



BUNHOUSE, PARTICK, IN 1827.

The
Incorporation of Bakers
of Glasgow

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of Glasgow



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PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

GLASGOW, *August*, 1891.

THE following pages may supply what, in many quarters, has been regarded as a felt want in connection with the Incorporation; they may interest many who have long been concerned in its welfare; they may create in "the Trade" a more extended and useful interest in its affairs. It is not always desirable to be dependent upon tradition for the careful handing down of "what has been"; and as there is a time for all things, it may be that the time has now come in the life of the Incorporation when these memoranda may well be gathered into a permanent form. On many points they should prove useful for reference, however miscellaneous and unconnected the materials may be.

Since its foundation, this Incorporation has, to a great extent, been guided in the conduct of its affairs by "use and wont," and has been loath to trammel itself by Rules and Bye-Laws. In the peculiar position of the Incorporation while a trading Corporation, much may be said in support of such a disinclination; and the troubles which have surrounded the movement for the enactment of a set of Rules for the Incorporation's guidance may be taken as evidence of the difficulty of harmonizing the use and wont of the past with the necessities of the present. The preparation of these Rules suggested the compiling of these memoranda, and it is hoped that together they may prove of some advantage to the Incorporation, and to those more particularly entrusted with the management of its affairs. The Draft Rules are at present under the consideration of the Trades' House, and it has been thought undesirable to delay the issuing of this volume, however convenient it might have been to have printed in the Rules as part of it.

JAMES NESS, *Clerk*.

PREFACE TO PRESENT EDITION.

GLASGOW, *May*, 1931.

AN appendix to the First Edition of these Memoranda brought the narrative and the lists of members down to the year 1896.

These volumes were received with considerable interest, but they have been out of print for some time, and a new edition bringing the notes and lists down to date appears to be called for.

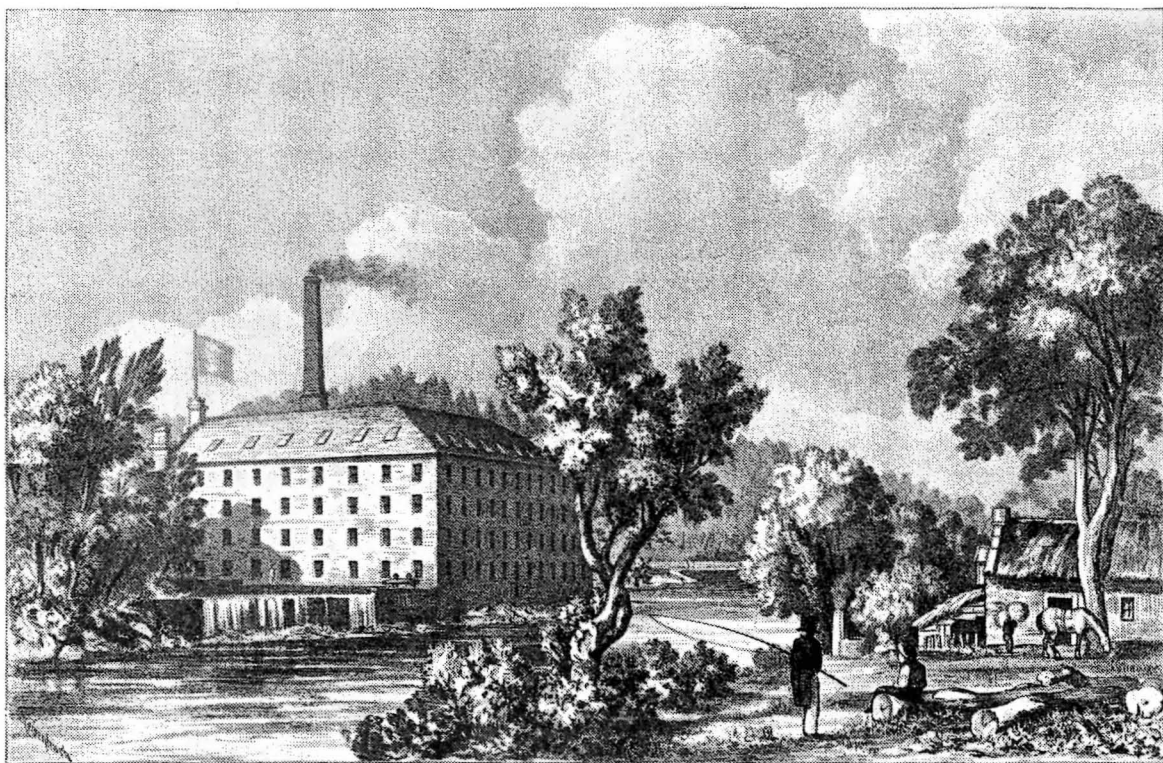
JAMES NESS,
R. RALSTON NESS, } *Joint Clerks.*

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BUNHOUSE MILL FROM RIVER KELVIN—ABOUT 1840.

THE INCORPORATION OF BAKERS OF GLASGOW.

FOR anyone attempting to give an outline of the history of the Incorporation of Bakers of Glasgow, it is unfortunate that the materials necessary for an accurate account of its origin are not now or are ever likely to be available. In 1556, an Act of Council of the Burgh of Glasgow, an official extract of which is still extant, was granted in favour of "The Baxteris of Glasgow"; and tradition has it that the Baxters or Bakers existed as an Incorporation long prior to that date. In that year also, to meet taxation imposed on the Royal Burghs by Queen Mary, each of the Incorporations of the Burgh of Glasgow was assessed in a certain sum by the Magistrates, and David Landles, Thomas Scott, and William Heriot were appointed "Stentaris" or Assessors to collect the amount from the Baxters. Of its existence, therefore, at this date, as one of the Incorporations of the City there is no doubt; but, unfortunately, no trace can now be got of the original Letter of Deaconry or Seal of Cause, unless it be that the Act of Council above mentioned is really one of the clauses of the original Letter of Deaconry, extracted by itself for some special purpose. This is quite possible, and indeed very probable. The Records of the City, now extant, do not help us. Tradition says that the original charter, along with most of the Records of the Incorporation, was lost in the Great Fire of Glasgow, which began on 17th June, 1652, and only ended after destroying about one-third of the City, its ravages extending over the principal streets of the burgh, comprising the Saltmercat, Trongate,

Gallowgate, and Bridgegate. Tradition also includes in this unfortunate loss a grant given, in the year 1568, by the Regent Moray, of

THE WHEAT MILL OF PARTICK.

Round this "Ancient Quheite Mill of Partick," otherwise known as the Archbishop's Mill, and in later days as the Bunhouse Mill, much of the interesting history of the Incorporation circles. From the day when, according to the tradition carefully handed down, "the Regent, he gi'ed us the mill" even to the present, the mills which have occupied its site have claimed, in importance and in historical associations, precedence of their neighbours. And a worthy neighbourhood of mills it was! Farther up the stream we had the Town's Mill—Archie Lyon's—with its Snuff and Risp Mills, afterwards belonging to the Incorporation as the Clayslap Mill, and finally demolished to give our huge City some breathing space; the Bishop's Mill, just below, still insisting, amid the noise and din of engine-making, on its old vocation; the Slit Mill, still farther down, gone, that its site might be more advantageously utilized as a ship-building yard; and then, on the opposite bank of the Kelvin, the Scotstoun Mills, still flourishing. It is no wonder that our worthy forefathers in the Incorporation thought much of the Good Regent, and that his name should very appropriately designate the mills which now mark the historic site.

The traditional story of the grant by the Regent is given in various histories of the City, and is shortly to the effect, that on the camping of his troops at Langside prior to the famous battle, the Bakers of Glasgow, from motives no doubt weighty, and as events proved, judicious, made special exertions to supply his troops with bread: that on his return to the City after his victory the gratitude of the "Good Regent" shewed itself, on



KEYSTONE OF THE OLD MILL
AT PARTICK.

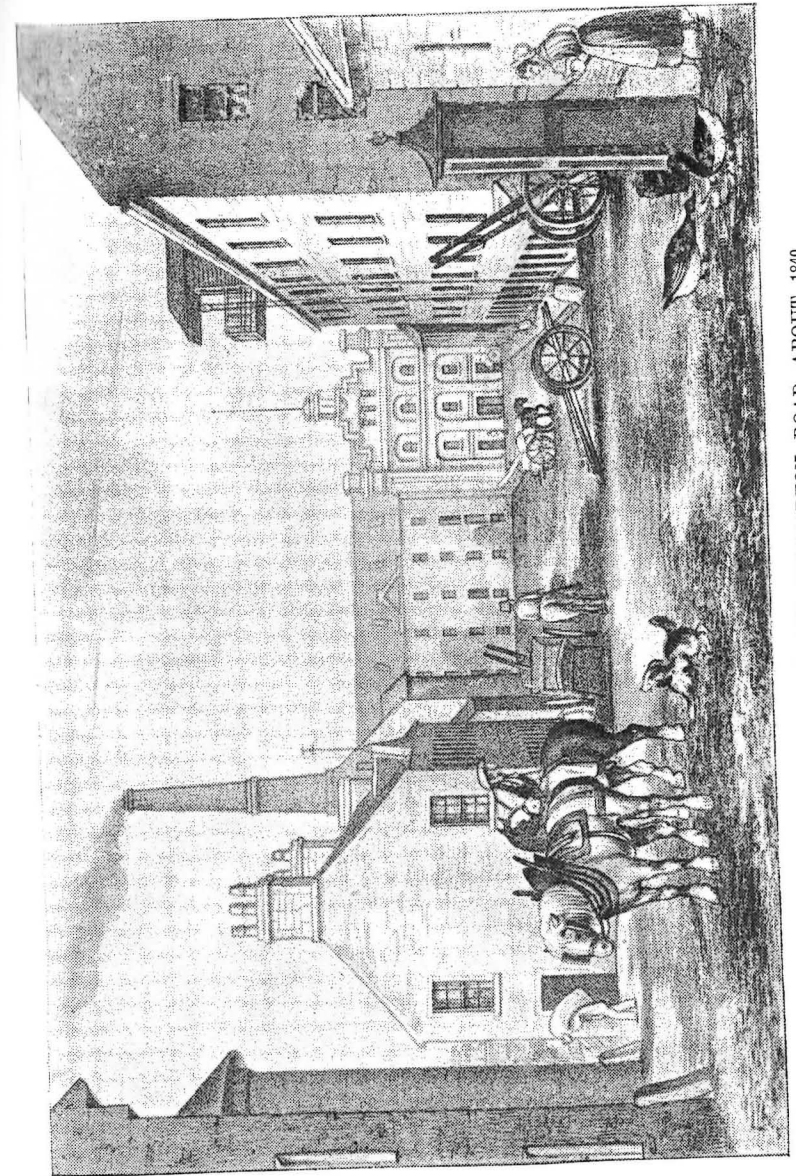
return for the personal services makes the appropriateness of a grant in this form obvious. From the nature of such a grant the absence of any written evidence of it is quite explainable. The essential formality was the entry in the Rental Book of the proprietor, and an extract was usually but not necessarily given. The right of the grantee was practically absolute, descending to representatives, and being also capable of sale, the widow of the tenant in possession having the right to possess during her widowhood. Apart from its historical value, the absence of any written evidence of such a grant is not material, as it has been completely supplied by subsequent conveyances to the original grantees or their representatives. It would be out of place in the present short sketch to go fully into a technical statement of the titles, but it may be well to state, in as popular language as possible, how the mills and adjoining ground passed from the individuals of the Incorporation to the Incorporation as a corporate body.

In all probability the original Grant was made to twenty-six persons, Bakers in Glasgow, in equal shares, each share being known as a "mill-day," and the holder being entitled, in his turn, to a day's grinding at the mill. However this may be, such a division certainly existed soon after 1568. It would appear, further, that whatever the nature of the Grant was, the Crown still retained some right in the subjects, for on 3rd November, 1587, Walter (Stewart), Commendator of Blantyre, received a Charter from the Crown of all and sundry the Lands, Lordships, Burghs, Baronies, Regalities, Towns, Offices, and others therein written, with all the right which formerly belonged to the Archbishop of Glasgow, and including therein the mill at Partick called the Quheitmylne (Wheatmill). On 8th August, 1588, the same Walter, on the narrative that he wished for a reasonable payment to surrender to the old and kindly tenants, rentallers and possessors of the Barony, their just possessions, therefore for certain sums of money paid

by the persons afternamed, old and kindly rentallers and possessors of the mill, conveyed in feu-farm All and Whole that Wheat Mill commonly called Quheit Mylne, to John Scott, Walter Landles, William Heriot, George Young, David Landles, John Auldcorne, James Auldcorne, Alexander Scott, William Glen, Thomas Glen, George Robison, Thomas Cliddisdaill, George Cliddisdaill, John Hutchesone, Mathew Young, John Young, and James Hutchesone, Bakers, burgesses and dwellers in the City of Glasgow, and their heirs, assignees, and successors, Bakers, burgesses and dwellers in the said town. The feu-duty payable under this grant was twenty-three pounds (Scots) annually. This Charter of 1588 was confirmed by a subsequent Charter, dated 10th January, 1591, from the same Walter Stewart, whose own title had now been ratified by James VI. on his majority. It will be observed that, while the original shares vested in the individual members are described as twenty-sixth parts or Mill-days, the individuals to whom the shares belonged in terms of the Charters granted by Walter Stewart, are eighteen in number. The next step in the title is a Charter dated 26th May, 1665, granted by Alexander (Burnet), Archbishop of Glasgow, who on the narrative that the ancient Charters, Infeftments, and all following thereupon concerning the said Mill, have been burned and destroyed in the fire which happened in 1652; of new feus and confirms to five individuals—"Bakers, Burgesses, and inhabitants of the said Burgh (of Glasgow) for the time being"—each his share, "and also to Daniel Purdoune present Deacon of the Bakers of Glasgow, and his successors in office, for the use and benefit of the poor of the Corporation," "all and whole that Wheat Mill commonly called Wheit Milne, now situated in two mills," with all the pertinents, for a feu-duty payable by the Deacon and his successors in office as representing the Incorporation, of twenty pounds (Scots) with ten shillings (Scots) added. The shares or mill-days held by individuals were by four separate Dispositions, all

dated in the year 1667, acquired by the Incorporation. The additional three pounds (Scots) originally payable for the ground, in terms of the Charter of 1591, appears to have been payable to the extent of forty shillings to the tenant or feuar of Overnewton, and of twenty shillings to the tenant or feuar of Nethernewton. In 1676 the Incorporation acquired from John Campbell of Woodside six acres of ground with the forty shilling feu-duty; and in 1696 there were acquired from John Gibson, portioner of Nethernewton, three-and-a-half acres with the twenty shilling feu-duty.

These various subjects completed the holdings of the Incorporation in connection with the Mills, and were held by the Incorporation on these old titles till the year 1808, when, in consequence of the high price then obtainable for superiorities, as qualification for voting for Members of Parliament, the Incorporation disposed of the superiority of the Wheat Mill subjects and the adjoining six acres to James Wingate of Galray, for the sum of £275. To complete this transaction, the then Deacon and Collector feued the lands to John Graham, a member of the Incorporation, for the nominal feu-duty of one penny sterling per annum, and one penny Scots at the entry of vassals, in full of all casualties of superiority. John Graham's title was duly completed, and the Deacon and Collector thereupon conveyed the superiority right to James Wingate. John Graham then re-conveyed his right under the feu to the Incorporation, whose title was duly completed on 20th May, 1808. This nominal superiority appears to have been acquired by George Pollok of Rhindmuir, from whom the Incorporation, in consequence of Mr. Graham's death, obtained a Charter of Confirmation on 21st March, 1832. As a qualification for voting for a Member of Parliament, this superiority became valueless on the passing of the Reform Act of 1831.



BUNHOUSE MILL FROM OLD DUMBARTON ROAD—ABOUT 1840.

Before proceeding to specify other subjects now or formerly belonging to the Incorporation, it may be well to note shortly the changes on the mill, down to the burning of the Bunhouse Mill, on Saturday, 6th February, 1886.

A reference has already been made to the fact that the mill, originally a single mill, is described in the Archbishop's Charter of 1665 as "now situated in two mills." The second mill had been built in 1653. Among the titles in possession of the Incorporation is a Disposition dated 5th October, 1653, by the Deacon, with consent of the Masters and others interested, proceeding on the narrative that the disponents intended to erect another Wheat Mill on the Water of Kelvin; and in order to raise funds for that purpose, they dispone to John Glen and Bessie Gray, his spouse, one "mill-day" of the mill acquired by them from the heirs of William Fawside. Colin Campbell of Blythswood attempted to stop the erection of this second mill, on the alleged ground that the mill was being founded on part of his lands of Nethernewton. In this, however, he was unsuccessful, and the dispute ended in his being interdicted by the Sheriff of Lanarkshire on the complaint of the Bakers. From this time down to the year 1828 the mill underwent various repairs and alterations. Part of it was rebuilt in 1818, and in 1828 the most extensive alteration took place, when the eastern portion of the old mills was taken down and rebuilt. The foundation stone laid on this occasion was recovered in 1886, when the mill was burned, and the contents of the bottles deposited therein were re-deposited in the foundation-stone of the new mills built by Mr. John Ure, an "old Deacon" of the Incorporation and ex-Lord Provost of the City, to whom the Incorporation had feued the site of the old mills with a portion of ground adjoining. The plate laid in the foundation-stone in 1828 was not re-deposited, but was entrusted to the custody of Mr. Ure, for preservation in the new mills, appropriately known as the "Regent"

Mills. On the obverse side the plate bears the following inscription :—

By the Favour of Almighty God,
This Compartment or Division of the Mills of Partick,
belonging to
THE INCORPORATION OF BAKERS IN GLASGOW,
Being now to be rebuilt on the Site of
The Ancient "Quheite Mill of Partick,"
Donated in the Year 1568.
by
HIS HIGHNESS, JAMES, EARL OF MURRAY, REGENT OF SCOTLAND,
to
The Bakers in Glasgow,
In reward for their zeal in the cause of the Protestant Reformation,
and
For their spirited and well-timed assistance to him and his forces
At the Eventful and Decisive Battle of Langside.
This Foundation Stone was laid by
WILLIAM SMITH, ESQ., LATE LORD PROVOST OF GLASGOW,
And a Member of this Incorporation,
On the Twenty-third day of May,
Anno Domini, MDCCCXXVIII.,
In the Ninth Year of the Reign of our
Most Gracious Sovereign,
GEORGE THE FOURTH,
In presence of the Deacon, Collector, Master Court,
And Building Committee;
And also in presence of
A number of the other Members of the Incorporation.
Which Undertaking
May the Supreme God
Bless and Prosper.

On the reverse side of the plate is a full list of the Master Court and Office-bearers of the Incorporation at the date of the laying of the stone.

On the sale of the Regent Mills by Mr. John Ure's successors to the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Limited, in 1903, the plate was returned to the Incorporation and is now in the custody of the Clerk.

Besides the mills proper, various accessory buildings were from time to time erected. The old store or kiln behind the engine-house was erected in 1768; the barn

in 1773. The old store on the right-hand side of "the closs," and to the south of and separate from the mills, was erected in 1782; and the new store, immediately adjoining the old store to the south, was built in 1792. In 1814 the stables on the left-hand side of "the closs," in 1818 the steam mill fronting the closs, and in 1819 the millwright's shop and the cart-sheds were erected.

The site of the celebrated Bun and Yill House at Partick, belonging to the Incorporation, at the entrance to the closs of the mills, was for some time marked by the small tenement in Old Dumbarton Road, also then in the possession of the Incorporation, and numbered 134 and 140 of that road. This tenement bore the inscription: "Bun House, Rebuilt, 1850. John "Forrester, Deacon: Peter M'Arthur, Collector."

