



# NEWSLETTER

BUSINESS ARCHIVES COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND

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BUSINESS ARCHIVES COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND

NEWSLETTER No. 7

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The cover illustration, part of McCulloch's  
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## EDITORIAL

This issue of the Newsletter, the seventh in the series, marks a significant turning point in the activities of the Council. It has been evident for some time that one issue of the Newsletter could not do justice to all the work being conducted in business archives in Scotland, and in view of this the Council has decided to publish two issues of the Newsletter each year. The heavy commitments of the officers of the Council still make it impossible to go to press on regular dates, but the intention is to circulate the Newsletter in the course of January-February and July-August each year.

Such a change has made it necessary to ease the editorial burden. Professor P.L. Payne who, more than any other individual, has been responsible for the success of the Council, has retired from the editorship of the Newsletter. The Council wishes to express publicly its indebtedness to him. Fortunately we are not to lose his services entirely. Professor Payne has agreed to serve on an editorial committee with Mr. J.R. Hume of Strathclyde University and Mr. A. Slaven of Glasgow University. Mr. Slaven will in future act as general editor, and Mr. Hume will be contributions editor. Professor Payne, in addition to acting on the editorial committee, will continue to supply the Newsletter with information on recent publications relating to Scottish business history. This will appear in the summer issue each year.

These changes have come in the course of one of the busiest and most successful years in the Council's history. The emphasis on regional surveys has been extended with the appointment in the course of the year of Dr. K. Cameron as Registrar of the Eastern Survey, based in Dundee University. Dr. Cameron will extend the pioneer work of Mr. Bruce Lenman and his first surveys are noted in this issue. The work of the North Eastern Survey continues to reveal how rich that area is in industrial and commercial enterprise, and in the west there appears to be no end to the volume and variety of business records coming to light.

The work of the Council and its associates is given more fully in the "Summary Lists", but it should be said that a large part of this year's efforts cannot yet be given in detail since it relates to the records of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders (in Liquidation). The records have been preserved and surveyed and are currently housed, at the disposal of the Liquidator, in the University of Glasgow and Glasgow City Archives.

The growing volume of business records placed on deposit has stretched the capacity of existing facilities to near breaking point.



The University of Glasgow has extended its storage facilities, while the City of Glasgow is making available a large new depository for archives in the area. A significant part of the storage problem arises from the large quantities of technical drawings, plans and photographs which Mr. Hume and Mr. Moss have been uncovering. More information on some aspects of their work is indicated in a special article in this issue. The University of Strathclyde is setting up a special photographic unit which will be capable of making negative copies of large plans and glass plates, and this should go some way to bringing the storage problem within manageable proportions.

It is hoped that the Newsletter will be able to keep abreast of the new work more easily in its new form. When time and space permit, further information will be given on important collections which have previously received only the briefest mention. We hope, too, to encourage more contributions in the form of short articles. In the last resort these developments have been made possible by the increased membership reported in the last issue, and by the continuing requests for further information on the work of the Council.



# HON. SECRETARY'S NOTES

A conference will be held in the University of Strathclyde on 9 June under the auspices of the Department of Economic History to discuss the setting up of a national industrial museum in the area. Further particulars may be obtained from the Department.

Also at Strathclyde University there will be an exhibition of industrial archives in conjunction with the opening of new exhibition facilities. This will be held during Clyde Fair International in June. Glasgow University will be contributing substantially from its collection of industrial archives.

A joint meeting of the Business Archives Council (Scotland) and the Business Archives Council at their offices, Dominion House, 37-45 Tooley Street, London Bridge, London, S.E.1, to discuss "Business records: Selection and preservation: the problem of the large firm" will take place on 4 July and delegates from the Scottish Council will be attending.

Renfrewshire County Council have recently decided in principle to establish a museum of industry at Elderslie. It is understood that business archives will form part of this project.

The Paddle Steamer Preservation Society (Scottish Branch) have also held meetings to discuss a proposed maritime museum for Clydeside. The Council did not send an official representative as the proposal is outwith the scope of its objectives, but it is following this development with interest.

## THE TEACHING USES OF BUSINESS HISTORY

A. Slaven, University of Glasgow

After a first climb into a dusty attic, or descent to the dark chill of some cellar, to view the muddled and grimy records of our industrial past, one might be forgiven for thinking that business history cannot be taught but must, like the dust on the records, be absorbed through the pores of the skin. There is a grain of truth in this, but such forays into attics, cellars and strongrooms are the necessary preliminaries to the work of the business historian.

Any attempt to use business records as source material for teaching pre-supposes effective surveying, selection and listing of the surviving documents. However, since there is no standard classification which can include all the varieties of business records which come to light, the requirements of the teacher emphasise the need for more systematic listing of records. The more uniform business lists become, setting out types of records in a regular sequence, the easier it will be for a teacher to select roughly comparable material for different firms. Happily, the growing involvement and co-operation of the officers of the National Register of Archives (Scotland) and the Business Archives Council of Scotland is encouraging a move in this direction.

If business records are not to be used exclusively as the foundation for detailed research on a particular company, how may they be employed in undergraduate projects? The student's lack of specialist skills, say in accountancy; the short period of time he will be able to devote to source material; the need to link research effort to rewarding results, all impose limitations on the work which a teacher of business history can undertake. The obstacles point clearly to work on pre-selected sources, and student participation as part of a team made up of small groups working on particular sections of a larger programme.

The variety of business records available means that innumerable small projects could be undertaken, but the most instructive results will flow from a more structured approach. Undergraduate research and teaching can usefully be designed to focus on four main categories of business research represented by time series, organisation, function and theory.

**Time Series:** Economic and business historians are closely concerned with indicators of human welfare, and how such indices change through time. The surviving records of business firms offer opportunities for the construction of time series for many important economic indices. Wages, prices and output are obvious examples.



Sales, profits, capital and productivity series may also be capable of construction on occasion, and at the level of the undergraduate the problems of comparability of series and definition of terms need not loom to large.

When it is possible to construct a variety of series for different companies in the same time period, the student is himself reconstructing the ebb and flow of economic life as it affected identifiable companies and industries in a given period of time. Since the detailed examples can frequently be viewed against the fluctuations of national aggregates, the inevitable discrepancies are the foundation of much fruitful discussion.

The construction and interpretation of the simpler time series is, for the student, the easiest introduction to business history. It is also the simplest route open to the teacher. It involves the use of relatively simple volumes like wage books, production records and ledgers, none of which is likely to be beyond the limited skills of the student. This material is also admirably suited as raw data for the teaching of statistical methods. Time series analysis, correlation and regression, deviations, means, averages and weighted indices can all be drawn from the raw material of a company's history.

**Organisation:** The teacher of business history can also use business records to introduce the student to the concept of the firm as an organisation. The outline evolution of the business unit is well known, beginning with the single proprietor or family-partnership venture, passing through variants of large partnerships to limited companies, and on to the large corporation. The evidence of letter-books, minute books, contracts of co-partnery, company prospectuses, directors and shareholders lists can clothe the model in real terms. The type of company organisation as between different firms and industries, and the ways in which this varies through time, provide interesting work for students with limited project time available to them.

The elaboration of the morphology of the business unit leads into an investigation of the structure of business organisations. The sources already referred to frequently throw light on the internal organisation of the company. The student can come to appreciate the operation of the firm through its subdivision into departments or divisions. The organisation of production can also be understood through tracing the allocation of resources and tasks as they are made clear in the company records. This kind of investigation can make clear how control and co-ordination are achieved within the firm at every stage in its operation.

**Function:** Functional studies can be internal to the firm, and also external to it in relation to the firm's environment. Emphasis on internal functions leads to a consideration of the role played in the operation and development of the firm by specific factors, or groups of factors.

Among these, the role of management is important, and can be investigated in relation to a number of situations. Company minutes, letters, board papers, financial records, and many other documents can help the student to understand the role of different levels of management and how each level in the hierarchy relates to the other. With luck, the role of the manager as a decision taker may be revealed; certainly the function of management-labour relations in the smooth working of the firm is likely to be made plain. In addition, labour and management training, investment decisions and the contribution of technology can all be usefully treated in a functional sense and can give the student an understanding of the internal operation of the business.

