



NEWSLETTER

BUSINESS ARCHIVES COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND

Nos. 4 & 5 1969-70

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The cover illustration, part of McCulloch's "View of Glasgow, 1853", is from an original in the Mitchell Library, Glasgow.

The Newsletter of the Business Archives Council of Scotland is published intermittently by the Council. Correspondence should be addressed to Mr. Richard F. Dell, The City Archivist, Corporation of Glasgow, P.O. Box 27, City Chambers, Glasgow, C.1.

EDITORIAL

The present, fourth, number of the Newsletter appears over a year after the last issue. An explanation is obviously necessary as it had originally been intended to produce the Newsletter at least twice a year. We must apologise that this has proved to be impossible. Financially it might have been managed: the limiting factor has been manpower. But perhaps of greater importance, experience has indicated the desirability of producing an issue only when worthwhile material for inclusion has come to hand. It is believed that the contents of this issue, for much of which the Council is indebted to Mr. Bruce Lenman of the University of Dundee, is of considerable significance. Mr. Lenman's article, read in conjunction with his numerous and painstaking record surveys constitute a valuable guide to the activities of our Dundee Committee and to the records which he and his colleagues have so far tracked down in the East-Central Lowlands of Scotland.

Indeed, this issue might justifiably be given the sub-title: "a Dundee Issue". Although work is proceeding steadily elsewhere, without the Dundee contribution Newsletter No. 4 would have been somewhat thin. This illustrates the problem confronting the Council. Those who have actively worked in this field will know just how much effort is involved in preparing surveys, quite apart from the scholarly analysis of their contents. Hence the material available to the Editor tends to arrive intermittently. Unless the Newsletter is to be bolstered up with trivia, it must perforce also appear intermittently. We believe our readers appreciate this and we ask their indulgence. Furthermore, unless material is available at a time when other duties permit the typing of the stencils, the proof-reading, stapling and trimming, then the sheer production of the Newsletter has inevitably to be postponed until time permits us to go ahead. We would welcome any assistance that would shorten the inevitable time lags.

Conscious of our own defects we would like to congratulate the Business Archives Council in London on the appearance of Business Archives, No. 30 (June, 1969). It is a much more substantial bulletin than any previous number. Attractively produced, full of information, and of great value to the users of business archives, to those who produce them and to their custodians: in fact, to the historians and economists, the businessmen and the archivists. The new editor, Mr. Richard Storey, is to be congratulated. Would that the Scottish Council possessed even a fraction of the English Council's resources. Yet a very large free circulation of our third Newsletter failed to/

to produce much response among its recipients, despite very useful publicity in The Accountant's Magazine of May, 1968. We obtained few new members and little additional information concerning records was forthcoming. It is difficult to know what more can be done to create additional interest in the objects of the Council.

Meanwhile we will continue, confident that we will eventually get through to a wider audience. Maybe we will have to await the maturing of the current generation of schoolchildren who are increasingly being encouraged to study local history in a new and imaginative way and to investigate themes in labour and business history among other possible topics. In the words of the Advisory Council Report on Secondary Education, this will undoubtedly help the child to understand his environment and "... to have roots in a society which existed before him, which receives and nurtures him, which gives him his proper sphere of action as a person and challenges him to purposes bigger than himself."*

* See I.S. Ferguson and Eric J. Simpson, Teaching Local History. Moray House Publications No. 9. Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd, 1969.

BUSINESS ARCHIVES AND REGIONAL RESEARCH - THE DUNDEE EXPERIENCE

Bruce Lenman, University of Dundee.

The nature of the Dundee Local Committee of the Business Archives Council of Scotland is unusual, for the Committee is the Council of the Abertay Historical Society working through its own Industrial Archaeology Section, to which it delegates the practical work involved. Other regional committees may, however, be interested in the past experience and future plans of the Dundee committee. They reflect many problems inherent in regional archive work.

The Abertay Society was founded in University College, Dundee, in 1947 and it retains close links with the Universities of Dundee and St. Andrews. Without a link with an institution of higher learning the work of a regional committee would be virtually impossible. It is true that when the Dundee committee was established in July 1966, Dundee University Library could not offer facilities for storing business archives, but shortly after the Committee was established, its most active members became part of the Local Research Programme of the Department of Modern Social and Economic History of the University of Dundee, and this gave them both time and opportunity for work on business archives on a scale impossible for any non-academic person. This development also ensured that, whereas the catalogues produced by the Business Archives Council are primarily tools for subsequent research, the reports of the Dundee Committee were bound to be based on existing local research projects.

In practice this has not proved restrictive. Shortage of personnel and absence of storage facilities would have restricted early archive work anyhow, and, though the Departmental research programme was geared to a study of the local textile industry in the period 1850-1914, it proved possible to incorporate surveys of other business records like banking and transport records in the early work of the Committee. In dealing with the local textile industry, firms were approached individually, the order of priority being based on their past importance in the history of the industry.

Almost without exception the response to enquiries was kindly. Partly this may be due to the fact that since the 1920's family firms have been replaced by three great cartels which dominate Dundee textiles, but even where there was continuity of management since the 18th century, courtesy was shown. The Committee/

Committee always stresses that its primary interest lies in pre-1914 records. Experience has shown that firms, especially family firms, are very sensitive about post-1914 records, even when, as was the case with a Montrose firm whose records were listed but are not generally available, the firm is going into liquidation. Offers of access to recent records are accepted, never sought.

Inevitably, the Dundee Committee perpetually feels it started its work a generation too late. Great quantities of documents went for scrap in war-time. Very old firms like Lowdon Brothers, the oldest electrical engineering firm in Scotland, whose roots lie in the work of James Bowman Lindsay in Dundee in the mid 19th century, though very willing to show what records they had, turned out to have preserved little. For example, their order books for the 19th century had vanished apart from the volume 'T'-'Z'. A careful watch is kept on notices of liquidation or movement of offices in the local press. Unfortunately this is far from foolproof. Recently the firm of Fullerton and Wilson, a merchant house importing raw material and marketing textiles for Dundee firms, moved to a smaller office. As they are over a century old the Committee approached them. Their response was extremely generous, but all they could say was that they had sent two cart-loads of records for salvage as a preliminary to moving.

This problem of establishing contact with the right people, and in time, has proved quite central to the work of the Dundee Committee. It is now more pressing than ever, because an opportunity to conduct very extensive surveys amongst the business records of Kincardine, Angus, Perthshire, Fife, Kinross and Clackmannan has occurred. The original work of the Local Research Programme in the Department of History of the University of Dundee culminated recently in a chapter on the industrial development of the Dundee region in the handbook for the meeting of the British Association held in Dundee in the summer of 1968 and in a monograph on Dundee and Its Textile Industry 1850-1914, for the Abertay Series. Out of this modest programme has come a proposal for a major research project on the provision of capital for industrial development in the East-Central Lowlands of Scotland from the 18th century to 1914.

Previous studies touching this field like Dean and Cole's British Economic Growth, 1688-1959 have examined the problem of capital from a national point of view, facilitated by the fact that most statistical series are national. This new project, supported by a generous grant from the Social Science Research Council, hopes, at least to some extent, to build up a regional picture/

picture from a mass of very detailed studies. Business records will have to be tapped in an unprecedented way if success is to attend the enterprise. Of course, estate papers and government-held records will help, as will many sources in print. It will, however, be impossible to obtain quantifiable data on, say, the transfer of capital from one major industry to another in the 19th century without the account books of the great firms of the day.

At the same time that the research project on capital is making use of a particular segment of such records as it gains access to, it will be compiling full catalogues which, when re-printed in the Business Archives Council of Scotland Newsletter, will be of permanent value to future scholars interested in other aspects of the region's economic and social history. Some of the records will undoubtedly be stored in the University of Dundee. One of the most encouraging developments of 1968 was that the University Library obtained funds for a Manuscripts Room. For the first time the Dundee Local Committee can offer firms who wish to dispose of their records while retaining full access to them, the facilities of a modern manuscript depository.

The problem of gaining the ear of firms in time remains. Dundee Chamber of Commerce has been most generous in advertising the recording and storage facilities offered by the Committee. Space has been found for this purpose both in its journal and in its reading room. The local press has been equally kind. And yet far too many opportunities are still missed, and far too many records destroyed. In September, as part of the Social Science Research Council sponsored project, a thousand circulars were sent to firms in the East-Central Lowlands which it was believed were likely to possess records of historical value. Already distinguished firms like the linen manufacturers, Baxter Brothers of Dundee, have offered to deposit their records in the new Dundee University Repository. So far business archives work has been difficult in this area. The signs for the future are, however, moderately encouraging.

SUMMARY LISTS OF RECENT SURVEYS

I UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW

The following report from the Secretary, Dr. P.L. Payne, Colquhoun Lecturer in Business History, University of Glasgow, lists those records, together with their donors, recently gifted to the University of Glasgow. They are housed in the Adam Smith Building, and inquiries should be addressed to the Department of Economic History, The Adam Smith Building, The University of Glasgow, Glasgow, W.2.

MANUFACTURING: TEXTILES

Anderson & Robertson Ltd., 1876-1962

45 volumes, 3 boxes.

In 1820 Morris Pollok, later to be the first Provost of Govan erected the first mill in Scotland for the throwing of pure silk. During the next half century about fifty throwsters took up this business in or near Glasgow. In 1967, Anderson & Robertson, established in 1867, the only surviving firm in the trade in Scotland, was liquidated. The following records, while by no means comprehensive, possess considerable interest:

- (1) Minute Books, 1895-1964 (3 vols. and 1 file)
- (2) Letter Books, 1876-1880 (3 vols.)
Duplicate letter books of correspondence between Directors mainly concerning sales visits at home and abroad, c.1930-1942 (12 books)
- (3) Ledgers: Private Ledgers, 1896-1944 (2 vols.)
- (4) Cash Books, Journals, etc.:
 - (i) Cash Books: 1887-1902 (4 vols.)
1895-1906 (2 vols.)
1964- 66 (1 vol.)
 - (ii) Journals: 1941-1961 (1 vol.)
- (5) Order and Sales Books:
 - (i) Sales Accounts, 1959-1963 (2 vols.)
 - (ii) Sales Summary Book, 1963-64 (1 vol.)
- (6) Purchase Books:
Raw Silk Purchase Book, 1933-1938 (1 vol.)
Purchase Day Books, early 1960s (2 vols.)

(7) Wages and Salaries Books:

Office Private Account Book, 1936-1963 (2 vols.)

(8) Shareholding Records:

Register of Members and Debenture Holders, 1895-1962 (1 vol.)