The building has now been demolished and the site included in the ground now occupied by the Kelvin Hall.

The foundation-stone of the Regent Mills records the occasion on which it was laid by the following inscription:—"This Foundation-stone was laid by George "Lindsay Hamilton, Esq., Deacon of the Incorporation "of Bakers. Glasgow, 8th September, 1887."

THE KELVIN AND KILMANNAN RESERVOIR.

While the former glories of the Kelvin and its groves no doubt in bygone days made a business visit to the mills a pleasurable one as well, it was the more prosaic aspect of the river as a valuable motive power which appealed to the Bakers.

The water-power of the Kelvin, which, on an average, is estimated at 60 horse-power, was to the mills on its banks an important—nay, an indispensable—adjunct; and that the utmost advantage possible was taken of it is very evident from the frequent attempts to raise dams higher than they should be, and the corresponding efforts

of the proprietor higher up the river to keep the dam below his as low as possible. The Bakers seem to have had some little trouble in getting their own dam-dyke up, and keeping that of the Bishop's Mill down. In 1656 they appear to have offended to such an extent in rebuilding their own dam-dyke that, on 4th June, the Town Council, then proprietors of the Town's Mill (afterwards the Clayslap), "Appoynted the dein of gild, the "dekin conveyinar, with Johne Hall, to goe out this "afternoone and tack sume workmen with them and "ding doune againe so muche of the said dame as is "newlie highted." The matter seems to have come into dispute again in 1697, when the height of the dam was definitely fixed; and there now lies in the Deacon's box a copper gauge inscribed, "Gadge of the Height of "the Baxters Milne-dam. Settled by Act of Councill, "7 Auguft, 1697." The height, or rather the lowness, of the dam below the Bunhouse Mills was equally the concern of the Bakers; and on one occasion, on account of one of the mill-wheels being stopped by the back-flow, they had to insist upon the proprietor of the Bishop's Mill lowering the dam to the proper height prescribed for it. The height of this dam is fixed by an iron gauge placed about the centre of the dam.

Considering, then, the value of the water-power of the Kelvin, it is not to be wondered that any interference with the supply of water to the river was jealously resented, and accordingly, on the formation of the great Canal between the Clyde and the Forth, special provision had to be made for repaying to the Kelvin any supply abstracted for the purposes of the canal. The construction of this canal, or Navigable Cut, as it was described, was sanctioned by an Act of Parliament passed in the year 1768,—George III., c. 63—section 2 of which ran as follows:—"Provided always that the said Company "of Proprietors, their successors and assigns, shall, and "they are hereby required and directed to replace such "quantity or quantities of water whereby the Rivers

"Carron or Kelvin shall, by means of making and completing the said intended Navigation, be diminished "to the detriment of the mills which are situated upon "the River Carron from Larbot Mill downwards, and "upon the River Kelvin at and below Garscub Bridge."

The sources of supply to the Kelvin in the Kilsyth district were so seriously interfered with—particularly through the diverting into the Canal of the outflow of the Town-head Reservoir, popularly known as the Bakers' Loch—that the proprietors of the mills situated upon the River were under the necessity of insisting upon the Canal Company forming and maintaining another Reservoir as a substitute. After considerable negotiations, advantage was taken of a hollow situated on the muir of Kilmannan, through which the Water of Allander ran, and the necessary ground was acquired from three different proprietors—from Mr. Robert Grahame of Lambhill, to the extent of 15 acres and 15 falls; from Mr. Grahame and Sir Archibald Edmestone of Duntreath, Bt., in equal shares to the extent of 33 acres 2 roods 6 falls; and from Mr. Stirling of Law, to the extent of 19 acres 2 roods 22 falls, giving a total extent of 68 acres 1 rood 3 falls, equal to about 86 acres imperial measure. The total cost of the ground was £591 11s. 9d., but beyond this the Canal Company had the cost of the purchase of the Town-head Loch, £3283, and of the construction and upkeep of the Reservoir. The construction of the Reservoir was finished in July, 1776, but appears originally to have been somewhat defective, as early in 1777 it overflowed, and damages were awarded to the Duke of Montrose and others for injury done to their lands in consequence. According to a measurement made in 1784, the area of the Kilmannan Loch was 67 acres 3 roods 11 7-10 falls, giving, with a medium depth of 11 feet, a capacity of 1,513,108 cubic yards, sufficient in time of drought for a six weeks' supply. In 1890 the dam bank was repaired and raised to its proper height, about 26 feet, giving a depth of water at the sluice end of the loch of 20 feet.

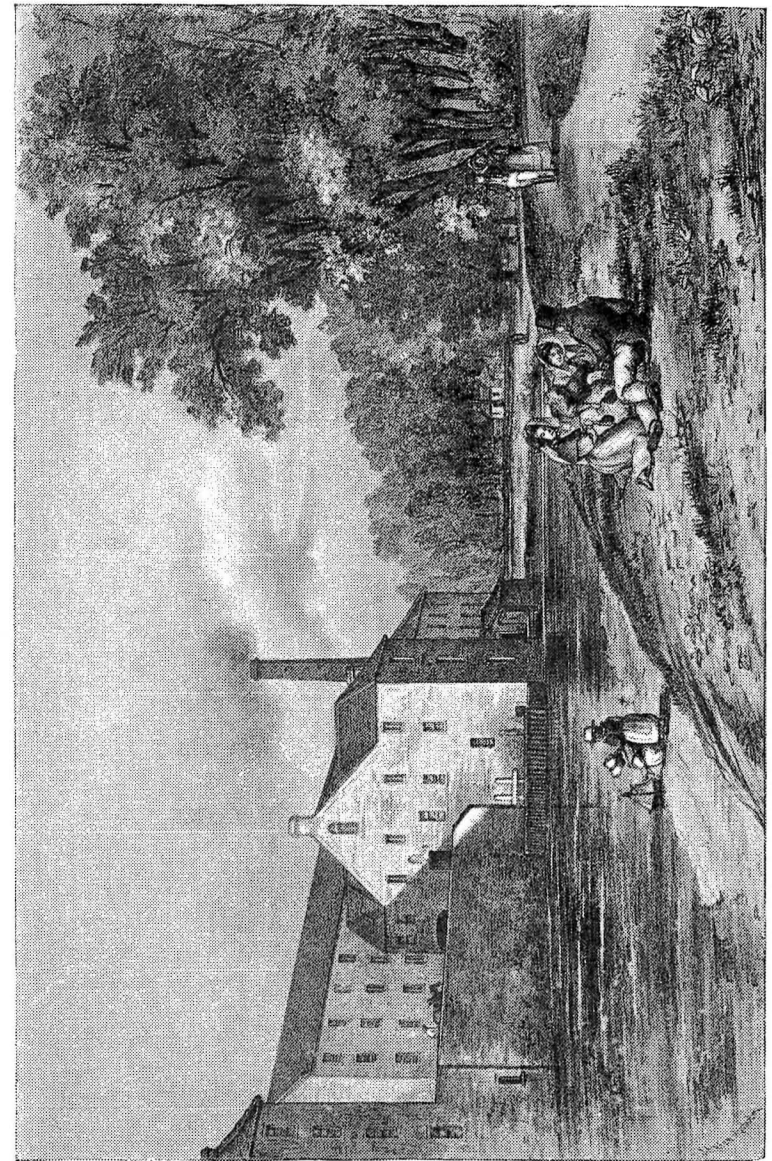
The Forth and Clyde Canal became the property of the Caledonian Railway Company, now merged in the London Midland and Scottish Railway Company, by whom the Reservoir is maintained and the appointment of the loch-keeper is made. The loch-keeper is entrusted with the key of the sluice, and to him application is made when, in time of drought, an extra supply of water is required for the Kelvin.

While the Incorporation was running the mills, the loch was regularly inspected by the Master Court; but this loch-visiting was discontinued after the feuing of the mill site to Mr. Ure, who acquired, along with the water-power of the Kelvin, all the Incorporation's interest in the Reservoir.

CLAYSLAP MILLS.

After the Wheat Mill, the next acquisition of importance by the Bakers on the Kelvin was the Clayslap Mills; and the holding of these two important mills by the Bakers entitled the Deacon to claim the no mean position of "Head Miller on the Kelvin."

On 7th May, 1771, the Incorporation, in virtue of a Feu Contract between the Magistrates and Town Council of the City of Glasgow on the one part, and Thomas Scott, junior, Deacon, and George Blair, Collector of the Baker Trade in Glasgow, for themselves, and in name of the said trade, on the other part, acquired, in consideration of the annual feu-duty of £45 sterling, "All and hail that mill situated on the water of Kelvin, of old called Archibald Lyon's Mill, with the mill, houses, yard, yard and piece called Shillhill belonging to the same, with the ditch, aqueduct, dam, and inlair, passages, services, ways, and hail pertinents, lying within the Lordship Barony and Regality of Glasgow and Sheriffdom of Lanark: As also, all and



CLAYSLAP MILL FROM THE EAST—ABOUT 1840.

“ haill that rood of land, or thereby, acquired by the
 “ Magistrates and Council of the said City from John
 “ Craig, Portioner, of Nethernewton, being part of his
 “ said lands of Nethernewton, lying within the Barony
 “ and Regality of Glasgow and Sheriffdom of Lanark,
 “ and which rood of land or thereby lyes contigue and
 “ adjacent to the Malt or Meal Milne and Waukmilnes,
 “ and other lands belonging to the said City of Glasgow.”
 On this Feu Contract the Incorporation was duly infeft
 on 3rd September, 1771. It appears that following on a
 formal submission, Robert Graham of Kilmannan, on
 19th February, 1772, in consideration of the sum of £380,
 assigned and renounced in favour of the Incorporation a
 tack which he held of the mills, including his right under
 a sub-tack granted by him to Thomas Edmond of the
 “ Barley Mill.” These mills embraced the “ Snuff ”
 and “ Risp ” Mills.

In 1861, the Incorporation, on the exposure to public
 sale by the Magistrates and Council of the above-
 mentioned feu-duty of £45, purchased the same at the
 price of £1060.

On 15th May, 1874, the Incorporation conveyed these
 mills, thus freed of feu-duty, to the Magistrates of
 Glasgow for a price of £13,500. Part of this sale price
 was devoted to the paying off of loans to the Incorpora-
 tion, amounting to £11,190, for which the Incorporation
 had granted bills.

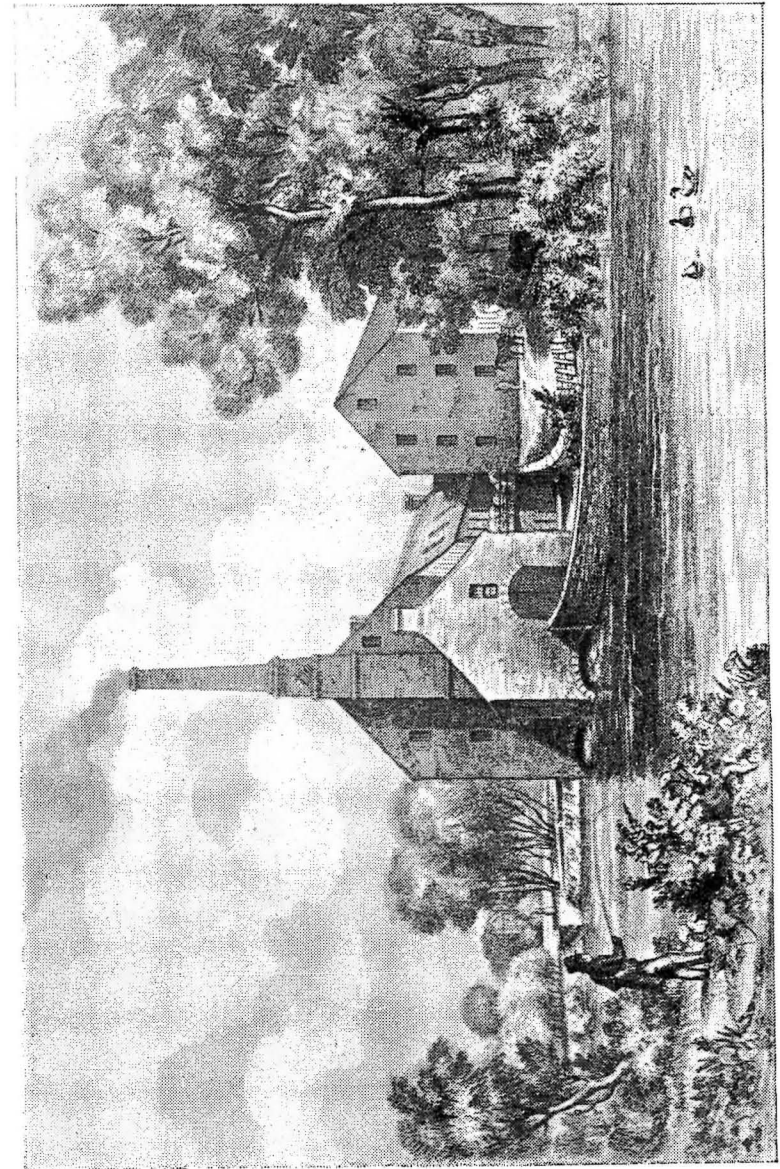
By Feu Contract, dated 1st, 24th, and 27th February,
 and 29th April, 1805, the Incorporation acquired from
 the Parliamentary Trustees for the Estate of Blythswood
 a piece of ground on the Kelvin, lying between the
 Clayslap Lands on the east and the Wheat Mill
 (Bunhouse) Lands on the west, and extending to 2 acres
 1 rood $24\frac{1}{2}$ falls Scots measure, equal to 3 acres 5.15 poles
 imperial measure.

The lands on the Kelvin thus acquired by the Bakers consisted of—

- (1) The Wheat Mill and pertinents, with adjoining ground;
- (2) Six acres (Scots) acquired from John Campbell of Woodside;
- (3) Three and a-half acres (Scots) acquired from John Gibson of Nethernewton;
- (4) The Clayslap Mills (Archibald Lyon's Milne) and pertinents, with adjoining ground;
- (5) 2 acres 1 rood $24\frac{1}{2}$ falls (Scots) acquired from the Blythswood Trustees.

These lands lay all to the north of the Old Dumbarton Turnpike Road, and on both sides of the New Dumbarton Road, which was cut through the lands about the year 1803. The ground lying to the north (or rather north-east) of this last-mentioned road has all been sold by the Incorporation. The Clayslap Mills were sold to the City, as stated above, in 1874. The remainder, extending to 7 acres 3 roods 37·47 poles imperial measure, were conveyed to the University of Glasgow for a price of £17,389 7s., by disposition dated 30th June, and recorded 3rd July, 1865. This conveyance included (1) the ground acquired from the Blythswood Trustees; (2) part of the Wheat Mill ground and the six acres adjoining; and (3) a trifling part of the Clayslap ground not reconveyed to the City.

Of the ground to the south (or rather south-west) of the New Dumbarton Road, a triangular piece, extending to 1735 square yards, was sold, at the price of £2602 10s., to the Yoker Road Trustees in November, 1876, to permit of the straightening of the road at the present new bridge. Of this same ground to the south—known as the lands of Bunhouse—feus have been given off to Mr. James Ferguson, builder, Glasgow, for twenty-nine tenements of dwelling-houses, comprising (1) a block of



CLAYSLAP MILL FROM THE WEST—ABOUT 1840.

ground extending to 5156 square yards (1 acre 10·47 poles) lying to the east of a street formed through the lands, and called Regent Moray Street; and (2) a block extending to 10,827 square yards (2 acres 37·9 poles), lying between Regent Moray Street and another street, also formed through the lands, and called Blantyre Street. From these feus the Incorporation derives annual feu-duties amounting in all to £770 2s. 8d. The mill site with adjoining ground, now facing Bunhouse Road, feued in 1887 to Mr. John Ure, extends to $5637\frac{4}{9}$ square yards. The feu includes, as already mentioned, the Incorporation's right to the water-power from the Kelvin, and yields to the Incorporation an annual feu-duty of £300 10s. 8d.

The ground then remaining, extending to about seven acres, has all been disposed of. In February, 1892, the Lanarkshire and Dumbartonshire Railway Company intimated their intention to acquire, under the powers of their Act of Parliament, the plot of ground at the north-west corner of Old Dumbarton Road and Bunhouse Road, extending to 1940 square yards. The price, inclusive of proportion of cost of street, etc., was £2530, and the Railway Company entered on possession of the ground on 21st April, 1892. This portion, which was part of the old Bunhouse garden, is accordingly now intersected by the railway line. In the same year (1892) overtures were made by the City Parks Trustees to ascertain the views of the Incorporation with regard to a possible sale to the City of the remaining unfeued ground, part of which had for some time previously been leased to these Trustees for the purposes of a recreation ground. No understanding was at the time come to, but the overtures by the City were subsequently renewed, and ultimately the Incorporation, on 21st March, 1895, accepted the offer of the City to purchase, at the price of £30,000, with entry at the term of Whitsunday then ensuing, the area of ground bounded by the New Dumbarton Road,

Blantyre Street, Old Dumbarton Road, and Bunhouse Road. Part of the ground continued to be used for many years as a recreation ground, but the whole of it now forms the site of the Kelvin Hall.

The part of the Bunhouse ground then remaining unfeued, and mainly occupied by the Mill Lade, was in 1929 feued at a yearly feu-duty of Eight Pounds to the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Limited, who, as already stated, had acquired the Regent Mills from Mr. Ure in 1903.

EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES OF THE INCORPORATION.

