8.

1577 British Assets Trust Ltd., Edinburgh. Ivory and Sime: cash books, 1892-1968; ledgers, 1893-1967; journals, 1895-1967; registers of securities, 1899-1960; letter books, 1893-1921; J.I. ledgers, 1933-8; Eric J.I. ledgers, cash books and journal, 1934-67; B.G.I. ledgers, 1934-63; list of securities requisitioned by H.M. Treasury, 1940s. British Assets Trust Ltd.: minutes, 1898-1976; ledgers, 1898-1966; journals, 1942-65; cash books, 1955-68; registers of directors, 1898-1950, stockholders and shareholders, 1905-29, investments, 1899-1959, dividends, 1952-68, and letters and financial statements,

1898-1946; valuation books, sterling and dollar groups, 1969-70; securities, 1890-20 cent., including shares and debentures of Parocha Iron Ore and Railway Co., 1890 and 1909. Second British Assets Trust Ltd.: minutes, 1913-75; ledgers, 1923-68, cash books, 1949-65; journal, 1956-63; registers of debentures, shares and stockholders, 1895-1953, investments, 1922-31, and dividends, 1952-68; investment journals, 1952-68; register, valuation and cash books of sterling and dollar groups, 1948-70; securities, 1910-64. Edinburgh American Land Mortgage Co. Ltd.: minutes, 1879-1977; ledgers, 1879-1922; registers of debentures, shares and shareholders, 1878-1916; American ledgers, 1878-1916. Atlantic Assets Trust Ltd.: cash books, 1954-62; ledgers, 1954-66; registers of investments and dividends, 1955-67, purchase and sales, 1961-4, deposits and interest, 1964-6; investment journals, 1954-60s; valuation and cash books of sterling and dollar groups, 1960s; securities, 20 cent. Records of other investment companies including: minutes books of Canning Downs Estate Ltd., 1901-8, Caledonian Assets Trust Ltd., 1903-5, Electrical Securities Trust, 1907-20, and Viking Resources Trust Ltd., 1973-7; Pleasance Trust ledgers, 1947-66; R.C.B. cash book and journal, 1960-3.

1583 The Heritable Securities and Mortgage Investment Association Ltd., Edinburgh. Minutes, 1876-1968; Canadian minutes, 1876-96; accounting records, 1876-1951; investment registers, 1889-1938; register of loans, 1916-52; Edinburgh titles, related legal papers and plans, 1789-1966. The Heritable Securities Investment Association Ltd.: minutes, 1862-1909.

1636 Glasgow University Archives. Glasgow Stock Exchange: issues advertised in The Times, 1891-1918; prospectuses of public companies, 1919-39; register of defunct and other companies, 1946-65; Stock Exchange Official Intelligence, 1885-1915, 1947; share lists, London Daily Railway, 1845-57, and London Daily, 1860-1900, 1945-57; miscellaneous volumes, 1910-47, including Scotch Stocks Investment List Secretary's Book, 1906-10, and Scotch Stocks Investment List, 1910-12.

1643 Guildry Incorporation of Arbroath Legal and financial papers, 1832-1902, including accounts with Arbroath Banking Co., 1836-1843.

1712 Glasgow University Archives J.A. & J.L. Campbell & Lamond, Solicitors, Edinburgh: Miscellaneous legal and business papers concerning the Commercial Bank, 1800-1859, including warrant for charter of the bank, 1831.

1719 Glasgow University Archives Hardie & Rowan, Stockbrokers, Greenock: accounting records, 1887-1922; letter books, 1892-1929; miscellaneous commercial and industrial land companies, 1889-1895, and foreign mines, 1890-1899; rule books of various stock exchanges, 1874-1911; papers, 1882-1910.

1575 William Beardmore & Co., Glasgow Broadway Trust Co. Ltd.: minutes, 1924-1960; statements of accounts, 1943-1959; register of members, 1924-1960: miscellaneous files, 1945-1947.

Insurance

1294 Lord Saltoun of Fraserburgh. Correspondence re formation of North East of Scotland Boat Insurance Co., 1879-1880

1582 Shetland Library, Lerwick. Small Gifts and deposits : Business letter book of William Irvine, Lerwick, mainly concerning insurance, 1886-1893.

1687 Glasgow University Archives A.J. & A. Graham, W.S., solicitors, Glasgow: Insurance agency records, 1862-1957 including: North British and Mercantile fire policy registers, 1878-1928; letter books, 1903-1921 and 1951-1957; fire insurance specification book, 1916-1921; G. Marshall, Westminster Fire, policy register, c.1870.

Friendly Societies

1646 Glasgow University Archives. Kilbarchan 7th Friendly Society: articles of association, n.d.; minutes, 1909; press cuttings, n.d.

1707 Glasgow University Archives Messrs. Kelvin, Bottomley & Baird, Scientific instrument makers, Glasgow: Kelvin & James White Employees' Yearly Friendly Society subscription register, 1902-1956.

Newspaper and magazine publishing

1674 Eskdale and Liddesdale Advertiser, Langholm. Bound copies of the newspaper, 1848-1977.

1690 Glasgow University Archives. George Outram & Company, Newspaper Publishers, Glasgow: Glasgow Herald accounting records, 1818-55.

1703 Ayr Advertiser. Bound copies of the newspaper, 1803-1971.

Solicitors

1509 J. & J. Miller, Solicitors, Perth Letter books and miscellaneous records, from c.1812

1648 Glasgow University Archives Messrs. Barclay and Robertson: account book, 1770-1773.

1652 Glasgow University Archives Bannatyne, Kirkwood, France & Co., Solicitors, Glasgow : papers relating to J.B. Neilson. Reports of cases: J.B. Neilson and others v. J. Harford and others, 1835; J.B. Neilson and others v. The Househill Coal and Iron Co., 1844.

1686 Glasgow University Archives Messrs. Mitchell, Johnston & Co., Solicitors, Glasgow: Miscellaneous papers, 1837-1959.

1687 Glasgow University Archives A.J. & A. Graham, W.S., Solicitors, Glasgow: accounting records, 1820-1931; writing-business ledgers, 1826-1924; surveyor's ledgers, 1883-1953; letter books, 1812-1919. Records relating to business undertaken for various individuals and companies, 1792-1957. Mitchell and Fleming: accounting records, 1896-1932; letter books, 1898-1930; trust records, 1845-1926; volume of legal fees, n.d. Robert McClure and James Hamilton writers in Glasgow: accounting records, 1812-1925; letter books, 1899-1925.

1694 Glasgow University Archives Messrs. Holmes McKillop & Co., Solicitors, Glasgow: Records relating to business undertaken for various individuals and companies, 1709-1941.

1710 Glasgow University Archives Pollock, Gilmour & Co., Timber Merchants, Glasgow: miscellaneous legal papers 1636-1873, concerning the firm and families of Gilmour of Walton, Pollock and Graham.

1712 Glasgow University Archives J.A. & J.L. Campbell and Lamond, Solicitors, Edinburgh: minutes of meetings with clients, 1813-1839; papers concerning business dealings between Arrol family and Campbell & Lamond, 1861-1888. Records relating to business undertaken for various individuals and companies, 1753-1859.

2) STRATHCLYDE REGIONAL ARCHIVES

The following business, industrial and commercial records have been received since the appearance of the last number.

Applications for access should be made to the Principal Archivist, Strathclyde Regional Archives, P.O. Box 27, City Chambers, Glasgow G2 1DU, or, if calling, at 30 John Street (basement).

EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY: COLLIERIES, IRON MINES, ETC.

Coalmining

Records of various collieries from Messrs. A.J. & A. Graham, Glasgow including the following: Bargeddie, 1834-1917, Barrowfield, 1829-1835, Callendar (Falkirk par.), 1887-1906; Fallside (Bothwell par.) 1892-1930; Hallhill (Barony par.) 1844-1868, Tannochside (Old Monkland par.) 1865-1933, Whifflet (Old Monkland par.)m 1825-1905.

TILEMAKING

OCHILTREE TILEWORKS

Correspondence, letter files, plans, etc., 1929-1966.

MANUFACTURING: ENGINEERING

AITCHISON, BLAIR, engineers and boilermakers, Clydebank

Minutes books, 1909-1949, plans and plan indices (including technical data on ships), correspondence, etc.

J. & T. BOYD, Shettleston Ironworks, Glasgow

Additional ledgers, cost books, share records.

MARSHALL & ANDERSON, boilermakers, Motherwell

Product photographs, mostly n.d.; records of Charles McNeil, Ltd., Kinning Park (acquired 1965), including a Board of Trade report on a patent, 1888.

MANUFACTURING: TEXTILES

FLEMING, REID & CO., yarn spinners, Greenock.

Articles of association, 1862-1899; directors' minute books, 1899-1955, shareholding records, 1899-1960; titles to property in England (Scotch Wool Shops), 1704-1956; titles to property in Greenock, and to Bridgend Mills, Dalry, 1840-1971; balance sheets, 1898-1960; cash books, 1899-1970; journals, 1861-1969; ledgers, 1872-1964; stock records, contracts, plans, photographs, etc.