Share Transfers (file)

(9) Miscellaneous Volumes (10 vols.)

(i) Book of Statistics of Sales, etc., kept by Morris Pollok, 1861-1870

(ii) Miscellaneous Costings Book, 1930-1963

(iii) Plant Ledger, 1936-1960

(iv) Containers Books, 1959-1964 (2 vols.)

(v) Package Ledger, 1962-1964

(vi) Hosiery Day Book, 1963

(vii) Scrapbooks, two compiled between the Wars by George Clark (cashier) and one by Mr. W.F.T. Anderson. These contain, inter alia, personal items about customers, directors, competitors and employees: printed notices: advertisements; photographs; trade marks, agency agreements, etc. (3 vols.)

(10) Loose Papers and Booklets (three boxes). These include balance sheets and accounts, 1900-1960; agreements, c.1900-1960; income tax compilations, 1920-1942; file of Memoranda and Articles of Association and subsequent special resolutions, 1895ff; reports of directors' visits to the United States, 1937, 1938, 1948, 1950; reports and papers by industrial consultants re diversification and reorganisation, c.1960; photographs of mill and warehouse, various dates 1886-1920; silk merchants statistical information concerning imports, c.1830-1880.

Gift of Mr. W.F.T. Anderson and Thomson, Jackson, Gourlay & Taylor, Glasgow.

MANUFACTURING: SHIPBUILDING

Alexander Stephen & Sons, 1848-1931.

277 volumes, 5 deed boxes.

The Stephen family has been associated with shipbuilding since 1750 when Alexander Stephen began building ships at Burghead in Morayshire. His descendants built ships at Aberdeen, Arbroath and Dundee before Alexander Stephen, grand-nephew of Alexander Stephen of Burghead, established the Kelvinhaugh shipyard on the Clyde in 1850. In 1870 the business was moved to the present yard at Linthouse. This remarkably comprehensive collection of records contains business and family papers of great value and interest. The major items are as follows:

- (1) Business: legal documents, including contracts of co-partnery and retiral, 1856-59, conversion of the firm into a public company, 1901, general agreements (mainly concerned with patent working), and patent specifications; minute book, 1892-94; ledgers, 1857-1921; journals, 1872-1928; stock and inventory books, 1863-1920; time and wages books, 1853-63; letter books (continuous series of 77 volumes), 1856-1931; and a large collection of notebooks and papers specifically concerned with drawings and specifications of ships, 1852-1922.
- (2) Alexander Stephen (1832-99): diaries, 1859-99; notebooks, 1848-95; private letter books, 1859-99; letters to Alexander Stephen, c.1845-90; copies of speeches made by Alexander Stephen.
John Stephen (1835-1917): diaries, 1862-67; private letter books, 1877-1917
Alexander Edward Stephen (1861-1942): diaries, 1887-90; private letter books, 1903-16.
Frederick John Stephen (1863-1932): diaries, 1887-89; private letter books, 1890-1913; personal and business letters to F.J. Stephen, 1900-16.

Gift of Sir A. Murray Stephen and Alexander Stephen & Sons, Limited, Linthouse, Glasgow.

MANUFACTURING: HEAVY ENGINEERING

Railway Rolling Stock

R.Y. Pickering & Co., 1887-1950.

188 volumes.

The main items in this comprehensive collection of specification, estimate, contract, cost and order books are as follows:

- (i) Specification Books, 1887-1927 (9 vols.)
- (ii) Estimate Books, 1897-1907 (3 vols.)
- (iii) Estimate Cost Books
 - (a) Wheels and Axles, 1898-1941 (6 vols.)
 - (b) Waggon, 1908-1924 (5 vols.)
- (iv) Contract Books, 1908-1918 (4 vols.)
- (v) Timber Contract Books, 1896-1923 (2 vols.)
- (vi) Record of Enquiries Books, 1896-1936 (16 vols.)
- (vii) Card Order Books, 1889-1952 (21 vols.)
- (viii) Order Books, Vols. 1, 36-60, 1897, 1909-1921 (22 vols.)
- (ix) Stores Day Books (Goods Despatched), Vols. 1-54, 1893-1950 (54 vols.)
- (x) Income Tax: Manual Workers: Record of Wages Books, 1916-1937 (6 vols.)
 - Friendly Society Records, 1893-c.1930
 - Minutes and Cash Books (4 vols.)
 - Miscellaneous Record Books, c.1887-1950 (36 vols.)

Gift of R.Y. Pickering & Co., Wishaw.

MANUFACTURING: NON-FERROUS METALS

Steven & Struthers Limited.

8 boxes.

Steven & Struthers Limited, established in 1866, manufactured bronze propellers, ships lighting and lighthouse equipment, and many other specialized items mainly for the shipyards and marine engine shops. They also made bells.

The collection, not yet calendared, consists principally of many hundreds of blueprints, general arrangement drawings and ancillary technical information, c.1870-1960.

Gift of Eastvale Services Ltd., Glasgow.

MANUFACTURING: SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS

Thomson & White: Kelvin & White: Kelvin, Bottomley & Baird
Kelvin & Hughes Ltd.: Kelvin & Hughes (Marine) Ltd.

30 volumes

Kelvin & Hughes was started in 1850 by James White who manufactured scientific instruments. Professor Thomson, later Lord Kelvin, came to be associated with the firm, which became Thomson & White, and from 1858 concentrated on the manufacture of his patented scientific instruments. The firm later became Kelvin, Bottomley & Baird and continued to manufacture an extended range of instruments, many for marine use. In 1947 the firm amalgamated with the London instrument makers, Henry Hughes & Son, and in 1953 became a subsidiary of the English firm. Until the company went into voluntary liquidation in 1966 its factory was on the Hillington Industrial Estate.

Of the records relating to the period when Lord Kelvin was associated with the firm there has apparently survived only three books of account for the period 1879-1900 (one of which is a Private Ledger, 1880-1890), together with four volumes initially entitled Sir William Thomson's Patent Compass Book, 1876-1893 (2 volumes) and, later, Lord Kelvin's Patent Compass Book, 1893-1918 (2 volumes). There is also a volume inscribed "Kelvin & James White Ltd.'s Employees' Yearly Friendly Society", for the years 1905-1956. Three "Inventories and Valuations" relate to the firm of Kelvin, Bottomley & Baird Ltd. They are dated 1919 and 1928.

For the most modern period, there are 19 volumes of account, fifteen for Kelvin & Hughes, 1949-61, and four for Kelvin & Hughes (Marine) Ltd., 1949-1959.

Gift of Kelvin & Hughes Ltd.

MANUFACTURING: CHEMICALS

Kames Powder Mills.

3 plans.

Dyeline copies of plans of the gunpowder factory at Kames, Argyllshire, 1862, 1896.

Gift of Dr. E.M. Patterson, West Kilbride.

Nobel's Explosives Co.Ltd.

2 plans.

Dyeline copies of the West Quarter Factory, Polmont,
Stirlingshire, 1905, 1909.

Gift of Dr. E.M. Patterson, West Kilbride.

TRANSPORT: RAILWAYS

Dunbar Collection

2 boxes.

During the past five years Mr. A.G. Dunbar has at various times presented the Department of Economic History with numerous volumes and papers mainly dealing with the evidence submitted to the railway industry Conciliation Boards established after 1908. The material relates to the Great Western, Midland, Great Eastern, North Eastern, North British, Great Northern, and Caledonian Railway Companies. Other records relate to wage and working conditions on Scottish railways.

Gift of Mr. A. G. Dunbar.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

Legal

A.J. & A. Graham, 1851-1920.

464 volumes.

Letter Books in two series:

James Graham, Vols. 1-8, May 1851 - August 1855

A.J. & A. Graham, Vols. 1-283, August 1855-June, 1902;

Vols. 285-457, July, 1902 - January, 1920

These pressed letter books, flimsies, contain copies of outgoing letters from the firm to its clients and are potentially valuable in any understanding of the social and economic evolution of the West of Scotland.

Gift of Messrs. A.J. & A. Graham.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

Stock Broking

Glasgow Stock Exchange, 1845-1965.
195 volumes.

The following reprinted volumes, and bound lists originally in the library of the Glasgow Stock Exchange, relate not to the activities of the members of the Exchange, but are principally concerned with the movement of share prices and the establishment and functioning of public companies:

- (i) London Daily Railway Share Lists, 1845-1857 (8 vols)
- (ii) Liverpool Weekly and London Daily Share Lists, 1858-1859 (2 vols.)
- (iii) London Daily Share Lists, 1860-1865 (6 vols.)
- (iv) London Daily Stock and Share Lists, 1867-1900 (31 vols.)
- (v) Scotch Stock Investment Lists, 1906-1912 (2 vols.)
- (vi) Burdett's Official Intelligence (later the Stock Exchange Official Intelligence), 1885, 1887-1901, 1903, 1906-1907, 1909-1915 (26 vols.)
- (vii) Prospectuses of Public Companies, Vols. 1-97, 1891-1939
(A complete unbroken run of 97 volumes)
- (viii) Register of Defunct and Other Companies, 1946-1953, 1957, 1959-65 (16 vols.)
- (ix) Miscellaneous printed volumes, 1945-57 (6 vols.)
- (x) Fenn on the Funds, 1883 edition (1 vol.)

Gift of the Glasgow Stock Exchange.

11 DUNDEE BUSINESS ARCHIVES

The following report from the Dundee Regional Committee has been supplied by Mr. Bruce P. Lenman. All the records, unless otherwise stated, remain in the custody of the firm.

MANUFACTURING: TEXTILES

Jute Industries Ltd. Listed under constituent firms, the material includes:

1. Thomas Bell & Sons (of Dundee) Ltd.:

Minute Books, 1890-1933; agenda books, 1891-1926; letter book, 1919-1923; ledger, 1917-1921; shareholding records, 1890-1929.

2. Cox Brothers Ltd.:

Minute book, 1893-1927; letter books, 1869-1922; 43 ledgers, the majority of them "Private Ledgers", 1841-1928; journals, cash books and other accounts, 1876-1921; wages books, 1893-1921; shareholding records, 1895-1931; various accounts, reports and papers, 1864-1921; balance sheets and reports, 1841-1922.

3. Gilroy Sons & Co. Ltd.:

Minute books, 1890-1919; agenda book, 1902-1920; accounts, registers and papers, 1871-1929.

4. J. & A. D. Grimand Ltd.:

Minute books, 1892-1934; letter books, 1898-1919; ledgers, 1906-1925; journals and cash books, 1899-1948; inventories and valuations, 1892-1910; shareholding records, 1893-1928; papers and accounts, 1892-1927.