The exclusive trading privileges belonging to the respective Incorporated Trades were exercised, in virtue of the Seals of Cause or Letters of Deaconry granted to them by the magistrates of the burgh. The loss of the original Letter of Deaconry granted in favour of the Bakers, to which reference has already been made, involved the Incorporation in the disadvantage of having to rely on their prescriptive right, exercised uninterruptedly for at least forty years, to enforce their claim to the exclusive privilege not only of manufacturing, but also of selling, bread within the City of Glasgow, with the corresponding right to prevent all encroachments of whatever nature on this exclusive privilege. In connection with this right they also exercised a general supervision over the individual members of the Incorporation in their trade, laying down and enforcing regulations with all the rigour and with more than the authority of a trade union. A perusal of the Records of the Incorporation discloses many instances of such regulations, and a few of them are referred to in the memoranda from the records embodied in this volume. To prevent encroachment on the part of "outentowners" or strangers it was, in the year 1791, proposed to apply to the Magistrates and Council for a new Seal of Cause; but this intention does not appear to have been acted

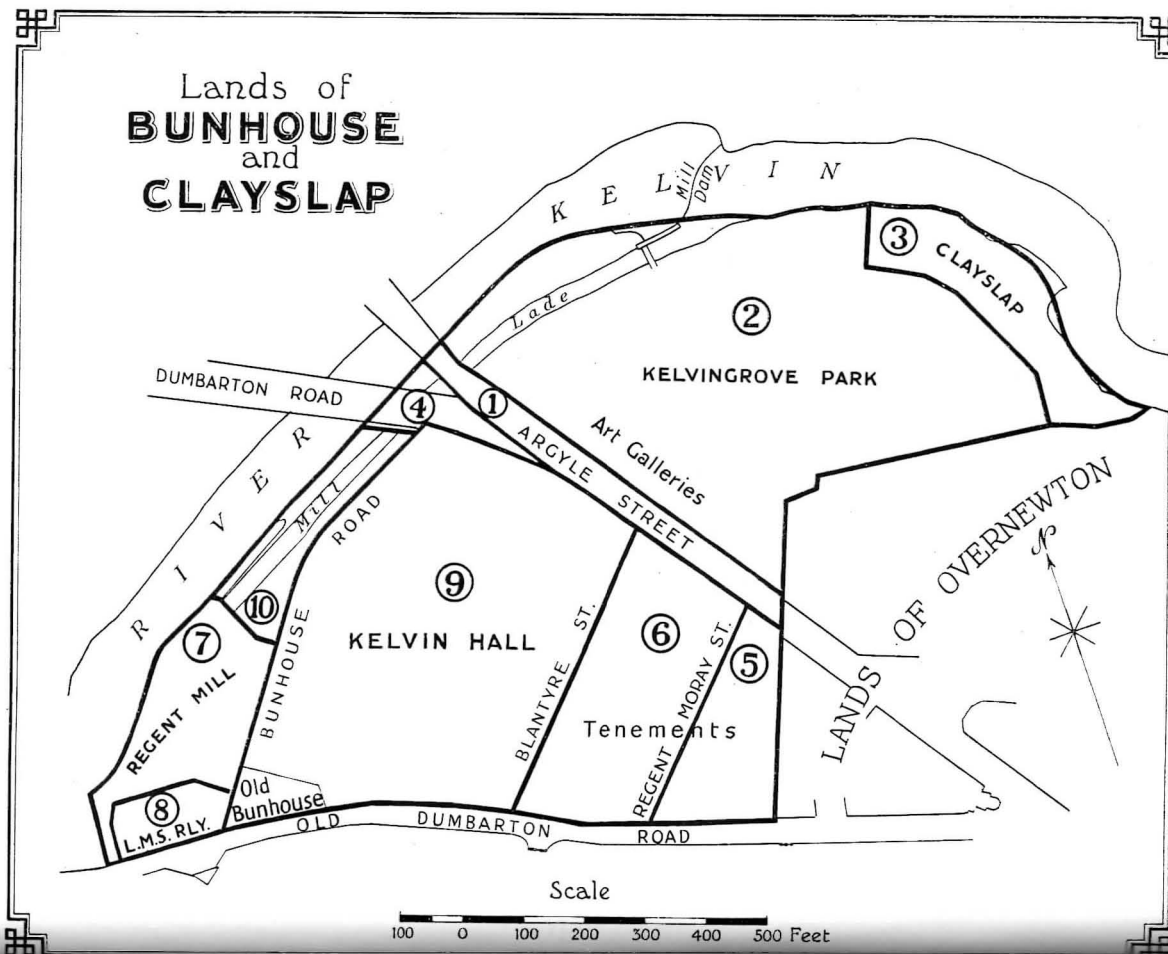


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LOT	DATE	AREA		PRICE OR FEU DUTY		SITUATION	PURCHASER OR FEUAR
		Sq. Yds.	Ac. Ro. Po. Yds.	PRICE £ s d	FEU DUTY £ s d		
1	1803		0.3.0.9	58.18.2		New Dumbarton Road (Now Argyle Street)	Road Trustees
2	1865		7.3.37.14	17,389.7.0		North of New Dumbarton Road	University of Glasgow
3	1874		1.0.21.30	13,500.0.0		Clayslap Mill	City of Glasgow
4	1876	1,735	0.1.17.11	2,602.10.0		New Dumbarton Road Deviation	Road Trustees
5	1884	5,150 ⁶ / ₉	1.0.10.14		251.7.2	Between New & Old Dumbarton Roads	James Ferguson
6	1886	10,827	2.0.37.28		518.15.6	Ditto	James Ferguson
7	1888	5,637 ⁴ / ₉	1.0.26.11	With Water Power	292.10.8	Bunhouse Mill	John Ure
8	1892	1,940	0.1.24.4	2,530.0.0		Bunhouse Mill Garden	L.M.S. Rly. Co.
9	1895	31,950	6.2.16.6	30,000.0.0		Bunhouse Recreation Ground	City of Glasgow
10	1929	3,922			8.0.0	Mill Lade	Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd.

upon. The whole question was thoroughly thrashed out in an action of Suspension and Interdict raised, in 1803, at the instance of the Incorporation against John Wotherspoon, a weaver or manufacturer in Glasgow, who, under or in name of the Grahamston Baking Company, had opened a shop within the Royalty for the sale of bread manufactured by him without the Royalty. In that action the Incorporation, notwithstanding the non-production of the original Seal of Cause, was successful in asserting the exclusive rights claimed by it, and interdict was granted against Wotherspoon and the Grahamston Baking Company. A copy of the extract decree, which was pronounced on 4th March and 10th July, 1806, is preserved among the records of the Incorporation.

The exclusive privileges exercised by the incorporated trades were abolished in the year 1846 by the Act 9 Vic. cap. 17; and as the present position of the Incorporations rests upon this Act, it has been thought well to print the same in full. It is as follows :—

*" An Act for the Abolition of the exclusive Privilege of
" trading in Burghs in Scotland. [14th May, 1846.]*

*" WHEREAS in certain Royal and other Burghs in
" Scotland the Members of certain Guilds, Crafts, or
" Incorporations possess exclusive Privileges of carrying
" on or dealing in Merchandize, and of carrying on or
" exercising certain Trades or Handicrafts, within their
" respective Burghs; and such Guilds, Crafts, or Incor-
" porations have corresponding Rights, entitling them
" to prevent Persons not being Members thereof from
" carrying on or dealing in Merchandize, or from
" carrying on or exercising such Trades or Handicrafts,
" within such Burghs: And whereas it has become
" expedient that such exclusive Privileges and Rights
" should be abolished: Be it therefore enacted by the
" Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the
" Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and*

“ Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament
 “ assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That
 “ from and after the passing of this Act all such exclusive
 “ Privileges and Rights shall cease, and it shall be
 “ lawful for any Person to carry on or deal in
 “ Merchandize, and to carry on or exercise any Trade
 “ or Handicraft, in any Burgh and elsewhere in *Scotland*,
 “ without being a Burgess of such Burgh, or a Guild
 “ Brother, or a Member of any Guild, Craft, or Incor-
 “ poration : Provided always, that in lieu of the Stamp
 “ duties of One Pound and Three Pounds now payable
 “ on the Admission of any Person as a Burgess or into
 “ any Corporation or Company in any Burgh in *Scotland*,
 “ for the Enrolment, Entry, or Memorandum thereof
 “ in the Court Books, Roll, or Record of such Corpora-
 “ tion or Company, there shall, from and after the
 “ passing of this Act, be paid on every such Admission
 “ a Stamp Duty of Five Shillings.

“ II. And be it enacted, That notwithstanding the
 “ Abolition of the said exclusive Privileges and Rights
 “ all such Incorporations as aforesaid shall retain their
 “ Corporate Character, and shall continue to be Incor-
 “ porations, with the same Names and Titles as
 “ heretofore ; and nothing herein contained shall anywise
 “ affect the Rights and Privileges of such Incorporations,
 “ or of the Office Bearers or Members thereof, except as
 “ hereinbefore enacted.

“ III. And whereas the Revenues of such Incorpora-
 “ tions as aforesaid may in some Instances be affected,
 “ and the Number of the Members of such Incorpora-
 “ tions may in some Instances diminish, by reason of
 “ the Abolition of the said exclusive Privileges and
 “ Rights, and it is expedient that Provision should be
 “ made for facilitating Arrangements suitable to such
 “ Occurrences ; be it therefore enacted, That it shall be
 “ lawful for every such Incorporation from Time to Time
 “ to make all Bye Laws, Regulations, and Resolutions
 “ relative to the Management and Application of its

“ Funds and Property, and relative to the Qualification
 “ and Admission of Members, in reference to its altered
 “ Circumstances under this Act, as may be considered
 “ expedient, and to apply to the Court of Session, by
 “ summary Petition, for the Sanction of the said Court
 “ to such Bye Laws, Regulations or Resolutions ; and the
 “ said Court, after due Intimation of such Application,
 “ shall determine upon the same, and upon any Objec-
 “ tions that may be made thereto by Parties having
 “ Interest, and shall interpose the Sanction of the said
 “ Court to such Bye Laws, Regulations or Resolutions,
 “ or disallow the same in whole or in part, or make
 “ thereon such Alterations, or adject thereto such
 “ Conditions or Qualifications, as the said Court may
 “ think fit, and generally shall pronounce such Order
 “ in the whole Matter as may to the said Court seem
 “ just and expedient ; and such Bye Laws, Regulations,
 “ or Resolutions, subject to such Alterations and Con-
 “ ditions as aforesaid, shall be, when the Sanction of
 “ the said Court shall have been interposed thereto, valid
 “ and effectual, and binding on such Incorporations :
 “ Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall
 “ affect the Validity of any Bye Laws, Regulations, or
 “ Resolutions that may be made by any such Incorpora-
 “ tion without the Sanction of the said Court, which it
 “ would have been heretofore competent for such
 “ Incorporation to have made of its own Authority or
 “ without such Sanction.”

THE MILLING BUSINESS OF THE INCORPORATION.

The possession of the mills at Partick, and for a time
 at Clayslaps, gave the Incorporation of Bakers of Glasgow
 the unique position of being the only Incorporation
 carrying on business as an Incorporation. This character
 it maintained till 16th August, 1884, when it ceased to
 be—what it had been for wellnigh three centuries and a
 half—a trading Incorporation.

The milling business of the Incorporation was doubtless in its earlier days a considerable advantage, not only to the members of the Incorporation, but to the community at large; and for a time prior to the winding up of that business it was a very considerable source of income. For example :—In the year 1862-1863 (William Brownlie being Deacon and Hugh Bain Collector), the balance in favour of revenue—without, however, deducting sums expended in pensions and interest on borrowed money—was £2046 11s. 2½d. In the year 1883-1884—the year in which the mills were let—there was a loss of £249 11s. 4½d. This falling off was caused by the change which had become general in the method of manufacturing flour. Hitherto wheat had been ground by millstones, but the new system of grinding by means of chilled iron rollers had been introduced into nearly all the flour mills in the city and neighbourhood of Glasgow, and it was seen that unless the Incorporation were prepared to turn out the now antiquated millstones and introduce at great cost the new and more expensive system of grinding by rollers, they must contemplate an annually increasing loss in working the mill. They had also to consider that very few of the members of the Incorporation were taking any use of the mill, the practice having become general for Bakers to purchase the flour they used rather than, as in former times, to buy the wheat and have it ground at the mill. In these altered circumstances the Incorporation, after much consideration, resolved that they could not continue to risk their fortunes in the exigencies of trade, but would rather let the mill. It was accordingly let in August, 1884.

When the mill was burned down accidentally in 1886, the Incorporation determined that they would not build it again, but dispose of the site. There might be to some members a feeling of regret at parting with that portion of the Incorporation's property which, according to the tradition carefully handed down, had been gifted

to them more than three centuries before by the "Good Regent," but when it became known that it was purchased by one, Mr. John Ure, whose ancestors had for five generations back been members of the Incorporation, who had himself been a member of the trade for fifty years, and in the Master Court for many years, and who had held the office of Collector and twice that of Deacon; and further, when it was known that the ancient prestige of the mill, as being at one time the largest and best in Scotland, was again to be upheld, there was a general feeling of satisfaction that the old association with the Incorporation was, in some manner, still to be maintained. That connection, however, as already stated, was severed on the sale of the mills by Mr. Ure's successors in 1903 to the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, whose flour-milling branch of their business is carried on there.

BARONY CHURCH SEATS.

In the former Barony Church of Glasgow the Incorporation possessed two seats in the west end of the church. The title consisted of an Act of the Barony Session of Glasgow, dated 13th May, 1696. The Act refers to a former Act of Session, of 20th October, 1692, granting the Incorporation a seat in the west end of the kirk, and to the craving of the Incorporation for permission to erect another seat behind that already allotted to them "upon payment to the Session for the use of "the poor of the paroch of the sum of twenty pounds "Scots for the seat already allotted to them, and ten "merks for the ground of the seat now to be erected." The former Act is confirmed, and permission is granted to the Incorporation "to set up a new seat according "to their petition, providing always that they raise it "no higher than the seat before it, to the prejudice of "the hearing of them that sit behind."

In the present Barony Church, erected in 1888, no allocation of the seats has been made.

INCORPORATION'S SHARES IN "GORBAL LANDS."

One of the sources of annual income of this Incorporation appears in the accounts half-yearly under the heading "From Casts of Gorbals Lands." These casts are divisions, at Candlemas and Lammas yearly, of the revenue arising from the feus of that portion of the ancient "six pound land of old extent of Gorballis and "Brigend," now forming part of the City of Glasgow and known as Tradeston. In 1640 these lands of Gorbals and Bridgend, with all their pertinents and the rights of barony and regality, were acquired from Sir Robert Douglas of Blackerstoun by the Town Council of Glasgow in trust for behoof of the Town Council to the extent of one-fourth, of Hutchesons' Hospital to the extent of two-fourths, and of the Trades House and certain Incorporations to the extent of one-fourth. From a Contract, dated 9th March, 1650, it appears that this one-fourth held for the Trades House and Incorporations was apportioned in shares corresponding with the amounts contributed towards the purchase, as follows:—

		Stock originally contributed.	Proportion.
The Trades House,	...	8000 Merks.	8/31
The Incorporation of Hammermen,	2000	„	2/31
„ „ Tailors,	6000	„	6/31
„ „ Cordiners,	2000	„	2/31
„ „ Maltmen,	6000	„	6/31
„ „ Weavers,	1000	„	1/31
„ „ Bakers,	500	„	1/62
„ „ Skinners,	2000	„	2/31
„ „ Wrights,	1000	„	1/31
„ „ Coopers,	1000	„	1/31
„ „ Fleshers,	1000	„	1/31
„ „ Masons,	500	„	1/62
		<u>31,000 Merks.</u>	<u>31/31</u>

The Lands continued to be held thus jointly by the various parties until 1790, when, in terms of a Submission, it was arranged that while the Coal in the Lands continued to be let for joint behoof the surface of the Lands should be divided into four lots, and lot 3—now known as Tradeston—fell to the Trades House and eleven Incorporations, and was, by Disposition dated 1st June, 1792, conveyed to them in the proportions above set forth. It was agreed that the superiority of the Lands, with the right of bailiary and justiciary, should be vested in the Town Council on payment of a certain consideration to Hutchesons' Hospital and the Trades for their interest therein.

The Lands of Tradeston, as they may now be called, were laid off for feuing; and the rise in the value of the feus from the year 1791, when the feuing began at the rate of 1s. 6d. per square yard, to the year 1856, when the feuing was completed and the price had reached £1 5s. per square yard, is merely the story of the rapid expansion of the City of Glasgow.

The price paid in 1640 by the Trades House and Incorporations was 31,000 Merks Scots, equal to £1743 13s. 6d. sterling. For portions of ground sold—including a strip facing the River Clyde and now a part of the Harbour of Glasgow—the prices obtained amounted to £12,425 2s. 6d., and in 1927 the income amounted to £5177 10s. 4½d. A very *profitable* investment!

The management of these Lands is in the hands of a Committee—styled "The Delegates on the Gorbals Lands"—composed of the Deacon-Convener, Collector, late Convener, and late Collector of the House, and one Delegate elected yearly by each of the Incorporations of Hammermen, Tailors, Cordiners, Maltmen, Weavers, Bakers, Skinners, Wrights, Coopers, Fleshers, and Masons. The Clerk of the House is Clerk to these Delegates, and their Factor for collecting the feu-duties, etc.

THE TRADES HALL BUILDINGS.

For some time prior to 1791, the Trades House had been accustomed to meet in the "Trades Hospital," or in the Tron Church, or the Session-House of that Church. The Committees of the House and the Courts of the Incorporations generally met in taverns. To provide more becoming accommodation the House, on 8th June, 1791, resolved to build a Hall, and the present Hall Buildings in Glassford Street are the outcome of this resolution. The site at that date formed part of the garden attached to the dwelling-house in Trongate which had belonged to Mr. Campbell of Shawfield, and had been purchased by William Horn, Wright in Glasgow, from the Trustees of John Glassford. The Incorporations also contributed with the Trades House to the cost of the ground and the buildings which were immediately erected thereon, and the title was taken in name of "James M'Lehose and John Gardner, Deacon Convener and Collector of the Trades House, and to their successors in office, in trust for the use and behoof of the Trades House and the Incorporations of hammermen, tailors, cordiners, maltmen, weavers, bakers, skimmers, wrights, coopers, fleshers, masons, gardeners, barbers, and bonnetmakers and dyers, in proportion to the several sums which each has advanced, or shall in future advance, to the Trades House towards payment of the price and the expense of building the proposed Hall."

The Lesser Hall and large School-room above were erected in rear of the north-end of the principal Hall in 1808; and in 1838 kitchen accommodation with the Saloon and another School-room above were added in rear of the south end of the principal Hall. These school-rooms were used in connection with the well-known Trades School.

In addition to the sums originally contributed in 1791, various sums have been required for repairs and alterations and been added to the Stock Account. In particular a considerable contribution was levied from the House and the Incorporations to meet the cost of reconstructing a considerable portion of the Buildings in 1888-89. Again, during the years 1927 to 1930 extensive alterations were carried out with a view to modernising as far as possible the accommodation of the Halls, and the House and the Incorporations contributed to the cost on the basis of their total funds.

The following table shews the Sums originally contributed by the House and Incorporations and the Shares now held by each in the Stock, including the contributions above referred to:—

	Sums advanced in 1791.	Share of Stock as at 1931.
Trades House, ...	£4,000 0 0	£12,500
Hammermen, ...	203 14 11	900
Tailors, ...	509 8 8	1,400
Cordiners, ...	203 12 11	700
Maltmen, ...	611 4 2	1,350
Weavers, ...	334 6 4	700
Bakers, ...	305 12 1	1,500
Skinners, ...	168 0 2	1,400
Wrights, ...	356 11 0	1,050
Coopers, ...	71 16 2	550
Fleshers, ...	203 14 11	700
Masons, ...	61 2 6	600
Gardeners, ...	50 18 8	650
Barbers, ...	101 17 1	400
Dyers, ...	25 19 1	600
	<u>£7,207 18 8</u>	<u>£25,000</u>

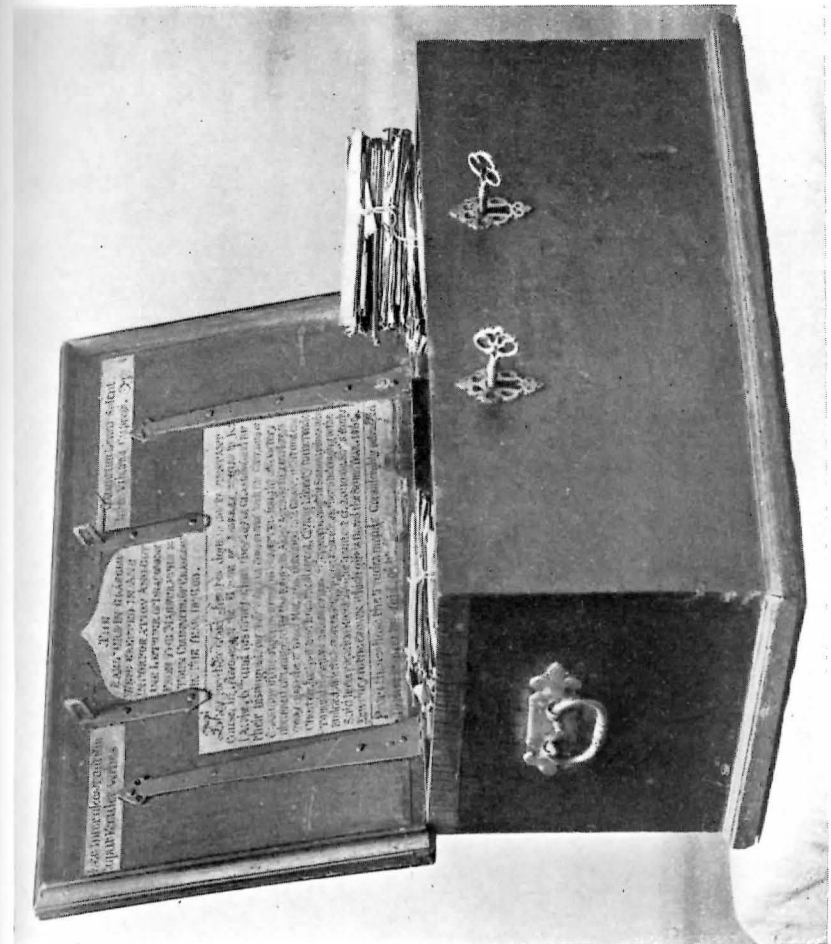
The Hall Buildings are under the management of a Committee, consisting of the Convener, Collector, late Convener, and late Collector, and fourteen Members of the House—one elected by each of the fourteen Incorporations at a General Meeting, and returned, along with the return of Members, to the House.