External function studies relate specifically to the role of the firm within the environment of its own industry. How big, how important, how competitive in relation to other units in the same industry? This type of questioning can doubtless be extended to consider the role of the firm in the economy and society in general, but that carries the teaching of business history out of the area of empirical research and into the realm of theory.

Theory: If the work undertaken by students on time series, structure and function is to be given a general relevance, then it must be linked eventually to a consideration of how such studies contribute to an understanding of economic and social theory. The work which students and their teacher can undertake in business history offers fresh insights on economic growth, economic theory, and the nature of entrepreneurship.

As T.S. Ashton once observed, "Decisions reached in the counting house or the boardroom may affect the course of events quite as much as those made in public assemblies". The evidence of business records gives the student a first-hand look at economic forces in operation, and the achievement of growth, or the failure to grow can be better understood.

Various parts of general economic theory can also be employed and tested in the simple work undertaken by students; pricing policy; wages theory; profit maximization and free competition as spurs to effort can all be seen in a new perspective at the level of the firm. Moreover, the birth and death of firms, their pattern of growth, stagnation and decay can aid in the understanding of the theory of the growth of the firm, a field which has attracted much interest in recent years.

The businessman is himself a neglected factor in economic theory, and the teaching of business history can tell us much about the nature of the businessman by making use of student project work linked to case study reading of published business histories. More important, such work can help both student and teacher to generalise about businessmen as a significant economic and social group.

The origins, training, aims and ambitions of businessmen, together with their successes and failures, require further investigation. This provides an absorbing field for observation, research and speculation.

The work and teaching of students in the area of theoretical discussion should also include some reference to the recent work of sociologists in the study of complex organisations. Business firms are complex organisations. They fulfil important roles in society and in the lives of their employees. They provide an institutional environment within which employees find suitable roles and operate under the influence of both incentives and sanctions. This approach to business history links the organisational, functional and theoretical components in one complex whole, but as yet it is an area in which we can only be very tentative concerning the ways in which business records might be used.

Business history, or at least aspects of it, can usefully be employed in many areas of the normal teaching programme undertaken by student economists, historians, sociologists and economic historians. Project work is more easily designed and employed in time-series work and in organisational studies. It can also be employed in functional and theoretical studies, but there it is best linked to case-work reading. The selected business histories can be used both as supporting building blocks and comparative measuring rods.

Finally, it may be argued that the student who has been exposed to participation in projects and in the investigation of company records has gained a new perspective on society. He will return to his industrial and regional studies, his investigation of time periods and national economies with an enlivened interest in the working of business and businessmen. He also should have developed a healthy scepticism for the bold generalisations which, based on national aggregates, permeate so much of economic writing.



## HISTORICAL SURVEY OF SCOTTISH IRONFOUNDERS

M.S. Moss, National Register of Archives (Scotland) and J.R. Hume, University of Strathclyde

The necessity for urgent action in the case of particular business record surveys is a reflection of current economic trends. During the past fifty years there has been a marked decline in the 'traditional' heavy industries in west and central Scotland, resulting in the rapid contraction of the ironfounding industry. This contraction is characterised by the classic features of an industry under pressure - increasing specialisation, amalgamation, rationalisation, diversification and bankruptcy. In the last five years the ironfounding industry has undergone far-reaching structural changes, and, hopefully has now reached an equilibrium in terms of present market requirements.

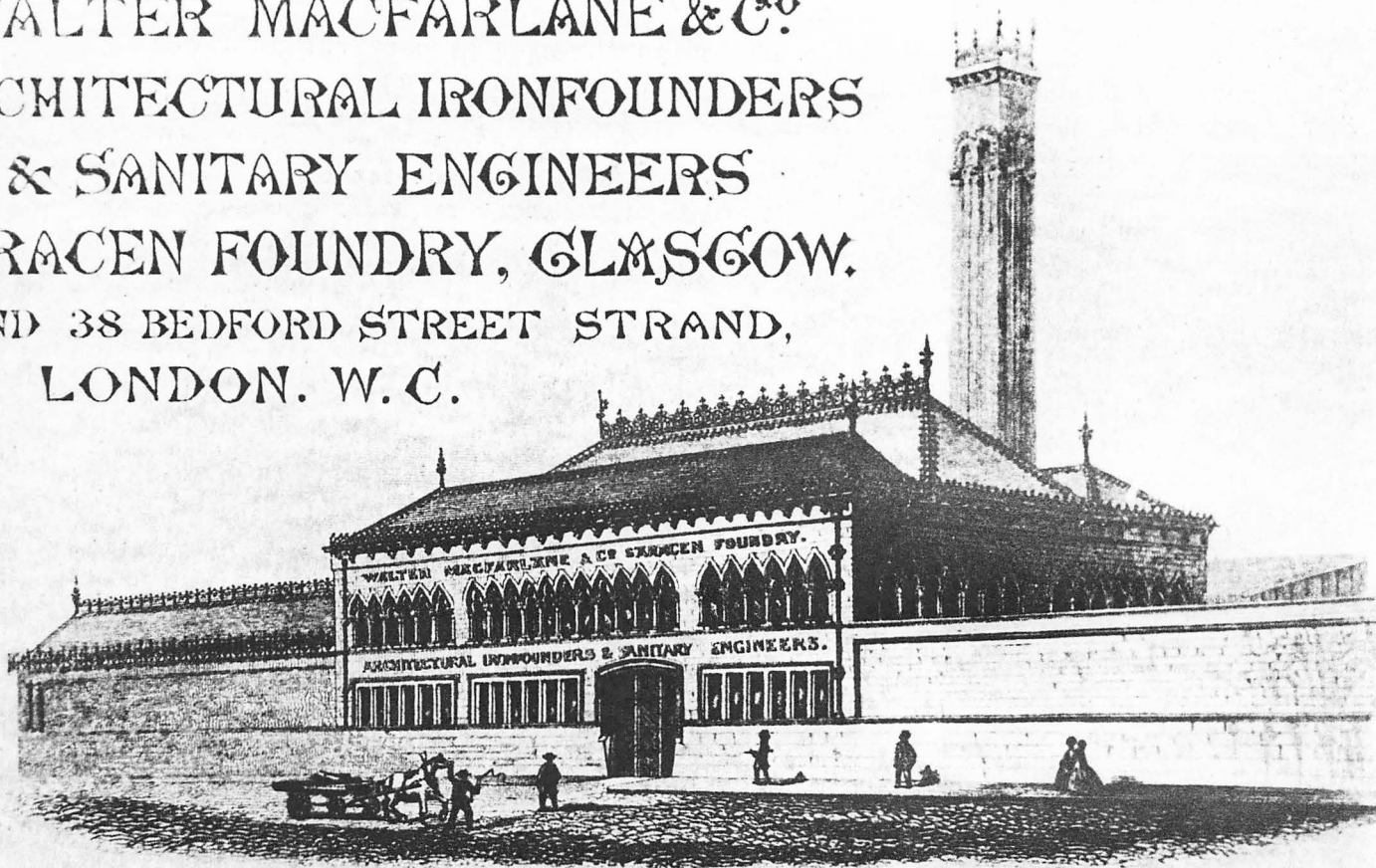
In 1970, closure of foundries focussed the attention of the authors on the problem of recording the physical appearance of the ironfounding industry, and of locating and listing its records. It was decided to attempt to survey this industry, as there were relatively few surviving firms, the majority located in the central belt. Moreover, the authors assumed that there was a considerable degree of homogeneity, and that experience of foundry technique in one foundry would enable them to discuss problems and methods throughout the industry. Experience with other industries had already shown that the surveyor was at a disadvantage in visiting firms and extracting information if he lacked knowledge of techniques.

In conjunction with the National Register of Archives (Scotland) and the Registrar of the North Eastern Survey at Aberdeen University, all the ironfounding firms listed in The Foundry Directory and Register of Forges 1971-2, with the exception of a few firms whose records had already been surveyed by the N.R.A. (S), were approached, a total of about seventy concerns. Individually typed letters were sent to each firm, as previous experience had shown that circular letters were ineffective. Each letter was addressed to the firm only, unless a specific contact was cited in the directory, and was accompanied by the following explanatory note.