5. John N. Kyd & Co. Ltd.:

Minute book, 1920-1933.

6. Harry Walker & Sons Ltd.:

Minute books, 1892-1933; correspondence book, 1908-1926; ledger, 1903-1916; register of shareholders, 1892-1927; order books, 1847-1851; accounts and papers, 1856-1930.

MANUFACTURING: TEXTILES

7. F.S. Stewart Sandeman & Sons Ltd.:

Minute book, 1915-1933; ledgers, 1876-1921; reports and papers, 1891-1968.

Boase Spinning Co. Ltd.

Directors' Minutes, 1886-1920; private ledger, 1880-1898; letters and manuscript notes, 1886 et seq.

Dan Brothers, Buist & Co. Ltd., Jute and Flax Spinners and Manufacturers, St. James Works, Forfar.

Letter books, 1840-1842, 1896-7; ledgers, 1845-1848; 1885; journals, cash books, and balance sheets, 1845-1917; accounts and papers, 1879-1907.

William Halley & Sons Ltd., Jute Spinners, Wallace Craigie Works, Dundee.

Feu contracts, bonds, deeds and other legal papers, 1828-1918.

J. & J. Smart, Jute and Flax Manufacturers, Valley Works, Brechin.

Ledgers, 1838-c.1960; journals, 1886-1901; letter books, 1902-1934; order books, 1895-1905; production records, mainly 1895-1968.

See also under "MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS"

MANUFACTURING: IRON AND STEEL

Fife Forge Company Ltd., Forgemasters and Engineers, Sinclairtown, Kirkaldy. (Records in custody of Mr. G. Hepburn, Director).

Minutes of Directors' Meetings, 1913-1953; ledgers, 1892-1894, 1939-1947; letter book, 1917-1919; stock book, 1891-1899; costing books, 1892-1923; accounts, 1914-1936.

WOOD PRODUCTS AND THE TIMBER TRADE

Bell and Sime, Timber Merchants, Marine Parade, Dundee.

Minute book, 1893-1934; ledger, 1893-1935; deliveries book, 1908-1915; shipping book, 1881-1939; stock book, 1885-1892; cash book, 1874-1878; newscuttings book, c.1880-1900.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS: TEXTILES

J. & G. Paton Ltd., Montrose.

This firm was originally (late 18th century) a merchant trading firm, dealing with whalers and Baltic ships and with the spinners and weavers of the hinterland. They used Maberley and Co.'s discount house in Montrose as their bank. The mill was begun in 1795. The firm was sold up in 1967 to be used as a warehouse by Bow Butts Blenders.

The following records have been deposited in Montrose Public Library. A ten year closure imposed on them will make them unavailable to students until 1978.:

1. Bills of exchange ledger. 1 vol. 1818-1833.
2. Account Books, showing manufacturing accounts, shares in smacks, etc. 3 vols. 1825-29; 1827-32; 1833-54.
3. Unnumbered ledgers of running costs, 1864-1890; 1890-99; 1900-1951; 3 vols.
4. Account Books, 1909-1942. 1 vol.
5. Ledger with various accounts up to 1955.
6. Cash Books, 1831-34; 1832-36; 1837-47; 1847-60. 4 vols.
7. Petty Cash Books, 1827-8; 1827-31; 1831-4. 3 vols.
8. Cash Books, 1921-1950; 3 vols. 1961-67; 1 vol.
9. Ledger for 'New house on High St.' (This refers not to a dwelling house but to a business house.) Profit and loss 1838-43.
10. Rough Day Book, 1832-35.
11. Ledger of rents due to Patons, 1859-1876.
12. Accounts Messrs. John and George Paton to Umpherston and Kerr, Dundee 1835-
13. Bundle marked 'Private papers' which includes specifications for new mill, pond and warehouse, 1830-34.
14. Miscellaneous undated bundles, some with titles and including:
 - (a) Correspondence with Fairbairn, Kennedy and Naylor, of Wellington Foundry, Leeds, and with Samuel Lawson with tenders and specifications of machinery and comments on its performance layout and general suitability, 1882-91.

15. Bundles of loose business letters 1902-1909.
16. Weekly review of work 1836-7, showing amount of spin, waste, wages, with remarks explaining discrepancies.
17. Ledgers of imports of material, 1861-71. 12 vols.
18. Ledger showing kind of flax received (district name), name of ship carrying it, and name of supplier, with four columns of figures, probably describing quality of flax, 1868-70.
19. Flax Purchases Ledgers, 1900-1950. 11 vols.
20. Raw materials contracts 1956-61.
21. Yarn delivery books 1939-63; and 1958-67 (in four vols.)
22. Flax delivered- Yarn received, 1870-1960. 2 vols.
23. Flax Yarn Book 1924-28.
24. Production figures, 1890-1904; 1924-39; 1933-39; 1934-51; 1929-63; 1937-48; 1929-63; 195 -63; 1938-57; 1940-53. 11 vols.
25. Sales Register, 1900-67. 8 vols.
26. Spinning Books, 1901-11; 1942-67; 2 vols.
27. Orders to bleachers (?) 9 vols. 1867-81; 1887-90; 1899-1901; 1901-3; 1903-6; 1905-15; 1900-3; 1906-11; 1911-1918.
28. Waste Books, 1919-1940s. 3 vols.
29. Wet spun yarn books, 1841-8. 4 vols.
30. Letter Books, 1900-1954. 1 vol. (This although so marked is not in fact a letter book but has been used for very miscellaneous notes.)
31. Statement showing fluctuation of wages from Aug. 1914 to Aug. 1922, at Chapel Works. Typescript.
32. Statement of hours per week wrought at Chapel Works 1902-1919.
33. Rates of wages 1895.
34. Mechanics pay list 1896; 1923-33.
35. Miscellaneous pay sheets, 1920-1940. 4 bundles West Mill.

36. Pay roll sheets New Mill Nov. 1955- Nov. 1963.
37. Raw jute stored for jute control; receipts and issues, 1 vol. n.d.
38. Flax and tow order book, 1880-82; 1882-85; 1895-1897; 1899-1901. 4 vols.
39. Soup kitchen estimates and Green Kale books, Chapel Works. 1888-1891.
40. Rules to be employed by those employed at West Ward Works, 1877.
41. Rules for half-time workers, 1870.
42. Montrose Female Society, founded 1806. Contributions and distributions by the society for the relief of indigent and aged women in Montrose 1817-1824.

Boyack and Barclay Ltd., Jute and Flax merchants, Chamber of Commerce Buildings, Panmure Street, Dundee.

Ledger, 1909-1927; journal, 1899-1921; purchase book, 1877-1884; order book, 1893-1927; day book, 1876-1898; cash book, 1912-1924.

WHOLESALE GROCERS

Watson & Phillip, Wholesale Grocers, Larch Street, Dundee (Records in the care of Mr. J. Haddon, Director.)

Ledger, with profit and loss account, 1882-1892; accounts of partners, 1882-1896 and investments, 1882-1896; investment ledger (Mr. Phillip), 1907-1927; private cash book (Mr. Phillip), 1928-1930; opinions book, Aberdeen, 1889-1905 (credit-worthiness reports on customers from Aberdeen to Thurso); reports on business connections covering both Europe and America.

111 GLASGOW CITY ARCHIVES

The following business records, or records relating to industrial and commercial history, have been deposited in the City Archives Office since the issue of Newsletter 3.

HARBOUR AND NAVIGATION Clyde Port Authority

Commencing with the attempts by Glasgow Burgh Council to improve the navigation of the Clyde in the 17th century and tracing the work of engineers such as Smeaton, Golbourne and Rennie to further this aim, the Clyde Navigation Trust was reconstituted as an independent authority in 1858. In 1965 it was further reconstituted to include the Clyde Pilot Board and the Clyde Lighthouses Trust under single control. A full catalogue of this archive running to one hundred foolscap pages is available in the City Archives Office. Only a bald summary, noting commercial sources, is attempted here.

General Secretary's Department

Minutes of Clyde Commissioners, River Board and Trustees, 1801-1953.

Reports and papers, including engineers' reports, 1755-1958.

Annual inspections and functions, 1885-1938.

Byelaws, standing orders and regulations, 1725-1935.

Accounts and statistics, 1818-1960. The statistics include analytical tables of imports and exports of the Clyde.

Valuations, assessments and rates, 1901-1925.

Legal papers, cases, proceedings, memorials, 1771-1929.

Parliamentary papers, 1759-1918.

Contracts and tenders, 1760-1949, including much on capital equipment, dredgers, cranes, ferries and docks.

Maps and plans, 1822-1910.

Inventories and titles, 1795-1939.

Correspondence, 1840-1964, miscellaneous papers, photographs and prints.

Mechanical Engineers' Department

Records of stores, dredging, tides, chains, ferries and cranes, 1882-1939.

Marine & Operations Department

Report books on traffic, sail and steamer, arrivals and departures, berthage and cargoes, 1819-1939.

Clyde Pilot Board

Minutes, accounts, byelaws, correspondence, licensing, 1826-1940.

Clyde Lighthouses Trust

Minutes, accounts, reports, collection dues, parliamentary papers, operational records, plans, 1755-1939.

MANUFACTURING: RAILWAYS

N.B. Loco Co.

Plans of Atlas Works (Messrs. Sharp. Stewart & Co., Ltd.) Springburn, 1922-1954.

Plans of Hyde Park Works, 1940-1953.

Photographs and plans of Randolph Elder & Co., engine works. n.d.

SHIPBROKERS

Messrs. J.D. Dunn & Co., Glasgow, 1909-1968.

This large collection of Charter party books, 22 volumes in all, covers an extensive commercial network throughout the world operated from Glasgow.

Deposited by Mr. Easton of J.D. Dunn & Co.

CUSTOMS RECORDS

Xerographic copies of two early customs records have been acquired for the City Archives.

- (a) Scottish Customs Abstracts, 1755-1801 giving annual lists of values of Scottish trade with individual countries, annual lists of values of trade of each port in Scotland, general summary and list of British and Foreign vessels trading to Scottish ports. Original in Glasgow Chamber of Commerce.

- (b) Port Glasgow Searcher's Report Book, 1696-7.
Gives lists of ships arriving, port of departure,
summary of cargo and reports of departure outwards.
This is a lot earlier than the port books preserved
in the Scottish Record Office.
Original in Edinburgh City Archives.

BANKING

Penny Savings Bank, run by the Berkeley Street Mission of
Anderston Free Church.