The accounts of the Rents of the Buildings are kept separate from the account of the Funds of the House, and engrossed and preserved in a separate ledger or account book.

Each Incorporation which holds General Meetings of the Trade, or Meetings of their Master Court, or of any Committee whatever, of either the Trade or Master Court, in any of the halls or rooms of the Buildings, exceeding seven in number during any one year, pays 2s. 6d. for each Meeting exceeding that number.

MEETING PLACES OF THE INCORPORATION.

All Meetings of the Incorporation are now held in the Trades Hall Buildings, and Meetings of the Master Court are held either there or, for greater convenience, in the Clerk's office. Prior to the building of the Trades Hall the Meetings of the Incorporation and of the Court were held in various places—in the Tron Church, in the Session-House of the Tron Church, in the Bakers' Hall, in the Trades Hospital or Alms House, at the Mill, even in the Deacon's Bakehouse, and as regards the Court, not unfrequently in taverns. It would appear that a good many transactions connected with the business of the Mills and the Incorporation were considered and settled in taverns—by preference "The Bunhouse"—and the consequent entertainment is duly charged in the accounts under the convenient heading of "Expenses at a Meeting," etc.; or "Spent with the Deacon and Masters at a Meeting," etc. The Bakers' Hall mentioned above and so often referred to in the Records, particularly between the years 1718 and 1786, was



THE DEACON'S BOX.

situated in a close in the Saltmarket, directly opposite the Bakers' Wynd, afterwards known as St. Andrew's Street. The Hall had its principal entrance by Gibson's Wynd from Princes Street, and it is described in the Minutes as "The Property in Gibson's Wynd." It was sold on 18th September, 1786, to a Mrs. Gilchrist at the price of £160.

"COCKBURN'S KIRK."

Besides the Bakers' Hall the Incorporation also held other property in the Burgh, for the purposes of stores let out in lofts to the Members. Cobrone's Kirk—"The great tenement of land near the Wyndhead, with a back cellar, laigh yard, and half of a well lying upon the east side of the High Street leading to the Metropolitan Church, commonly called Cockburn's Kirk"—was purchased for a storehouse in the year 1716, and sold, in September, 1781, to William M'Adam. It was situated on the east side of the "Bell of the Brae" in the High Street.

INGRAM STREET STORES.

In 1751 the Incorporation, finding the need of Stores, resolved to purchase a piece of ground near the centre of the town for the purpose of building Wheat Lofts thereon. On 13th December, 1751, they purchased for this purpose a piece of ground "at the head of Candle-riggs." The Stores stood in Ingram Street, opposite Montrose Street, and were retained by the Incorporation till the year 1792, when they were disposed of—the necessity for them being superseded by the building of the New Stores at Partick.

CHARTER BOXES.

The "Deacon's Box" or "Charter Chest," in which formerly were deposited the documents belonging to the Incorporation, is made of oak and resembles an old

chest. It is entrusted to the custody of the Deacon for the time being, but, for the most part, the papers now kept in it are of little value, all the more important titles and documents being kept in a large safe belonging to the Incorporation in the Clerk's office.

The front of the Deacon's Box has been painted, but it is so dim through age that it is almost impossible to decipher the inscription, which appears to be as follows :—*Alma Ceres terrae cunctis alimenta ministrat.* The date 1719, however, is distinct, and it is supposed to have been made in that year, and to be the Box referred to in the Records of the Incorporation for some years subsequent as the "New Box." Between the years 1720 and 1743 there were appointed each year two "Boxmasters of the New Box" and two "Boxmasters of the Old Box." In the latter year two Boxmasters only were elected, to hold office also in the Master Court; and all trace has been lost of the Old Box. There is in the present Box an old Key, which was probably one of the Keys of the Old Box.

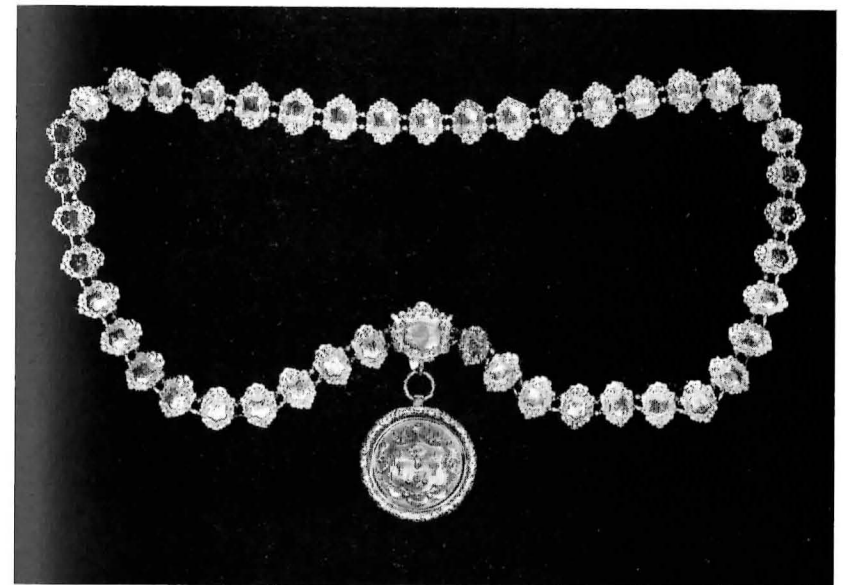
On the inside of the lid of the Deacon's Box is the following :—"The Baxters in Glasgow were erected in ane Incorporation and got ane letter of Deaconery from the Magistrates and Town Councel of Glasgow in the year of God 1500.*

"They for their good services done in ane Protestant cause in favours of the Earle of Murray, Regent to K. IA. the 6th and his Army whyle they lay at Glasgow, and for their distinguishing their valure in conjunction with the citizans of Glasgow in the Rgent's Army in the battel fought and victory obtained at Langsyd by the Regent's Army against Queen Mary's Army upon the 13th day of May, 1568, obtained ane Grant and Gift and ane Chartere for that end from the Regent, giving liberty to the Trade to build the Wheat Milns at Partick, appropriating the samen

* The figures 1500 are in pencil, and are not reliable.



THE DEACON'S CHAIN AND MEDAL.



THE COLLECTOR'S CHAIN AND MEDAL.

“ Milnes to be builded, with the moulters, sequels and
 “ casualitys theiрто belonging to the said Incorporation,
 “ exclusive of all others, for payment of 20=10=00 Scots
 “ yearly few duty to the Crown; which Gift is dated the
 “ same year 1568.

“ From thence have the Trades means considerably
 “ advanced, so that it may be said of it—

“ *Haec inter aleas tantum* | “ *Quantum lenta solent*
 Caput exulet urbes | *Inter viburna cupresi.*”*

DEACON'S CHAIN AND MEDAL.

The Gold Chain and Medal worn by “ the Deacon ” on public occasions and at meetings of the Trade prior to 1898 originally belonged to John Graham, Esq., Deacon of the Incorporation in 1801; Captain and Adjutant of the Trades Battalion of Volunteers; Deacon-Convener of the Trades, 1817-1818; Superintendent of Police and City Marshall of the City of Glasgow. The Chain was subscribed for by the greater number of the members, and presented to Mr. Graham as an acknowledgment of his services to the Incorporation. The presentation took place at a Dinner to him in the Black Bull Inn on 12th March, 1829. The Medal was presented to him by the Commissioners of Police for his very efficient services to that establishment. On Mr. Graham's death the Chain and Medal were sold, and fortunately purchased by Mr. Robert Paterson, then Collector of the Incorporation, who subsequently handed them over on being paid the amount for which he had purchased them. The Chain and Medal were then repaired, the original inscription being erased and a new one substituted. They were then, on 12th September,

* These lines are wrongly transcribed from *Virgil, Buc: Ec. I. 25*. They should be—

Verum haec tantum alias inter caput extulit urbes,
 Quantum lenta solent inter viburna cupressi.

1834, presented to Mr. Paterson, then "the Deacon," to be worn by him and his successors in office in all time coming.

The letters on the links of the Chain together then read, "Deacon of the Incorporation of Bakers"; and on the front centre link was the following inscription:—

"Presented by David Gilmour, Esq., in behalf of himself and other Members of the Incorporation of Bakers in Glasgow, To Robert Paterson, Esq., present Deacon, and his successors in office, 1834." Upon the obverse of the Medal were the Bakers' Arms, and upon the reverse the City Arms, surmounted by the Graham Crest. The Chain, which originally cost 100 guineas, and the Medal, which originally cost £25, were made by Mr. Peter Aitken, Goldsmith, Glasgow. Together they weighed one pound nett. Mr. Paterson purchased them for £51 9s. After they had been altered and repaired they weighed rather less than one pound.

In 1898, by which time the Medal had fallen into a state of disrepair, the Chain was lengthened and the Medal renewed and enlarged, and the Deacon, Mr. John Bilsland, asked the permission of the Trade to bear the cost of this. There was a natural desire on the part of the Members to retain as far as possible the associations of the old Medal and Chain, and in the renewal the design of the old Medal has been faithfully adhered to and the metal of it has all been worked into the new Medal. The additional links were utilised for the addition of the letters of the last two words of the inscription, which now runs: "Deacon of the Incorporation of Bakers of Glasgow." The Medal and Chain, so renewed, were formally handed over at a Meeting of the Incorporation which took place in the Trades Hall on 24th March, 1898, when ex-Deacon John Ure, formerly Lord Provost of the City, as the oldest Deacon of the Incorporation, on behalf of the Trade, accepted the new Medal and Chain and reinvested the Deacon with them as his badge of office.



THE DEACON'S CHAIR.

THE DEACON'S CHAIR.

On demitting office as Deacon in 1905 Mr. William Beattie, who became Deacon-Convener of the Trades in 1913, presented to the Incorporation a Chair to be known as "The Deacon's Chair," made out of oak taken from the old Abbey Church of Culross, the birthplace of Saint Mungo, the patron saint of Glasgow.

The Chair was designed by Mr. John Keppie, an ex-Deacon of the Wrights, and was made from wood supplied by Sir Rowand R. Anderson, Architect, Edinburgh, under whose charge the restoration of the Abbey was carried out.

COLLECTOR'S CHAIN AND MEDAL.

To mark his year of office Mr. David Sclanders, Deacon of the Incorporation in 1922-1923, presented to the Incorporation a Replica in silver of the Deacon's Chain and Medal, to be known as the Collector's Chain of Office and to be worn by the Collector on official occasions.

THE BELL.

Regarding the Bell in the possession of the Incorporation little seems to be known. It bears the inscription, "Incorporation of Bakers, Glasgow, 1786." It may be that it was used by the Trade's Officer as Crier of Notices for the Incorporation. It is now used by the Deacon as Chairman at Meetings and Dinners connected with the Trade.

SNUFF HORNS AND SNUFF BOX.

The Incorporation also possesses two Horns and a Snuff Box.

Both Horns are Ram's, elegantly mounted, each with the proper appendages—hammer, piker, spoon, claut, and hare-foot. The Old Horn (but without the appendages) was presented by Deacon John Scoullar, and bears the following inscription:—"To Deacon John Wright, "and his successors in office, from Deacon John "Scoullar, as a mark of respect and esteem for the "Incorporation of Bakers, and presented to Deacon "James Lindsay for their use, 1812." The Incorporation added the appendages. The Horn is warped round with a silver cord and a silver ribbon. On the ribbon are engraved the names of the Deacons, commencing with the year 1776 and ending with the year 1869. Query—Is it a right side or a left side Horn?

The ribbon on the Old Horn being filled up with Deacons' names, the Incorporation, in the year 1880, procured another Horn and had it adorned in similar style to the other. On the ribbon of this New Horn are inscribed the names of the Deacons since 1869—

*"The Auld Horn's cled wi' honour'd names,
"Till Aughteen saxty-nine;
"And I ha'e ta'en the record up
"O' Deacons' names sin' syne."*

—DEACON ARCHIBALD HAMILTON, Senior.

The Incorporation is also in possession of a Presentation Solid Silver Snuff Box with the following inscription on the lid:—"Presented to Mr. Andw. Anderson, "Miller, Partick, by the Operative Millers in token of "his exertions in effecting the system of regular hours "of labour. Glasgow, 1847."

The Box was certified by Messrs. Wilson & Sharp, Silversmiths, Princes Street, Edinburgh, as of date 1846-1847, the maker being Edward Smith, Birmingham. This Box was presented to the Incorporation by Mr. Peter Leitch, a son-in-law of Mr. Anderson, who desired



OLD DEACON'S CLUB GAVEL.

THE SNUFF BOX.
THE BUNHOUSE MILL DAM GAUGE.

THE SNUFF HORNS.

THE BELL.

that it should be retained with a view to its being available for inspection, particularly of those interested in Flour Milling and the Baking Trade. The Master Court accepted the custody of the Box as a very interesting souvenir of the Incorporation's connection with the Old Mills at Bunhouse, in which Mr. Anderson worked as a Flour Miller prior to 1847.

It is passed round at Meetings of the Master Court and of the Incorporation, and in this way is brought under the notice of many in Glasgow interested in the Flour and Baking Trades.

COAT OF ARMS.

At a meeting of the Master Court, held on 17th December, 1807, the Deacon reported that, in view of a proposal by the principal Heritors in the Barony Parish of Glasgow to have their Coats of Arms painted on the front of the galleries of the Barony Church, and of the Incorporation being applied to for a description of their Arms, he (the Deacon) and a Committee and the Clerk had examined the Arms on the Trade's Box, and had compared the same with the Arms of the Corporation of Baxters in Edinburgh, of which the description is, " Azure on the Chief wavy or, charged with two Bars " wavy of the Field, a Dexter Hand issuing from a Cloud " proper, suspending a Balance and Scales between three " garbs of the second, two and one " : that this description very nearly tallied with the Arms on the Box. The Meeting adopted this as the device to be painted on the panel prepared for the purpose in front of their gallery in the Barony Church. This device, however, notwithstanding its adoption on the occasion referred to and while closely resembling, was not an exact representation of the Incorporation Arms, as given on the Deacon's Medal or on the silver shield on the back of the Deacon-Convener's Chair in the Trades Hall and in general use by the Incorporation on appropriate occasions.

For some time prior to 1923 questions had been raised as to the right of the Incorporation to use an unregistered Coat of Arms, and in that year, in order to avoid any further questions, the Incorporation authorised the registration of the Coat of Arms with the Lyon King of Arms. It is not known how long the Coat of Arms described above had been used by the Incorporation, but the Deacon's Box above referred to on which it is represented bears the date 1719, and it is believed that it must have been used before that date. The Incorporation was fortunate in being able to have the Coat of Arms registered without any alteration being made on it. In the Patent granted by the Lyon King of Arms it is described in the following terms:—"Gules, a hand paleways proper holding a balance between three garbs Or, on a chief barry of six Azure and Argent between two foul anchors Sable, the eye of Justice irradiated shining on clouds proper from which the hand descends; and in an Escrol above the shield this Motto—Praise God for all."

BEQUESTS TO THE INCORPORATION.

(1) Muirhead's Mortification.

By Disposition and Mortification, dated 4th, and registered in the Burgh Court Books at Glasgow 5th March, 1726, James Muirhead, late Deacon of the Baxters in Glasgow, conveyed to the Deacon and Collector for the time being, and their Successors, subjects equal to 6,000 Merks Scots, the interest thereof, subject to the liferent of Deacon Muirhead and his spouse, to be bestowed in the payment to three poor men above the age of forty years, and freemen of the Incorporation, each the sum of sixty pounds Scots yearly, and to be paid quarterly. Provision is also made in certain events for payment of "prentice fees." The administration of the Mortification is in the hands of the Deacon, Collector, and Masters of Craft, exclusive of all the other

Members of the Trade. By a Second Deed of Mortification, dated 16th March, 1726, and registered in said Burgh Court Books, 13th July, 1728, Deacon Muirhead conveyed to the Deacon and Collector, as before, 1000 merks, the interest to be applied in payment every second year of the fee of an Apprentice.

(2) Morrison's Mortification.

By Disposition and Settlement and Deed of Mortification, dated 13th December, 1816, and registered in the Burgh Court Books at Glasgow, 9th June, 1818, James Morrison, Baker in Glasgow, conveyed to the Master Court of the Incorporation—subject to certain liferents—property in Gallowgate and in Tollcross, the free annual income of which was to be applied in payment of Yearly Annuities of Five pounds stg. to each of as many operative members of the Incorporation as the free rents would afford. In consequence of the liferents, the property did not fall into the hands of the Incorporation till the year 1865. It remained in the hands of the Incorporation till 1868, when it was disposed of, the free proceeds of the sale being £740 12s. 11d.—the amount at which the Mortification appears in the Accounts.

THE ESSAY.

In former times there was required from each entrant to the Incorporation the satisfactory performance of an "Essay" assigned to him by the Master Court and reported on by Essay Masters. It is to be feared that however strictly the entrance to the Incorporation was guarded against applicants who could not satisfy the Essay Masters in the "close-trading" days, in latter days the necessity for the due performance of the Essay by the entrant was not deemed so urgent; and on 16th August, 1872, it was resolved "That in future Essays be dispensed with on the entry of new members, but that

" instead thereof any applicant for admission be proposed and seconded by members of Trade." Even while the Essay was required, members were occasionally admitted without having passed the Essay; but in such cases the admission was subject to the restrictions, " That in regard the said entrant has not as yet passed any Essay of trade he shall not be entitled to carry on the business of an Operative Master Baker in Glasgow, nor to the privilege of grinding at the Trade's Mills, nor to vote in any question as to the management thereof, nor to hold the office of Deacon, Collector, or Master of Trade, till he shall have made such Essay as shall be prescribed to him, and approved of by the Deacon, Collector, and Masters." The nature of the Essay was fixed for each entrant, and, notwithstanding an attempt in 1783 to make it invariably " a batch of loaves," the Essays embraced wellnigh every branch of the baking Trade. On one occasion the " batch " of entrants was called on to produce satisfactory specimens of beef-steak pies, veal pies, pigeon pies, pork pies, mutton pies, rabbit pies, apple tarts, plum tarts, pear tarts, frouchés, custards, and soufflés. These Essays were duly submitted at a special meeting in the Trades Hall, and " the same were approved of."

QUARTER ACCOUNTS.