Records of absorbed companies: Thomas Biggart & Co., Bridgend Mills, Dalry, including a manuscript history, c.1900; Robert Houston & Sons, Rockbank Mills, Greenock, 1906-1926; Peter Sutherland & Co., clothing manufacturers, Glasgow, including directors' minutes, 1945-1962, cash books, ledgers, journals, etc., 1945-1961

TRANSPORT: SHIPOWNING

HOLDER BROS., shipowners and agents, London

Charterparty books, 1931-1952.

LYLE SHIPPING CO., Glasgow.

Includes records of Abram Lyle & Sons, Kelvin Shipping Co., and H. Hogarth & Sons.

Transfer ledgers, cash books, ledgers, journals, 1889-1963; charter parties, correspondence, etc., 1941-1972; crew lists, 1894-1908; correspondence relating to contracts for ship charters, c.1950-1970.

PAWNBROKING

GLASGOW PAWNBROKERS ASSOCIATION

Minute books, 1851-1969; minutes of annual general meetings, 1883-1973; annual reports, 1873-1974; secretary's letter books, 1920-1938; account books, 1852-1865, 1893-1909; correspondence, 1917-1973; case papers, 1865-1942; minute books of Glasgow and District Assistant Pawnbrokers' Association, 1916-1932, 1954-1971; annual reports, 1937-1967; correspondence, photographs, papers relating to Acts of Parliament, etc.

COMMERCE: SHIPBROKERS

J.C. PEACOCK & CO., shipbrokers, Glasgow.

Minute book of directors' and general meetings, 1932-1947; charterparty books, 1915-1966; ledgers, 1925-1951; voyage accounts of the barquentine Lucy, 1882-1891.

COMMERCE: TIMBER MERCHANTS

WRIGHT, GRAHAM & CO., timber merchants, formerly of Glasgow.

Letter books, 1875-1925; minute books of the directors of the Ship Falls of Halladale Co. Ltd., 1886-1902; journals, 1934-1970; cash book, 1966-1969; ledgers, 1913-1967; shipment book, inventory and valuation, and miscellaneous, 1910-1970.

3) THE SCOTTISH FILM ARCHIVE
RECENT DEPOSITS RELATED TO
BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL HISTORY IN SCOTLAND

all enquiries to 16/17 Woodside Terrace, Glasgow G3.

"ARDROSSAN SHIPYARD"	Early footage of shipbuilding in Ardrossan including launch of the 'Hunstanworth' in 1919.
"BEAUTIFUL DRIMA"	Thread making by Coats in Paisley c.1975.
"THE BIG MILL"	Steel production at Ravenscraig and Gartcosh, 1963.
"THE BIRTH OF A SHIP"	Record of construction of vessel at Denny's of Dumbarton in 1951.
"BISCUIT MAKING IN 1928"	Shot inside MacFarlane Lang's works at Shettleston.
"BORDER WEAVE"	Shots of clothing trade in the Borders, 1941.
"BRUNTON'S WIRE ROPE WORKS"	Shots inside the Musselburgh works, c.1930.
"CASHMERE IS SCOTTISH"	(Two versions (1966 and 1973) of
	(manufacture of Cashmere garments,
	(including shots inside some of the
"WORLD OF CASHMERE"	(well known firm's works.
"COUNCIL'S ENTERPRISE"	New ferro-concrete seawall under construction in Saltcoats, c.1922.
"COUNTY OF DUNBARTON"	Amateur film c.1947 including shots inside Singer's, John Brown's yard, Blackburn Aircraft Company's factory, United Turkey Red Company and shipbreakers at Faslane.
"DOUGLAS FRASER & SONS LTD."	Jute manufacturers in Westburn Foundry in Arbroath, c.1932.

"AN EYE TO THE FUTURE"	Made by the University of Glasgow's Faculty of Engineering. Includes shots of the Kingston Bridge under construction and the launch of the Blue Streak Rocket.
"HEAVY INDUSTRIES"	1936 Educational film on steel production, marine engineering and shipbuilding in the West of Scotland.
"HUGH McLEAN AND SONS LTD. BOATBUILDERS"	Brief shot inside the yard at Govan, Glasgow c.1931.
"LAND O' BURNS BAKERIES"	James Gilchrist Ltd,Ayr, now part of the Rank Hovis McDougall company. Promotional film shot inside the bakery in 1931.
"MAKING CHOCOLATES"	(Shot inside Birrell's Glasgow
"MAKING SWEETS"	(factory while Milady Chocolates (were being manufactured, c.1956.
"OPENING OF INDUSTRIAL POWER EXHIBITION, c.1951"	The opening ceremony at the Kelvin Hall in Glasgow and shots of the exhibits.
"OPENING OF NEW BRICK WORKS AT BRORA, c.1953"	Local cinema newsreel of same.
"PURE NEW WOOL - AND SCOTTISH"	Promotional film by the Scottish Woollen Trade Mark Association, c.1924.
"THE RIGHT CHOICE"	Promotional film made for the North British Locomotive Co. Ltd. in 1949, aimed at encouraging boys to become apprentices.
"THE RIVER CLYDE"	Made in 1939 for the Clyde Navigation Trust and including sequences on channel dredging, cargo handling at Rothesay Dock and a vessel in No. 3 graving dock.

"THE RIVER CLYDE"	1954 Educational film, including shots of shipyard construction, locomotive construction in the North British Locomotive Company's works and shots inside Templetton's Carpet Factory in Glasgow. Reel II includes footage on transport, river ferries, etc., Coats of Paisley, Singer, Westburn Sugar Refineries at Greenock and general views of Clyde industries.
"SCOTLAND'S BRIGHTEST INDUSTRY"	Promotional film made in 1932 for Aurora Lamps, Old Kilpatrick.
"SCOTTISH COALMINING"	Educational film, c.1956.
"SCOTTISH INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION, GLASGOW"	Opening of the 1954 exhibition and shots of the stands.
"SCOTTISH SHALE INDUSTRY"	Made for the Scottish Oil Agency in 1930, this is a technological film on the production of shale oil and various by-products.
"SCOTTISH SHIPBUILDING"	1954 Documentary in John Brown's yard.
"THE STORY OF A SHABBY SUIT" "NEW FRANCO BARBE HAT SHAPES" "COLLARS" "IS WASHDAY WORTHWHILE"	Four promotional films made in 1931 for Castlebank Dye Works in Glasgow.
"A STORY OF SHIELDHALL FURNITURE"	The Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society factory in 1938.

SCOTTISH SOCIETY FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC MACHINERY

1978-9 Season

This Society's activities for about two years now have been overshadowed by the problem of where to put the collected machinery. The Society's aims are simply to ensure the preservation of as many worthwhile examples as possible, which in practice has meant taking a great many objects into its own possession, but it does not see itself meaintaining a Museum of its own, nor have the objects been picked and closen with a view to making a coherent display on any one theme. Thanks to several good friends, storage sapces, in more than one place, have been lent gratis since the Society started, or its activities would have been impossible. There the heavy and cumbersome produce of some 80 rescue operations now lies, mostly in pieces, being gradually cleaned and greased by working parties but not in a state for permanent exhibition even if the type and location of premises would permit it, which it dosen't. Public exhibition is, of course, the whole point of the enterprise, but this question has been shelved till recently. Rumours of Industrial Museums in Scotland have been rife over the last few years but no clear prospect has emerged.

Recently the problem of temporary storage has itself become so acute that merely to continue with it could eaily require more funds than the Society can raise, without allowing for any other expenditure. The present free accommodation is (a) full and (b) about to become unavailable for reasons beyond the control of the good friends. The cost of transporting the collection to a new temporary store or stores, if such can be found, is going to be formidable. It would make overwhelmingly good sense to negotiate the transfer of the collection at this point to those who are to be its final custodians, even if they too can only keep it in store for the present. This position was set out and discussed at the AGM on 31st March 1979 and the officers were then empowered to open negotiations at their discretion in what appear to them to be appropriate quarters. Any action will, of course, require the further authorisation of the membership.

The partical restoration, for public exhibition, of the sawmill at Pollok House has been carried out in co-operation with the Glasgow Parks and Museums Department. During the recent weather this task has required a degree of devotion by the working party practically amounting to heroism.

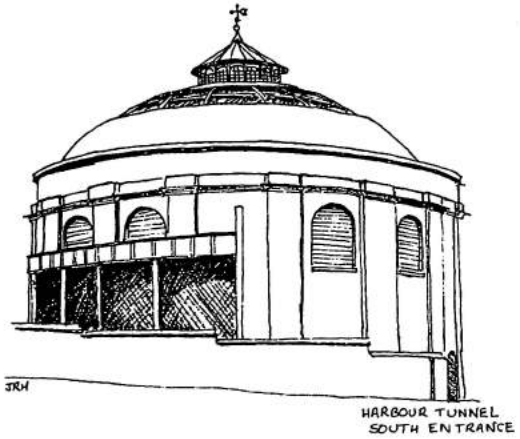
Three outings were held during the 1978 summer season, to Ravenscraig Steelworks, to the Forth Railway Bridge (this was oversubscribed and will probably be repeated this year) and to some mills on the Shaws Water, Greenock. Five evening meetings were held in Glasgow during

the winter : Bill Harvey on the work of the Wanlockhead Musuem Trust, Jim Wood on the Leicester Museum of Technology, Tom McTaggart (of the Scottish Traction Engine Society) on the History of Heavy Haulage, and Peter Swinbank twice, first on Early Atom Smashers and later exhibiting and expounding a selection of early engineering journals in the Glasgow University Library. Outside visitors are welcome on these occasions ; this year's programme can be obtained from the Secretary,

W.W. Mackie,
26 Lochend Drive,
Bearsden,
Glasgow. (Tel: 041 942 2599, or at work 041 959 2035)

The Society has mounted displays at the usual series of rallies and exhibitions, though not, this year, at the AIA Conference ; none of the Committee could make it to Penzance. And in 1978 commenced issuing a sporadic Newsletter to members (four issues so far).