### Survey of Scottish Ironfounders

The aim of this survey is to locate and list the records of Scottish ironfounders, to give advice on the preservation of their records and to make a photographic record of older foundries and equipment.

WALTER MACFARLANE & CO  
ARCHITECTURAL IRONFOUNDERS  
& SANITARY ENGINEERS  
SARACEN FOUNDRY, GLASGOW.  
AND 38 BEDFORD STREET STRAND,  
LONDON. W. C.



The second Saracen Foundry, in Washington Street, was erected in c1861 and was demolished about 1905. (Courtesy of the Old Glasgow Museum)

Rapid changes in the structure, location and techniques of ironfounding are constantly taking place, leading to loss or dispersals of manuscripts and the demolition of buildings and scrapping of old plant.

The National Register of Archives (Scotland) (which is based on the Scottish Record Office) and the University of Strathclyde have therefore pooled their resources in a determined effort to compile, before it is too late, a basic record of the "raw materials" available for the study of this industry - one of Scotland's oldest and most famous - and of its past techniques and achievements. We believe that the surveys can be carried through quickly with little or no inconvenience to the firms concerned. It is emphasised that no information will be disclosed without express permission.

The sort of records and plant we are looking for include:

Administrative records. Ledgers, order books, wages and time books, estimating books, stock books, inventory books, valuation books, company minute books.

Technical records. Production books, foundry books, job books, calculation books, testing books, technical drawings, estimating plans, photographs, drawing books.

Machinery and Buildings. Anything built prior to c.1920 would be of interest, or later equipment scheduled for demolition: cupolas, blowers, moulding machines, sand slingers, pattern-making machinery, foundry cranes, early electric motors, internal railway systems.

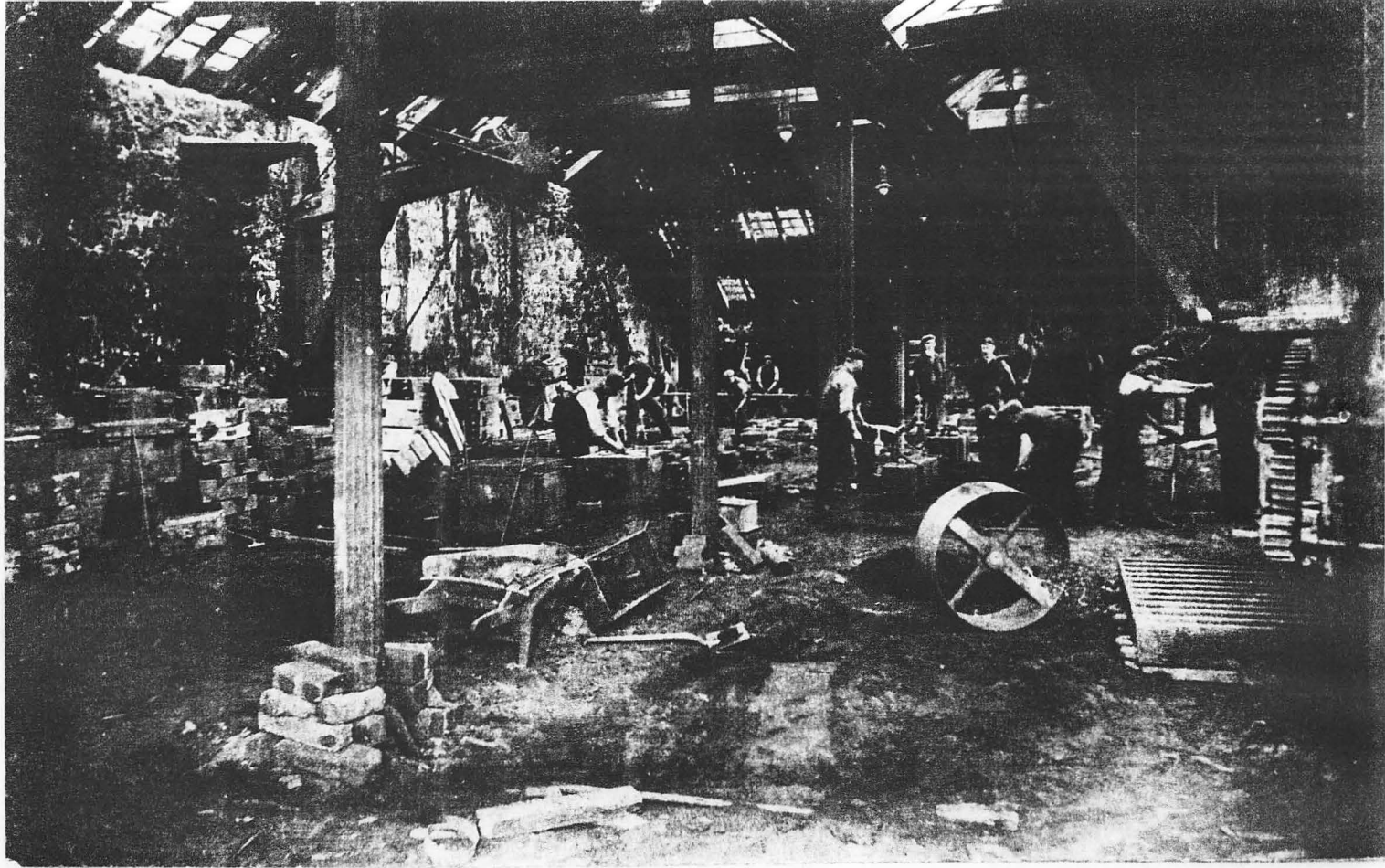
A new file and reference number was allocated to each firm approached. In a previous survey of business firms, the N.R.A. (S) had allocated one reference number to the whole survey, with a running series of subnumbers for positive results only. This had proved administratively confusing, especially as a negative result, from the surveyor's point of view, is as valuable as a positive. The files for firms outwith the Western Region were held by the N.R.A. (S) in West Register House, and the letters were sent out under O.H.M.S. cover. The Western Survey letters were dispatched under Glasgow University cover.