Cash books and ledgers, 1870-1926.

IV MISCELLANEOUS

Documents offered for sale by Messrs. H.T. Jantzen, Toll
Gate, Lewes Road, East Grinstead, Sussex, in their sale
catalogue No. 74 (1968).

Letters from Lt. T.B. Butt, 79th Cameronian Highlanders,
to Messrs. Angus Wilson of Bannockburn concerning orders and
accounts for tartan cloth, 1849-54, including order for 756
private's tartans; letters from Lt. D. Cant, acting Q.M. and
Paymaster on same, 1855-6, including order of March 1856 for
6 Officers' scarves and 850 yards of tartan; letters from
Robert Jameson, Q.M., 1850-4, and William McGill, Q.M., 1856,
on same matter, together with a letter from Capt. W.A. Mainwaring
and Lt. H.W. Campbell. A letter of 1854 from Butt states that
he does not approve of the new kind of officers' tartan.

These documents are reported in detail as their subsequent
whereabouts is not known.

V SOURCES OF SCOTTISH MOTOR INDUSTRY HISTORY

With the agreement of the Librarian of the Veteran Car Club of Great Britain (14 Fitzhardinge Street, Portman Square, London, W.1.), Richard Storey, Chief Assistant Registrar, National Register of Archives, has forwarded the following information on material relating to the Scottish motor industry in the Club's archives and collection.

Detailed lists of these MSS. have been compiled by and are available for consultation at the National Register of Archives, Quality House, Quality Court, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

V.C.C. ARCHIVES

Dating files relating to some individual Scottish cars, identifiable from the index to the list of the V.C.C. Archives.

Supplementary material to V.C.C. Archives: VCC 127 D.011 in V.C.C. Library Volume: 'Historical Costs of Bodywork': costs of bodies built by James Reid, B.M.V. Co. Ltd., Aberdeen, 1907-8. [Presented to Walter B. Boyle of Garage & Motor Agent, 1934.]

SIMMS PAPERS

- 187 [41/15-17] 3 letters from Dick, Kerr & Co.Ltd., Kilmarnock, to Daimler Motor Syndicate Ltd., Oct.-Nov.: re quotation for petrol motor to power trolley.
- 261.viii [24/16] J.H.A. Macdonald [Lord Advocate] requests information re British light cars, Oct. 1898. [He was apparently an early motor enthusiast, and advocate of their military use.]
- 261.xx [24/39] Same: regrets inability to attend demonstration of 'War Motor Car', Mr. 1902.
- 482 [3/22/i-iv] Pamphlet: A Trip up Deeside in an Autocar: press-cuttings re Daimler car in Aberdeen, 1896.
- 474 [2/7] Letter to G.R. Doyle [in connection with 1st edition of the World's Automobiles, 1931] from Argyll Motor Co. Ltd., Glasgow.

POLLITT 1

- 3/213 John Stirling, Stirling's Motor Carriages Ltd., Glasgow, 1 Mar. 1901, to R.R. Jackson: re instruction in his duties.

3/214 Printed brochure of Stirling's London Automobile Agency.

3/215 Card of R.R. Jackson as Sales Manager, Glasgow.

8/6 Letter from Director of John Croade & Sons Ltd., Edinburgh, August 1944: re Scotsman car.

8/455 Letter from I.N. Fraser, Arbroath, August 1950: re Douglas Fraser & Sons Ltd. Refers to destruction of records.

9/16,17 Printed illustrated specification sheets for Beardmore 'Glasgow' lorry and 'Paisley' motor coach.

POLLITT 2

P2/8/250 Letter from J.G. Crawford Innerleithen /1940's or 50's/: re his career, included as confidential clerk to Sir W.L. Sleigh.

P2/10/1 Cutting from Aberdeen Evening Express, 10 July 1896: visit of Daimler car to Aberdeen.

MISC. MSS.

X.45 New Arrol-Johnston Car Co.Ltd.: blueprint, with crayon note of adjuster, Oct. 1911.

X.63/1 Coachbuilder's order book, 1907, giving details of bodies built on Adbion chassis.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO
SCOTTISH BUSINESS HISTORY

Constituting an addendum to the list published in Studies in Scottish Business History. It is intended by means of the Newsletter to keep this bibliography up to date and notes on sources from members for inclusion would be appreciated by the Editor.

John Butt, John R. Hume and Ian L. Donnachie, Industrial History in Pictures: Scotland (Newton Abbot: David & Charles, 1968),

R.H. Campbell & J.B.A. Dow, Source Book of Scottish Economic and Social History (Oxford: Blackwell, 1968).

Baron F. Duckham, "Some Eighteenth Century Scottish Coalmining Methods: The Dissertation of Sir John Clerk", Industrial Archaeology, Vol. V (1968).

Baron F. Duckham, "Life and Labour in a Scottish Colliery, 1698-1755", Scottish Historical Review, Vol. XLVII (Oct. 1968).

Baron F. Duckham, "The Emergence of the Professional Manager in the Scottish Coal Industry, 1760-1815", Business History Review, Vol. XLIII, No. 1 (Spring, 1969).

C.D.M. Ketelby, Tullis Russell: The History of R. Tullis & Company and Tullis Russell & Company Ltd., 1809-1959 (Markinch Fife: Tullis Russell & Co., Ltd., 1967). Paper Makers

Allan J.S. Paterson, The Golden Years of the Clyde Steamers, 1889-1914 (Newton Abbott: David & Charles, 1969).

John Prebble, The Darien Disaster (London: Secker & Warburg, 1968). Company of Scotland Trading to Africa and the Indies

Campbell R. Steven, The First 100 Years. William Briggs & Sons Ltd. (1865-1965) (William Briggs & Sons Ltd., 1967):-
Manufacturers at Arbroath and Dundee of a wide range of bituminous compositions for protecting ships and bridges, bituminous dampcourses and roofing materials, asphalt and other materials for road building.

Francis Thompson, Harris Tweed: The Story of a Hebridean Industry (Newton Abbott: David & Charles, 1969).

Alex J. Robertson, "Robert Owen and the Campbell Debt, 1810-1822", Business History, Vol. XI, No. 1 (January, 1969).

Two classic studies of Scottish industry have recently been published by David & Charles of Newton Abbott, Devon. They are:

David Bremner, The Industries of Scotland, Their Rise, Progress and Present Condition. With an introduction by John Butt and Ian L. Donnachie.

Alfred Barnard, The Whisky Distilleries of the United Kingdom.
[The majority of the studies concern Scottish Whisky distilleries]

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The cover illustration, part of McCulloch's
"View of Glasgow, 1853", is from an original
in the Mitchell Library, Glasgow.

The Newsletter of the Business Archives Council of Scotland is
published intermittently by the Council. Correspondence
should be addressed to Mr. Richard F. Dell, The City Archivist,
Corporation of Glasgow, P.O. Box 27, City Chambers, Glasgow, C.1.

EDITORIAL

Once again a year has passed since the appearance of the last issue of the Newsletter. The fact that such a long period has elapsed is due not to any paucity of material for inclusion but rather the reverse. Those concerned in the production of the Newsletter have been so actively engaged in the pursuit of our objects of preserving and studying business records that lack of time has inhibited the compilation of this record of their activities.

It has, indeed, been an exceptionally fruitful year. Details of some of the work being conducted in the field is contained elsewhere in this Newsletter. Enough to mention here that not only has far more effort been put into surveying material, but some exciting new developments are taking place in its analysis. In the former sphere, the year has seen the appointment of a Registrar, Mr. Michael Moss, to survey business records in private hands in the West of Scotland. The Western Survey, as it is called, is supported by a Treasury Grant to the University of Glasgow for three years and this grant is being administered by the National Register of Archives and the University of Glasgow through a Joint Committee. Furthermore, during the course of the negotiations leading to the establishment of the Western Survey, it was suggested to Professor Payne by Mr. John Imrie, the Curator of Historical Records of Scotland, that an approach might be made to the Social Science Research Council for funds to appoint a Research Assistant within the Department of Economic History in the University of Aberdeen to carry out a similar survey in the North-East of Scotland. This suggestion was taken up and the Social Science Research Council subsequently made a grant sufficient to appoint an Archivist to survey the business and estate records of this area. An appointment was made to this post in November and Mr. Ian P. Watson, at present an Assistant Archivist in West Sussex, will take up his post on 1st March, 1971. An additional new source of strength in this area has been the appointment, in November, 1969, of Mr. Colin McLaren as Archivist to the University of Aberdeen whose duties include the survey and preservation of business records in the Aberdeenshire area. And elsewhere in this issue will be found a brief note of the important project - to be conducted by one of the Council's joint secretaries, Mr. Richard Dell - concerned with the collection of copies of Scottish historical sources in the United States.

Equally interesting and significant, are the various uses to which these sources have been and are being put. There is Mr. Dell's long-term plan to analyse the Port Books in the Scottish Record Office in order to shed light on the Glasgow tobacco trade. Mr. Bruce Lenman, Miss Charlotte Lythe and Mrs. Enid E. Gauldie, of the University of Dundee, have recently published, in the Abertay Series, a study of the rise of the Dundee textile industry, a work of considerable interest based, in part, on the records of the jute industry, which Mr. Lenman and his associates have been so assiduous in locating and recording. And, in Aberdeen, Professor Payne's long-term plan /

plan is to conduct a full-scale enquiry - should the records be available - on the role of the North-East in financing and conducting overseas enterprise.

And if some features of these and other projects - that being undertaken by, for example, Dr. John Butt at the University of Strathclyde - are still in the pioneering stages, a magnificent example of the sort of work which is, ultimately, at least partially dependant on the collection and analysis of business and estate records, can be seen in the recently published first volume of Dr. Christopher Smout's History of the Scottish People. Even a glance at the list of recent publications relating to Scottish business history indicates the considerable ferment of activity concerned with producing both what might be called "building blocks" for future syntheses and major monographs, such as Dr. Baron F. Duckham's History of the Scottish Coal Industry. Such a ferment was almost inconceivable when the Council was formed ten years ago, and some small credit for the efflorescence may be claimed by the Council.

EDITOR'S NOTES

PROJECT ON SOURCES IN UNITED STATES

It has long been known that while the records of the great Glasgow tobacco houses such as John Glassford & Co., William Cunninghame and Co., Alexander Spiers & Co. and many others have apparently been destroyed with hardly a trace, the records of these firms kept by their factors in America have often survived. This was in part due to their passing into public custody by sequestration at the time of the War of Independence. Any study to be conducted in Scotland of the commercial "take off" of Glasgow is thus hampered by the absence of documentation on its leading merchants.