Sylvia Clark



HARBOUR TUNNEL
SOUTH ENTRANCE

NEWS FROM OTHER ORGANISATIONS

Scottish Railway Preservation Society Exacting news from the SRPS is the start of work of the Bo'ness and Kinneil Railway. Since May about 200 metres of track has been laid, and a further 1000 metres is stockpiled. Movement of stock to Kinneil began in June, with ten wagons, the Matisa ballast tamper and the ex-Bonnybridge Power Station Ruston diesel arriving by rail and road. The project was formally inaugurated on 27 June, when the Scottish Tourist Board Chairman named the diesel 'Pioneer'. The SRPS is anxious to sell shares in the Bo'ness & Kinneil Railway Co Ltd. These are in multiples of £10, and applications should be sent to Andrew A. Boyd, SRPS, 18 Bruntsfield Avenue, Edinburgh. Volunteers are also required at Bo'ness, where regular Sunday working parties are being held. Contact Andrew Harper, 16 Livingstone Place, Edinburgh (031-668 1214) for details.

Scottish Council for Educational Technology The Scottish Film Council has produced a catalogue of archival film suitable for use in education. Copies price £1.00, are available from the Scottish Film Archive, 16 Woodside Terrace, Glasgow G3 7XN.

Midlothian District Council No. 6 of the *newsletter series* Planning in Midlothian deals with the village of Rosewell, developed by the Lothian Coal Co from 1860, and one of the very few reasonably intact Victorian mining villages. The suggestion is made that a conservation area should be established taking in most of the older houses and other historic buildings.

Institution of Civil Engineers The Edinburgh and East of Scotland Association of the Institution has compiled an excellent booklet entitled Our Engineering Heritage. This contains articles on the Dean Bridge, Leith Docks and the Forth Road Bridge, and contains drawings and photographs as well as an information text. Copies are obtainable, price £1 post free, from D. Haldane, Department of Civil Engineering, Heriot-Watt University, Riccarton, Currie, EH14 4AF.

Glasgow Museums The Clyde Room in the Museum of Transport has deservedly won an award from the British Tourist Authority. The new subway gallery is well under way, and should prove an attraction - and evocative feature of the museum.

Scottish Oral History Group This new group was set up late in 1978, and already has nearly 50 members. A conference on Industrial and Manufacturing Development in the Borders was held in Hawick on 12 May 1979. Enquiries should be directed to the Honorary Secretary, Iain Flett, Archives and Records Centre, City Chambers, Dundee. The annual subscription is £1 for individuals and £3 for institutions, and should be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, Mrs Maria Fyfe, 14 Kelvin Drive, Glasgow G20.

Biggar Museum Trust The Museum Trust are acquiring the former Moat Park Church, which would be used as a Heritage Centre. Reconstruction of Greenhill farm house is nearing completion. We congratulate Brian Lambie on the award of Churchill Travelling Fellowship, which he will use to tour Canada and the United States to investigate the operation of interpretive centres there.

Seagull Trust This new Trust, which has been set up to put boats on the Scottish Canals for the use of the disabled, received its first boat St John Crusader on 28 May 1979. Purchased by the Priory Chapter of the Order of St John of Scotland, it was presented to the Seagull Trust by the Duke of Hamilton, Prior of the Order. Since then regular cruises between Ratho and Sighthill Basin on the Union Canal have given pleasure to parties of disabled people of all ages. The Trust urgently requires money to extend its operations to other areas. Donation should be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, Norman Simpson, 10 East Camus Place, Edinburgh, EH10 6QZ.

Site News

Craigpark Factory, 360 Townhill Road, Glasgow (NS609657). Of the recent demolition in Glasgow, that of Craigpark Factory is one of the most regretable. A fine example of the first period of red and white brick architecture in the city, and an early single-storey weaving factory, it was built between 1860 and 1865 for Rairey, Knox & Co. In 1868 it passed into the hands of Dunlop & Twaddell, flax and jute spinners. For a long time before demolition it had been in multiple occupation.

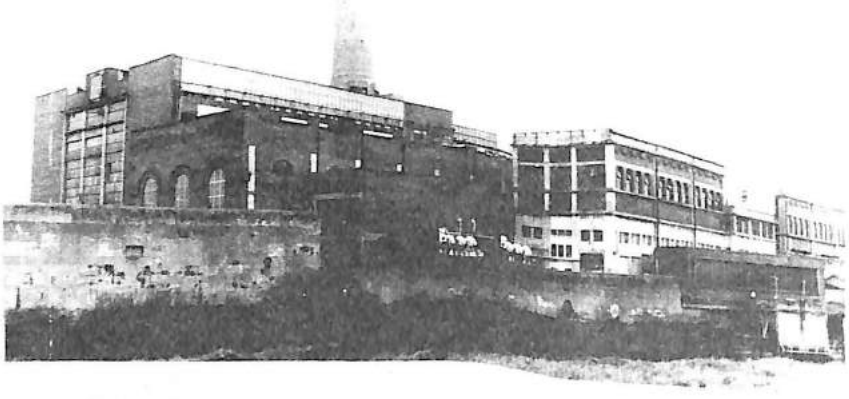
Herriot Hill Stationery & Printing Works, 144 Cathedral Street, Glasgow (NS597656) A large part of this complex, built from c1861 by William Collins & Co, is being demolished by the University of Strathclyde. The buildings already removed include the main office block in Cathedral Street, built in 1872 and extended in 1890. An attic storey was added in 1899. The most modern part of the works is being converted into a new university library.

Shieldhall Factory, Renfrew Road & Bogmoor Road, Glasgow (NS532652) Much of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society's manufacturing empire at Shieldhall has been demolished, including the six 6 storey, 6 by 12 bay main offices, built just before the first world war. With the demolition of the UCBS Bakery (see SIH 1·3), of much of the Morrison Street warehouse complex, and of retail society premises in, for example, Springburn, the physical evidence of the self-confidence of the Scottish co-operative movement is rapidly being eroded. The disappearance of SCWS grain mills in Leith and Partick has already been noted. (SIH 2·1)

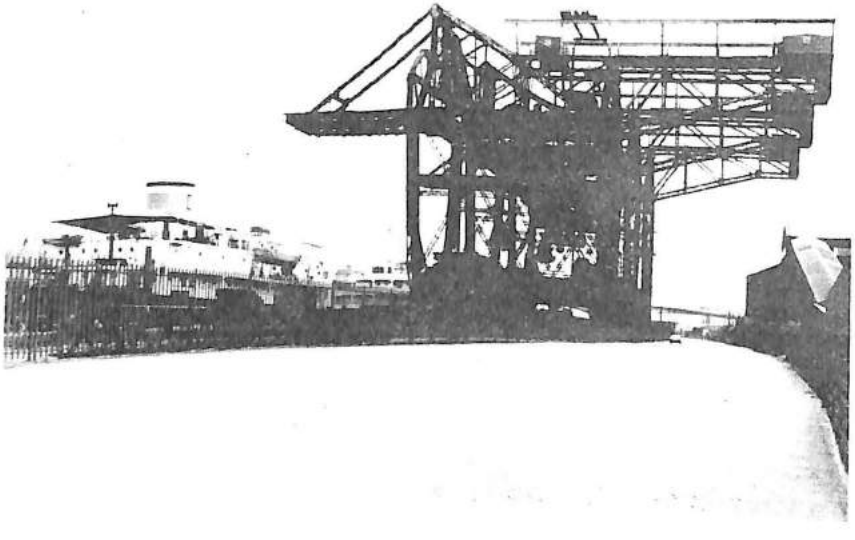
Queen's Dock, Glasgow (NS5665) The last of Glasgow's major up-river docks to survive 'in water' has now been largely filled in. Rubble from the demolition of St Enoch Station and Hotel has made up much of the infill. The canting basin at the west end of the dock, has however, been retained, with the intention of using it as a maritime museum. The infilling has been accompanied by the demolition of most of the single-storey transit sheds which lined the basins.

Warehouses, Greenock Two fine warehouses in Greenock have recently been destroyed. Warehouse no. 4, East India Harbour (NS285759) was demolished earlier this year. It was a 5-storey and attic, 4 by 11-bay red and white brick building of late 19th century date. The other, at Steamboat Quay (NS283763) was more properly a transit shed, but incorporated an iron-framed 2-storey office block dated 1859. This was, so far as the author is aware the earliest red-and-white brick building surviving in Scotland. It was destroyed by fire in May.