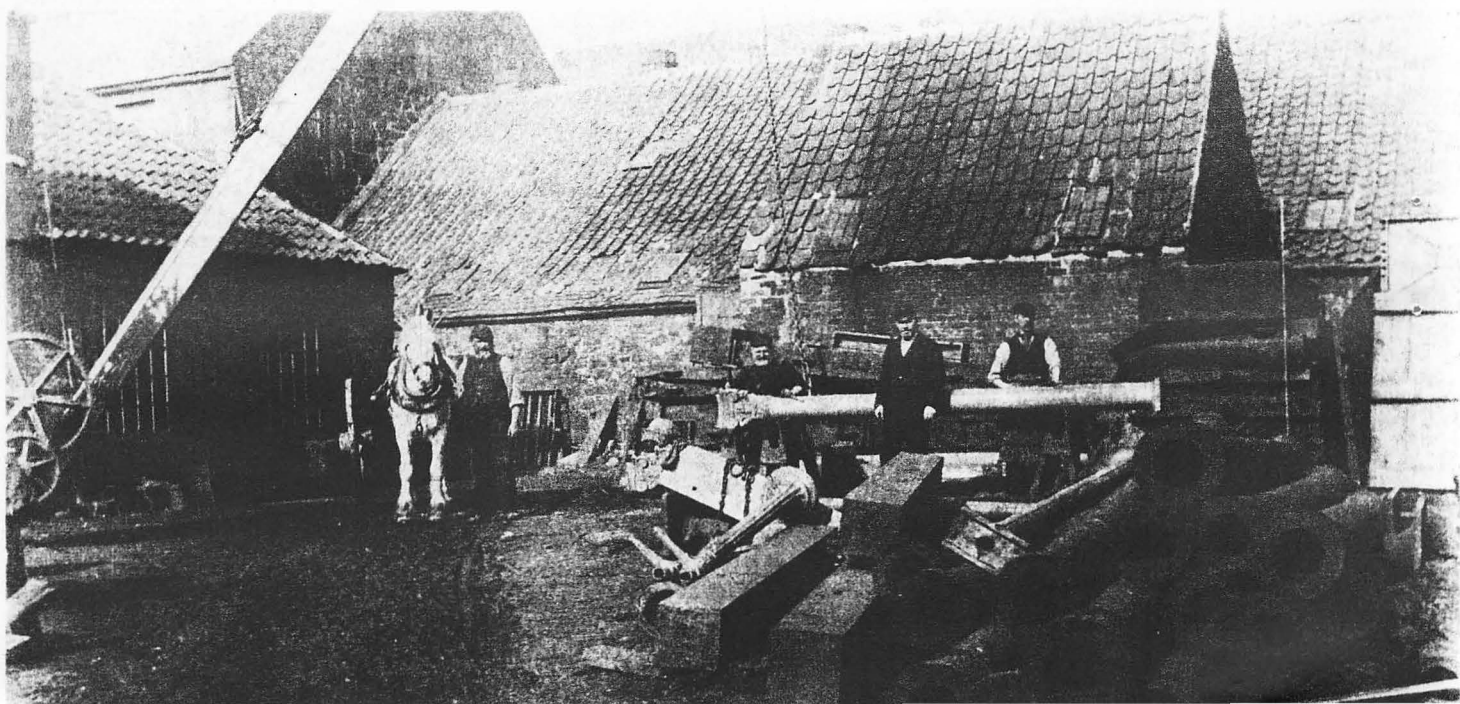
The initial response in the west to this first letter was as follows - telephone replies 3, letters 20; positive replies 15, negative replies 8. Encouraged by this response, all the firms approached in the west were contacted by telephone or called on unannounced. These techniques proved most successful. Thirty one firms were contacted in this way. Only three refused to see the authors, five firms had ceased ironfounding, and the remaining twenty three were visited, senior staff often giving up several hours to show the authors over the plant, discuss techniques and problems, and locate any record material of interest. In these discussions, although the authors had sought to provide an explanation of the survey in the leaflet, it was discovered that the management was so unfamiliar with historical methods and areas of interest that a much fuller explanation was always necessary. Management frequently conceive of old plant, machinery and records as rubbish, to be disposed of, or to be ashamed of. The present attitude which equates profitability with new plant or equipment places the surveyor initially at a disadvantage, and it is here that familiarity with current practice and business problems is vital if a success is to be achieved. It is worth noting that all businesses receive regular requests for information from Government departments, research bodies and universities. Few of the firms approached were in the habit of replying to postal enquiries where any detailed information was required. Most regarded a visit as a prerequisite to supplying information.

On visiting a firm the authors quickly developed a procedure. The management had usually arranged an interview, so that the authors could explain their interests and discover the background of the firm, techniques used, the product range and linkages with other firms, both as customers and as associates. This was usually followed by an intensive tour of the works, during which photographs were taken. The authors had to take care to show informed interest in all the processes, even if these were already familiar. Although the management and employees may deprecate the quality of the plant and machinery, there is considerable pride in the work-place and in the product, even where both may seem unattractive. Only after this were firms normally prepared to allow access to the records.

Twenty eight foundries in all were photographed. Of these, five dated substantially from before 1860, eleven from the period 1860-1900 and twelve from this century. Many foundry buildings were found to have been adapted from other uses, such as gasworks, pottery, brewery, and firms of apparently modern foundation were often successors of very much older establishments. Techniques were remarkably diverse, even within the same foundry, older methods coexisting with the most up-to-date modern processes. The methods of moulding reflected recent technical advances in sand technology, but most firms were unable or unwilling to invest extensively in modern mechanised moulding plant and handling equipment.



Two views of the Stirling foundry of James Davie and Sons, taken c1900. Behind the black-suited man in the lower photograph is one of the columns for the CWS offices in Shieldhall, Glasgow. (courtesy of Jas. Davie and Sons, Cornton Foundry, Bridge of Allan)



This reflects the continuing importance of small batch production, required by the Scottish heavy engineering industry, and the difficulty of machine-moulding such products as drainpipes and road castings economically. The authors were particularly struck with diversity within the industry. The range of size of foundries, and of their capacity, was large. Linkages with customers and other firms, as partly or wholly owned subsidiaries were often surprising, and tended to dictate methods of production and capital availability. The standard method of melting throughout the industry was the cupola. Those recorded ranged in date from the late nineteenth century to the present day. Exceptionally, oil-fired rotary furnaces, induction furnaces and hot-blast cupolas were also found. The amount of nineteenth century and early twentieth century equipment photographed was surprisingly large. The photographs provide a useful archive for future students of the industry and for teaching.

The number of firms holding records of historical interest was relatively small, and in most of these cases the quantity of material was minute in comparison with the large collections held by heavy engineering firms in the west of Scotland. This is a reflection of record-keeping practice within the industry. Costing is simple, and can often be done mentally. There is no need to retain a record of orders for more than a few years, and then only to satisfy Inland Revenue requirements. Castings are frequently made from patterns supplied by the customer and the pattern store is a better guide to a firm's range of products and previous specialities than any drawing collections or production record. By far the most important record group discovered was catalogues and price lists, which provide an excellent guide to standard ranges of products and price movements. The quality of production of these is usually high, and they often contain illustrations of the foundries concerned. Rough castings are not photogenic, hence photographs are rarely found. Most firms have only recently become limited companies and therefore do not hold early minute books or financial records in terms of the Companies Act. In the few instances where substantial record holdings were found, ironfounding was ancillary to the firm's main line of production, which might be locomotives, textile machinery, stoves or boilers. In these cases the ironfounding survey provided an entree into firms which might well not have been approached in other circumstances.

Though the survey is not yet complete, the results so far clearly vindicate the policy of personal visitation, though it should be emphasized that some knowledge of the industry makes contact easier. Much information was given verbally which helped to build up a picture of connections within the industry not discernible readily, if at all, from firms' record holdings.



## SUMMARY LISTS OF RECENT SURVEYS

### 1 UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN: NORTH EASTERN SURVEY

The following list has been supplied by Professor P.L. Payne, based on surveys carried out by Mr. Ian P. Watson, Research Assistant and Archivist of the Department of Economic History, University of Aberdeen. Mr. Watson has also produced a number of larger surveys of estate papers which will be noted in the next issue of the Newsletter.

#### SHIPBUILDING

Hall, Russell & Co. Ltd. and Alexander Hall & Sons Ltd., York Place, Aberdeen. Survey NES/S/1

The firm of Alexander Hall was founded in 1790, in succession to that of Cochar & Gibbon, shipbuilders, in which Alexander Hall had been a partner. His son William was responsible for the invention in 1839 of the 'Aberdeen' clipper bow, and the firm built many of the most celebrated ships of the clipper era. Formed into a Limited Company in 1904, it is now combined with the firm of Hall, Russell & Co., which was founded as a general engineering concern in 1864 and became a Limited Company in 1897.

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#### Hall, Russell & Co. Ltd.

1. Minute books, 1865 to date (5 vols.)
2. Reports and balance sheets, 1945 to date.
3. Share ledger and register of members, 1897 to date.
4. General accounts, 1873-1879.
5. 'Private' ledgers, 1919-1945 (2 vols.)
6. Salary books, 1919-1925 (1 vol.)
7. Shipyard wages: records of advances and reductions and basic hourly and weekly rates, 1880-1952 (2 files).

8. Order books, 1892-1927 (2 vols.)
  9. Cost books, 1889-1939 (2 vols.)
  10. Plan of shipyards in York Street and York Place, Aberdeen, 1865.
- With the exception of No. 7, the records remain in the custody of the firm.  
No. 7 deposited in Aberdeen University Library.

#### TRANSPORT: SHIPPING

The Shipmaster Society of Aberdeen, c/o Messrs. Clark & Wallace, Advocates & Notaries, 14 Albyn Place, Aberdeen, AB9 1RP. Survey NES/O/10

The Seamen's Box of Aberdeen, otherwise The Society of Shipmasters, was founded in 1598 and incorporated by Charter of James VI in 1600. It has been known since 1801 as The Shipmaster Society of Aberdeen. The main surviving series of records comprise:-

1. Sederunt books, 1710 to date (12 vols.)
2. Members' obligations, 1792-1801.
3. General ledger of payments ('Masters and Seamen'), 1826 to date (1 vol.)
4. Ledger and revenue accounts, 1903-1942.
5. Cash books, 1920-1962.
6. Bonds for feu-duties and schedules of feu-duties payable, 1775-1888.
7. Rental, 1790-1909 (1 vol.)
8. Writs, mainly for property in Aberdeen, but including many relating to fishings in the River Don, 1541-20c.
9. Chartularies and inventories of writs, 1776-1949.
10. Plans and designs for works in connection with the Aberdeenshire Canal at [Nelson Street], Aberdeen, c.1805; Colin Innes, surveyor.
11. Draft memorial of the Society anent the erection of a lighthouse on the Girdleness, 1823.