To remedy this a project has been adopted by the Committee of the Ross Fund of Glasgow University (a foundation concerned with the collection of copies of Scottish Historical Sources abroad) to obtain microfilms of the collections in the United States, and to this end Mr. Richard Dell, one of the Council's joint Hon. Secretaries, has been asked to make a survey of these sources and to report to the Ross Committee on the extent and priorities of a copying programme. Glasgow Corporation has agreed to release him from duty as City Archivist for two months in 1971 and to pay part of the costs of the project as the City Council rightly views this as an enrichment of the historical resources of the city. The films will be available for study both in the University and the City Archives Office.

The programme involves visits to the Library of Congress in Washington, the Virginia State Library and Historical Society in Richmond, to Colonial Williamsburg and other centres. A detailed investigation of the bibliography of the subject, upon which the final itinerary and scheme of work will be based, is now being compiled.

THE GLASGOW TOBACCO TRADE AND THE PORT BOOKS

Associated with the foregoing project is an attempt to analyse systematically the only detailed source in Scotland for the Glasgow tobacco trade during the thirty years prior to the Revolution of 1776, which ended Glasgow's commanding position in this trade. The Port Books among the Scottish Exchequer Records in the Scottish Record Office, give the amounts of each shipment of tobacco imported and the merchants on whose account it was received. So great a body of material has thus far deterred scholars from doing more than sample this source or take from it annual statistics. With the aid of microfilm and of a computer, Mr. Dell is processing this information and he hopes to obtain a clear indication of the formation of the leading companies from the random mercantile associations or "ventures" of the 1740s and to get annual statistics for the quantities handled by each firm during the period. This may well modify the accepted relative importance of such groups as Buchanan, Cunningham, Glassford and their associates and point up the importance of the Donalds, Berries, and other less well-known tobacco merchants in the city's dominance of the American trade. It may well be that this is the first time that the computer has been used for the study of Scottish history. The results, at present eagerly awaited, will be reported to the Council in due course.

SURVEY OF GLASGOW BUILDING CONTRACTORS

Another project tackled by Glasgow City Archives this year was to try to discover what records of builders survive prior to World War II. All building contractors in the classified directory were circulated, asking if they, or any firm which they had replaced, had records from this period. Some 175 were included, of whom only 19 replied. The actual documents located in this way were few but included

Records of John Train & Co., Dalmarnock (See Summary Lists below)
Presscutting book of Bailie Hugh McCulloch, founder of McCulloch and Co., decorators, 1896-1913.

Records of John Smeaton Ltd., wrights and builders, 1872-1920.

It is of course true that building firms rarely have an extended life and that the nature of their work is such that long-term retention of records is of small advantage once the contract is completed.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF ARCHIVES (SCOTLAND) WESTERN SURVEY

Due in part to the frustration felt at recent meetings of the Business Archives Council that it was impossible to find qualified personnel with the time available to survey business records in private hands which were known to the Council, the Directorate of the National Register have secured the services of a full-time archivist for three years supported by a Treasury grant. This development was pending at last year's A.G.M. and since then Mr. Michael Moss, an Oxford graduate with Bodleian training, has taken up his duties in the West of Scotland, based on Glasgow University. While not confined to business records he is available to survey, list and report on any such which are known in the area and is actively engaged in locating them himself.

During the first two months' work, which was completed in November, Mr. Moss has made about 50 approaches to archive holders, of which 23 have agreed to surveys being made. Of the surveys already made, but which are not yet available for summary, the Council may wish to note the Greenock Harbour Trust comprising some 200 foot-run of 19th and 20th century port records; the James Watt Library, Greenock, an improvement library founded in 1760 for which there are minute books and a collection of Watt's letters: William Beardmore & Co. Ltd., Parkhead, Glasgow, not yet fully surveyed; Messrs. MacDonald, Jameson & Morris, solicitors, Glasgow, who have factorial records but never did any industrial business: Messrs. Neill, Clerk & Murray, solicitors, Greenock, whose records include an agreement for 1854 for the conversion of the paddle steamers on the Black Sea to screw: John Brown & Co. Ltd., Govan and Clydebank, who still hold the firm's diaries from its inception by J. & G. Thomson in 1851 and a magnificent collection of photographs of ships under construction from 1887; the day book of Messrs. McKerchar & Macnaughton, provision merchants, Aberfeldy, 1850-2: Messrs. John Walker & Co., Sugar refiners, Greenock, which has little but the General Managers' letterbooks 1869-1919: Messrs. A. W. Smith & Co. Ltd., sugar refinery engineers, Glasgow, who have a large collection of records including those of several absorbed companies, such as the Mirlees-Watson, 1840-1935, order books, 1860-1895 and some 30,000 technical drawings. The last firm holds the plan of a sugarmill supplied to David Livingstone. Finally the Carron Ironworks Company was visited and, while most of this firm's records are now in the Scottish Record Office, they retain a volume of "the prices of the goods manufactured by Carron Company as sold at Carron and charged to the Warehouse at London and Liverpool," 1916, sales ledgers, 1841-1883, and a casting book, giving details of daily work, 1829.

THE GRANITE INDUSTRY: ITS PROBLEMS AND ITS RECORDS, 1750 - 1939

Thomas Donnelly, University of Aberdeen.

In Scotland the word "granite" is virtually synonymous with Aberdeen, the rugged city of the north east which between 1780 and 1939 had 75 per cent of its buildings built entirely of Rubislaw granite. The granite industry can be divided into two sections, each with differing characteristics. The first of these is quarrying, which concentrated on producing building stone, monumental stone, paving setts, kerbs and roadstone. The other section is manufacturing which can be subdivided into building and monumental masonry. The former mainly produces thin granite slabs which are used to decorate the fronts of porticoes of shops, banks and public buildings. The latter concentrates on producing tombstones, vases, crosses, sarcophagi and occasional novelties. Yet, as the equipment used in both monumental and building yards is essentially the same, in the past entrepreneurs switched from one branch of the industry to the other to take advantage of relative shifts in demand.

Our purpose, however, is not to give a brief synopsis of the economic history of the granite industry but rather to look at a number of specific problems in order to show how some of these might be solved with the help of business, estate, trade association and trade union records. In studying the industry certain questions spring to mind. Why did the industry become centred in Aberdeen? What was the rate of progression into the country's hinterland? What was the role of the landowners? What were the terms of leasehold? Was output restricted? Who were the entrepreneurs? Where did they raise their capital? What type of industrial structure characterised the industry?

Granite is an industry which did not experience an industrial revolution, if this be defined in terms of the application of steam power, until 1867. Indeed, hand processes continued in every section of the quarrying trade until 1939. Was this due to the quality of entrepreneurship available, or did conditions exist in quarrying which inhibited mechanisation? On the manufacturing side of the industry, it is important to discuss why the industry experienced a rapid expansion after 1870. Where did the new entrepreneurs come from? Why did the family firm predominate within the industry? How did small two-man firms manage to survive alongside large well equipped firms employing up to 120 men? How much power did the Granite Association have over its own members? What did it achieve? Why were labour relations so smooth?

Though the north of Scotland is rich in granite resources, comparatively few of these have been exploited. This is because the great majority of these resources are located in remote highland glens, far from markets, supplies of labour and transport facilities. In the eighteenth century, Aberdeen was fortunate in that the first quarries were situated on the outskirts of the city at Nigg, Cove, Ferryhill, Pitmuxton and Rubislaw. These quarries were able to tap a good domestic demand in the city. They also enjoyed a healthy export trade to London, which was facilitated by the excellent sea links provided by the coastal traffic. It is possible to trace a distinct progression of new quarries westwards and northwards from the city, the frontier of exploitation corresponding with the improvements of canal and subsequently railway transport. For example, it was not until the Alford Valley line of the Great Northern Railway was opened in 1858 that John Fyfe was able to develop his quarries at Kemnay.¹

Unlike coal mining in Scotland, the landed classes seem to have played no direct role in developing the quarrying industry. This is apparent from local estate papers such as the Skene, Gerson, Edwards Collection in the Scottish Record Office and from the Skene of Rubislaw Collection, King's College Library, Aberdeen. Instead, local landowners leased out their quarries to local masons and merchants, who subsequently subcontracted masons to exploit the quarries on their behalf. Estate papers also reveal that the early entrepreneurs preferred a short lease, as they were not prepared to risk heavy investment in quarries in which the quality and quantity of the stone could not be guaranteed. Even today, it is impossible to give an estimate of the economic value of granite deposits. It was not until a large quantity of valuable rock was exposed that entrepreneurs began to ask Skene of Rubislaw for leases longer than the usual three to seven years.²

Estate papers, besides revealing the length of leases show that frequently more than one quarry was being worked contemporaneously. For example, on the Auchmill estate, at least four companies were quarrying in 1791, and a similar number were working on Rubislaw between 1819 and 1829. The terms of lease defined the areas which were to be worked,³ the amount of stone to be quarried and the maximum numbers to be employed.

1. Fyfe MSS
2. Skene, Gerson, Edwards MSS., Scottish Record Office, Edinburgh.
Skene of Rubislaw MSS., King's College Library, Aberdeen.
3. Skene of Rubislaw MSS.

It is unfortunate that none of the records of the earliest Aberdeen quarrying companies have survived. The major records still in existence are those contained in the MacDonald Collection in King's College, Aberdeen; The Directors' Minute Books and Annual Accounts of the Rubislaw Granite Co., 1890-1931, and a miscellaneous collection of papers and accounts belonging to John Fyfe and Co.

Along with estate papers, these papers provide a partial understanding of the problem of why the industrial revolution came late to granite quarrying. Firstly, throughout the eighteenth century until the mid-nineteenth century, the quarrymasters merely scratched the surface of the earth when extracting stone. Once a certain depth had been reached a quarry would be abandoned and operations would begin anew elsewhere. At one time, John Gibb was engaged in quarrying on at least seven places. Since surface deposits of granite tended to be quickly worked out entrepreneurs were unwilling to invest capital in only one operation.¹

It was only with the exhaustion of quality surface stone around 1860 that quarrymasters began to dig downwards. They found that generally the quality of the stone improved with depth. The increased depth necessitated the use of steam-powered machinery to raise the stone from the depths of Rubislaw and Kemnay. Thus, the Fyfe papers show that when steam power was applied in quarrying it was concentrated in the development of lifting machinery, such as the famous Scotch Derrick, invented by Fyfe and Andrew Barclay, which first appeared in 1867. Normally, two of these were placed on the quarry floor and two on the surface. The quarried stone was moved about by the floor cranes to a position where the skip could be transferred to the hook of the bank crane and hauled up. Cranes proved to be slow, and expensive in their consumption of fuel. This was overcome in 1872 by Fyfe's invention of the blondin. This was an aerial cableway consisting of two ropes stretched across the quarry. The lower rope had a skip which could be lowered, and when filled, could be raised to the surface.² Blondins were erected at Kemnay, Rubislaw, Sclattie and Corennie Quarries and their value was their speed of operation and low consumption of fuel in comparison with the cranes; only one floor crane was need in conjunction with the blondins. Therefore, mechanisation really only affected lifting operations in quarrying as all of the other operations except the drilling of blast holes, remained hand processes until 1939. These included sett-making and the shaping of building stone, which could be executed quicker and more efficiently by hand than by any other method.