(W. Lind, JRH)



Dalmarnock Power Station, Glasgow, in January 1979.



Discharging hoists, General Terminus Ore Terminal, Glasgow, opened 1959 due to close 1979.

Harbour Tunnel, Glasgow (NS571650) The circular brick terminal of this tunnel, built 1890-6, had their ornamental terminals removed earlier this year, presumably because they had become unsafe.

Glentana Mills, Alloa, Clackmannanshire (NS878972) The small Corliss-valve engine in this mill has recently passed out of use. It was built by Douglas & Grant of Kirkcaldy, and it is intended to transfer it to Kirkcaldy Museum for preservation. So far as the author is aware this leaves the engine at Glenruthven Mills, Auchterarder (see SIH 1·3) as the only working steam engine in a Scottish mill.

(J.T. Wood)

Richmond Mills, Huntly, Aberdeenshire (NS253388) This small wool-spinning mill closed down last year, and the machinery is to be removed. This was almost the last of the small woolen mills once so characteristic of rural Scotland. It contained among other machinery a late-Victorian mule, by William Whiteley & Sons, a carding set by Platt Brothers (1972) and a hydraulic press by Alexander More & Son, Glasgow. The machinery was until a few years ago driven by a water wheel (see Newsletter 7.2) which is to be retained.

Power Stations The surplus generating capacity in the South of Scotland Electricity Board's area is being reduced by the demolition of the older power stations. Portobello and Dalmarnock are the latest candidates. Both were second-generation municipal power stations, and when their demolition is completed all the pre-war thermal generating stations will have gone.

Vulcan Works, Paisley (NS486644) The main part of the Vulcan Works of Fullerton, Hodgart & Barclay (see SIH 2·1) is being demolished at the time of writing (July 1979).

Lower City Mills, Perth (NO114237). It is planned to use part of the Lower City Mills (built 1805-8) as a craft centre, with the mill machinery restored to working condition. There are three pairs of stones driven by an internal low-breast paddle wheel 12ft 3 in wide by 14 ft diameter (3.74 by 4.27 m).

Dundee Courier 12.4.79.

GAS MAKING IN SCOTLAND

As 1978 closes, only a handful of gas plants remain in action. For the three works where the real (coal) gas is made, closure plans are already advanced.

At Golspie, despite ideal locations by the North Sea, the works and distribution system may soon be scrapped in favour of delivery in canister form - a backward step which is meeting opposition already.

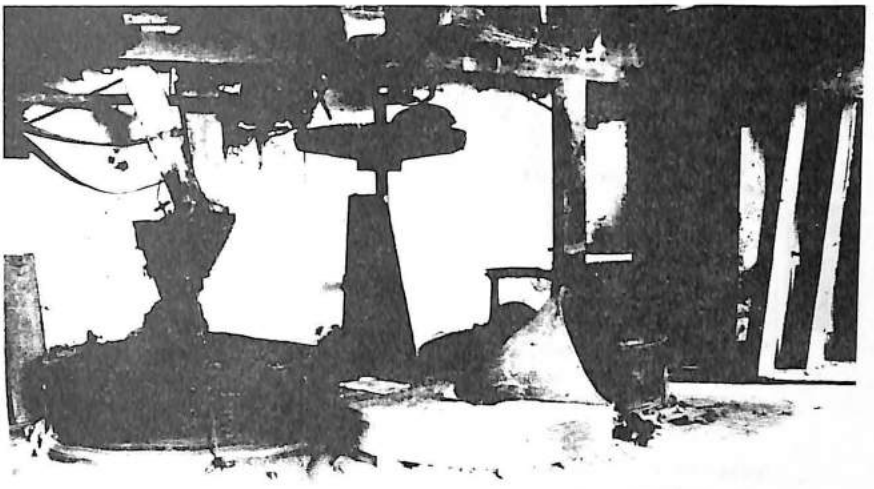
Millport works is shortly to be connected to the natural gas grids by pipes laid under the channel ; no closure date can be ascertained as yet.

For Newton Stewart, a pipe is being led across the moors of Kirkcudbrightshire. The distribution system is to be overhauled and this should give a badly needed increase in capacity.

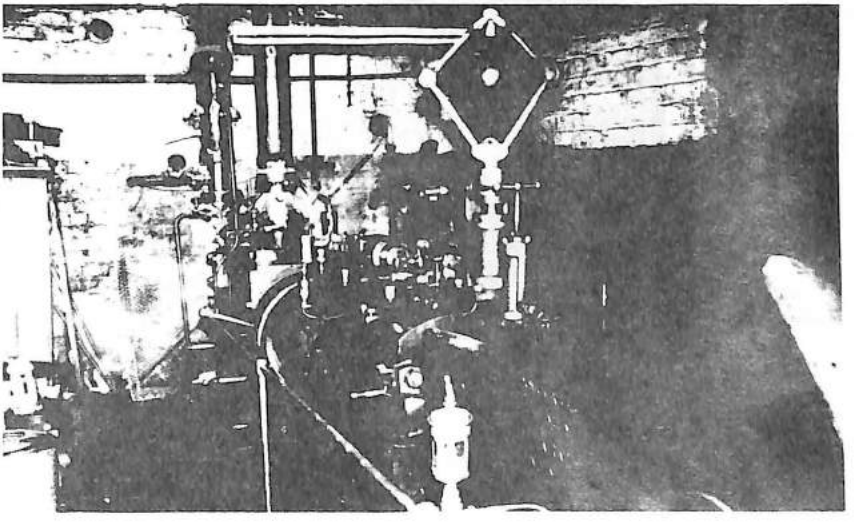
The adjacent small undertaking at Wigtown was abandoned c.1950, despite local outcry. This was one of the first casualties of Nationalisation, it may be noted.

Shortage of good coal and spare parts are blamed. Soon the art of gas making with join the list of lost causes represented by progress.

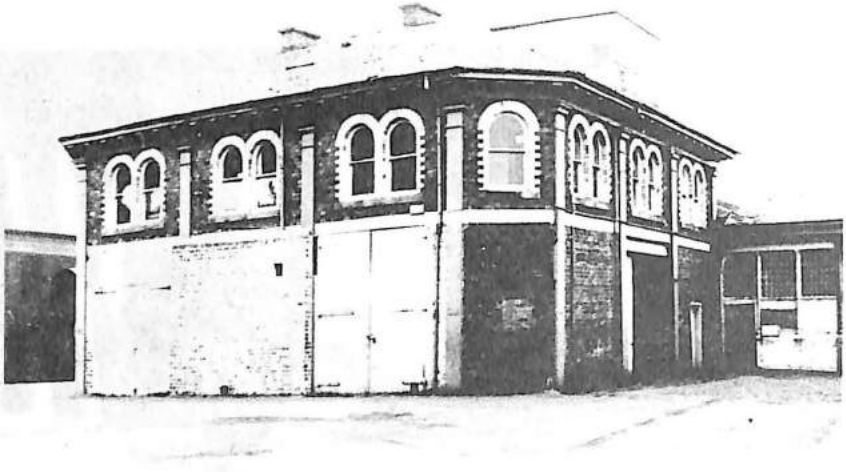
J.S. Brownlie



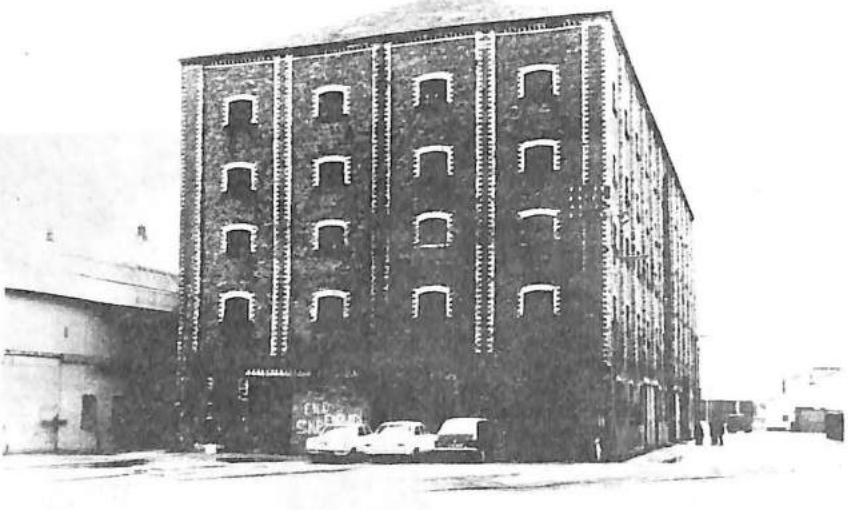
Stones, Lower City Mills, Perth



Douglas & Grant Corliss-valve engine, Glentana Mills, Alva, taken out of service 1979.



Iron-framed office and transit shed, Steamboat Quay, Greenock (1859) destroyed by fire, 1979.



Warehouse No. 4, East India Harbour, Greenock, demolished 1979.