The records remain in the custody of the Society's legal agents.

#### PRINTING AND PUBLISHING

The Aberdeen University Press Ltd., Farmers Hall, Aberdeen.  
Survey NES/P/4

incorporating

The Rosemount Press, William Jackson (Aberdeen) Ltd., John Avery & Co. Ltd. (The Greyfriars Press), and Messrs. Edmond & Spark.

The business begun by George and Robert King in 1840, continued in the King family until 1872, when it was taken over by John Thomson, with rapid subsequent expansion.

AUP Ltd. was formed in 1900 and has specialised in work requiring difficult typesettings. In 1932 the business was amalgamated with the Rosemount Press, evolved in 1898 as part of the Aberdeen Free Press organisation; in 1949 the business was acquired of William Jackson, a bookbinding concern begun in 1855; in 1953 was added that of John Avery, established in the early eighteen-forties; and in 1966 that of Messrs. Edmond & Spark, which had operated in the city since 1807.

Principal items among the records preserved are:-

Arthur King & Co.

Wages book, 1869-1894.

2. Aberdeen University Press Ltd.

3. 1. Minute books, 1900 to date.
4. 2. Annual accounts, 1932-1961.
4. 3. Share registers, 1900-1925.
4. Papers relating to shareholders, 1914-to date.
4. 4. Legal and other papers relating to mergers with other firms, 1932 to date.
5. 5. Correspondence and letter-books, mainly on business matters, 1901-1915.
5. 6. Wages books, 1900-1944.
6. 7. Papers relating to staff, 1873-1972.
6. 8. Cost and quotation book for orders, 1934-1951.
7. 9. 'Corrections' books, 1928-1945.

8. Rosemount Press Ltd.

9. 1. Minute books, 1903-1932.
2. 2. Wages book, 1930-1932.

2. William Jackson & Co. (Aberdeen) Ltd.

2. 1. Minute books, 1914-1959.
2. 2. Annual accounts, 1948-1958.

2. John Avery & Co. Ltd. (The Greyfriars Press).

- 1. Minute books, 1884-1958.
2. 2. Reports and balance sheets, 1885-1953.

2. In addition there is a considerable amount of material representing specimens
2. of the output of the various firms involved, from c.1880; photographs of premises, plant and personnel, from c.1880; press-cuttings, many concerned with the sites of premises or obituaries of staff, 1886-1963; and plans of property in various parts of Aberdeen, from 1949.

All the documents listed remain in the AUP office at Farmers Hall.

## II GLASGOW CITY ARCHIVES

The following business records, or records relating to industrial and commercial history, have been received in the City Archives since the publication of Newsletter 6. They are in most cases held on deposit from the owner.

### MANUFACTURING: GLASS ROOFING

#### Penycook Patent Glazing & Engineering Co., Bishopbriggs.

- ( 1) Articles of Association, 1880.
- ( 2) Minutes, directors and general, 1880-1947.
- ( 3) Shareholding, 1881-1948.
- ( 4) Directors' Reports, 1881-1947.
- ( 5) Patents, 1870-1924.
- ( 6) Cash book, 1880-1890.
- ( 7) Order books, 1880-1946.
- ( 8) Cost books, 1897-1942.
- ( 9) Glazing of Waverley Station, Edinburgh, 1896.
- (10) Plans and brochures, 1938.
- (11) Photographs, c.1900-1940, a large collection, mainly in albums, but not all dated.

### MANUFACTURING: IRON & STEEL

#### Sir William Arrol & Co. Ltd., bridge & crane builders, Glasgow.

- ( 1) Records of shareholders, 1900-50.
- ( 2) Accounts, 1887-1941.
- ( 3) Cost books, 1897-1939.
- ( 4) Valuation books (plant), 1899-1942.
- ( 5) Wages, 1921-1943.
- ( 6) Contracts, 1913-22 (inc. Forth Railway Bridge).
- ( 7) Contract and material costs, 1892-1928.
- ( 8) Tower Bridge, London, records, 1889-1895.
- ( 9) Accident book, 1946-1949.
- (10) Scrap books and photograph albums, 1881-1922 (inc. Forth Bridge, Tay Bridge and Caledonian Central Bridge, Glasgow).
- (11) Tenders and estimates, 1891-1911.
- (12) Tay Bridge records, 1882-7.
- (13) Dalmarnock Ironworks, plan, c.1920.
- (14) Shoreham Viaduct records, 1892-3.
- (15) Benue Bridge, Nigeria, records, 1927-33.
- (16) Kelvin Hall reconstruction, 1925-6.



Moses McCulloch & Co., ironfounders, Glasgow.

Time and pay book, 1875-8.

MANUFACTURING: PAPER

Clyde Paper Co., Eastfield, Rutherglen.

Minutes and reports of directors, 1890-1971; shareholders, 1890-1959; letterbooks, 1877-1926; accounts, 1899-1960; plans of works, 1888-1922; inventory, 1923.

MANUFACTURING: POTTERY

Lockhart's Victoria Pottery, Pollokshaws.

Pay book, 1855-9 (noted as firm's first book).

MANUFACTURING: TEXTILES

John & David Anderson, pullicate & qingham manufacturers, Glasgow.

- (1) Cash books, 1827-1851.
- (2) Sales book, 1838-1841.
- (3) Journal, 1826-1929.

FOREIGN TRADE

Neil Jamieson Papers.

Correspondence to Neil Jamieson, factor and superintendent for Messrs. John Glassford & Co., Glasgow tobacco merchants, at Norfolk, Virginia, 1760-1772. This group includes several letters from John Glassford on his commercial policy.

(Microfilm of originals in Library of Congress, Washington D.C., U.S.A.)

Alexander Hamilton Papers.

Hamilton was factor for James Brown & Co., Glasgow tobacco merchants, at their store in Piscataway, Maryland, from 1774, but previously acted for Messrs. Lawson & Semple in the colony.

Letters, invoices and accounts, 1760-1770.

(Microfilm copies of originals in possession of the Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, U.S.A.)

## DOMESTIC TRADE

John Glen & Co., wholesale bootfactors and warehousemen, Glasgow  
(incorporating Burns, Crawford & Co., fancy goods, china and toy merchants in 1911).

- (1) Ledgers, 1890-4, 1907-15.
- (2) Journal, 1907-29.

James Imrie & Co., Clothiers, Glasgow.

Pattern books of woollens and tweeds, c.1895-1933.

Alexander Fawlds & Co., seedsmen, Kilmarnock.  
(per James Borland & Sons, Kilmarnock)

- (1) Day books, 1797-9, 1804-5, 1812-3.
- (2) Journal, 1797-1800.
- (3) Ledger, 1804-5.
- (4) Cash books, 1835-7, 1842-9.
- (5) Carriage Book, 1822-1838.
- (6) Inventory, 1835-6, 1841-2, 1843-4, 1946-7.
- (7) Bargain book, 1841-2.
- (8) Letterbook, 1849-50.
- (9) Balance sheets, 1829-1887.
- (10) Catalogues, 1846.

## TRANSPORT: CARRIERS

Wordie & Co., general carriers, Glasgow.  
(inc. the firm of R. Grierson & Co. after 1903).

- (1) Property, mainly depots and stables, 1853-1907.
- (2) Monthly analysis of accounts, 1861-1907.
- (3) Ledgers, 1936-60, 1869-1903.
- (4) Journal 1894-1909.
- (5) Balance sheets, 1867-1881, 1891-1910, 1904-34.
- (6) Agreements with railway companies 1926, 1927.
- (7) Letterbook, 1908-1914.
- (8) Correspondence with Belfast, 1908-15, 1924-34.
- (9) Director's reports, 1913-33.