In addition to the Freedom fine payable by entrants on admission to the Incorporation, there is payable by each member yearly at the Lammas Court the sum of one shilling in name of Quarter Accounts. This yearly payment may be redeemed at any time by the payment of one pound and any arrears. It is somewhat anomalous that a yearly payment should pass by the name of " Quarter " Accounts; but the name would apparently indicate that originally this exaction, which was for the benefit of the poor of the Trade, was collected at the four quarterly meetings of the Trade. Prior to 27th August, 1736, the amount payable by members of this

Incorporation was 8d. sterling per annum; but on that date it was raised to 1s. per annum, on the ground of the smallness of the amount compared with the amount exacted by the other Incorporations.

LADLE DUES.

Throughout the Records of the Incorporation frequent reference is to be found to this burghal tax. It was a tax charged on grain, meal, and flour, and certain other commodities imported into the Burgh, and was originally leviable in kind—a ladleful for every boll—but latterly in money equivalent. The rates of duty were as follows:—On oats, beans, and pease, or meal made from these grains—except meal and malt used in the families of Burgesses—one-sixty-fourth part of their value; on wheat and rye, one-eighty-fourth part of their value; and on flour, when used or baked within the Royalty of the City, one-hundred-and-twelfth part of its value. In 1767 it was estimated that the duty yielded to the town about 10,000 Merks Scot (about £555 sterling) yearly, of which 4000 Merks arose from wheat and flour and bear and malt. This tax was usually farmed out, or " sett " yearly to the highest bidder; and this practice was followed in Glasgow, as appears from the Records of the Burgh of date 1st June, 1574:—

" The casualties of the mercat callit the Ladill is sett to Robert Millare, meleman, quhill Witsonetysday nixtocum, for the sowme of nyne scoir merkis money to be payit at the termes vsit and wont; souertie for payment thair of, Johne Wilsoun, merchand; the termes are third in hand, third at myd terme, and the rest at Beltane."

The exaction of this tax appears to have been a grievous burden upon the Bakers within the Burgh, placing them at considerable disadvantage as compared with the Suburban Bakers, who were not liable for the

tax. The right of the magistrates to exact the tax was disputed by the Bakers and the Maltmen, and the following minute of the Merchants' House of Glasgow shews that in 1693 a complaint had been brought before the Privy Council, but it does not appear to have been successful:—

“ Att the Merts Hospitall, the day of Nover., 1693
 “ yeirs. The qlk day the dean of Gild and Magistrates
 “ of mert rank and thr brethrin in counsell, of the sd
 “ rank, being conveyed, It was reported to thm that
 “ some of the bakers of the sd burgh had refused to pay
 “ the ladles, usit and wont, and had raised a process
 “ befor the Lo/ of his Matie's privie Counsell agt the
 “ Mgrats for exacting throf and calumniouslie allet they
 “ have bein opprest, and the sds ladles have bein exacted
 “ from them against right, qrby the rent of the ladles,
 “ qch is a consederable part of the revenue of this burgh,
 “ will not onlie be diminished, but the Magts will lie
 “ under the calumnie of oppression and injustice and
 “ thrfor crave ane advice from the dean of Gild, his
 “ brethren, and Counsell, that they insist in the process
 “ against the sds baxters, for asserting and declaring the
 “ towns right and vindicating the magts of the sd
 “ reproach: The sd dean of Gild and his bretherine, for
 “ themselves, and in name of the haill merchant rank,
 “ all in one voice, Declared that the magistrates and
 “ comon Counsell ought to prosecut and follow furth the
 “ sd proces vigorouslie and effectualle to the finall end
 “ and decision thair of, alse well to assert and establish
 “ the townes right of the ladles, as for the magistrates
 “ vindicatioun, in manner foresaid; and ordained this act
 “ to be insert in their books, as in testimonie of thr
 “ willingness and advice, as said is.”

The matter, however, cropped up from time to time, and in 1783 there commenced the famous “Ladle Plea” between the Incorporation and the Magistrates. To defray the expenses attending the litigation, an assessment of a farthing for each boll of wheat or other grain

ground at the Mills was imposed on members grinding; and this was continued till the year 1814, by which time the whole expense had been met without loss to the funds of the Incorporation. The “Plea” ended in 1790 in a decision adverse to the Bakers, to the extent at least (as would appear from a subsequent reference in the minutes) of such grain as was ground at the Old Wheat Mill, Partick; and the tax continued to be exacted, notwithstanding many efforts to have it abolished, till the year 1834, when the Council, by a majority, voted its suspension.

OLD DEACONS' CLUB.

Even a short account of the Incorporation would not be complete without at least a passing reference to the Old Deacons' Club—the House of Lords of the Incorporation. Founded in February, 1815, its membership is confined to those who have “passed the Deacon's Chair.” Even the Clerk, who is Honorary Secretary of the Club, attains, on the occasion of its festivals, the dignity for the time being of a Deacon. As to its “mysteries,” it would be unwise to speak, still less to write. Its members, however, can vouch that in the Annual Festivals of the Club full advantage is taken of cementing friendships, and preserving worthy traditions of a worthy “Trade.”

The Club possesses for the use of the Chairman at Annual Meetings a Gavel made from oak from the Glasgow Cathedral roof and presented by Mr. William Beattie, an ex-Deacon of the Incorporation, and an ex-Deacon-Convener of the Trades.

THE SCOTTISH SCHOOL OF BAKERY.

The Governors of the Royal Technical College, Glasgow, acting on the suggestion of the Scottish Master Bakers' Association, established in 1900 a School of Bakery and Confectionery, and placed it under the supervision of a committee, of which two representatives from

the Incorporation are members. Suitable accommodation is provided in the College Buildings.

In 1900 the Incorporation voted a special grant of £250 to the Building Fund of the College, and showed its further interest in the School by granting in 1929 a Scholarship for competition amongst operative apprentices or sons of master bakers attending or entering the Bread and/or Flour Confectionery Classes in the Royal Technical College, on condition that the candidates must have:— first, a Guildry connection with the Incorporation of Bakers of Glasgow, or second, be natives of or have a family connection with the City of Glasgow and be resident within the Glasgow area, the qualification of all candidates being subject to approval by the Deacon of the Incorporation: the Scholarship to be of the value of One Hundred Pounds, payable at the rate of Fifty Pounds per annum and tenable for two years. Two Scholarships were granted in succession, open for competition in 1929 and 1931, and on the lapse of these two Scholarships the continuation of a Scholarship will be a matter for consideration.

THE TRADES HOUSE OF GLASGOW.

The original Constitution of the Trades House is contained in the Letter of Guildry of 1605, but was modified by usage from time to time. It is composed of representatives from the fourteen Incorporations. The Letter of Guildry did not make provision with regard to the number of representatives from each Incorporation, and this varied from time to time. This inequality gave rise in 1771 to an attempt on the part of the ten Incorporations having the smaller representation to have it equalised; but in the action of Declarator by which this was attempted they were unsuccessful. The decree in that action—known as “The Grand Decerniture”—was pronounced on 28th February, 1777, and more clearly defined the position of the various Incorporations in their relation to the House.

The constitution of the House is now governed by the Glasgow Trades House Provisional Order, 1920, and by the Bye-Laws and Regulations enacted by the House which at the time of the commencement of the Order were in force, and which shall, until altered by the Trades House, continue in force. The House consists of sixty-four representatives, elected under the following provision of the Order:—

“Of the sixty-four representatives constituting the Trades House, the Deacon and his immediate predecessor in that office, if in life, of the Incorporations of Hammermen, Tailors, Cordiners, Weavers, Bakers, Skinners, Wrights, Coopers, Fleshers, Masons, Gardeners, Barbers, and Bonnetmakers and Dyers in Glasgow, and the Visitor and his immediate predecessor in that office, if in life, of the Incorporation of Maltmen in Glasgow, shall be *ex officio* representatives of their respective Incorporations, and the remaining thirty-six ordinary representatives shall be chosen in manner after-mentioned, as follows, *videlicet*, by the Incorporations of Hammermen, Tailors, Cordiners, and Maltmen, four representatives each; by the Incorporations of Weavers, Bakers, Skinners, Wrights, Coopers, Fleshers, Masons, Gardeners, Barbers, and Bonnetmakers and Dyers, two representatives each. Provided always that the representatives from time to time elected by the Trades House to be Deacon-Convener of the Trades of Glasgow and Collector of the Trades House, as well as the immediately preceding Deacon-Convener of the Trades of Glasgow and Collector of the Trades House, shall also be *ex officio* representatives of the respective Incorporations from which they may have been chosen, and shall be accounted part of the ordinary representatives of such Incorporations in the Trades House.”

The following Bye-Laws of the House apply to the Election of Representatives and to the Constitution of the House :—

1. The qualified Freemen of each Incorporation shall annually, and at the same meeting at which they shall elect their Deacon or Visitor, or within eight days thereafter, elect by direct vote their representatives to the House, and shall report their election to the Clerk of the House. (Sep. 17, 1833.)

2. It shall be competent to any Incorporation to re-elect all or any of its representatives. (Sep. 17, 1833.)

3. The Deacon and Visitor, and the last Deacon and the last Visitor, shall be of the number of representatives from the respective Incorporations. (Sep. 17, 1833.)

4. Upon the Second Wednesday of October annually the House, consisting of the whole persons who shall have been members during the year preceding and until that day, along with the newly-elected Deacons and Visitors, shall meet and, by direct vote of the whole persons then assembled, elect from among the persons who had been members of the House during the preceding year, one to be Deacon-Convener of the Trades, and another to be Collector to the House, for the ensuing year; and it shall be competent to re-elect to either of these offices. (Sep. 17, 1833.)

5. Upon the completion of this election those persons who had been members of the House during the preceding year shall become disqualified, and shall cease to be members unless they shall have been re-elected or otherwise qualified under these Regulations. (Sep. 17, 1833.)

6. Upon the day after the election of the Deacon-Convener the House shall meet and by direct vote, without the intervention of leets, elect the four Dean of Guild Councilmen of the Craft Rank—or Guild Lyners—the Directors and Managers of all Institutions to which the House is entitled to send Directors or Managers, and the other Office-Bearers of the House. (Sep. 17, 1833.)

7. It shall not be lawful to any person who now is, or who shall be hereafter admitted, a member of any of the fourteen Incorporations of Glasgow, to hold office as Deacon or Collector of the Incorporation, or to be elected its representative in the Trades House, or to be delegate on the Gorbals Lands, or a member of the Committee for the management of the Trades Hall Buildings, or to be recommended as, or admitted or enrolled, a pensioner on the funds of the House or to share in any way in its privileges, unless he is a burgess of Glasgow of the craft rank, of the class of the Incorporation to be represented by him, or shall have paid, or shall pay, to the Trades House two guineas, or such other sum as shall be exigible at the time, as the entry-money as a guild brother of the craft rank of that class. (April 21, 1857.)

8. A Freeman who is duly enrolled upon the last qualified roll of the Incorporation to be represented by him, and is entered as burgess of that particular craft, and is in the occupancy of a dwelling-house or a place of business "within the Municipal Boundaries of the City of Glasgow as at present defined by Act of Parliament" (the Glasgow Boundaries Act, 1925, sec. 4), shall be qualified to hold office in his Incorporation, and to be elected, and to sit as a representative of his Incorporation in this House, while he continues to possess these qualifications; and in so far varies and alters the Seventh Bye-Law, enacted upon 17th September, 1833, and the ancient law of the House—Members of the Incorporations of Maltmen and Gardeners, under the ancient law, and

Bonnetmakers and Dyers, under the Bye-Law of 7th October, 1833, being qualified to be elected and to sit as representatives in the House, although not resident or in possession of a place of business within the said Municipal Boundaries of the City of Glasgow. (Oct., 1835 : Jan. 31, 1882.)

9. No person admitted, or that shall hereafter be admitted Freeman with any of the Trades of this Burgh, and that has received, or shall hereafter receive, by himself or any of his children in his family, any pension or charity from the Trade, shall be capable or be allowed to bear any office in his Trade, or have liberty to vote in any of the elections of the office-bearers therein, or other administrations of the same. Nor shall any such Freeman, admitted or to be admitted, who is, or shall be, owing anything to the box or poor of the Trade—either quarter accounts, freedom fines, apprentice or journeyman's booking money, or upon any other account—be capable or be allowed to bear any office in his Trade, nor have liberty to vote in any of the elections of the office-bearers thereof, or other administrations of the same, unless all such pensions and charity received and debts due be first paid in to the Collector for the use of the poor at least eight days before the day of election of any such office-bearer, or other administration aforesaid, for preventing confusion on the day of such election or other administration. (May 26, 1722.)

10. All vacancies which shall occur in the representation of the House, by the death or resignation of the representative or otherwise, may be filled up by election by the Master Court of the Incorporation or by the Incorporation represented—the election to proceed at a meeting called specially for the purpose. (May 21, 1838.)

11. (1) That each Incorporation shall, in electing a Deacon or Visitor or a representative to the House, or a delegate of the Gorbals Lands, or a member of the

Committee for the Management of the Trades' Hall Buildings, or, in recommending a person to be a Pensioner on the funds of the House, state in the Minute of Election or recommendation either that the person elected is a Burgess of Glasgow of the Craft Rank, or that he is a Burgess of Glasgow of the Merchant Rank and has paid his entry-money of two guineas to the funds of the House, and also state the dates of his Burgess admission and of such payment. (2) That each Incorporation shall, by their Clerk, report the election of a Deacon or Visitor and the election of their representatives to the House, and their recommendation of a person to be a pensioner, by transmitting to the Clerk of the House an official extract of the election or recommendation, accompanied by the Burgess Ticket of the person or persons elected or recommended; and in the case of a Merchant Burgess by the receipt of the Collector of the House for the two guineas of entry-money. (3) That the person elected to any of these offices shall not be received by the House, and that the person recommended as a pensioner shall not be enrolled, until the Clerk of the Incorporation reporting the election or recommendation shall have complied with these Bye-Laws. (Nov., 1859.)

12. The several Deacons and the Visitor and representatives of the several Incorporations shall, before being received or qualified as members of the House, exhibit to the House, or to the Deacon-Convener and Clerk of the House, their Burgess Ticket of the Craft Rank, or, if a Merchant Burgess, the receipt for payment of two guineas to the House. (April 21, 1857.)

REGULATING POWERS OF THE HOUSE.

1. The Deacon-Convener shall convene all the Deacons of the Crafts and their Assistants at such times as occasion shall require, and shall judge betwixt them and any of them in matters pertaining to the Crafts and

Callings, and shall make Acts and Statutes for good order among them, with advice of the rest of the Deacons and their Assistants: Providing always that these Acts neither prejudice the common weal of this Burgh, Merchant Rank, or their Assistants, nor any privileges granted to any Deacon of this Burgh by their Letters of Deaconry granted to them. (Letter of Guildry, Sec. 40.)

2. The Act of 1846, for the abolition of the exclusive privilege of trading in Burghs in Scotland, provides that, notwithstanding such abolition, the "Guilds, Crafts, and Incorporations shall retain their corporate character and shall continue to be Incorporations, with the same names and titles as heretofore; and nothing herein contained shall anywise affect the rights and privileges of such Incorporations or of the office-bearers or members thereof." (9 and 10 Vic. Cap. 17, Sec. 2.)

3. Any difference that shall fall out in any particular Trade with respect to the management of their stock, election of their Deacons or other office-bearers, shall, in the first instance, be brought before the House to be determined; and for that end the Deacon-Convener for the time shall, upon application made to him, in writing, by the Deacon of any Trade wherein any difference shall fall out, or by any private member pretended injured, convene the House for determining the said difference. (Sep. 15, 1726.)

4. Each party who shall prefer a complaint to the House shall, with the said complaint, lodge with the Collector one pound sterling; and each party complained on shall, with his answer to such complaint, lodge the like sum with the Collector; and the party losing the plea shall forfeit the sum lodged by him for the use of the poor; and the party who shall gain the plea shall have the twenty shillings lodged by him returned to him. (Feb. 26, 1784.)

5. Authorise the Convener, in all time coming, when any petition or complaint is presented to him, to give out the same to answer without calling a meeting of the Deacons and Extraordinary Members, so that the procedure may be ripe for deciding upon before a meeting is called. (June, 1800.)

TRADES HOUSE PENSIONS.

Although composed of representatives from the fourteen Incorporated Trades of the Burgh, the Trades House is a distinct corporation, with a constitution of its own, founded on the Letter of Guildry, and with separate funds. The income from these funds is mainly applied in the payment of pensions, with regard to which the following regulations are at present in force:—

Extract from Letter of Guildry, 1605:—

"All that is gotten and received from any Craftsmen and their Assistants, who shall enter Guild Brother, shall be applied to their Hospital and decayed brethren of the Craftsmen, or to any other good or pious use, which may tend to the advancement of the common weal of the burgh, and that by the Deacon-Convener, with the advice of the rest of the Deacons." (Letter of Guildry, Sec. 22.)

1. The right to enrol and to remove from the Pension Roll any person whatever rests with the House. (Dec. 16, 1831.)

2. It shall not be competent to enrol any person as a pensioner on the funds of the House who is a member of the Master Court of any Incorporation. (Dec. 22, 1845.)

3. Pensioners on the funds of the House shall not be entered upon the qualified roll of any Incorporation, and shall not vote or be voted upon in any of the Incorporated Trades. (Dec. 22, 1845.)

4. All Pensions shall be payable during the pleasure of the House; and no person shall have, or shall acquire, a legal right to share the funds of the House, as Pensioners or otherwise. (Sep. 28, 1849.)

5. Pensions may be awarded by the Trades House to decayed members, and the widows of deceased members in indigent circumstances, to such extent as the House shall consider suitable. (Sep. 28, 1849.)

6. Each Incorporation or Master Court shall, in recommending a person as a fit object to receive a pension from the House, certify his or her age, and that the person recommended is a Burgess and Guild Brother of Craft Rank and a qualified member of the Incorporation recommending, whether he is a Matriculated Guild Brother, and whether he has been Deacon of the Incorporation or its representative in the House, or if a widow or unmarried daughter, that she is the widow or unmarried daughter of a qualified member who was a Burgess and Guild Brother of Craft Rank, and whether he was a Matriculated Guild Brother. (Nov. 7, 1911.)

7. To enable the House to judge of and decide upon the circumstances and necessities of every person recommended to the House for a pension, no person recommended by an Incorporation shall be enrolled as a Pensioner on the funds of the House unless the Deacon and Masters of the Incorporation shall certify his or her age and circumstances—more particularly the amount of any income or pension enjoyed by the applicant; whether married or single; widow or widower; and the number and circumstances of his or her children, if any. For securing proper attention to this resolution, the House shall prepare a Form of Recommendation, which shall be printed and sent to the Clerk of each Incorporation, to be used on all occasions in recommending persons for enrolment. (Sep. 4, 1850.)

8. The House shall appoint Committees to visit every Pensioner on the funds and every person recommended for a pension once a year, as follows:—

Visitors chosen from amongst the Deacons, last Deacons, Visitor and last Visitor shall be appointed to visit the Pensioners on the roll. (Sep. 4, 1850.)

Visitors chosen from the remaining members of the Committee on Pensioners shall be appointed to visit all persons recommended for new pensions, and those persons shall be visited according to their classes by the same individuals; two or more members visiting all the Craftsmen, two or more members visiting all the widows, and two or more members visiting all the unmarried daughters, an additional two or more visiting those recommended for Mortifications, if the latter are too numerous to be visited by the members appointed to visit any of the other three classes. (May 21, 1900.)