BOOK REVIEWS

J. Neville Bartlett, Carpeting the Millions : The Growth of Britain's Carpet Industry, John Donald, Edinburgh, 1978. Ill. Pp. 296. £12.50

It came as some surprise to this reviewer to realise that the regular use of woolen textiles as floor coverings is a relatively modern practice. Textiles, described as 'carpets', were certainly produced in Britain by the late sixteenth century, but it was not until the eighteenth century that the industry really began to expand. Its growth reflected the development of the consumer society in the industrial revolution - warmth and comfort being obvious aspects of upper-middle and later working class standards of living. Neville Bartlett's splendidly researched book provides the first full history of carpet manufactures - from the days of the handloom weaver in wool during the eighteenth century to the 1970's and the era of mass-produced floor coverings.

The first chapter outlines the growth of the woollen and worsted carpet industry in the years before the mechanisation of carpet weaving became a real possibility. The industry was widely dispersed although even by 1850 the key manufacturing districts were readily identified : of a total of 7,200 looms, 2,500 were in Worcestershire and 1,500 in Yorkshire. Scotland had 1,800 looms notably in the counties of Lanark, Ayr, Stirling, Midlothian and Aberdeen. Working conditions were no better or worse than in other handicraft trades and the carpet weaver was apparently as exposed to the vagaries of the seasonal and general economic cycles as other workers.

The Tapestry carpet - a cheaper and less durable item than the traditional Brussels-style - was a Scottish invention patented by Richard Whytock of Edinburgh in 1832. He later sold the rights to the famous Halifax carpet makers, Crossleys, who were themselves pioneers of power loom weaving in the industry. Bartlett shows how mechanisation brought considerable loss of employment - nearly 2,000 looms were lost between 1850 and 1863, the unfortunate operatives being all too familiar casualties of progress. The rapid mechanisation of Brussels and Tapestry weaving in the 1850's was followed by nearly 30 years of further expansion in the carpet industry. The growth of demand from markets at home and overseas was given substantial stimulus by technical innovations which reduced production costs and the price of carpeting. The speedier Moxom loom, for example, had a productive capacity up to a third greater than the older Tapestry power looms. Chenille and Axminster weaving also expanded considerably to meet the demand for cheap but attractively designed floor-coverings. James Templeton and Co of Glasgow (whose marvellous Italianate factory still stands overlooking Glasgow Green) owed much of their success to the production of Spool Axminster and Chenille carpeting.

Barlett provides much interesting detail on technical developments and fluctuations in the industry, as well as on labour relations and earnings. There is an excellent chapter on the entrepreneurs in carpet making, and finally an examination of the industry and its progress from the First World War to the 1970's. Neville Bartlett's book will undoubtedly remain the standard history of the industry for many years to come and anyone with an interest in the history of textiles will read it with enjoyment.

The Open University Ian Donnachie

Kenneth Richardson assisted by C. N. O'Gallagher, The British Motor Industry, 1896-1939, The Macmillan Press Ltd., London, 1977. Pp. xiii + 258. £8.95

Dr Richardson has written an interesting account of the beginnings and early history of the British motor industry. The book is full of details of all kinds about the early entrepreneurs and their particular role in the story; and photographs of early models together with illustrations from technical journals help to bring the story alive. The book will probably appeal to the non-specialist historian and even to the car enthusiast more than it will to the specialist economic or social historian. For example there is more attention given to motor racing, the world land speed record and to other aspects of motor sport than there is given to economic and social issues such as the impact of the industry on the urban environment or the contribution of the industry to output and employment. And while the photographs are a very useful addition to the text they are not balanced by tables or graphs or other illustrative devices to bring out the course of production or prices or other important variables.

A good range of sources is used including interviews with several personalities connected with the industry in the period; and writing from the geographical hub of the industry helps the author to convey his own enthusiasm for the industry to the reader. If there is a defect here it is that in the attempt to present a great deal of information the story is in danger of becoming a little disjointed as it moves from one aspect to another.

However, as an economic and/or social history the book disappoints, and the sub-title must be considered something of an over-advertisement. The specialist economic historian, or business historian or social historian while delighting in much of the material will be frustrated by the lack of answers to many of the more interesting questions. For example in a chapter on "The American Challange and the British Response" there is no discussion of the real nature of the competition or of what was done to combat that competiton; no evidence marshalled in support

in support of any explanation. Even at the most basic level of economic explanation the reader is just as likely to be perplexed as enlightened. For example statements of the following kind prevail; "It was also the year in which Henry Ford succeeded in bringing the price of the Model 'T' ... down to the level at which it could actually satisfy maximum demand' (p.62). What does that mean? Or again in discussing the immediate post world war one years we are told that, 'cut-throat competition was made all the more serious by the shrinking value of the pound' (p.82) Puzzling!

Also on international competition in general there is little guidance for the reader in either the contents page or the index. No mention is made of protectionism though the text does deal with the topic even if only to a limited extent; unfortunately it is misleading on some basic points. The impression is given on p.78 that the McKenna duties of 1915 were simply prolonged through the 1920's without interruption and even extended in coverage in 1926 (though this is corrected on p.103). Futhermore the subject of international competition is surely one deserving of more systematic treatment.

Nevertheless the book is useful to the historian of the industry as a source of information and will undoubtedly arouse interest and entertain the reader. It has its own way of making points. In bringing out the great gulf that existed in racing car technology that existed between Britain and Germany in the 1930s, and in the contemporary understanding of that gulf, there is an amusing story of bookmakers disappearing through holes in hedges at the racetrack as the wildly mistaken odds offered to punters became apparent. The book may well inspire others to take up some of the more difficult issues.

University of Leeds

Forrest Capie

Gerald Bloomfield, The World Automotive Industry, David & Charles, Newton Abbot, 1978. Pp. 368. £12.50

The blurb on the dust jacket of this book refers to it as a survey and if seen in these terms there is little likelihood of disappointment. Indeed it may be wondered what else could have been achieved on such a vast subject in the space of a little over 300 pages. In fact 'survey' is a modest description of this book where a wide range of world sources has been used in building up a picture of the last two decades in the development of the industry.

Dr Bloomfield it should be remarked is a backslider. Trained as an economic historian he has been working as a geographer for some years and as a result is well qualified for the survey undertaken. While he is primarily interested in the location and changing location of the

car industry and in explanations of that change (in measures of regional concentration and the like) he is still able to provide the reader with thoroughly useful and interesting introductory sections on the development of the industry from its nineteenth century origins. This introduction provides an outline of the production process and discusses the growth of firms and the evolution of multi-national corporations via a complicated set of linkages, to the emergence of the industry in its present form.

The first half of the book provides both this historical introduction to growth and a theoretical framework for the consideration of the geographical spread of the industry. The second half of the book examines the present (focussing on the early 1970's) state of the industry. This starts naturally enough with the dominating North American continent and goes on to treat all other areas in order of their importance as producers and markets. Western Europe is one region; Japan is another and at the end of the story comes "the underdeveloped periphery". It is at this stage that the word 'survey' has to be borne in mind for Japan, second largest producer in the world, occupies less than nine pages of text. A criticism of the survey is that almost all of the recent comparisons are made on the basis of 1973 data. Surely some averages over a few years ought to have been given to smooth out any peculiarities not common to all regions and to make some allowance for possible lagged differences. Moreover 1973 now looks a rather odd year for the automobile industry. Also the reader could have been more clearly warned about the dangers of making comparisons on the strength of certain statistics and alerted to the possibilities of making comparisons on the basis of variables other than the number of units.

This is a useful book for any student in the industry.

University of Leeds Forrest Capie

Clive Trebilcock, The Vickers Brothers : Armaments and Enterprise
Europa Publications, London, 1977. Pp.XL + 181. £6.50

This is probably the most successful of the Europa Business Biography series. Based on extensive documentary materials in Vicker's archives, Trebilcock weaves a fascinating account of the expansion of this family firm into the premier British, and possibly world, arsenal on the eve of World War I. The approach is not merely chronological; it is an interpretation based on an analytical framework which owes much to the ideas of imperfect competition and which is effectively etched with perceptive observations relating to more customary condemnations of British entrepreneurship in the half-century before 1914.

It should be noted immediately, however, that the compass of the book is not, as the dust-jacket proclaims, 1854 to 1914; more properly it relates to the years 1888 to 1914, the period when Vickers made their partial interest in armaments a full time one. Thus the processes shaping the transformation from steel production to the manufacture of armaments are only briefly considered, leaving several interesting issues unexamined. So long as the reader is reconciled to the shorter, twenty-five year company history (and there are other Vickers histories available) then this is a volume to join the select group of analytical business histories.

Using varied and expressive language, superbly pointed with apposite quotations, Trebilcock retains the reader's interest and maintains the forward momentum of the argument. The central theme stresses the contribution of Tom and Albert Vickers whose complementary (persistently mis-spelled as complimentary) managerial skills in technical and organisational capacities respectively, allowed the specialist talents of their hand-picked inner cabinet to adapt, innovate and generally respond to the exigencies of prevailing market circumstances in a high technology field which apart from conventional warships and their ordnances, also included after 1900, submarines, 13.5" cannons, airships and eventually aeroplanes. The blend of directors' talents, Trebilcock argues, avoided the stagnation of a family firm and provided an early form of functional corporate management and was the particular contribution of Albert Vickers. Interestingly, the successful management team was drawn from heterogeneous religious, social and educational backgrounds.