## TRANSPORT: SHIPPING

## TRANSPORT: SHIPPING

### Lockhart Papers

Accounts of the running of the ship Blandford, Captain Andrew Troop, between the Clyde and Chesapeake Bay in the tobacco trade, 1768-1771. (Microfilm of original papers belonging to Mr. Stephen Lockhart per Colonial Williamsburg Inc.).

### Thomas Dunlop & Son, grain merchants, shipowners and managers, Glasgow.

- (1) Charter party books, 1914-1954.
- (2) Voyage accounts, 1868-1904.
- (3) Steam ship accounts, 1895-9.
- (4) Arrival and sailing books, 1898-1954.
- (5) Crew lists, 1894-1955.
- (6) Grain dealing records, 1856-1889.
- (7) Apprenticeship books, 1880-1928.
- (8) Bills of sale of ships (Merito Shipping Co.) 1884-1906.
- (9) Photographs, c.1890-1943.

## TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

### Company of Stationers of Glasgow

Seal of Cause, 1823; Royal Charter 1837; membership rolls, 1779-1910; accounts, 1816-1871; regulations 1888; letterbooks, 1913-1923.

### Glasgow District Printing & Kindred Trades Association

Minutes, 1916-23.

### Glasgow Master Painters' Association.

Constitution 1892, 1907; rules, 1890; rates, 1924; Association of Master Painters in Scotland, rules, 1908; Scottish Amalgamated Society of House & Ship Painters, rules, 1901, 1905; Campbell T. Bowie, decorators, Glasgow, specifications for painter work, 1887.

### Glasgow Foremen Tailors' Society

Minutes, 1846-1856.

### Glasgow Master Slaters' Association.

Minutes, 1873-1918.

Glasgow Journeyman Bakers' Society.

Minutes, 1831-1899.

MISCELLANEOUS

Statistical tables, probably prepared by Dr. James Cleland, Glasgow Supt. of Public Works, concerning (a) Live stock in Scotland, 1790 and 1798; (b) progress in vaccination, 1792-1810; (c) imports into the Clyde, 1810-11.

Report by John Rennie, C.E., London, to Glasgow Town Council on design for a new Flour Mill on the Molendinar Burn, 1808.

Aerial photograph of industrial sites in Glasgow [c.1920].

John Cherrie, student weaver at Glasgow Technical College, notebooks with card plans with samples of cloth, 1887-9.

Letter from the Duke of Wellington to Peter Mackenzie, Glasgow, stating that "a gang of swindlers" have associated his name with the Lincoln Equitable Loan & General Deposit Bank, N.d.

'Old Data Book' of Ships built by Messrs. Barclay Curle & Co., 1845-1904. (Xerox copy).

III UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC HISTORY

The following have been added to the holdings of the University of Glasgow collection of business records since the last issue of the Newsletter.

SHIPBUILDING

(1) Alexander Stephen and Sons, Linthouse

Wages and materials books, various vessels; final cost files; costing reports; estimating files; correspondence files on individual ships; order books; detail sketch books; miscellaneous technical and engine files; ship drawings; engine drawings; specification books. The records relate generally to the period 1950 to 1966.

MANUFACTURING: ROPE, TEXTILES

(2) Gourock Ropework Co. Ltd.

(i) Letter book of John Stevenson & Co., Port Glasgow, 1736-1746

(ii) Records of Lanark Twist Co. Lanark Spinning Co.

New Lanark stock and production reports, 1801-1805. Stocks and orders notebooks, 1811-1828; Sales book, 1814-1815; notes on Robert Owen and photostat of Robert Owen's Diary. Letter book, 1815-1816. Register of births, marriages and deaths, 1818-1853. Visitors' books, 1795-1799, 1821-1832.

(iii) Gourock Ropework Co.

Contract of co-partnery, 1779; notes on annual meetings of partners and statements of accounts, 1796-1873; Account Book, 1873-1881; Manager's Report Book, 1879-1880; 1901-1906; Letter book, 1881; balance sheet, 1906; visitors' book, 1938-62.

(iv) Miscellaneous

Ropeworkers' guide, 1804; Freeland's 'Treatise on Ropemaking', 1857; miscellaneous letters.

ESTATE PAPERS

(3) Dowanhill Estate c.1874-1972.

Nine boxes and miscellaneous volumes; uncalendared. Items include Articles of Association, 1888, Lists of Feus and Rates of Feus. Reports by Directors of Estate; balance sheets; abstract accounts. Feuing plans, miscellaneous letters; ledgers, journals.

MANUFACTURING: ENGINEERING

(4) Wickman-Lang - Machine tool makers, Johnstone

Files of photographs, designs and operation of machines; miscellaneous catalogues; glass negatives; c.1940-1952.

(5) Glenfield and Kennedy - Engineers, Kilmarnock

Series of Order Books; English, Scottish, Indian, Paris etc, 1872-1944. Job costs, 1906-1948; Tracings books, 1881-84; wages books, 1908-1940.



MANUFACTURING: TEXTILES

(6) United Turkey Red Co. Ltd. (additional)

Alexandria Ticket Books; sample print book, c.1830-1949.

IV WESTERN SURVEY - NATIONAL REGISTER  
OF ARCHIVES (SCOTLAND)

The following are brief descriptions of archive groups surveyed by the Registrar of the Western Survey during 1972. The information has been included by courtesy of the Secretary of the National Register of Archives (Scotland), from whom full details of the surveys may be obtained. The serial numbers of the NRA (S) Reports are given for reference. If deposited, the location of the deposit is shown.

MANUFACTURING: METALWORKING

0531 Carron Co., Falkirk.

Wages Book, 1871-82; plans of collieries, quarries and public works in Falkirk area, 1850-1906; plans of works at Carron and Sheffield and of properties in Carron, London, Glasgow and Liverpool, 19-20 cent.

0752 John Glover & Sons (Bridgeton) Ltd., Brassfounders, Glasgow.  
Titles, 1788-current; miscellanea, 1882-1924.

MANUFACTURING: ENGINEERING

0679 Clarke-Chapman, John Thompson & Co. Ltd.; Annan.

Photographic albums of ships, boilers etc., including views of works at Annan and Birkenhead, c.1860-current; catalogues, principally of boilers, 1905-25; accounting records, 1878-1908; wages book 1900-1; letter book, 1897-8; miscellaneous order books, 1880-1918; miscellanea, 1878-1906.

0719 Messrs. Glenfield and Kennedy, Engineers and Ironfounders, Kilmarnock.  
Order Books, British and overseas customers, 1872-1948; catalogues, 1872-1953; "tracings sent-out books", 1880-1911; technical miscellanea, 1906-43; balance sheets, Messrs. Alley and MacLellan, 1903-33. (University of Glasgow).

- 0750 Messrs. Fullerton, Hodgart & Barclay, General Engineers, Paisley.  
Job books, 1888-1955; cost books, 1900-67; order books, 1865-1941; catalogues, 1910-20; commercial and technical miscellanea, 1887-1964.
- 0764 Messrs. P. & W. MacLellan Ltd., Constructional Engineers, Glasgow.  
Reports and balance sheets, 1890-53; ledgers, 1872-88; miscellaneous accounting records, 1839-47, 1873-88, stock book, 1830-2; order books, 1820-2, 1834-46, 1904-5; letter-books, 1867-87, 1906-10; technical and commercial miscellanea, 1851-1910; photographs of products, 1863, 1880-1920.
- 0759 Weir Pumps Groups, Harland Engineering Co., Alloa.  
Private Journal, 1904-28.
- 0680 James Yeoman Esq., Hawick.  
James Melrose & Sons (Hawick) Ltd.: technical drawings principally relating to the textile industry, 1863-1910. See also NRA(S) Survey No. (Not yet allocated).
- 0760 Clifton Baird, Ltd., Machine Tool Makers, Johnstone.  
Contract books, 1908-current; quotation and specification books, 1921-66; photographs and technical drawings, 1908-current.
- 0721 Thomas White & Sons Ltd., Woodworking Machinery Manufacturers, Paisley.  
Minutes, 1908-current; accounting records, 1907-current; order books, 1914-35; job books, 1899-1952; catalogues, 1865-1927; technical drawings, 1886-1912; photographs of products, from c.1880; miscellaneous technical records, c.1857-1929.
- 0762 Messrs. Mavor & Coulson, Manufacturers of Electrical Equipment and Coal-Cutters, Glasgow.  
Catalogues, 1895-20th cent; photographs of products, c.1880-current.
- 0767 Messrs. Armitage, Shanks & Co. Ltd., Sanitary Engineers, Barrhead.  
Minutes, 1934-71; letter books, 1887-1938; ledgers, 1866-1905; miscellaneous accounting records, 1907-60; patent records, 1862-1925; catalogues, 1852-1963. Southhook Potteries Ltd.: minutes, 1969-71; Howie Co. Ltd.: minutes, 1969-71; Howie-Southhook Ltd.: minutes, 1911-71.