1. Skene of Rubislaw MSS.

2. Fyfe MSS., MacDonald Collection, King's College Library, Aberdeen.

On the manufacturing side of the industry there was no expansion in either markets or numbers of firms in the industry until 1870. This expansion was initially in response to American demand for tombstones, but it continued as a consequence of the building boom at the end of the century. In 1870 there were but 13 firms, by 1906 there were 96, but already the industry was experiencing the beginnings of its decline.

The business records that have survived are disappointingly few. Yet those belonging to firms such as James Rust, D. M. Morren, G. M. Stalker, W. J. Robertson and A. J. Robertson show that their founders were all stonemasons; this was evidently typical of the industry. The initial capital they had was small and either came from savings or was borrowed from their families. A. J. Robertson began with £10, W. J. Robertson had £200, James Rust had £100. Men of small means could enter the business easily as no fixed capital was required to start a granite yard, save perhaps a wooden hand-operated crane for lifting stone.

These small firms concentrated on producing tombstones for the American market and received circulating capital from American agents in Aberdeen to complete the work. All products were entirely hand made, except in the yards of Alex. MacDonald and Charles McDonald, and as the American trade expanded from 1870 until 1892 small firms could enter and survive in an industry where mass production was impossible.

From the late 1880s and throughout the 1890's, the industry experienced a boom in polished granite slabs for building fronts. This meant that as the U.S. trade declined after 1892, entrepreneurs switched to the U.K. market. The slab trade involved the introduction of saws and a wider use of polishing machines and the more enterprising firms mechanized their yards to a greater extent. Even the small firms with no machinery could continue, for so great was the trade that work was subcontracted to them by larger firms, temporarily unable to cope with orders.

The family firm was the dominant unit in the industry. The records of the firms previously mentioned, and those of the Granite Association, show that the firm was normally passed from father to son over succeeding generations. Each business provided a steady income to its proprietors and few wished to risk losing control by going public. It was normal practice for the son to serve his apprenticeship in a yard other than his father's and when this was completed to return to the father's yard for management training. By this system few outsiders ever reached a position of control in a family firm.³

1. Aberdeen Post Office Directories.
2. Rust MSS., Private communications by A. J. Robertson, W. J. Robertson, D. M. Morren and G. M. Stalker.
3. Private communications by J. Rust, A. J. Robertson, W. J. Robertson, G. M. Stalker, H. Stewart and D. M. Morren.

When businessmen are faced with labour problems or bad times they tend to combine to preserve their own economic and social interests. Confronted with labour organisation in the 1880's, the Aberdeen granite merchants formed the Aberdeen Granite Association, mainly as a bulwark against potential labour troubles, but also to look after the collective interests of the trade, to promote research, to fix prices and to act as general spokesman for the industry in dealing with outside bodies.¹

A trade association is only as powerful and effective as individual entrepreneurs make it and as economic circumstances permit. The weakness of the Granite Association is evident from its minute books. Price agreements were continually flouted after 1911, as the members refused to conform to the lists. The 1880's and 1890's saw the emergence of many small firms so that when the boom was over there took place savage competition for available orders. Prices were fixed to protect the weaker members, but firms undercut in order to secure orders. Similarly, when German competition was keen in the inter-war years, the policy of benevolent protection of the weaker firms was continued. However, the large and more efficient firms continued blatantly to disregard the Association directives and fight price wars amongst themselves and against their foreign rivals.²

In promoting research the Association records show that fundamentally local entrepreneurs had neither the inclination, the technical skill nor the capital to invest in projects which might have improved existing techniques. Similarly, the Association failed to stop labour poaching between yards. The basic weakness can be seen in the trivial penalties imposed on offenders for breaches of the bye-laws. Fines usually ranged from £5 - £10, and these were often long in being paid.

The only major success which the Association can claim during the inter-war years was in the long campaign to have duties placed on imported foreign manufactured granite, but even this was basically the work of two men, James Rust and Frank S. Anderson, who succeeded in getting the duty raised from 10 per cent to 20 per cent in 1934 and finally to 30 per cent in 1936. Moreover, even a 30 per cent import duty did not stem the flood of imports.³

1. Aberdeen Granite Association, Minutes, Vol. I, 1887.

2. *ibid.*, Vol. IX.

3. *ibid.*, Vol. XV.

Somewhat remarkably the records of the Granite Association and the Operative Masons and Granite Cutters Union reveal an atmosphere of good labour relations. The discussions between the two groups show that each had a clear understanding of the others problems and appreciated each others points of view. Easy labour relations were facilitated by the fact that almost without exception the masters were trained stone-cutters themselves and had often worked with their men on the shop floor. Moreover, the ambition of almost every union man to become a small master meant that operatives wanted labour relations to be as smooth as possible, so that if and when they made the transition from operative to master, there would be no barrier to them joining the Granite Association.¹

As has been previously stated this brief article is not meant to be a synopsis of the history of the Granite Industry of Aberdeen, but merely an indication of how some of the questions that suggest themselves about the industry have been partially answered by researching into business, estate, trade association and trade union records. The full story awaits completion but it is hoped that these notes indicate the necessity of going beyond company records for an appreciation of the granite industry. In this, if in no other characteristic, the industry may be typical of many other sectors of the economy.²

1. ibid., Vols. I-XV; Operative Masons and Granite Cutters Union, Minutes, 1892-1932.
2. This article is based on the introduction to the author's Ph.D. thesis, The Granite Industry of Aberdeen, 1750-1939, which is expected to be completed during 1971.

SUMMARY LISTS OF RECENT SURVEYS

I ABERDEEN

The following two lists from Aberdeen have been supplied by Professor P. L. Payne based on surveys performed by Mr. Colin A. McLaren, Keeper of Manuscripts and Archivist, the University of Aberdeen. The records remain in the custody of the firms.

MANUFACTURING: SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS

Berry and MacKay, 1845-1963.

This firm of marine opticians, chronometer and nautical instrument makers, was founded by James Berry in 1830. The records include two 19th century volumes, 1854-1876, sub-divided into day books, ledgers, cash books and sale and stock records. The more recent records include ledgers, 1928-1957; day books, 1945-1956; purchase books, 1945-1961; cash sales books, 1948-1961, and cash analysis books, 1953-1963.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING

Aberdeen Journals Ltd., 1876-1966.

Aberdeen Journals Ltd. are the publishers of the Press and Journal and the Evening Express. The records of the company and its predecessors were surveyed in March and May, 1970 by Mr. Colin McLaren. The collection is extensive. It consists of three major components:

Aberdeen & North of Scotland Newspaper and Printing Co. Ltd.:

Minute books of Directors and general meetings of shareholders, 1876-1922; private ledger, 1915-22; salaries books, 1890-1929; volumes containing figures relating to circulation, spoils and costs of paper, 1912-23.

Aberdeen Newspapers Ltd.

Minute books of Directors and general meetings of shareholders, 1922-1928; legal agreements, 1922-1928; financial papers, 1922-1935; private ledgers, 1922-28; volumes containing figures relating to circulation, spoils and cost of papers, 1923-27.

Aberdeen Journals Ltd.

Minute books, 1928-43; stock and share holding records, 1928-1936; private ledgers and journals, 1929-1967; journals 1936-68; salaries books, 1930-1943; together with a large collection of files concerning many aspects of the operation of the company and newspaper production, 1933-66.

II UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN

The following lists from Professor P. L. Payne, are of records recently gifted or presented on permanent loan to the University of Aberdeen. The lists are based on surveys performed by Mr. Colin McLaren.

TRANSPORT: SHIPPING

Aberdeen Steam Navigation Co., 1836-1925.

MSS 2479/1-32

The major items in this collection, deposited on permanent loan by the North of Scotland, Orkney and Shetland Shipping Co., comprise Minute books, 1835-1925; directors' reports, 1870-1918; and log books, 1838-1852. The firm was wound up in 1964.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

Aberdeen Stock Exchange and Stock Exchange Association.

MSS 2756/1-115

This important collection presented to the University Library in June, 1970, includes the following major items:

"Stock Exchange Record and Ledger", 6 volumes, 1845-1891; bundles of Stock Exchange record sheets, 1845-1889; Stock Exchange records, 1890-1916; Fortnightly statements, 1878-1905; engagement books, recording arrangements for transactions, 1900-1911; annual reports of companies, 1895-1910; printed papers relating to companies whose shares were dealt in, 1889-1951; miscellaneous ledgers and accounts, 1884-1914; subscription books, 1853-1902; bundles and files of incoming letters, 1857-1911.

III DUNDEE UNIVERSITY

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

Stock Broking

The following records have been deposited on indefinite loan with the University following the amalgamation of Scottish Stock Exchanges:

Dundee Stock Exchange

- (1) Dundee Stock & Share Lists, Mar. 1879 - Dec. 1963. 69 vols. In manuscript to 10 Aug. 1956 and thereafter in typescript.
- (2) Glasgow Stock & Share Lists, Jan. 1957 - Dec. 1963. 65 vols. Printed.
- (3) Edinburgh Stock & Share Lists, Jan. 1956 - Dec. 1963. 8 vols. Printed.
- (4) Scottish Stock and Share Lists, Jan. 1964 - Dec. 1969. Printed. Unbound from Jan. 1967.
- (5) London Stock & Share Lists, Jan. 1937 - Dec. 1966. 113 vols. Printed. Unbound from Jan. 1967.
- (6) The Stock Exchange Supplementary List of Unquoted Securities. Jan. 1937 - Apr. 1947. 21 vols. Printed.
- (7) Year Book and Official Intelligence, 1883-1964. 109 vols. Printed. Consists of Burdett's Official Intelligence to 1898; Stock Exchange Official Intelligence to 1933 and Year Book thereafter.