One lynchpin in Trebilcock's analysis is that munitions makers are susceptible to an arms cycle. Domestic governments, as almost sole clients, imposed volatile demands, and by requiring substantial capacity and sizeable research and development costs for continuous innovation and improving weaponry reliability, forced specialised capital requirements and business practices upon their contracted armourers, often creating a legacy of difficult adjustments in the aftermath of war, arms race or international tension. Related to this, and a keynote of Vickers' success, was their facility for product differentiation as an almost automatic response to depressed market conditions, as for example in the initial stimulus in the 1880s and in the recession following the Boer War, when by redesigning existing product lines, manufacturing under licence or by vertical integration, Vickers' ceaseless search for sales saw them catch and surpass the long established dominance of Armstrongs. In the words of Armstrong's chief executive in 1912, (p.121), 'Everywhere we see Vickers push ahead of us.'

Indeed this might have been the text to which all Vickers executives subscribed. In their agressive takeovers and licence negotiations Vickers reshaped their original metal fabricating and gun-mounting business into a highly diversified yet integrated munitions package, attractive to their government clients. And when the opportunity arose

for foreign sales Vickers, again atypical of British export performance, led the world. Britain secured 63% of world arms contracts offered by foreign governments between 1900 and 1914, and due to proven design, sensitivity to special requirements, foreign language competence, a labyrinth of well-connected contacts, tendering collusion with Armstrongs, and most significantly, credit, hire-purchase and banking deals tailored to customers' needs, Vickers were largely responsible for world market penetration.

The book is not without blemishes. The period covered is misleading, the appendices and tables are not once referred to in the text, there is no mention of union affairs and 'man management', save for board room members (were the engineering strikes of 1897 unimportant at Vickers?) and the rather overdrawn editor's introduction championing the cause of business historians and taking a seventh of the textual length is too long. However, in the editor's terminology, this is no 'saccharine biography'; on the contrary, it is a thoroughly commendable and rigorous appraisal of the maturing armaments firm, the Vickers brothers.

University of Liverpool R.G. Rodger

Richard Perren, John Fleming & Company Ltd., 1877-1977 published by the company in Aberdeen 1977.

This centenary history is a conventional and descriptive account of the fortunes of a family timber merchants firm in Aberdeen and Dundee. It is organized in a chronological way, with the longest part dealing with the foundation of the firm and its growth before 1914 under its founder, Sir John Fleming. From the first world war to the end of the second world war is seen as a period in which the firm did not grow, although profits continued to be made. The twenty years before 1976 are characterised briefly as ones of change, with a new policy of expansion through the acquisition of five other timber businesses, four of them outside Aberdeen.

For all that it is good of its kind, it is its limitations which are most striking, from the omissions of certain aspects, through the eulogistic style, to several irritating points of detail. This is, of course, a formal history of the company, with considerable space devoted to catalogues of changes in the board of directors and issues of shares. One important loss is that there is little about the workforce, which rose to over a hundred for much of the century. Infrequent comments on paternalistic attitudes and management sorrow at dismissals do not enable questions like the structure of the casual labour market in Aberdeen, which enabled large seasonal fluctuations in employment

to occur, to be examined. Any why was there only one strike? Another related absence is a specific section dealing with the technical problems of importing, sawing and selling timber. These gaps may have been due to the scarcity of reliable sources, for the history relies heavily - and inevitably - on the official minutes and letters of the company. On the other hand, little use seems to have been made of careful interviews with former workpeople, union officials and the like.

There is a second, and more frustrating, set of problems, connected with this history, as with many others dealing with family firms. There is a tendency to see the fate of the company in terms of the personality of the owner, resulting in a lack of balance between the various factors which would have influenced the firm at different times. In this case, it is exacerbated by the strict chronological approach and by the fact that Mr Perren himself seems to have been unwilling to discuss the problem. In his concluding page he asserts, of the company, that : -

> "Its history over the past century reveals how dependent it has been on the state of the economy in general and the local economy in particular, for its fortunes."

A few sentences later he asserts the opposite: "Above all it is people who make a successful - or unsuccessful - business..."

At many points in the story the reader is, indeed, left in doubt as to the likely balance between these factors. For example, was John Dow Fleming as responsible for the decline of the Dundee company before 1912 as John Fleming's own notes would suggest, or was the animosity between father and son responsible for exaggeration? The influence of the local economy in the problems of the Dundee firm are never properly set out, even though the answer to the problem is not an easy one to envisage.

Mr Perren rarely looks beyond this one firm to other businesses in the North East of Scotland for a broader perspective, an approach again characteristic of the history of such firms, which tend to see themselves as unique. Consideration, for example, of the problems faced by other industries in the area in the period 1900-1914 may have enabled the decreased rate of expansion to be seen as a widespread problem in many other industries, and thus not particularly "due" to John Fleming's age or public responsibilities. Comparison with other firms would also have given depth to discussion of difficulties in the two world wars and the varied period between them.

At a practical level, the footnotes enable the reader to identify the sources used, although a preface containing information as to the particular nature and location of the archive seems equally essential. Likewise, there is no excuse for lack of an index, for a simple one is not hard to construct and would enable other scholars to utilise the book more effectively.

Even so, this remains interesting and useful.

St Andrews and the Open University Lorna Weatherill

D.C.M. Platt (Ed.) Business Imperialism 1840-1930. An enquiry based on British experience in Latin America, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1977. Pp. xvi + 449. £12.50.

This volume contains the contributions of several of Britain's leading experts on British-Latin American economic relations. The collection of essays is divided into four major parts : Finance, Public Utilities and Transport, and Trade and Case Studies on company-Latin American government relationships.

Most contributors had already dealth with similar topics in their respective doctoral theses and now they have reappraised their former work by means of a more intensive treatment of both existing and newly accessible business archives.

For those readers who are familiar with the current controversy about formal and informal imperialism and control, a new book edited by Prof. Platt might sound predictable in its arguments and positions. However, one of the most salutary features in this book is the high degree of individuality retained by the authors and the variety of material uncovered which, hopefully, would not reinforce the manicheism which has permeated the current literature, on the subject. In fact, this work shows, for example that it is sometimes irrelevant to discuss in general and abstract terms whether there was or there was not a direct or indirect control from Britain over Latin America during the period 1840 to 1930. The problem really consists of the examination of those specific areas in which control was eventually attempted in order to assess the degree of success or failure. This is done here and the result shows different conclusions according to the disparate experiences of British firms in the wide and varied Latin American context. Such a variety is not sufficiently remarked upon in Platt's introduction where he rather observes that "no more than conventional profit levels give a prima facie case for doubting the existence of any strong element of control in the business relationship of Britons to Latin Americans, and, on the whole, with the exception we discuss, this is confirmed in our separate studies of industries and trades." (p.13). Nevertheless, the text does show, sometimes unwittingly, that there were strong instances in which the Latin American economies were subjected to different degrees of control by the British interests. Jones concludes his chapter on insurance companies saying that "British insurance in Latin America bore many of the features commonly associated with economic imperialism and control." Mathew and Miller, in their chapters on Peru show that both the house of Gibbs in the mid-nineteenth century and the Peruvian Corporation at the end of the century enjoyed a strong bargaining position in front of the permanent liquidity troubles of the Peruvian government and they indeed used the credit weapon to their best advantage.

Other instances of control are insufficiently examined whenever their roots go beyond the scope of the case-study. For example, "market forces"

is a sort of magic expression used by some of the authors in order to explain, perhaps to justify, Latin America's dependency and Britain's control. These "forces" seem to be given from above rather than being the creation of human beings. Thus Platt says that "each of the parties (native and foreigner) was subject to market forces over which it had no control" (p.6) and Lewis concludes the last lines of the book explaining that "the elemental pressures were to be found in market forces beyond private or governmental control."

The latter points to one of the deficiences in the book : the lack of analysis regarding the conceptual category of Business Imperialism, which is after all the very title of the book. The altogether interesting and valuable accumulation of facts does not tally with the poor theoretical elaboration. Perhaps this has been left to a subsequent book in the near future (or perhaps to historians with a different orientation?).

The second major deficiency is found in the feeble statistical support. For example the "rate of profit" of the various British enterprises is frequently mentioned by the authors and in fact, it is always referred to in order to support the major contentions of the argument. Unfortunately no attempt is made to obtain *reliable figures regarding* costs and rates of profit. How can we be sure that the yield obtained by British enterprises in Latin America before 1930 averaged 6 to 7 percent? (p.12). Doubtless, the survey (often cited by the present authors) made by Rippy 20 years ago on British investments in Latin America is quite outdated and deficient and its figures in many respects misleading. There are other instances in which the statistical material quoted leaves much to be desired. A good example is Table VII.I (p.242) reproduced from M. Mamalakis' (fortunately still unpublished) "Historical Statistics of Chile" which is simply a direct and uncritical transcription of Chilean official data that cannot be properly used without a careful treatment. One wonders what is the use of this table full of gaps, with one column showing nitrate exports in "tonnes" and the next column giving prices in "quintals". Besides, which is the market referred to in the list of nitrate CIF prices? Hamburg? Liverpool? London? If the prices refer to London or Liverpool, as one suspects, why not use one of the various British sources instead of a deficient Chilean source? Nitrate prices can be found in The Economist, The Statistical Abstracts for U.K. (P.P.), the annual publication of Nitrate Facts and Figures, and other commodity price indices.