MANUFACTURING: RUBBER

- 0765 MacLellan Holdings Ltd., Rubber Manufacturers, Glasgow.  
Ledger, 1870-3; balances, 1895-1907, 1911; miscellaneous  
accounting records, 1879-98; leaflets and catalogues, 20th  
cent. & N.d: miscellanea, 1827-1971.

MANUFACTURING: TEXTILES

- 0751 Messrs. Paton & Dalwins & Co., Ltd., Woollen & Worsted Spinners, Alloa.  
Minutes, 1906-25, 1946-59, ledgers, 1861-1905; balance sheets  
and miscellaneous accounting records, 1873-1919; stock-sheets,  
1874-1923; miscellanea including material relating to overseas  
subsidiaries, 1836-1959.
- 0717 Paisley Art Gallery and Museum.  
Mss concerning the French import duties on Paisley shawls, 1860,  
including minutes of meetings of manufacturers and weavers and  
letter from Richard Cobden; weaver's notebook and accounts,  
19th cent.

SEED MERCHANTS

- 0772 Messrs. Samson Ltd. Seedsmen, Kilmarnock.  
Sales day books, 1789-94, 1836-9.

LEGAL

- 0737 Messrs. Turnbull & Ward, Solicitors, Barrhead.  
Letter books, 1860-current; miscellaneous estate chartularies,  
1886-1946. Barrhead Good Templars Hall: minutes, 1885-1955.  
Neilston & Uplawmoor District Nursing Association: minutes,  
1908-51. Northern Club, Glasgow: minutes, 1876-80. The Club,  
Barrhead: minutes, 1903-8.
- 0761 Messrs. MacRobert, Son & Hutcheson, Solicitors, Paisley.  
West Renfrewshire Conservative Association: minutes, 1899-1911;  
press-cutting books, 1890-1913; letter books, 1888-1911;  
ledgers, 1886-90, 1912-18. Renfrewshire Agricultural Society:  
minutes, 1937-current. Paisley District Boy Scouts  
Association: minutes, 1932-45; accounts, 1930-43. John Neilson  
Institute: club minutes, 1881-1951; miscellanea, 1854-1959.  
Estate and feuing plans and plans of industrial premises in the  
Paisley area, 1829-20th cent.

- 0758 Messrs. Curdie & Smith, Solicitors, Kilmarnock.  
Kilmarnock Fine Art Institute: cash books, 1884-1941;  
list of members, 1884.
- 0784 Royal Incorporation of the Buchanan Bequest, Kilmarnock.  
Bellfield Trust: accounting records and miscellaneous legal  
papers, 1864-20th cent.; feuing plans, Kilmarnock, 1846-97.

#### ESTATE PAPERS

- 0616 D.P.H. Lennox of Woodhead, Lennoxtown.  
Titles, Stirlingshire 1445-19th cent.; estate and legal papers  
and correspondence 17-19th cent. including reports and account,  
of coal and other mineral workings, 18-19th cent., papers  
relating to the affairs of Campsie parish, 17-19th cent., and  
accounts and papers concerning the building of Lennox Castle,  
1836-42; papers relating to Lennox peerage case c.1750-1856;  
accounts and papers relating to the affairs of the Glasgow  
Ship Bank and Carrick Brown & Co., 1836-53; papers concerning  
parliamentary elections in Renfrewshire, Wigtownshire and  
elsewhere, 1831-55; accounts and papers concerning ships trading  
to India and the East, 1866-1802; estate plans, Stirlingshire  
and English counties, 1797-19th cent. Cunningham of Craigends  
Mss: titles, Ayrshire and Renfrewshire 16-18th cent; estate  
and legal correspondence and papers, 16-19th cent., including  
material on coal and other minerals, 19th cent; correspondence  
mainly on family affairs, 17-19th cents., but including letter  
concerning California gold rush, 1849, records relating to a  
Jamaica plantation, 1773-1843.
- 0094 Earl of Glasgow, Kelburne.  
(Addnl) Titles, 1485-19th cent. (full inventory of charters available  
in SRO); legal and estate papers and accounts, 16th-19th cent.,  
including papers on mining in Ayrshire, 1676-1862;  
correspondence, 17th-20th cent. on family, estate and political  
matters; correspondence and papers of David, Lord Boyle on  
judicial and political matters, 1799-1856, including the in-  
stitution of the Jury Court, 1815, and the Treason Trials, 1820,  
correspondents including the Dukes of Roxburghe, Argyll and  
Montrose, Lords Melbourne, Sidmouth, Normanby, Melville, Eldon,  
Brougham, Cathcart and Ryder, Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Russell,  
Sir John Sinclair, Sir Charles Maners Sutton, Sir William Rae,  
Sir James Graham, William Adam, E. Coppleston, and David Hume;  
correspondence of Samuel Wilberforce with Patrick Boyle on  
personal, political and religious topics, 1821-72; correspondence  
concerning Ceylon estates, 1844-6, 1903-6;

correspondence from India during mutiny, 1857; correspondence from R. Seddon, Prime Minister, to Earl of Glasgow as Governor General of New Zealand, 1894-5; papers and correspondence concerning elections, principally in Ayrshire, 1799-1859; papers and correspondence on Ayrshire affairs including, militia and volunteers, 1803-1818, Road Trustees, 1853-1856, and railways, 1812-1875.  
Revision of previous Survey.

#### POLITICAL

- 0766 Neil Carmichael, Glasgow.  
Papers of James Carmichael, M.P.: formal correspondence and printed election addresses; printed political pamphlets, 19th-20th cent. Blackfriars Branch, I.L.P.: minutes, 1895-6.
- 0768 Mrs. J.L. Irvine, Hamilton.  
Mss of James Welsh, M.P.: Correspondence, 1811-37, including letters concerning conscientious objectors, 1916 and letters from J. Ramsay Macdonald, 1923-37; press-cuttings, 1916-25; printed political pamphlets, 20th cent.; literary mss.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

- 0738 Greenock Public Library.  
Notes for guidance of customs officers, 1781.
- 0739 New Glasgow Museum.  
John Glen & Co., Warehousemen: accounting records, 1827-1929; pattern books (suit materials), 1888-1932. Glasgow Foremen Tailors Society: minutes, 1846-56; Bridgegate Club: minutes, c.1820; Bridgegate United Clubs: minutes, 1853. 12th of March Club: minutes, 1824. Now deposited in Glasgow City Archives.
- 0742 Andersonian Chemical Society, University of Strathclyde.  
Minutes, 1886-current.
- 0773 Dick Institute, Kilmarnock.  
Fergusson Collection of negatives and lantern slides including land and sea scapes, Kilmarnock street scenes, farming machinery, Clyde steamers etc., 1880-1910.



V EASTERN SURVEY: NATIONAL REGISTER  
OF ARCHIVES (SCOTLAND)

The following is a list of the surveys completed by the Registrar of the Eastern Survey. Details have been abstracted from the Quarterly reports of the National Register of Archives (Scotland) by kind permission of the Secretary, from whom full details of the lists may be obtained. The serial number of the NRA (S) Reports is given for reference.

MANUFACTURING: GLASS

- 0820 Messrs. John Moncrieff, Ltd., North British Glass Works, Perth.  
Accounting records, 1899-1962; day books, 1859-75; miscellanea, 1864-1923.

MERCHANTS: IRON & STEEL

- 0823 Messrs. W. & D. Peddie, Iron & Steel Merchants, Perth.  
Letter book, 1911-24; photograph of premises, c.1900.