9. As the House requires that an Incorporation who recommends a Freeman to be a Pensioner on the funds of the House must show that he is a worthy object for a House pension by enrolling him upon the Incorporation Pension Roll, the Deacon and Masters cannot with propriety strike him off the Incorporation Roll without reasonable cause; and the same cause which shall exclude him from the Incorporation Roll shall also exclude him from the Roll of the House. (Nov. 13, 1860.)

10. No person shall hereafter be enrolled as a Pensioner on the funds of the House until he shall have been a Guild Brother of the Craft Rank for three years. (Sep. 27, 1861.)

11. The following is the present Scheme of Pensions from the House, viz. :—

(1) Convener's Pension,	-	-	-	-	-	£50
Convener's Widow's Pension,	-	-	-	-	-	25
Collector's Pension,	-	-	-	-	-	40
Collector's Widow's Pension,	-	-	-	-	-	20
Deacon's Pension,	-	-	-	-	-	30
90 Craftsmen's Pensions,	-	-	-	-	-	20
160 Widows' Pensions (Deacon's Widow, £15),	-	-	-	-	-	10
130 unmarried Daughters' Pensions, from £10.	-	-	-	-	-	

(Feb. 15, 1877, modified.)

- (ii) The present arrangement—viz., four Pensioners from each Incorporation—shall still subsist, and Craftsmen and their widows, before receiving a pension from the funds of the House, shall, as formerly, receive a pension from the Incorporation to which they respectively belong. Should any Incorporation not be able to send any eligible persons to fill up the vacancies, the House shall appoint members from other Incorporations otherwise qualified. (Feb. 15, 1877.)
- (iii) Unmarried orphan daughters of Craftsmen in necessitous circumstances shall be eligible for enrolment on the funds of the House as Pensioners, provided they are in receipt of a pension or precept from the Incorporation of which their father was a member, and are recommended in the usual way as suitable parties. (Mar. 29, 1886.)
- (iv) Pensions paid to widows and unmarried adult orphan daughters of Craftsmen shall be subject to review by the Committee of the House annually; and, as formerly, pensions payable to Craftsmen, widows, or daughters shall be purely alimentary, and shall not be affected in any way by their debts or by their deeds. (Mar. 29, 1886.)
- (v) The widow of a Pensioner, after the death of her husband, shall be entitled, for the remainder of the pension year ending 31st January, to a precept at the rate applicable to the widow of a Deacon or Craftsman, as the case may be, provided always that she is recommended by her late husband's Incorporation as deserving, and is in receipt of a pension or precept from that Incorporation. (May 15, 1902.)
- (vi) Widows of Pensioners recommended for pensions shall be given a preference *caeteris paribus* over widows of Craftsmen who have not been Pensioners. (May 15, 1902.)

12. The Pension Committee shall in future consist of the present and late Deacons and late Visitor, with one other representative member of each Incorporation (the late Deacon's and late Visitor's predecessor in office, where practicable). (Oct. 9, 1879; May 21, 1900.)

13. The Committee on Pensioners shall print annually in tabulated form the particulars connected with the applications for pensions, precepts, and mortifications, for the guidance of the Committee in dealing with the same. (Oct. 2, 1882.)

14. The Clerk shall intimate to the Clerks of the Incorporations in each year before the time for lodging recommendations the number of vacancies likely to occur, so that the recommendations may approximate more closely than formerly to the number of vacancies. (May 21, 1900.)

HONORARY FREEMEN OF THE INCORPORATION.

On a few special occasions the Honorary Freedom of the Incorporation has been conferred upon the following distinguished men:—

8th November, 1717: Andrew Scott being Deacon.—
ROBERT SANDERS of Auldhouse “was admitted gratis as
“ane Honorary Freeman with ye said Incorporation
“whereby he may be present at all Courts of the Trade
“when called and hear too what is done and may pro-
“pose what he thinks reasonable but may not vote or
“exerse in ye Trades affairs or enjoy any office or place
“in ye said Trades.”

17th June, 1824: John Duncan being Deacon.—
WILLIAM SMITH (Lord Provost of Glasgow). At a meet-
ing of the Incorporation held within the Trades Hall on

21st May, 1824, it was, on the motion of John Graham, late Convener of the Trades House, seconded by Robert Macfarlane, Collector of the House, unanimously resolved that the freedom of the Incorporation should be conferred on The Honourable William Smith, then Lord Provost of the City, "in testimony of the warmest feelings of gratitude and regard to the memory of their late worthy member Bailie William Ewing and of the highest respect and esteem for his worthy Grandson," and Lord Provost Smith was formally admitted at a meeting of the Master Court on 17th June, 1824. The minute of meeting is in the following interesting terms:—

" AT GLASGOW the Seventeenth day of June Eighteen hundred and twenty-four.

SEDERUNT The Deacon Collector and Masters.

" In consequence of the Resolutions of this Incorporation expressed in the Act and Minute of the 21st May last THE HONORABLE WILLIAM SMITH at present Lord Provost of this City was admitted a Freeman of this Incorporation and to all the liberties and privileges thereof but subject to the restriction of not being entitled to vote or be voted upon at the election of Office Bearers and others for one year and day after this date and declaring also that he shall not be entitled to the privilege of grinding at the Mills of the Incorporation in the event of his not carrying on the Business of a Master Baker in the City or Suburbs of Glasgow in terms of the Act of the Incorporation dated the nineteenth day of January, Seventeen hundred and ninety eight and the said Honourable William Smith gave his oath de fideli vizt: That he shall be a faithful member of the Incorporation and obey all the lawful Acts made and to be made for the benefit thereof that he shall not pack nor peel with unfreeman nor cover unfreeman's goods with his own

" under the penalty of Twenty Pounds Sterling to be paid to the Incorporation for every such offence whether of packing or peeling with unfreemen or covering unfreemen's goods with his own AND SECONDLY DECLARING that in case of his grinding his Wheat elsewhere than at the Mills of the Incorporation (excepting in times of Drought and by the Deacon's permission) he shall not only pay the full multure dues to the Incorporation chargeable at their Mills at the time and that for each quantity thus improperly grinded at other Mills but shall in addition to this for every such offence forfeit and pay to the Incorporation a penalty of Five Pounds DECLARING however that he may grind where he thinks proper when he shall take his Grists at the Mills of the Incorporation in the ordinary course of rotation.

(Sgd.) JAS. GALLOWAY, Clerk. (Sgd.) WM. SMITH.

(Sgd.) JOHN DUNCAN, Deacon."

23rd July, 1901: Walter Muir being Deacon.—FRANK GREEN, Lord Mayor of London. At a Special General Meeting of the Incorporation, in accordance with the precedent of 8th November, 1717, it was resolved to offer to The Right Honourable Frank Green, Lord Mayor of London, on the occasion of his forthcoming official State visit to the City, with all the panoply of office, the Honorary Freedom of the Incorporation, with all the rights, liberties, and privileges of the Incorporation, subject to the usual restriction of his not being entitled to vote or be voted upon at the election of Office-Bearers and others for one year and a day, and under the further declaration that the freedom shall not confer any rights or privileges upon descendants. The proposal arose in connection with a wider proposal that on the occasion of the visit the Lord Mayor should be made a Burgess and Guild Brother of the Craft Rank and the freedom of an Incorporation conferred upon him. It was considered that this would

be particularly appropriate in the case of the Lord Mayor, who is elected to his office through the Trade Guilds of the City of London, thus occupying a position very similar in that respect to the Deacon Convener of the Trades of Glasgow, and that as the Incorporation of Bakers was the Incorporation of the then Deacon Convener (James Macfarlane), it would be appropriate that the freedom of this Incorporation should be offered. The Resolution was not passed without some opposition. The Lord Mayor was duly admitted at a Special Meeting of the Trade held on 10th August, 1901.

24th May, 1915 : Andrew Buchanan being Deacon.—THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF MORAY. On this date the traditional connection of the Regent Moray with the Bakers of Glasgow through the gift of the Ancient Wheatmill of Partick after the Battle of Langside was strengthened by the enrolment as an Honorary Member of The Right Honourable Morton Gray Stuart, 17th Earl of Moray, "with all the rights, "liberties and privileges of an ordinary member, but "subject to the restriction of his not being entitled to "vote or be voted upon at the election of Office-Bearers "and others for a year and a day after this date, and "he gave his Oath *de fidei* that he will be a faithful "member of this Incorporation and obey all the lawful "acts made or to be made for the benefit thereof, and "thereafter he subscribed the Roll of Members and this "Minute." The Earl of Moray died at Darnaway Castle, Forres, on 19th April, 1930.

FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF SONS OF BAKERS IN GLASGOW.

This Society was instituted in 1793 under the name of "The Society of Sons of Freemen Bakers in Glasgow," and its membership under amended Rules was confined to sons and sons-in-law of master bakers in Glasgow and suburbs, or of members of the Incorporation of Bakers of Glasgow, or of members of the Society.

In 1925 the Society, owing to altered conditions, took steps to have itself dissolved, and, looking to the close association of the Incorporation with the Society and to facilitate the dissolution, the Master Court, as authorised by the Trade, carried through certain financial arrangements by way of acquiring certain of the Society's investments, and undertaking in exchange for a capital sum the payment of the aliment and funeral allowances payable to three members, who at the date of the dissolution were on the sick roll and regarded as permanent recipients of aliment. Of these three recipients two have died and one is still in receipt of aliment. The payment appears in the Annual Accounts of the Incorporation.

ACT OF COUNCIL
BY THE
MAGISTRATES AND COUNCIL OF THE CITY
IN FAVOUR OF THE INCORPORATION,
Dated 6th October, 1556,
AND
LETTER OF GILDTRY,
6th February, 1605,
SECTION 28.

NOTE.

THE following is a copy of an official Extract of the Act of Council of the above date now in possession of the Incorporation. The Extract is made from the Burgh Records by William Hegait; and as he appears to have held the office of Town Clerk between the years 1547 and 1576, the Extract would be made not later than the year 1576. On account of the loss of the original Letter of Deaconry, or Seal of Cause, the Incorporation very properly placed great value upon this Extract, as well as the 28th Section of the Letter of Guildry, as supporting their claim to rank as one of the Incorporated Trades, and to exercise the exclusive privileges to manufacture and sell bread within the City. As indicated at the outset of the present sketch, it is quite possible, and indeed extremely probable, that this "Act" really forms one of the clauses of the original Letter of Deaconry. Such Letters of Deaconry, like this "Act," are just minutes *in hanc vicem* of the Magistrates and Town Council, and when issued as Extracts under the Burgh Seal, became known as Seals of Cause.

Septis octobris anno 4. An

For our it is statuto be the provest bailleis and counfall
that the baxteris of glasg^w fall in all tymeis cummyng
haif thre mcat dayis in the oulk for bringing of thair
breide to the croce thay ar to say monunday woddynsday
and fryday And at nayne outtyntowneis breide be fauld
at the said mcat croce bot upone the samyn thre dayis
And it fall no^t be lesum to nayne travello^r that bringis
breid to the mcat to sell the samyn to nayne outtyntowneis
men in laidis creillis nor half creillis nor jūg^t
the gidder quhill the inhabitantis of the towne be first
servit and xij horis strukin And that na maner of man
fell the breid that is bro^t to the towne bot the bringar of
the samyn allanerlie And at na hukftaris tap nor sell
outtyntowneis breid in na tyme And at na travello^r bring
breid to the towne to sell bot iiij d. breid and twa peñy
breide And that this statut be obfervit in all poyntis
wndir the pane of escheting of the breid to the fellar that
fellis outtyntowneis breid befor xij horis and viij s. to
the byar And th^t the Dekin of the baxteris wndir the
baillie fers feik and caws the samyn to be obfervit

W. Hegait

ACT OF COUNCIL BY THE MAGISTRATES AND COUNCIL OF
THE CITY IN FAVOUR OF THE INCORPORATION, DATED
6TH OCTOBER, 1556.

Sexto Octobris Anno &c lvjo

Item It is statute be the provest bailleis and counfall
that the baxteris of glasg^w fall in all tymeis cummyng
haif thre mcat dayis in the oulk for bringing of thair
breide to the croce thay ar to say monunday woddynsday
and fryday And at nayne outtyntowneis breide be fauld
at the said mcat croce bot upone the samyn thre dayis
And it fall no^t be lesum to nayne travello^r that bringis
breid to the mcat to sell the samyn to nayne outtyntowneis
men in laidis creillis nor half creillis nor jūg^t
the gidder quhill the inhabitantis of the towne be first
servit and xij horis strukin And that na maner of man
fell the breid that is bro^t to the towne bot the bringar of
the samyn allanerlie And at na hukftaris tap nor sell
outtyntowneis breid in na tyme And at na travello^r bring
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wndir the pane of escheting of the breid to the fellar that
fellis outtyntowneis breid befor xij horis and viij s. to
the byar And th^t the Dekin of the baxteris wndir the
baillie fers feik and caws the samyn to be obfervit

W Hegait.

(MODERN RENDERING.)

Sixth October, 1556.

Item, It is enacted by the Provost, Bailies, and Council that the Baxters of Glasgow shall, in all time coming, have three market days in the week for bringing of their bread to the cross, that is to say Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. And that no outtyntown's* bread be sold at the said market cross but upon the said three days. And it shall not be lawful to any traveller who brings bread to the market to sell the same to any outtyntown men in loads, creels, or half creels, nor joined together, until the inhabitants of the town be first served, and xii hours struck. And that no manner of man sell the bread that is brought to the town but the bringer of the same allenarly.† And that no huxters tap‡ nor sell outtyntown's bread in any time. And that no traveller bring bread to the town to sell but fourpenny bread and twopenny bread. And that this statute be observed in all points under the pain of escheating of the bread to the seller that sells outtyntown's bread before xii hours, and eight shillings to the buyer. And that the Deacon of the Baxters under the bailie, search, seek, and cause the same to be observed.

W Hegait.

* *Outtentown*, that is, a person living out of the town.

† Only.

‡ To *tap*, or *sell by tap*, means to *sell by retail* as opposed to *selling in great or wholesale*.

LETTER OF GUILDRY, 6TH FEBRUARY, 1605,
SECTION 28.

It shall not be leasum to any unfreeman to hold stands upone the high street, to sell anything pertaining to the crafts or handywork, but betwixt eight in the morning and two of the clock in the afternoon, under the penalty of forty shilling: providing that tappers* of linnen and woolen cloth be suffered from morning to evening, at their pleasure to sell. All kinds of viverst† to be sold from morning to evening, but unfreemen who shall sell whitebread to keep the hours appointed.

* Hucksters, or rather, Retailers.

† Provisions or victuals (French, *vivres*).

RECORDS OF THE INCORPORATION
AND
EXTRACTS THEREFROM.

RECORDS OF THE INCORPORATION.

THE Records of the Incorporation, still extant, consist of fifteen volumes, dating from February, 1700, to the present date, besides four volumes containing, in separate form, the accounts of the Incorporation from November, 1747. From the earlier of these, the Extracts and Memoranda in this print have been taken, as likely to be interesting to the Members. While the minutes of meetings contain much information, it is very fortunate that the accounts of the Collectors' intromissions have been kept in such a complete form as they have been. It would need very little reading between the lines to make out of the "items" of the accounts an interesting narrative, and it is for this reason, and as throwing much light on the doings of the "trade," that not only the minutes, but the accounts, have been drawn upon for extracts. Doubtless to many this part of the print will be not the most uninteresting.

TABLE OF SCOTS CURRENCY.

Scots currency was, when abolished in 1707, of only 1/12th the value of sterling.

One Pound Scots,	-	-	-	=	1s. 8d. Stg.
100 Pounds Scots,	-	-	-	=	£8 6s. 8d. Stg.
A Merk=13s. 4d., or 2/3rds of a Pound Scots,	-	-	-	=	1s. 1 ⁴ / ₁₂ d. Stg.
A Shilling Scots,	-	-	-	=	1d. Stg.
A Plack, or Groat=2 Bodles=4d. Scots,	-	-	-	=	1/3d. Stg.

EXTRACTS AND MEMORANDA
FROMTHE EARLIER RECORDS AND MINUTE-BOOKS OF THE
INCORPORATION.

30 of Jainoarie 1680.—The qlk day the deacone m^{rs} and hail remanent bretherin of the calling being convenit in the deacones baikhous did by pluralitie of vottes renew the old act and ordour made be them anent the balking of 24 dussane of breid ilk frieman and no mor weiklie under the paine of 20 lib who transgresis the samyne.

Item, That no frieman goe out of the mylnes with any of the mylneris the tyme the mylnes ar goeing to drink in aill housis under the paine forsd.

December the 19 day 1681 yeares.—The whilk day diken and mesteres and whole rement brethring of the caling is met togither finding them ocaσιoun of ane destrest brother of the caling and we dekin and mestres and wholl caling of the baxteres is thocht it fit to give him ane lod of mouter whit which it mekit of the selles and he obliges his sellef the sed robart tanan never to trobell the baxteres of glesgow any further subscravit with my own hand at glesgow the sd 19 day of desember.—Robert tenent.

17 Septer 1702 . . . Follows a list of the persones who qualified thmselves according to law for electing thr deacon befor Bailzie Hamilton upon the eleventh day of Septer 1702 as follows (eleven names).

21 May 1703.—The said day John Alexr a freeman being accused by the Deacon for reproaching and threatning James Muirhead who was one that went along with the Deacon and othrs to visit his bread with the bread of other freeman under pretence that the said James had reported his bread insufficient. The said John Alexr acknnowledged the same and thrfor the Deacon and m^{rs} fynes and unlaues him in ten pounds Scots to the Deacon and Declares if he commit the Like in tyme comming he will be lyable in a new upsett.

12 November 1703.—The said day the trade has statute enacted and ordained that the Collector present and in all tyme coming shall be present at giveing the moulter wheat out of the moulter chist and that noe wheat be given out bot when he is pnt. without a lawill excuse allowed by the Deacon and also that the Collector in all tyme coming kep the key of the sd moulter chist himself under the pain of twentie pundis Scotts for each breach hereof and ordains the compts to be drawn by the clerks man only.

5 October 1705.—The said day the trade for good order in tyme coming statutes and ordains that if any member of trade for herefter shall at any meeting of the trade or at any meeting of the Deacon

and masters miscall or abuse any other member of the trade That the persone or persones so offending shall be lyable in a new upset being twentie pundis Scots to be payed by each transgressor *toties quoties* to be disposed of as the Deacon and Masters shall think fitt and remitts to the Deacon and his successors to discharge the transgressors to bake or grind while the fyne be payed.

22 March 1707.—Act for selling the Africa money—Deacon's Expenses to Edinburgh lib 18 : 11 : 00 (Scots).

30 May 1711.—James Gray—No Essay in respect of shortsightedness.—60 pounds Scots exacted for use of poor besides ordinary freedom fine.

October 1716.—The said day it was agreed by the Deacon masters and hail members of trade present That ane equall half of whatever of the venture dales of the veshell now come in shall fall to the share of the sd trade shall be taken and laid by for the publick use of the trade and payed for by the trades collector out of the common stock of the trade and the other halfe is to be equally divided amongst the members subscribing to take the said dales.

21 September 1719.—Act for building of ane new gavel in place of the old gavel of their house at Wyndhead of which gavel the Duke of Montroses factors have agreed to pay the half of the expenses.

17 November 1721.—Act dischargeing the Trades paying expences at the Trades' house at Parteik (Prohibition of Expences at Deacon's hoosing being charged against Incorporation).

12 September 1723.—Act anent the measure of the moulter wheat :—

It was unanimously statute and ordained tht in all tym coming begining at this present day the moulter load of wheat shall consist of six firlots of wheat in measure and no more and when the sd moulter wheat is grinded at the milne att Partik it shall be grinded free of any moulter only it shall pay milners' dues and carriage to Glasgow—and this shall be a rule in all tym coming.