The above shortcomings however should not obscure the outstanding virtues of this collection of essays and a tribute should be paid to the editor and contributors who have produced such a wealth of information and comments which no doubt will encourage further research on British-Latin American economic relations.

University of Glasgow M.A. Fernandez

Jas C. Stewart, Pioneers of a Profession, Scottish Committee on Accounting History and the Institute of Chartered Accountants, Edinburgh, 1977. Pp. 181. £6.50.

The substance of this work is a series of biographical notes on the early members (up to 1879) of the Society of Accountants in Edinburgh (1854), the Institute of Accountants and Actuaries in Glasgow (1855) and the Society of Accountants in Aberdeen (1867). These three bodies joined forces in 1951 to become the Institute of Chartered Accoutants of Scotland.

The biographies are preceded by a prefatory essay which the author, a past president of the Institute, claims is based on "no special research" and, although the reviewer might quibble with some of the minor historical judgements, this is, nevertheless, a skillfully woven narrative. It describes the growth of accountancy work in mid-19th century Scotland as a response to the increasing complexity of industrial, commercial and legal life. Nor is this essay hagiographical for the author points out that Scottish accountants of the period were not noted for their contributions to accounting thought. The story then is one of the emergence of a new profession seeking to establish standards and to secure a recognised status for itself in business life.

The main sources which were used for the biographies were the register of indenture (Edinburgh) and the register of applications (Glasgow) together with minute books and directories. The different sources for Glasgow and Edinburgh together with the paucity of data for Aberdeen meant that it was not always possible to produce the same data set for each accountant although where possible, the author has attempted to trace each member's life dates, place of birth, date of joining professional body, father's occupation, education, work experience and other interests. The data is not aggregated or analysed in any way with the exception of a reference in the essay to the differing social origins of accountants from Edinburgh and their counterparts from Glasgow. Seemingly those from the East came predominantly from professional families while those from the West were often the sons of merchants.

This volume is an extremely useful work of reference which will doubtless be consulted often by business historians. Further research by the Scottish Committee on Accounting History is underway.

University of Glasgow Charles W Munn

J.R. Hume, The Industrial Archaeology of Scotland, II The Highlands and Islands, B.T. Batsford, London, 1977. Pp. 335. Ill. £7.50.

Take this book with you when you go to the Highlands!

Books with titles which run "The Industrial Archaeology of ..." are usuallly just illustrated gazetteers. This one is no exception. Whatever may be thought of the format and the title, it is as a gazetteer that it must be judged.

In the tradition of books of this kind, Mr. Hume starts with a brief introductory survey, running in this case to about 15,000 words. At such length the introduction can be no more than superficial, drawing attention to the more notable types of artefact recorded in the body of the book and making no attempt at analysis of any kind.

The gazetteer proper includes some 1,700 different sites or items, and is very clearly arranged. Mr. Hume has worked by good old counties, with sub-division by parishes. There is a comprehensive place-name index which enables the reader to find Aberfeldy in the book even if he does not know that it is in the parish of Dull. Each site has its six-figure National Grid reference, and the general arrangement cannot be faulted. The general index provides an adequate guide to the introduction, but not such a good entry to the gazetteer.

The entries are, for the most part, quite brief, simply indicating the nature of the principal attraction with dates and makers in some cases. There is a lack of dimensions, and little attempt to fit the structure into its surroundings. In some cases there is much more detail, making it clear that a visit would be well worth while.

Unfortunately, though Mr. Hume makes it clear in his introduction that he does not claim to be comprehensive but that he emphasises sites where there are complete or substantial remains, it is still hard to see any principles of selection. He makes it clear that his is a personal selection : as a result the book does not come up to the editorial promise on the jacket "... all the major industrial monuments & sites". The general index does not include the words agriculture, byre or barn, though it does include fishing, piers and ice-houses. Indeed, the whole book seems to omit consideration of farming and the farming community except in terms of horse gins and watermills. Even within the general area of fisheries there is the surprising omission of all reference to the first Lord Leverhulme and his efforts to establish a fishing industry in the Outer Hebrides - but (unless the words industrial archaeology have no meaning at all) the study of his proceedings and its effects is most certainly industrial archaeology. There is reference to a smithy at Leverburgh, but the surprising thing from the industrial archaeological point of view is not the clearly visible smithy but the lack of anything else! One also wonders why

Mr. Hume does not even mention the Clearances and the fishing villages which were erected to provide employment for their victims. Many Telford relics are mentioned, but Mr. Hume might have drawn attention to the clearly seen abutments at Bonar Bridge (and even told us whether they are by Telford or not), and, indeed, to the stone at the bridge commemorating the Commissioners of Highland Roads and Bridges, some of whose work comes within the purview, and whose contribution, direct and indirect, to the artefacts whose study is industrial archeology was immense. The magnificent little harbour at Keills (NR 687807) is ignored, but its counterpart at Lagg on Jura is mentioned. W.H. Murray in his "Companion Guide to the West Highlands of Scotland" goes out of his way to draw attention to Keills as a particularly striking piece of work. Mr. Murray is not an industrial archaeologist, but if he could mention Keills then surely Mr. Hume could also. But the most astonishing omission in the whole book is that of the ironworking sites beside Loch Maree. Fasagh (NG 010654) is readily accessible on foot, can easily be seen through binoculars from across the loch, and is clearly a prime example of an important industrial archaeological site in need of investigation - but Mr. Hume gives no clue that it exists.

However, in spite of the omissions (and those mentioned are only some of those which come quickly to mind) Mr. Hume does include a great many relics. There is (as might be expected) a concentration on buildings rather than on anything else, though railways also seem to be generously treated. About half of the 121 photographs are views of the outsides of buildings, and some of them are very instructive, but surely a few less common views, a few at closer range, a few back rather than fronts and a few interiors would be more instructive than photographs which can readily enough (in most cases) be taken with no trouble from public places.

Most of the writing is perfectly clear, but in places stronger editing was certainly called for. What can we make of the caption to plate 22? Whoever wrote it does not seem to have looked at the picture! The caption to plate 81 cannot be correct - Ascog is not in Arran. And anyone who can learn much about the railway stations at Fearn, Alness, Bonar Bridge and Meikle Ferry will be doing rather well. Proof-reading has been good, except that a number of text references to plates have gone wrong so that the correct plate is mentioned at the beginning of the entry and the wrong one at the end. The standard of book production is lavish - excessively lavish with large type and lots of space. It would have been possible to have included either twice as many entries or much more detailed entries in the same number of pages if smaller type had been used and some of the less instructive illustrations had been omitted. This book can only be regarded as an <u>interim</u> gazetteer : it is a pity that it has been treated as if it were a final, definitive work.

The above may sound rather harsh: it must be emphasised that this is a very useful book in that it does provide a preliminary listing of some

of the industrial monuments of the Highlands and Islands. If it stimulates a penetrating and analytical interest in the industries of this part of Britain and encourages the production of more scholarly works it will have fulfilled an important end. Unfortunately, though, the book may well be misunderstood and regarded as more definitive and comprehensive than it claims to be. Such misunderstanding could only have bad effects on the long term study which the author and reviewer alike desire to foster.

The question must be asked, is this a good sort of book to produce nowadays anyway? My own answer is "no", especially not in this lavish style, possibly it would be "yes" if the book were produced cheaply and clearly intended to be superseded. If industrial archaeology is to have value or significance beyond that of a holiday pursuit then it must become much more analytical than it has traditionally been. There must be investigation into the geographical, historical and economic forces which have moulded the industries of a given area, and due attention must be paid to local conditions and fashions. Listing and superficial recording is no substitute for historical, archaeological, study. It may be objected to this point of view that the material of Mr. Hume's book is the starting point for such deep study, and in some measure it is, but if industrial archaeology continues on the level not even of the guide book but of the gazetteer then it will only decline into shallow antiquarianism.

University of Glasgow P. Swinbank

I. Donnachie, J. Hume, and M. Moss, Historic Industrial Scenes : Scotland, Moorland Publishing Company, Buxton 1977, Ill. Pp 112. £4.20.

This volume is out of the same stable as Clyde Shipbuilding from Old Photographs; Workshop of the British Empire; and the various titles in the Glasgow As It Was series. Given the concentration of heavy industry in the nineteenth century in Clydeside, there was a danger of substantial overlap in the choice of photographs which are the principal part of these works. In this volume the authors have tried to solve the particular problem by selecting photographs "mainly to illustrate the range of Scotland's smaller industries and to give a flavour of what it was like to live and work in the days before the motor car and the 'electric' ". Unfortunately they have also felt obliged to make a nominal gesture towards an (unattainable) complete coverage by incuding a few photographs of major sites of traditional staple industry, such as blast furnaces at Carron ironworks and a weaving flat at Baxter Brothers, Dundee. It might have been wiser to have accepted the logic of their own preference and the limits of a small book by specialising more.