IV GLASGOW CITY ARCHIVES

The following archival groups have been received in the City Archives since the publication of Newsletter 4. They are in most cases held on deposit from the owner.

INCORPORATIONS OF GLASGOW TRADES

Incorporation of Fleshers of Glasgow

- (1) Minute books, 1768-1941. 10 vols.
- (2) Letter books, 1875-1899. 3 vols.
- (3) Collectors' Accounts, 1664-1968.

- (4) Rent and feuduty accounts, 1804-1874.
- (5) Other accounts, 1766-1884.
- (6) Legal papers, 1779-1887.
- (7) Property records, 1811-1878.
- (8) Membership records, 1770-1910.
- (9) Constitution, byelaws and regulations, 1580-1962.
- (10) Relations with the Trades House, 1846-1897.
- (11) Pensions, 1764-1930.
- (12) Fleshers' Free School records, 1802-1870.

CIVIL ENGINEERING AND BUILDING

J. & G. Mossman Ltd., monumental sculptors, 56 Cathedral Street, Glasgow.
TD 110

Jot Book (as title) of William Mossman (1793-1851) who set up business as a sculptor in Buchanan Street in 1816 and moved to Cathedral Street in 1832, to be near the new Necropolis formed in the Fir Park by the Merchants' House of Glasgow, where he found his principal employment, 1835-9. 1 vol.

John Smeaton & Co. Ltd., wrights and building contractors, 583 Govan Rd., Glasgow, S.W.1. TD 109

- (1) Diaries of John Smeaton, wright, formerly at 46 South Wellington Street, indicating the hours worked and places of employment, 1872, and 1897-1900. 2 vols.
- (2) Estimate book, giving schedules of work and prices, c.1892-1920. 1 vol.
- (3) Additional schedules, c.1895-1905.
- (4) Time books of employees, 1886-95. 14 vols.
- (5) Letter book, 1912-1916. 1 vol.

John Train & Co. Ltd., Dalmarnock
TD 118

This firm has recently gone into liquidation. The Company began about 1903 at Farme and became a limited liability Company in 1923. They /

They executed some large contracts for the Corporation of Glasgow, including Kelvin Hall (1927), Lennox Castle (1936) and many other hospitals. They carried out extensions to Glasgow High School and built Renfield Church.

- (1) Ledgers, Cash books, Journals, Purchase Books, 1911-1948. 10 vols.
- (2) Papers concerning Lennox Castle contract, 1934-6.
- (3) Records of the Cathkin Quarries Co. (an associated company).

William Kyle, Thomas Kyle, Kyle & Frew, Kyle Dennistoun & Frew, Kyle Dennistoun & Laing. Consulting Civil Engineers, Land Surveyors and Valuers.

The records of this firm, under its five successive names, run from c.1800-1900. It comprises the working drawings or office copies of plans for clients.

These were well-kept and sufficiently indexed and amount to perhaps 3000 items from the surveys of small plots of ground to major surveys for the first railways, extensive feuing plans in the city, and detailed estate plans such as the Douglas Estate of Bothwell Castle, 1817. There are also Registers (12 vols. 1800-1839) which contain reports to clients, estimates for improvement, field notes, tables of contents to plans and other information supporting the series.

For another part of this collection, at present in the possession of Glasgow University, see Studies in Scottish Business History, ed. P.L. Payne, p. 66

DOMESTIC TRADE

Robert Paterson, woollen and linen draper, Gallowgate (?)
TD 111

Journal of a linen merchant, 1765-1771, tentatively identified by cancelled notes in the endpapers. This rare account book of an 18th century Glasgow Merchant was preserved by being inadvertantly stored with the minute books of Glasgow Presbytery through similarity of binding

INSURANCE

Association of Underwriters and Insurance Brokers of Glasgow.

- (1) Minute books, 1818-1929. 4 vols.
- (2) Claims books, 1879-1937. 4 vols.
- (3) Registers of Shipping 1804-1833 (Partly issued by the London Society of Underwriters and partly by the Society for the Registry of Shipping - Lloyds). 16 vols.
- (4) Lists of ships registered in Scottish ports, 1821, 1823. 2 vols.
- (5) Liverpool Register of Shipping, 1835-8.
/See also Studies in Scottish Business History, ed. P.L. Payne,
p. 74/

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

Electrical Consulting Engineers

Messrs. Strain & Robertson, 5 Park Circus, Glasgow.

- (1) Letter books 1900-1921. 101 vols.
- (2) Correspondence, blueprints, concerning Clyde Valley Electric Power Co. etc., 1902-1925. 29 vols.
- (3) Correspondence, blueprints, etc., concerning contracts for Backus and Johnstone Brewery Co. Ltd., 1908-30. 5 vols.
- (4) Correspondence, blueprints etc., for Buchanan Jones & Co., 1919-22. 1 vol.

LEGAL

Messrs. W. & J. M. Hill Brown & Co., Writers, Glasgow.

Formerly Messrs. Hill, Hill & Marshall, R. & J. M. Hill. This is a very diverse group of records which cannot be summarised successfully. It includes the firm's accounts, 1850-65, 1874-8, together with records of some 70 families, firms, estates and institutions, various property records and a good collection of 106 maps and plans 1819-1926.

Business records include the following list, which is not exhaustive:

- (1) Adam family of Milnbank Bleachworks, including book of cloth samples, 1844-1900.

- (2) Papers concerning retirement of James Thomson from Messrs. Aird & Thomson, goldsmiths and jeweller, Buchanan Street, Glasgow, 1887.
- (3) Stocks and Shares of John Alexander, including Tharsis Co. 1859-87.
- (4) Balmain family investments 1873-92 including partnership in Messrs. Fraser Gordon & Co.
- (5) Bankier family connections including North & South Sylhet Tea Cos., 1887-91.
- (6) Trustees of Thomas Blyth, shoemaker, including investment in steamships, 1864-67. Also his day book, 1869-75.
- (7) Sequestration of Campbell Bros., iron merchants and metal brokers of Glasgow, 1866-70.
- (8) Thomas Craig's property at Port Dundas and ships owned, 1837-56.
- (9) Crawford executory papers, including feuing to Messrs. Tweedie and Crawford, ironmongers, 1838-54.
- (10) Accounts of a spirit dealer (? Stewart Dunbar, foreman of Kennyhill Distillery and later spirit merchant at Parkhead), 1855-1868.
- (11) Papers of William Easton of Goodwin & Easton, including import of corned beef from Melbourne, 1856-82.
- (12) Records of Messrs. Halley Bros., Ltd., hackle makers of Dundee, 1887-1954.
- (13) Liquidation of Messrs. D. & W. Henderson & Co. Ltd., shipbuilders 1934-5.
- (14) John Hinshelwood's Trusteeship referring to his businesses of Globe Parcel Express & John Hinshelwood & Co. 1803-1927.
- (15) Francis Josez, hotelkeeper, of North British Imperial Hotel, Queen Street, Glasgow, trust papers, 1854-66.
- (16) Hurlet and Campsie Alum Co. together with chemical works at Clayton, Manchester; Falkirk Chemical Works; Eagle Brewery, Glasgow; Kirkintilloch Foundry and machinery at Clyde Forge Greenock. The Alum works belonged to Charles MacIntosh but in 1848 came into the hands of John King of Campsie. Trust papers, 1807-1941. Fine plan of 1824.
- (17) John Laidlaw, millwright, 1872-1904.
- (18) Records of Henry Leck, of Hollybush, Dalrymple, Ayrshire, land and property speculator in central Glasgow, 1638-1898. Plans and valuations of central sites and papers in action Henry Leck v. Caledonian Railway Co. about Central Station Site.

- (19) D. Y. Stewart's Trust, including his firm of iron founders at St. Rollox and St. Rollox Flax Mills, 1870-1916.
- (20) Memorandum and articles of association of Samuel Warrall Ltd., hacklemakers of Dundee, 1911.
- (21) Papers concerning a memorial to the Home Secretary seeking extension of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1878, sect. 53, allowing longer working hours to women and young persons to be applied to the bleaching, dyeing and finishing trade, 1880-1.
- (22) City of Glasgow Bank, miscellaneous papers, 1853-79.
- (23) Agreement for sale of Thomas Fairie's wholesale grocery business in Stormont Street, Glasgow, 1870.
- (24) Dissolution of Messrs. James Huie & Co., curled hair manufacturers, feather purifiers and bedding wool makers, in Glasgow and Johnstone, 1876.
- (25) Journal of bores upon Craighall Estate, giving types of stone and depths at which they lie in 8 bores, N.d.
- (26) Feuing plans of the Dunchattan Estate, Glasgow, 1836-1894.
- (27) Plan of Overnewton Works for Messrs. John Finlay & Co. N.d.
- (28) Turnpike Roads, bridges and canals plans, 1826-1884.
- (29) Machinery plans, including Eglinton Foundry (detail) 1876; hydraulic rivetting machine, N.d.; McIntosh Slide Valve Motor patent by J. C. Campbell McIntosh, N.d.

V MITCHELL LIBRARY, GLASGOW

Foreign Trade

East India Association of Glasgow, 1812-1847.

The Charter of the East India Company required periodical renewal by Parliament, and the Glasgow East India Association was formed in 1812 (along with other similar associations elsewhere in the United Kingdom) to oppose the renewal of the commercial monopoly enjoyed by the Company under the terms of this charter. The East India associations were not completely successful in attaining their objects and the Association was reconstituted in 1829, remaining in being until 1847. The records of the Glasgow East India Association in the Mitchell Library are:-

- (1) Minute Books, 1812-13; 1829-47. 2 vols.

- (2) Correspondence, 1812-47. 9 vols.
- (3) Letter Books 1812-47. 4 vols.
- (4) List of members, subscription book, postage book, inventory, V.D. 4 vols.
- (5) Shipping tables - to and from Glasgow/Leith and the Far East, 1837-1844.
- (6) Public Dinner to Sir Henry Pottinger. Minute Book, 1845.

The material in the record is almost entirely concerned with the Association's attempts to influence the House of Commons, H.M. Ministers, etc. by petitions, memorials, deputations, etc.

West India Association of Glasgow, 1807-1969.

In 1807 the merchants and planters in Glasgow interested in the West India trade formed themselves into the Glasgow West India Association. The following records of the Association are in the Mitchell Library:-

- (1) Minute Books, 1807-53. 4 vols. in 1. Abstracts.
- (2) Minute Books, 1867-86, 1904-35, 1936-69. 3 vols.