21 January 1724.—Act agreeing to contribute 3000 merks as the Incorporation's proportion of the price of the one fourth share *pro indiviso* of the Lands of Barrowfield, the Town of Glasgow having bought the other three fourth shares.

3 Apryle 1724.—Act dischargeing the irregular conveyening of prentices. (In consequence of frequent abuses and extravagances apprentices prohibited from giving at their entry a treat except to apprentices and journeymen in the same bakehouse, under the penalty of a fine of Five pounds Scots on the apprentice and Ten pounds Scots on the master.)

22 February 1725.—Complaint by Robert M'Aulay one of the present masters of the trade that Robert Ballinnie had within these few days at a publick meeting of the trade upbraided and reproached him by severall indecent and inbecoming speatches and thrfor craving the deacon and masters might punish the said Robert Ballinnie thrfor at least tht he might just now before thm acknowledge his fault and oblige himsele not be guilty of the like in tym coming.

(The said Robert Ballinnie acknowledged himself to be in the wrong.)

4 March 1726.—Muirhead's mortification accepted.

13 October 1726.—Hugh Purdone fined in a new upset of lib 53 . 13 . 04 Scots for defaming the Deacon.

19 September 1729.—Meeting of Trade "in presence of Mathew Gilmor present deacon conveyener and Robert Robertsons Trades' Bailzie as Assessors to the deacon to judge and determine the debates relative to the election and to see the samen legally proceed and concluded."

14 September 1730.—Act against baking of ginsbread by strangers.

14 December 1730.—Act for setting a Tack of the Trades Lands to Robert Allan, head milner of the wheat milns at Partick. "The first storie of the Trades Large Change house at Partick with stable henhouse and officehouses and of the nyne akes of Land (and) ane half all belonging to the trade" for twenty-one years compleat with break at end of each three years. Rent—Lib. 283 . 6 . 8 Scots.

23 April 1731.—Act anent the Poors' House to be erected in this City. (£9 Sterling yearly to be given for five years after installing of the poor in the sd house against elapsing of which tym it will be known how far the sd project will take and be advantageous to the trades in this place.)

5 November 1731.—Act anent pryce of bread. The said day being convened John Scott present deacon James Hoods present collector the most part of the masters of craft and of the remanent members of the Incorporation of Baxters in Glasgow and taking into consideration tht the Magistrates of Glasgow having made a statute ordaining the penny lof to be of a certain weight and of the best quality and fynes But tht some members of the Trade have been in use to sell their bread at a lower rate thn what is allowed by the magistrates, to the great prejudice of these members tht make their bread of a sufficient fynes & weight It is thrfor Inacted for preventing of tht abuse tht who ever shall in tym coming sell one dosen of penny loavs for less thn twelve shilling Scots mony shall be lyable to a fyne of three shillings sterling mony, to be determined by the deacon and masters of craft for the use of the poor of the Trade Excepting tht what bread shall be sold to cariors to the country & tapsters & retailers in toun thr may be given Two penny loavs to each dosen throf and so proportionally at ready mony payed Because these people take off the custed loavs and these tht are a litle spoiled in baking and farder tht gins bread shall be of ye following weight of good sufficient baken bread viz each cake of lettered bread shall be seven unces and so proportionally & the baxter tht bakes thm to be lyable for the above fyne for each failzier & the bread to be confiscat and this to be the rule in tym coming.

28 June 1732.—Act for obtaining stones and materials for building a new milne.

31 March 1733.—Act anent the new milne & its additions & othr improvements anent the milnes.

27 November 1733.—Act anent three children being received into the public workhouse of the Town of Glasgow and anent pensioners generally being received.

23 April 1734.—Act anent booking of stranger journeymen. (These to be booked in the Trade's Books in the space of eight days after their coming.)

16 November 1734.—Act submitting the Trade's Cause with George Buchanan to the Dean of Guild Court. (The Trade had been called on to give an account of their intromissions with the rents of Buchanan's property, in virtue of a wadset.)

24 April 1736.—Act anent pursuing thieves for breaking the wheat-mills. (Indictment to be at the instance of the Deacon and Collector with consent of the Procurator Fiscal for his interest and expenses to be borne by the Trade.)

27 August 1736.—Act raising the Quarter Accompts from 8d. Stg to 1/ Stg per annum.

Act for buying of the Officer's Cloaths:—As also they ordered their Collector to buy a suit of Cloaths for James Berrie their Trades officer not exceeding Thirty pounds Scots in all for cloath, furniture, making and for stockings sheus and hatt.

6 November 1736.—Act anent the entry of freemen. (Limiting the number to be present at entries so as to keep down expenses.)

10 November 1736.—Act anent raising the multure. They did thirfor agree and inact to raise the multure at the Trades Milnes and that each load of wheat grinded thair should pay of moulters to the common stock-purse of the trade one fourth part of a peck and halfe ane fourth part of a peck of wheat, the load being reckoned at six firlotts in quantity and this to commence from Munday next the fifteenth instant and in tym thairther and that strangers be raised in their moulters proportionally.

Act anent fying of John Charity (for cutting Trade's Trees at Partick).

8 March 1737.—Act of the Trade for remeeding themselves by law agt the toun's statute of bread. (Statute dated 4th February 1737 regulating the weight of Bread of wheat for crop 1736 viz: That each penny loaf of fyne bread should be eleven ounces and twelve drop of Bakers' bread and so proportionally.)

12 March 1737.—Act anent augmenting the moulters to provide for law plea.

10 May 1737.—Act and commission to Thomas Scott, Deacon, to vote in the election of ane minister to the Barrony parochen of Glasgow.

15 November 1737.—Act of the trade for defending the deacon against a law plea at the instance of certain members for damages on account of the deacon having stopped their victual in the Trade's Milnes ay and while they should pay some small fynes put on them for their absenting from a meeting of the Trade and thereby disobeying the deacon's express orders.

31st August 1738.—John Gardner fynyed in 5/ sterling for allowing two young men not journeymen or apprentices of the trade to work at baking of bread in his bakehouse.

10 March 1739.—Act of Master Court presenting two poor men to the Trades' Hospital:—They unanimously named and presented R— M— and R— W— two poor freemen of their Trade as their Leet to be given in to the Trades' House of Glasgow that one of these two may be installed by sd house and intituled to the salary

of one hundred merks Scot given yearly by its Collector to ane poor man of the Baker Trade in terms of their late regulation and tht in room of S— R— ane poor Baker who had tht salary now deceased. At the same tym they ordained the sd Trades' Collector to pay fifteen shillings sterling to help to bury the sd S— R—.

13 November 1739.—Act and Decision anent Zacharias Allasone's prentice:—Booking refused; master lives in Gorbals.

19 January 1741.—Magistrates' Statute of Bread:—Pryce of wheat when brought to Glasgow £1 6/- stg per boll; 4/ allowed by Act of Parliament for manufacture: Wheat from East Country £1 7/6 per boll; 6/ allowed for manufacture, price being above £1.

Act for rebuilding Trade's Barn at Partick which fell down this winter.

10 April 1741.—Act anent the entry of freemen's sons-in-law and prentices. Sons-in-law to serve two years as journeymen after marriage* and to pay same fine as other prentices: Freedom fine £6 Sterling: No treats or drinking at the entry of freemen.

11 July 1741.—Act for building ane new milne on the southsyd of the old milne (eastmost milne).

14 August 1741.—Act for putting a Tax upon English flour:—£3 Stg for each hundred weight of English flour bought and manufactured in this place by freemen.

17 March 1742.—A Tax put upon all flour not grinded at the Trade's milnes, same as on English flour.

6 August 1742.—Apprentices' masters fined for going past Clerk with the Indentures.

28 January 1743.—Two Boxmasters elected in place of four and to be members of Court.

11 March 1743.—Alexander Mitchell booked as ane charity prentice out of Scotts Tarbet's mortification to Thomas Mitchell.

18 June 1746.—Act anent the highways:—Road requiring to be made good from Sandieford Steps to the Milne House near Partick.

29 August 1746.—Stephen Rowan ffyned half-a-crown for grinding some wheat by the Trade Milns at a stranger milne tho in tym of drought without leave of the deacon.

6 February 1747.—Act anent taking Apprentices and transferring Indentures:—Only with consent of Deacon and masters.

28 August 1747.—As also the sd Deacon and masters and remanent members present ordained their Collector to give to Archibald Andersone weaver in Andersone ane of the Elders of Barrony parochen of Glasgow to be applied to help to build a shoolhouse at Andersone as one of the shools in sd parochen one pound fyve shillings sterling.

27 May 1748.—Act to defend the Trade agt. Bailie Lyon's Plee:—Damage alleged to be done to Gibson's Mill through widening of Mill Lade.

1st December 1749.—Claim by John Glassford of part of the Back-seat of the Trade's two Seats in Barrony Kirk:—disputed.

(Ten pages of Minute Book containing minutes from 23 August 1750 to 30 April 1751 awanting.)

* This part of the act rescinded 5th July, 1743.

26 November 1751.—At the same tym it was agreed upon and inacted That in all tym coming in making up the Leet for a Collector thr shall be persons insert in the Leet, vizt one to be named by the Deacon, one by the Collector, and one by the Trade and whoever of the three shall get most votes of the qualified members shall obtain the office as Collector.

13 December 1751.—Piece of ground purchased at head of Candle-riggs for building of wheatlofts.

25 August 1752.—The Deacon and Collector are to purchase to the Trade's officer a suit of cloaths as use is and as frougally as can be.

17 January 1753.—Sett by Roup : The Trade's Store house at Wynd-head to Deacon Mitchell.

23 January 1753.—George Blair classed for seven years for scurrulus language to the Deacon—"Classed and extruded from voting or being voted upon in electing of any office bearer of the trade or of being concerned in any of the publict courts of the trade": Reponed on 25 August 1763 on owning his fault.

20 April 1753.—Journeymen—"the ordinary ffial which is Ten punds Scots and a pair of sbous at expiration of each year."

30 August 1754.—William Watson one of the millers at Partick fined by having his wages reduced from 1d. Stg. to 3d. per load of wheat grinded for allowing gudgeon of the nether miln wheel to become overheated for want of creish and oyle whereby the axletree took fire.

17 October 1754.—Moses Provan ordained to pay £1 Stg. for having prentice assigned to him out of Dumbarton.

Club prentice might be taken by any freeman handler of Trade after his entry: service to be for at least three years but with no right to enter as freeman.

27 May 1755.—Act for advancing £75 to Magistrates towards expense of £400 for making a Turnpike high road from Sant Enochs brige in the west end of the burgh all the way west to Partick brige:—£400 to be contributed thus:—The Shire of Dumbarton £100; The Town of Glasgow £150; The Bakers £75; The Incorporation of Maltmen £75.

12 December 1755.—A petition for setting a tack of the Trade's Coall in their Lands at Partick, rejected.

5 February 1756.—Act rejecting the sale of Corner House:—Great tenement at the Cross of Glasgow belonging to the Trades' House and proposed to be sold on account of small return therefrom.

31 August 1756.—New Deacon to be appointed yearly (owing to increase of number of members).

23 September 1756.—Act for prosecuting fourteen members tht refused to pay their dues of English flour and for debarring thm from the milnes ay and until payment.

4 May 1758.—Act for signing a submission betwixt the Trade and Blythswood:—To settle dispute relating to some loamings upon the Lands of James Campbell of Blythswood and thm and relating to some servitudes of pasturage and casting fail and divot upon sd lands to which the Trade claim a right.

24 July 1759.—Statute of Bread:—Each penny loaf to be nine ounces and 12 drams and the rest in proportion of all other sorts.

8 October 1759.—Dispute as to march dyke betwixt yeard belonging to Mr Pettigrew and the Trade's yeard at Townhead.

13 May 1760.—Representation against prophanation of the Lord's Day.

21 November 1760.—Tack granted to Patrick Lang of Changehouse (in Princes Street) exclusive of the Hall at six pounds Sterling of yearly rent for nine years: Tack of Hall to Thomas Mitchell at two pounds Sterling of yearly rent.

20 July 1762.—Act refusing to lower mill dam as required by Magistrates.

20 November 1764.—£150 Stg. ordained for building the New Trades' Hall.

3 January 1765.—Assize or weight of Bakers' Bread:—

	Finest Loaves.			Wheaten Loaves.			3rd Loaves.		
	lb.	oz.	d.	lb.	oz.	d.	lb.	oz.	d.
Sixpenny, ...	3	0	0	3	10	3	4	14	3
Fourpenny, ...	2	0	0	2	6	13	3	4	2
Threepenny, ...	1	8	0	1	13	2	2	7	2
Twopenny, ...	1	0	0	1	3	6½	1	10	1
(Fine.) (2nd.)									
Seven for 6d., ...	0	7	0	0	8	5			
Seven Rolls for 3d.,	0	3	8	0	4	3			

The above and preceding Assize of the 2nd and 3rd sorts of bread being agreeable to the price of wheat at six shillings and three pence p. bushell manufacture included.

21 November 1765.—A petition was presented for the schoolmaster of Anderstown craving the Bakers would give him an allowance for a mistake formerly committed by him in discharging the Trade for less sallary than he had right to, which the Trade refused but ordained their Collector in time coming and since his last discharge to pay him as in the Decreet at the rate of two pounds nineteen shillings and three pennies Scots yearly.

6 January 1766.—Minute of the Trades' House anent supplying the City of Glasgow with meal and grain considered:—Enactment of the Incorporation to bear the proportionate loss and expense as to bringing in meal and grain as mentioned in the Minute.

27 March 1766.—Proposal by Trades' House to sell the great tene-ment of land with the cellars and hail pertinent thereof belonging to the said Trades' House and Trades lying at or near the market Cross in Glasgow, approved of.

13 August 1766.—Deacon to petition Justices for stopping distilling aquavitæ for sale in order to remove the scarcity of barm.

8 October 1767.—Resolution to sell Cockburn's Kirk.

13 November 1767.—Resolution to sell subjects in Gibson's Wynd by publick roup.

7 April 1769.—Act prohibiting admission of idle boys at Milns.

2 May 1769.—Act rejecting proposal to sell Gorbals Lands. Act abolishing apprentice headwashing.

8 September 1769.—Coal in the Trade's Lands at Partick to be advertised for setting.

2 Jany 1770.—Act for granting to the Trustees on Dumbarton Road £175 Stg besides what was formerly advanced in order to be exeemed from tols.—(Offer rejected)

23 Jany 1770.—Act appointing an opposition to be made to the new Bill concerning Dumbarton Road.

6 March 1770.—£100 to be subscribed towards forming Monkland Canal.

31 Augt 1770.—Dining at Partick at Deacons' elections on trades expense annulled.

10 Sept 1770.—Offer of £200 Stg to be made for exemption of tols on Dumbarton Road.

10 Jany 1771.—Town of Glasgow's milns and lands near Clayslap proposed to be purchased. (Remit to Bailie William Ewing.)

15 Feby 1771.—Feu right of the Town's milns obtained.

3 June 1771.—Act against giving discount on bread.

10 Novr 1772.—John Patterson a freeman handler residing in Gorbals to grind at the Trades milns during the pleasure of the Trade and when the milns have plenty of water upon paying one half more of multures than what is paid by residing freemen.

29 April 1774.—Committee appointed to prevent drawing of water from Kelvin for Forth and Clyde Canal.

28 July 1774.—Anent Billeting of Soldiers. Deacon to consult with Deacons of Fleshers and Gardeners with a view to application being made to Magistrates to billet soldiers on unfreemen.

23 Augt 1774.—Act allowing freemen who reside within two miles of the town the use of the milns and to vote for office bearers.

11 Novr 1774.—It was agreed that Robert Dunlop a Baker should be admitted a freeman in the event of his marrying a Baker's widow that carries on the Trade at present upon his making an essay and paying one hundred pounds Sterling and one guinea to the Clerk.

26 Jany 1775.—Process appointed to be entered into against David Lochhead and David Brown two people that had pretended to carry on the Trade within the Town without being entered the Trade.

11 July, 1777.—Collector to pay proportion of expense of process the ten trades against the other trades.*

* The claim under this process was for equal representation in the Trades' House.

31 July 1777.—Application to be made for opening the Ports in the Shires of Lanark and Renfrew.

6 July 1778.—Act authorising Collector to pay £200 towards raising a battalion to assist in suppressing the present unnatural rebellion in America.

9 February 1778.—Recommendation in favour of Gabriel Watson and John Blair to be officers in Glasgow Regiment.

21 December, 1778.—Act authorizing the Deacon to concur in applications to his Majesty and to Parliament to prevent the repeal of the laws against Popery.

7 June 1779.—The meeting considering that as the Trade's Charter has fallen by it will be necessary before proceeding further against outentoun Bakers that application be made to the Magistrates and Town Council for a new Charter, Authorize the Deacon and Collector to manage such application and to take such steps as shall seem necessary in that business.

17 July, 1780.—The Collector to pay £3 towards lowering of Drunother hill. (Recalled 28 Nov. 1780)

19 September 1781.—Deacon and Collector authorized to sell Cockburn's Kirk to William M'Adam.

27 September 1782.—Deacon authorized to take steps with Deacons of Fleshers and Gardeners for a more equitable distribution of the burden of soldiers' quarters among the inhabitants of Glasgow.

26 February 1783.—Proposal to extend Royalty of the City considered and disapproved of unless rights of Incorporations preserved.

8 July 1783.—Resolution that steps be taken to enforce the re-opening of Road from Clayslap Mill to Woodside Road.

21 July 1783.—To prevent partiality in fixing Essays—Essay in future to be a batch of loaves.

19 February 1784.—Resolution in favour of a reform of the Constitution of the Burgh on the ground that the same is unfavourable to the political importance and liberty of the citizens at large.—Delegates to be sent to Edinburgh to attend meeting to concert measures for a general reform in the state and constitution of the burghs especially in so far as relates to the representation in Parliament.

5 June 1784.—There was laid before the meeting a proclamation by the Magistrates of Glasgow by which they prohibit the appearance of any of the inhabitants in crowds upon the streets or at the entrance to lanes or closes in this City upon Sundays and discharge boys from frequenting by-lanes and places of obscurity for the purposes of idle diversion on that day: And for the better detection of offenders they request the Incorporations of this City to appoint their officers to perambulate the Streets every Sunday in four divisions each with a peace officer for the purpose of reporting to the Magistrates the names &c. of the delinquents. The Incorporation in consequence of the said request appoint their officer to act as directed by the said Proclamation.

9 March 1785.—Trade resolve to join in Petition for a Royal Visitation of the University.

23 November 1785.—Committee appointed to examine the measures at the Canal.

8 December 1785.—Fines reimposed for absence from Meetings :—Members 6d, Office-bearers 1/.

23 December 1785.—Officer appointed to attend seat in Barony Church and allowed 5/ per quarter for his trouble.

18 September 1786.—Property in Gibson's Wynd sold to Mrs. Gilchrist at price of £160.

7 November 1786.—Resolution anent Amendment of Corn Law. Sale of Grain by weight instead of measure approved of.

12 March 1787.—Robert and Andrew Ewing allowed to quarry stones at Partick Quarry on paying Quarry mail.

31 August 1787.—Contribution of £150 authorized towards building an Infirmary.

1 October 1787.—Report that combination has been formed among Journeymen in town not to engage with their masters for a longer period than one week though it has been hitherto usual to engage for six or twelve months.

17 February 1788.—Leaf of Minute Book containing Act of same 1786 having been torn out, confirmation of that act by which it was enacted that in time coming every Freeman's Son shall pay at his admission Three Pounds Sterling of fine, and every Freeman's son-in-law Twenty Pounds Sterling besides the clerk and officer's dues.