The photographs include one very early mid-nineteenth century example, but the great bulk are from the period 1880-1920, and the standard is very high. Slightly hackneyed themes such as the Orkney fishermen and the steam road roller are compensated for by the sheer visual brilliance of the material, while there are plenty of unusual photographs such as the very rare one of a tramway system being laid. For those seeking sources of illustrations, the Acknowledgments, which give a guide to the provenance of the illustrations, are worth reading though one hesitates to say the same about the introductions to the different sections which try to cover too much ground in too little space and pay the inevitable penalty. There are a few non-photographic illustrations of very mixed quality, but justified by a fascinating 'drawing' (surely a painting) of about 1820 showing Woodside cotton-mills Aberdeen, and a quite superb pen and wash study by Paul Sandby of an early eighteenth-century fulling mill in Fife. There is also a brief bibliography, useful because it is very up-to-date.

As a 'popular' book one hopes that this work is successful. Industrial archaeologists can scan its material with some profit and, to a lesser extent, so can economic historians. The days are happily gone when a desire to see what you write about was regarded as a sign of incipient lunacy.

University of St Andrews Bruce Lenman

Lisbeth M Thoms (ed), Scottish Archaeological Forum 8: The Archaeology of Industrial Scotland, Edinburgh University Press, 1977. Ill. Pp.105.

This volume comprises seven important papers, five of which are edited and updated versions of those delivered at the actual forum held at the University of Strathclyde in March 1976.

The first paper then given was that by Geoffrey Hay of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland which dealt with the Work of the Royal Commission and the National Monuments Record in the field of Industrial Archaeology. Very appropriately it is again the first paper in the printed forum, for it was Geoffrey Hay who pioneered the professional recording of industrial remains in this country. The Royal Commission dates from 1908, but it was not until 1948 that industrial archaeology fell within its scope as a result of the decision in that year to allow the inclusion of selected works of the 18th and 19th centuries, and not until 1963 that there were really memorable published results in the form of the second Stirlingshire volume which included Geoffrey Hay's drawings of Carron ironworks. In 1966 the Royal Commission absorbed the National Buildings (now Monuments) Record and in 1969 it acquired a statutory obligation to record listed buildings prior to demolition under the provisions of the Town & Country

Planning Act of that year. These lists were, however, and to some degree still are, deficient in industrial coverage but the Commission has willingly extended its work beyond its statutory obligations to many now-vanished industrial structures whose importance was not recognised early enough to have the benefit of statutory protection. Perhaps its finest achievements amongst these emergency surveys were the recording of the 90-ton crane at the Victoria Dock, Dundee, the glass cones at Alloa (one still survives), the Kirkcaldy ropeworks, the Blackpots tileworks and above all the Houldsworth cotton factory and the Randolph and Elder engine works in Glasgow which were perhaps the very finest structures of their type and date in the United Kingdom. Much of Geoffreys Hay's paper deals with the sophisticated techniques of photographic recording now employed by the Commission, but it is his superb axononetric sectional drawings which explain complex industrial structures in a way no photograph ever could which impress most and indeed are unlikely ever to be surpassed. Several fine examples of his draughtmanship are included, notably one of Bonawe, happily now restored and in the care of the Secretary of State.

Eamon Hyde's paper, Local Authorities and Industrial Archaeology, comprises a review of planning responsibilities in relation to conservation at local government level since regionalisation. Industrial archaeology has proved a difficult subject to deal with comprehensively for, as Dr Hyde noted, a survey of even National Trust membership, revealed only a 15% interest, with 55% 'not very interested'. Sites of obvious amenity or scenic value like canals and limekilns did not now present too much difficulty but the significance of stock brick settlements like Newcraighall and Rosewell is still altogether harder to explain. Dr Hyde suggested the formation of Regional Trusts, funded by central and regional government and industry. These we have yet to see, but conservation is now at least beginning to find a place in the Regional structure plans with an implied place in their budgets.

Peter Swinbank's paper on Wanlockhead, dealing with the searches for the Boulton and Watt and the Symington engine house sites undertaken by the Department of Extra-Mural Studies of the University of Glasgow in 1972-75, is a cautionary tale, chiefly illustrative of how an immense amount of work and intense thought at the highest professional level on the most promising of sites can still yield indecisive results even when guided by documentary evidence.

Peter Denholm was a great deal luckier at his Scottish Pottery Sites where the wastetips were, to the author's immense relief, where they were expected to be. The investigation of those of Clyde Pottery at Greenock and Delftfield and Verreville at Glasgow has had a significance which has gone far beyond the actual sites, clarifying the relationship of the Scottish potteries to the English ones and enormously extending our knowledge of the origins of early to mid 19th century pottery. As the author himself observes, their finds had an effect which could be

seen in the saleroom within a month of discovery. It is to be hoped that in time the author will extend this preliminary publication to a larger and more fully illustrated one relating the shreds to complete surviving pieces.

Bruce Walker's paper on Fixed Farm Machinery, dealing chiefly with the horsemills of Angus and Perthshire with incursions into Fife, Kinross, Kincardine, Stirling and the Lothians, can only be described as a masterpiece. He showed that the then current belief that the roofed timber engines were superseded in the 1860s by more compact cast-iron ones which could survive in the open was incorrect - these being intended for the less prosperous hill farms - and that the circular and polygonal engine houses with conical and prismatic roofs characteristic of the larger Scottish farms continued to be built until as late as the 1890s when the introduction of the internal combustion engine finally began to make horsemills obsolete. His analysis of horsemills by plan-type and roof construction is a formidable achievement which cannot be discussed in any detail here, for, as the author himself observes, almost every roof is unique in some respect. Four representative roofs are the subject of axonometric drawings which challenge comparison with Geoffrey Hay and the Royal Commission at their best and the whole is backed up by an analysis of several hundred horsemills by plan and roof type which does not pretend to be comprehensive but which is in fact fairly complete for the counties of Angus and Perth, Knowehead of Kilry being the only absentee I could bring to mind.

Douglas Hague's paper on Scottish Lights is an interesting supplement to what has already appeared elsewhere on Scottish lighthouses. It includes a reconstruction of the 1636 light at Isle of May which was an adaptation of the tradional tower house form, interestingly contrasted with Robert Stevenson's ambitious Tudor gothick pile of 1816 at the same site, the design of which is correspondingly an adaptation of that of Gillespie Graham's country houses of the same vintage. Several interesting sidelights on Robert Stevenson's more characteristic high towers are touched upon, notably their decorative cast-iron detail and the origin of their corbelled galleries which Hagues traces to the 1574 tower house of Kinnaird Head, adapted as a lighthouse by Thomas Smith, Stevenson's step-father, in 1787; but perhaps of most interest is the selection of smaller and less familiar towers of unusual design, notably Little Cumbrae (1757) Port Logan (c1760) Arbroath East Pier (1826) Ayr High Light (c1841) Dunollie (1892) and William Leiper's stylish baronial tower at Duart (1900).

John Hume's paper on Scottish Suspension Bridges is, like Bruce Walker's, a pioneer analysis of its subject: considering the historic interest, scale and sheer beauty of Scottish suspension bridges it is astonishing that no comprehensive account has appeared earlier. His paper divides the surviving examples into the original Samuel Brown chain type of the early to mid 1820s developing into his flat-link type in the later 1820s and the 1830s, the John Justice of Dundee type of the 1820s with iron rod stay-chains, the James Dredge type of the 1840s and 1850s with chains

diminishing towards the centre of the span and inclined suspender rods, and finally the wire-rope type widely used for Scottish foot-bridges from the early 1880s until quite recent years. This present paper, and even more so the same author's two Batsford volumes, the Industrial Archaeology of Scotland are written and illustrated largely in terms of surviving examples. One misses the superb bridges of Aboyne (1828 and 1831 and therefore presumably by Samuel Brown), Montrose, Boat O'Brig, and Inverness all of which, alas, fell short of 20th century traffic demands. But superb Victorian photographs of at least some of them still survive in forgotten corners and let us hope that John Hume will ere long give us the full historical account that this subject so richly deserves.

Edinburgh D. Walker

Booklets

To celebrate 125 years in shipping the Anchor Line Ltd has produced a booklet which is a reprint of an article from the January 1977 issue of Sea Breezes. The booklet traces the vessels owned by the company and describes briefly the type of business done by them. It is profusely illustrated with photographs and prints of the company's ships.

Another company celebrating a birthday, this time a centenary, is Malcolm Campbell Ltd. To mark this occasion the company have produced a profusely illustrated booklet with a brief narrative of its history. Malcolm Campbell was the man who introduced bananas and tomatoes to the Glasgow public. The booklet is well illustrated with photographs of the company's marketing styles and major events over the century. It is regrettable that a fuller history was not written.

The Royal Bank of Scotland celebrated its 250th anniversary in 1977 by producing a booklet outlining the bank's development since its foundation and including some details of its present role in the community. The artwork and design of this booklet are of an exceptionally high standard.

In December 1977 the firm of George Waterston and Sons Ltd, Stationers and Sealing Wax Makers, attained its 225th anniversary. A celebratory booklet has been produced which details the developments over the years and traces the close involvement of the Waterston family with the company. As befits a stationer this is a well produced booklet with numerous portraits and illustrations of the company's specialist products.

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