The first four volumes were lent to Sir Michael Connal, West India merchant, in the 1860s and were apparently never returned to the Association; they exist only in the form of an abstract. There is a gap of fourteen years between the last entry in the abstract and the first entry in Volume 5. The early years in particular contain much information on the sugar trade, customs duties and regulations at the Clyde ports, the Association's attitude to slavery and its attempts to influence Parliament. The Association declined in importance towards the end of the nineteenth century, and there are no minutes from 1886 to 1904. In the latter year the membership was extended to all Scottish firms interested in the West Indies. The Association was formally wound-up in July 1969.

INSURANCE

Commercial Union Assurance Co., 200 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, deposited in the Mitchell Library.

This firm comprised a large number of superceded and associated companies, as given below. Only the range of Minutes, Shareholders' registers and accounts, taken together, is attempted here together with the /

the total number of volumes in each group. For a full list application should be made to the custodian.

- (1) Aberdeen Fire & Life Assurance Co. Minutes (Glasgow), 1840-73. 4 vols.
- (2) Fine Arts and General Insurance Co. Accounts 1890-1954. 49 vols.
- (3) Glasgow Rate and Salvage Association, Deed of Constitution, 1913.
- (4) North British Insurance Co. (founded 1809; amalgamated 1861) Minutes 1849-51; shareholders 1809-62; accounts 1809-1861. 18 vols.
- (5) North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., Ltd. By amalgamation with North British in 1861 this group contains some series originating in (4) above. Minutes 1809-1963 (Glasgow Board, 1841-1922); Shareholders, 1885-1945; Accounts 1830-1946. 269 vols.
- (6) Nothern Assurance Co., Ltd. Minutes 1868-1961 (with gaps) historic records, 1845-1903; including early medical reports. 27 vols.
- (7) Railway Passengers Assurance Co. Accounts 1911-60; Shareholders, 1857-1898. 15 vols.
- (8) Royal Scottish Insurance Co., Minutes (locked at present); reports 1907-40. 9 vols.
- (9) Scottish Provincial Assurance Co. Shareholders, 1852-1890. 2 vols.
- (10) Universal Life Assurance Society, London. Minutes 1834-7. 1 vol.
- (11) Western Fire Insurance Co. Contract, Glasgow 1840-2; Minutes 1844-59 3 vols.

VI UNIVERSITY OF STRATHCLYDE

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC HISTORY

MANUFACTURING : TEXTILES

William Fulton & Co., Bleachers, Glenfield (Paisley).

Wages and staff records, 1907-57; Order and Stock Books 1931-51; Cash Books etc., 1930-62; Minute Books 1896-1951; Inventories 1898-1918; Correspondence 1899-1907.

James Porteous & Co., Woollen Manufrs., Alva.

Summary accounts.

MANUFACTURING : IRON & STEEL

William Baird & Co.

Wages Books 1942-59; Job Books 1948-64; Stores Books 1934-65; Abstracts of Costs, output etc. 1884-1965; Rent Rolls, deeds and leases 1872-1929 (including Eglinton Iron Co.); Valuation Books (Gartsherrie) 1857-1939; personal papers of Robert Baird.

MANUFACTURING : ENGINEERING

Machine Tools

Craig & Donald, Machine Tool Makers, Johnstone.

- Wage books, etc. 1904-46; Order Books 1899-1959; Cash Books and Journals, 1895-1957; Letter Books 1930-43; Miscellaneous Inventories etc.

VII NATIONAL REGISTER OF ARCHIVES (SCOTLAND)

Since the last Newsletter was issued the following information about Business Archives has been added to the National Register of Archives (Scotland):

New Zealand and Australian Land Company Records

Survey No. 468.

This collection which has now been deposited in the Scottish Record Office contains complete series of minute books, accounting volumes and letter books from 1866, plus some plans of sheep stations, statistical records of wool and frozen meat sales, and private reports on the Company's property in these two countries. The collection as a whole is valuable source material for a study of the development of the wool and frozen meat trade in New Zealand and Australia.

Messrs. Cox's Glue Works, Edinburgh.

Survey No. 475.

This collection which has been deposited in the National Library of Scotland includes five produce books, 1906-13; seven wages books, 1823-5 and for various years between 1900 and 1943; six cash books connected with tanning, for years between 1694-1841; four scrap books of advertisements, press cuttings, etc. 19th-20th centuries. It also includes miscellaneous papers regarding glue and tanning patents, 1841-1919.

Messrs. Haldane, Brown & Company, Chartered Accountants, Edinburgh.
Survey No. 476.

On transferring their premises from St. Andrews Square to Abercromby Place, the firm deposited a quantity of miscellaneous papers in the Scottish Record Office, including some expired mineral leases relating to the Broxburn Oil Company and a volume giving details of shale output by the Company, 19th-20th centuries; and record volumes of the Garpel Haematite Company, 1857-9.

B. McIntosh Esq., Solicitor, Dumbarton.
Survey No. 483.

A quantity of miscellaneous papers deposited in the Scottish Record Office includes miscellaneous accounts, correspondence, invoices and miscellaneous working papers of William Denny & Company, Shipbuilders, c.1820-40, in a very dirty condition and in total disorder. The transmission also included some minute books, accounts, legal papers and plans of Dumbarton Harbour Board, c.1857-1953.

Cuninghame of Auchenhavie MSS.
Survey No. 497.

This collection which is in the custody of the North Ayrshire Museum, Saltcoats constitutes excellent source material for the local history of the Saltcoats area in the 18th and 19th century, particularly with regard to the coal works, rope works, brewery and harbour. Many of the legal papers document the frequent disputes between the Cuninghame family with the Warner of Ardeer family over coal rights.

Edinburgh Savings Bank, Head Office, Edinburgh.
Survey No. 506.

This bank was started in 1836 and is one of the Trustee Savings Banks. Its main series of accounting records prior to 1930 have been destroyed, however, owing to pressure on storage space. Only two main series have been retained - the minute books of the Committee of Management and a bound series of depositors declarations. Some early items of "curiosity value" have also been retained.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO
SCOTTISH BUSINESS HISTORY

Constituting an addendum to the list published in Studies in Scottish Business History. It is intended by means of the Newsletter to keep this bibliography up to date and notes on sources from members for inclusion would be appreciated by the Editor.

Anon., A Highland Newspaper: the first 150 years of the Inverness Courier, 1817-1967. (Inverness, Courier Office, 1969)

John W. Bainbridge, "A Nineteenth-Century Copper Working: Tomnadashan Lochtayside", Industrial Archaeology, Vol. 7, No. 1 (February, 1970)

J. Butt & J. T. Ward, "The Promotion of the Caledonian Railway Co.", Transport History, Vol. 3, Nos. 2 & 3 (July, November, 1970).

N. K. Buxton, "The Scottish Shipbuilding Industry between the Wars", Business History, Vol. X (1969).

G. Channon, "The Aberdeenshire Beef Trade with London: a study in Steamship and Railway Competition, 1850-69", Transport History, Vol. II, No. 1 (March, 1969).

R. D. Corrins, "The Great Hot-Blast Affair", Industrial Archaeology, Vol. VII, No. 3 (August, 1970).

Baron F. Duckham, "Early Application of Steam Power at Scottish Collieries", Industrial Archaeology, VI (1969).

Baron F. Duckham, "Serfdom in Eighteenth-Century Scotland", History, Vol. LIV (1969).

Baron F. Duckham, A History of the Scottish Coal Industry, Vol. 1: 1700-1815 (Newton Abbot, David & Charles, 1970).

George Gordon, The Shore Porters' Society of Aberdeen, 1498-1969 (Aberdeen: A. P. Reid & Son, N.d.).

T. R. Gourvish, "The Bank of Scotland, 1830-45", Scottish Journal of Political Economy, Vol. XVI, No. 3. (November, 1969).

W. S. Harvey, "Lead Mining in 1768: Old Records of a Scottish Mining Company", Industrial Archaeology, Vol. 7, No. 3 (August 1970).

W. S. Harvey, "Miners' Bargains at Leadhills during the 18th century", The Journal of the Glasgow Spelaeological Society, Vol. 2, Part I (February, 1970).

J. R. Hume, "The Water Supply of New Lanark", Industrial Archaeology, Vol. V (1968).

J. R. Kellett, "The Private Investments of Glasgow's Lord Provosts", The Accountants' Magazine, (1968).

Bruce Lenman, Charlotte Lythe and Enid Gauldie, Dundee and its Textile Industry, 1850-1914 (Dundee: Abertay Historical Society Publication, N. 14, 1969).

S. C. E. Lythe, "James Watt and the Strathmore Canal Project", Transport History, Vol. I, No. I (March, 1968).

David McMillan, "Scottish Migrations to Australia: the Background and Effects of the Movement, 1788-1850", Proceedings of the Second Colloquium on Scottish Studies (University of Geulph, Canada, 1969).

*Peter Mathias, Retailing Revolution (London: Longmans, 1967).

S. C. Orr, "The Scottish Car Industry, Past and Present", Philosophical Journal, IV (1969).

Peter L. Payne, "Business Records, Economic History and Regional Studies", Aberdeen University Review, Vol. XLIII, 4 (Autumn, 1970).

*W. J. Reader, Imperial Chemical Industries: A History, Vol. I: The Forerunners, 1870-1926 (London: Oxford University Press, 1970).

A. J. Robertson, "The Decline of the Scottish Cotton Industry, 1860-1914", Business History, XII, No. 2 (July, 1970).

Neil T. Sinclair, "The Aviemore Line: Railway Politics in the Highlands, 1882-98", Transport History, Vol. II, No. 3 (November 1970).

B. C. Skinner, The Lime Industry in the Lothians (University of Edinburgh, Department of Adult Education and Extra-Mural Studies, 1969).

A. Slaven, "A Glasgow Firm in the Indian Market: John Lean & Sons, Muslin Weavers", Business History Review, XLIII, No. 4 (Winter, 1969).

T. C. Smout, A History of the Scottish People, 1560-1830 (London: Collins, 1969).

G. C. K, Smith, "The O'Dell Transport Collection and Local Railway History", Aberdeen University Review, LXIII, No. 1 (Spring, 1969).

Wray Vamplew, "Railway Investment in the Scottish Highlands", Transport History, Vol. 3 No. 2 (July, 1970).

Wray Vamplew, "Sources of Scottish Railway Share Capital before 1860", Scottish Journal of Political Economy, XVII, No. 3 (November, 1970).

L. de S. and I. C. Walker, "McDougall's Claypipe Factory, Glasgow", Industrial Archaeology, VI (1969).

*These studies contain material of Scottish interest.