RETAIL TRADE

- 0825 Messrs. Garvie & Syme, Ironmongers, Perth.  
Letter book, 1872-3; ledgers, 1877-c.1920; miscellanea, 19th cent.
- 0828 Messrs. A. & G. Cairncross, Jewellers, Perth.  
Wages book, 1922-63; stock book, 1939-42; catalogue, c.1935.

SHIPPING

- 0810 Robert Kinnes & Sons, Ltd., Shipping and Forwarding Agents, Dundee.  
Press cuttings relating to whaling and seal fishing, 1880-1922.  
Tay Whale Fishery Company: minutes, 1845-61, 1665-1920; accounts of dividends and transfers, 1814-1915; copy letters and papers relating to whaling industry, 1790-19th cent.
- 0822 James Allison & Sons (Sailmakers) Ltd., Dundee.  
Accounting records, 1895-1964; wages records, 1890-1957; costing records, 1918-62; stock records, 1928-44; letter books, 1933-54; in-letters, 1940-52; bill-books, 1880-1915; miscellaneous commercial records, 19th-20th cent.; charter-parties, accounts, correspondence, plans and miscellaneous papers concerning the barques Countess of Rothes and Counties of Derby, 1876-95; miscellaneous plans and papers concerning various ships, shipping companies etc., 20th cent.

## GUILDS: INCORPORATIONS: SOCIETIES

- 0808 Perth Museum & Art Gallery.  
 Guildry Incorporation of Perth: Guildry Book, 1452-1631; correspondence and papers, 1365-1717. Hammermen Incorporation: miscellaneous papers, 17th-18th cent.; chartulary, 1865-95. Tailor Incorporation: minutes, 1570-1754. Wrights' Incorporation: minutes, 1680-1856; box master's accounts, 1718-1914; indenture books, 1766-1830; miscellanea, 18th-20th cent.
- 0809 Perth Museum & Art Gallery.  
 Literary and Antiquarian Society of Perth: minutes, 1786-1914; letter book, 1785; miscellaneous papers relating to local history of Perthshire including trade and industry 1686-19th cent.; posts, 1791-5; roads and bridges, 1744-19th cent.; railways, 1845; law and order and riots, 1773-1827; papers read to the society, mostly on local history of Perthshire, 18th-19th cent.; miscellanea including kirk session book of unidentified church in Perth 1692, list of subscribers to Darien Scheme, 1696, papers concerning a tobacco plantation in Maryland, 1741-3 and descriptive account of journey from London to Edinburgh, 1775.
- 0811 Sandeman Public Library Perth.  
 Perth Typographical Society: minutes, 1868-1937. National Union of Railwaymen, Perth No. 1 Branch: minutes, 1929-68. Scottish Union of Bakers, Confectioners & Bakery Workers, Perth Branch: minutes, 1897-1962. Transport Salaried Staff's Association, Perth Branch: minutes, 1901-60. Amalgamated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, Perth Branch: minutes, 1939-64. Amalgamated Engineering Union, Perth Branch: minutes, 1860-1965. Perth & District Trade Council: minutes, 1897-1969. Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers, Perth Branch: minutes, 1895-1962. Perth Anderson Institution: minutes, 1847-8. Miscellaneous library catalogues etc. 1756-20th cent; correspondence to Maj. Gen. W.H. Rycroft, c.1907-1922 including material on 1914-18 war.
- 0819 Perthshire Chamber of Commerce.  
 Minutes, 1871-1961.

## MISCELLANEOUS

- 0826 Perth Museum & Art Gallery.  
 Miscellanea including letters by James VI, 1611, Marquis of Montrose concerning muster in Atholl, 1645, Earl of Perth, 1665, James VII, 1685, Earl of Mar, 1715, Prince James Stuart, "the Old Pretender" to Cardinal Albani, 1717, Prince Henry Stuart, Cardinal/

/Cardinal of York, c.1800, and Sir Walter Scott, 1821, accounts of payments to French prisoners at Perth, 1812-14 and draper's ledger, 1862-3; propagandist pasters and pamphlets, relating to Great War, 1914-18; printed plans relating to Perth burgh and county, c.1700-19th cent.; printed railway plans relating to counties of Perth & Renfrew, 1844-50. Perthshire Society of Natural Science: minutes, 1879-1949. Perth Burns Club: minutes, 1878-97. Perth Intellectual Progress Union: minutes, 1854-6.

## VI MITCHELL LIBRARY, GLASGOW

John & James White, Manufacturing Chemists, Shawfield Works, Rutherglen. Business Papers, 1851-1963.

The firm was founded in 1810 when John White, son of a Paisley doctor, joined the firm of John Goudie & Co., soap and soda manufacturers, Shawfield Works. John was later joined by his brother James and the concern changed over to the production of chrome salts, becoming one of the largest in the country. James Campbell White, grandson of the founder, later Baron Overtoun of Overtoun, was a principal director of the firm at the end of the 19th century. The firm became a limited liability company in 1919, and in 1932 amalgamated with the Falkirk firm of H.C. Fairlie & Co. Ltd. In 1951 it was incorporated as a public company and in 1953 merged with Eaglecliffe Chemical Co. to form British Chrome & Chemicals Ltd. About this time also, it became associated with E.P. Potter, Bolton. In 1957 B.C. & C. Ltd. joined Brotherton & Co. to form Associated Chemical Companies, Ltd. now part of the Associated Chemical Companies Division of Albright & Wilson Ltd. In 1966 it was decided to concentrate the production of bichromates at Eaglecliffe and by July 1968 the Shawfield Works were completely shut down.

- 1 - 6 Copartneries, 1834-1911. (Note: the 1834 copartnery refers to James White's career as a Writer).
- 7 - 8 Lease and agreement on acquisition of property at Shawfield, 1851, 1870.
- 9 - 10 Financial arrangements on retiral of John Orr White, 1874, 1880.
- 11 Plan of Shawfield Chemical Works, 1855. 28" x 21".
- 12 Area of works. N.d.
- 13 Shawfield Works. Scrapbook, 1886-1971.
- 14
  - a. John Ritchie: History of J. & J. White, 1810-1932. N.d.
  - b. T.F. Campbell: Account of production techniques at Shawfield works, 1830-1950's. N.d.

- 15      Genealogical Chart. Descendants of Robert Orr of Paisley, c. 1675-1725. Note: the Whites married into this family.
- 16-17a,b William Dixon & Co. Ltd. Two notebooks on a dispute between Whites and Dixons over damage caused by Dixons' underground workings; agreement between White partners as to financial agreements resulting from settlement of dispute.
- 18      Shawfield Works. Analysis Books, Shawfield, 1879-1918; 1923-63. 8v.  
Southcroft, 1876-1930. 3v.
- 18 - 23 Shawfield Works. Process Books.
  19. Bichromate of Soda (Southcroft), 1884-1933. 10v.
  20. Chrome. Shawfield, 1877-1934. 9v.  
Southcroft, 1873-84. 1v.
  21. Muriate. Shawfield, 1877-1904, 1919-39. 4v.
  22. Pearl Ash. Shawfield, 1877-1923. 3v.  
Southcroft, 1877-83. 1v.
  23. Vitriol, 1883-88, 1931-40. 2v.
- 24      Shawfield Chemical Works. 51 photographs (several duplicates) [1967].
- 25      Small notebook with undated notes on boilers.
- 26 - 29 E.P. Potter & Co., Bolton.
  26. Folio notebook, 1867-80. Notes on extraction of copper, etc., production figures.
  27. Hall Chemical Works, Little Lever, Bolton. Account with Manchester & County Bank Ltd. Bolton, 1876-80, 1892-3. 2v.
  28. Hall Chemical Works, Valuation, 1892.
  29. Bolton Works, logbooks, 1942-67. 2v.
- 30      Five photographs [chemical works? c.1930-50?].
- 31      Large vellum bound notegook labelled "Memoranda". Notes on manufacture of sulphuric acid, etc., chemical tables.  
N.d. [watermark 1823].
- 32 - 33 Two covering T.L.S.S. on (a) photographs (No. 24) and (b) history (No. 14), 1967, 1971.

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