29 February 1788.—Grindings at Clayslap and Partick Mills estimated at 36,000 Bolls per annum : but the mills considered capable of doing a much greater quantity.

9 April 1788.—Two Linlithgow firloths to be provided for west end of Canal.

25 November 1788.—Approval of proposed division of Gorbals Lands among proprietors—Town Council, Hutcheson's Hospital and Trades' House.

24 February 1789.—Deacon authorized to sign agreement among Heritors for repair and reseating of Barony Church and allocation of sittings.

21 August 1789.—Members absent from a previous meeting of Trade fined 2/6 each.

5 November 1789.—Gorbals Lands having been divided Deacon Walter Grahame elected first delegate on Gorbals Lands.

11 December 1789.—Proposal to subdivide Trades' Share of Gorbals Lands among various proprietors disapproved.

Resolved that no person becoming a member of the Incorporation from and after this date shall have a right to give his vote or suffrage in the Election of a Deacon Collector Master Clerk or Officer ay and until such member shall have been year and day an enrolled member but he shall enjoy every other privilege and benefit belonging to the freedom of this Incorporation : Provided always that persons who have entered into Indenture with any member of the Incorporation and have signed such Indentures prior to the date hereof shall not be precluded on their admission from enjoying the same right of voting in elections that members formerly admitted enjoy.

18 February 1790.—Delegate on Gorbals Lands appointed with special reference to proposal to erect quay on south side of River opposite the Broomielaw.

4 March 1790.—Suggestion to sell or feu Gorbals Lands disapproved of in the meantime.

24 June 1790.—Deacon Galloway and the miller fined 25s. each for miller grinding for Deacon Galloway 100 Bolls of wheat out of turn.

8 July 1790.—Proposal of Gorbals Delegates to feu Lands at £10 per acre—subject to reservation of minerals—approved of.

21 July 1790.—Reported that Magistrates had been successful in plea regarding their right to levy ladle dues.

23 August 1790.—List of members from whom multures levied to meet claim for ladle dues if litigation with magistrates unsuccessful and amounts.

£5 voted towards establishing a Humane Society in Glasgow.

Proposal approved of to feu two lots of the Gorbals Lands "lying on the west end of the Road from the south end of the new Bridge to the Paisley Lone toll bar and on the north side of the road to Paisley."

3 February 1791.—Proposal of Delegates on the Gorbals Lands to apply to Mr. Dunlop and Hutcheson's Hospital, proprietors of part of Gorbals Lands on the east side of the Trades' property, to get a Road opened through these grounds southward from the New Bridge—approved of.

10 March 1791.—Authority given by Trade to exposure for sale of storehouses in Ingram Street at upset price of £3000.

Subscription of £20 voted towards making a foot road from Anderston to Bridge of Partick.

Augmentation of Trades' House Pensions reported : Each of the thirteen Incorporations to have an additional "old man" placed on roll. "Old men" enjoying the smallest of the pensions to have right to the dike money.*

20 June, 1791.—Plans for Trades' Hall considered.

23 August 1791.—Booking money for Journeymen and unfreedom apprentices abolished.

29 August 1791.—Act of Trades' House dated 18th August 1791 reported relative to readmission of Dyers and Bonnetmakers to dormant privileges.

23 September 1791.—Approval of sale of Storehouses in Ingram Street to Mr John Lang, writer, at £2750.

Quarterly allowance of £1 to Deacon for serving poor by precept in place of former mode of serving poor by precepts on the Deacon from members of the Incorporation.

Resolved to erect new Storehouses at Partick.

* The Trades' House lodged and boarded in their "Almshouse," situated in the High Street, a certain number of poor freemen of the trades' rank, who were styled the poor men of the House. When a funeral passed to the neighbouring burial ground surrounding the Cathedral one of these poor men tolled the bell in the steeple of the house, and the friends of the deceased generally deposited a trifle in a box placed at the door, on which there was this inscription:—"Give to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in Heaven." These deposits were called "dike money."—*Crawford's Sketch of the Trades' House*, p. 166.

EXTRACTS FROM THE COLLECTOR'S ACCOUNTS.

		Scots money lib. sh. d.
1699-1700.—Item to John Stirling Clerk to the Barron Court for not answering the head Court ...	015 02 00	
It: of drink money to the masons building the blackfrear Kirk ...	001 10 00	
1700-1701.—It: to the wrights att the blackfrear Chirk of drink money ...	002 00 00	
1701-1702.—It: to Nathaniel Love for a lock to the seatt in the Barronie Kirk & on calling thereof ...	01 01 00	
It: payed for meat and drink to the men that Lead the milnstone and for pipes and tobacco to them ...	02 03 00	
It: to the town officers at the election ...	00 14 06	
It: to the *amous housemen the sd day ...	00 14 06	
It: to the drummers the sd day ...	00 14 06	
It: to the Clerk of this Burgh his man for the extract of the qualified men ...	00 14 06	
It: Spent in Widow Finlayes at the Electione ...	03 06 00	
1706-1707.—It: to John M'Aulay and William Wright for lifting the bread stools from the corse† ...	0000 04 00	
It: the Conveener's Collector for the use of the house ...	0030 00 00	
1707-1708.—It: for ane horse hyer to meet the Dutches of Montrosse ...	000 14 06	
4 Aug 1714.—It: payed to George Allan at setting of the march stones ...	01 00 00	
16 Sep „ —It: to the poor of the Trades House at the election of the deacon ...	00 12 00	
31 Aug 1751.—Item Payd for a sugar mug to ane of the Baker's Lums in Saltmercat Lands ...	00 00 8	Sterling £ s. d.
3 Sep „ —Item to James Gray, officer, to buy stockings and shoes by the Deacon and Masters' orders ...	00 07 0	
Item Payd for a sand glass to the Trades Hall ...	00 00 10	
11 „ „ —Item To James Gray for trysting the horses for some of the Trade to meet the Lords of Circuit ...	00 00 6	
22 „ „ —Item To John Graham for painting the Trade's Box ...	00 01 0	
24 Sep 1768.—Andrew Younger for a wig to James Gray officer† ...	0 10 6	

* The Almshouse or Trades' Hospital.

† Cross.

‡ The account for "Clothing and Apparel" for the officer, in which this item is included, amounts to £5 1s. 9½d.

Aug 1770-Febry 1773.—Subscription for Monkland Canal (12 calls of £5 each) ...	£60 0 0	
5 Mar 1774.—Received from Baillie Scott the legacie left by Deacon Whyte to the Trade ...	16 13 4	
15 May 1776.—Cash from John Duncan for trades behoof ...	40 0 0	
22 „ „ — Do from Wm Whyte for do. ...	18 0 0	
13 Nov 1776.—Spent with Masters and Committee qualify- ing milners ...	0 9 0	
Cash to milners for drink at qualifying ...	0 3 0	
1 April 1777.—James Algie to pay a chest of multure wheat per Deacon and Masters' order ...	7 0 0	
12 May 1777.—Mending Court Hall door ...	0 0 2	
2 June „ —John Carlile for Stent per receipt ...	2 4 4	
17 Sep „ —The Porter for carrying trades' books to and from Alms house ...	0 1 0	
18 Feby 1778.—To raise the Glasgow Regiment ...	100 0 0	
23 Apr „ —The Glasgow Regiment ...	100 0 0	
2 May „ —Paid at a meeting of Deacon and Masters consulting about the making a mill at Clayslop ...	0 15 7	
3 May 1779.—Spent with a Committee waiting on the Magistrates to fix a new Assize of Bread ...	0 3 0	
1 July „ —James Gray for attending Barony Seats ...	0 1 0	
21 June „ —Paid Deacon John Graham for paying the Bakers' proportion of a process obtained against the 10 trades by the 4 trades ...	1 10 0	
23 Sep „ —Expenses at Condemning Insufficient bread from the Country ...	0 3 0	
27 Jany 1780.—Postage for a letter from London ...	0 0 8	
5 June „ —James Gray as usual to drink the King's health ...	0 1 0	
12 Dec „ —Postage of 2 letters from Edinburgh ...	0 0 4	
16 Nov 1781.—Paid at searching for three-penny loaves ...	0 5 0	
23 Dec 1782.—At meeting of Deacon and Masters by appointment of Magistrates to suppress mobbing ...	0 3 6	
25 „ „ —Advertising in both News Papers the pro- hibition of Compliments to Customers at New Year's day ...	0 8 0	
26 Aug 1784.—Wm Rae for patrolling Streets on Sunday Mason lads for Buns and ale from first to last at building new Storehouse ...	1 10 0	
14 Feby 1786.—Cash paid Deacon Stevenson for adjusting firlots at Canal ...	0 1 0	
30 Apr 1787.—To a fine received from John Cowan for dis- obedience to the Deacon's orders ...	1 10 0	
30 Nov. „ —Town officers for apprehending Journeymen Bakers ...	1 5 0	

4 Feby 1788.—Money paid into the funds for carrying on Ladle Plea	£100 0 0
22 May „ —2 New firlots for the West Canal	1 17 6
Horse hire and other expence going to Lilnithgow to get them adjusted	1 18 3
July „ —Money received from Mr Ewing and Mr Meikle for 2 years fruit of the pear tree (at Storehouse)	1 19 0
Expence with the Deacon at calling on Mr Smith's men for breaking the pear tree	0 1 0
Expence at a meeting of a Committee of the 4 Trades about the quartering of Soldiers	0 2 6
Expence at shaking the pear tree	0 3 4
Andrew Buchanan for keeping the pear tree	0 5 0
Sept „ —Expence of dinner at Barony Church on Sunday	1 15 0
James Ronald at taking care of the forms at the Barony Sacrament	0 1 6
May 1789.—Adveritts in different newspapers about the Police Bill	0 18 0
The Treasurer of the Sabbath Exercises p. order of Trade	5 0 0
The Treasurer of Barony Sabbath Exercises p. order of Trade	3 0 0
11 Mar 1790.—Mr Burnside as Treasurer to the opposition to the Police Bill p. order of the Trade	10 0 0
29 Sep „ —Paid the Humane Society p. order of Trade	5 0 0
6 Jan 1791.—Borrowed from Trade for support of Ladle Plea	150 0 0
19 Sept „ —Paid Mr Ronald Collector to the Committee from the Trades House for trying the question whether they can dispose of the funds	5 0 0
2 Decr „ —Bill at Partick with Mr Lang at signing Contract of Sale of the Old Storehouse	5 2 4
27 Oct 1792.—Mr Ronald for trying the question anent dis- posing of the funds of Trades House	5 0 0
13 Jan 1794.—Paid to the Glasgow Infirmary	50 0 0
Nov 1795.—Paid for mending the Trade's Box	0 5 0
Paid for a new leather Belt for do.	0 5 0
12 Jan 1796.—Paid for advertising in the Newspapers the Trade's Resolution about New Year's Gifts	0 18 0
20 Octr „ —Paid for building Barony Church	30 5 4
26 June 1797.—Paid Navy Assessment for Mill Lands	2 8 8
21 Sept 1798.—Propn of defalcation of funds for building Barony Church	14 0 2
28 June 1800.—Third Assessment for Barony Church	14 0 2

1 Jan 1801.—Paid drink money to masons at Founding Engine house (Clayslaps)	£0 3 0
2 Feby „ —Paid Bakers' Proportion of Expence for petitioning the Magistrates about the Billeting of Soldiers on the inhabitants at large	2 0 0
28 Mar „ —Paid a Cess of 15 p. cent on £600 subscribed by the Incorporation of Bakers and do. on £720 subscribed by individuals of said Incorporation for purchasing supplies of Corn for the City of Glasgow	198 0 0
Feby 1802.—Paid to the Glasgow Royal Infirmary, p. order of trade	10 10 0
Paid Bakers' proportion of expence for Act of Parliament to feu Barony Glebe	7 10 2½
13 Nov „ —Paid one half expence of altering the Trade's seat in Barony Church	0 10 10½
27 Jan 1803.—Cash from Mr Maxwell of Dargavel for the Trustees on the Road Cut through Bakers' Lands	58 18 2
16 May 1803.—Cash for Seats let in Barony Church	0 14 0
25 Feby 1812.—Cash from Robert Craig Esq Overnewton for a piece of loaning purchased by him from the Incorporation	35 17 0
6 Feby 1813.—By Sundry Rat Tails*	0 13 2
15 May „ —Paid George M'Gregor (a tenant) Trade's half of Soldiers' wives	0 6 9
7 Sep „ —Paid Collector of Trades House For Town's Hospital	£9 0 0
Do Chaplain	1 15 0
Do Annual payment	2 10 0
Do School Books	1 12 0
	14 17 0
5 Feby 1814.—Cash from the Ladle Committee Balance of all matters on that account (&c)	22 2 6½
24 June 1815.—Paid Andrew Buchanan (officer) at Barony Sacrament	0 1 6
„ Andrew Buchanan at the Fair	0 2 6
27 Feby 1816.—Paid the Treasurer of the Royal Infirmary	105 0 0
Sep 1818.—Sundry Poor at the Tail-shaking†	5 10 0

* The payment for Rat and Mice tails is frequently noted in the Accounts, but this method for extermination was not successful. An experiment was tried by introducing a regiment of cats, and the maintenance of these was provided for by an annual payment of £5 to the Head-miller.

† This evidently refers to the Deacon demitting office, and probably derives its name from the closing of the year's business, on the analogy either of the tails or gleanings of the harvest field, or the tails or sweepings of the flour ground at the mills.

VARIOUS DONATIONS TO PUBLIC CHARITABLE AND
BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS AND OBJECTS SINCE 1854,

IN ADDITION TO ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

1854.	Kelvinhaugh School	£20
1855.	" Patriotic " Fund	100
1860.	Buchanan's Mortification	100
1867/1871.	Glasgow University	500
1872.	Tradeston Explosion Fund	10
1874.	Indian Famine Fund	50
1878.	Indian Famine Fund	100
	Blantyre Colliery Accident Fund	25
1879.	Glasgow University	100
1885.	Langside Battlefield Memorial	25
1893.	Marriage of Duke of York and Princess May of Teck (King George V. and Queen Mary)— Gifts to Pensioners	160
1897.	Indian Famine Fund	100
	Queen Victoria Diamond Jubilee :— <i>Special Gifts—</i>	
	Pensioners	£260
	Glasgow Royal Infirmary	250
	Western Infirmary of Glasgow	150
	Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Glasgow	100
	Victoria Infirmary of Glasgow	50
	Glasgow Maternity Hospital	50
1900.	South African War Relief Fund	100
	Indian Famine Fund	150
1901/1905.	Technical College Building Fund	250
	Buchanan Institution	100
1905.	Victoria Infirmary Extension	63
1908/1910.	Royal Hospital for Sick Children	100
1914.	National War Relief Fund	1,000
	Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association and Territorial Force Association (Glasgow Branch)	500
	Scottish Branch of Red Cross Society	100
1912/1914.	Glasgow and West of Scotland College of Domestic Science	100
	Buchanan Institution	105
1915.	Belgian Relief Fund	250
1916.	War Relief Fund	1,000
1917.	do.	1,000
1913/1918.	Glasgow Royal Infirmary Medical School	100
1923.	Anderson College of Medicine	25
	Royal Infirmary Medical School	20
1930.	Royal Technical College, Glasgow — Bakery Scholarship	100
1931.	Glasgow Cathedral Organ Reconstruction Fund	10

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* On account of outbreak of Typhus Fever.

† On the occasion of the conferring of the Honorary Freedom of the Incorporation on the Honourable William Smith, Lord Provost of the City.

ABSTRACT OF THE

For the Year ended

INCOME.

To Feu-duties (less Tax) from Bunhouse	£854 13 2½
" " " from other Subjects	305 16 11
„ Interest from Securities (less Tax)	2,744 11 7
„ Interest from Bank	13 12 1
„ Quarter Accounts	1 6 0
„ Casts from Gorbals Lands	62 12 3
„ Trades Hall Buildings	—
„ Teind and Land Tax from Feuars	10 5 0
„ Income Tax reclaimed	996 1 9
„ Bank Interest on late Collector's Caution	3 2 11
„ Officer's Dues	5 1 0
	<u>£4,997 2 8½</u>

SPECIAL

To Excess of Revenue over Ordinary Expenditure as above	£1,667 19 4
	<u>£1,667 19 4</u>

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

To Freedom Fines from Entrants	£414 13 7
„ Quarter Accounts redeemed	18 0 0
„ Excess of Revenue	1,001 16 0
„ Appreciation on realisation and conversion of 5% War Stock, 1929-47	349 13 0
	<u>£1,784 2 7</u>
„ Investments Realised—	
Instalments of Principal of various Loans ...	1,238 9 6
£3,827 17s. 5d. 5% War Stock 1929-47 ...	3,825 0 0
£4,650 5% War Stock 1929-1947 (converted at par into 5% Conversion Stock 1944-64) ...	4,300 7 0
Lanark C.C. Temporary Loans repaid ...	900 0 0
„ Drawn from Union Bank	7,697 9 3
	<u>£19,745 8 4</u>

COLLECTOR'S ACCOUNT

31st August, 1930.

EXPENDITURE.

By Pension Roll	£2,504 0 10
„ Sons of Bakers Friendly Society—Aliment ...	145 6 9
„ Subscriptions to Infirmarys, &c.	238 0 0
„ Ground Burdens and Taxes	7 10 1
„ Medical Fees	2 2 0
„ Expenses of Management	432 3 8½
	<u>£3,329 3 4½</u>
„ Excess of Revenue over Ordinary Expenditure carried down	1,667 19 4
	<u>£4,997 2 8½</u>

PAYMENTS.

By Special Grants to Pensioners on account of increased cost of living	£616 3 4
„ Royal Technical College, Glasgow — Bakery Scholarship (first year)	50 0 0
„ Difference carried to Capital Account	1,001 16 0
	<u>£1,667 19 4</u>

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

By Investments—	
£4,650 5% Conversion Stock 1944-64 "A" (cost)	£4,646 19 7
£27 17s. 5d. 5% War Stock 1929-47 (cost) ...	28 11 9
£4,650 5% Conversion Stock 1944-64 (Conversion at par from 5% War Stock 1929-47)	4,650 0 0
Bunhouse Lands—Redemption of Manse Rent	16 13 4
Lanark County Council—Temporary Loans ...	3,565 0 0
„ Lodged in Union Bank	6,838 3 8
	<u>£19,745 8 4</u>

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Feu-duties	£32,189 3 6
Bunhouse Lands—	
Surplus Tiends—£2 18s. 8d. and Yearly Redemption Price of Manse Rent	37 18 7
Proportion of Gorbals Lands	1,731 5 7
Share of Stock Account of Trades Hall Buildings	1,499 2 9
Government Stocks	21,978 2 6
Sums advanced on Loan on Heritable Securities	10,970 0 0
Sums advanced on Loan—Repayable on lapse of fixed periods	20,649 17 9
Sums advanced on Loan—Repayable by equal instalments of Principal and Interest	16,328 11 3
Sums in Bank on Deposit Receipt and Current Account	129 16 4
On Temporary Loan with Lanark County Council	3,020 0 0
Net amount of Stock, including £740 12s. 11d. of Morrison's Mortification	£108,533 18 3

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Statement of the Revenue, Expenditure, and Stock Accounts of the Trades House and Incorporations of Glasgow, as at September, 1930.

Number of Representatives in the Trades House.		Number on Qualified Roll.	STOCKS.	REVENUE.		Recipients.	CHARITABLE EXPENDITURE.				
				Ordinary.	Entry-Money & Quarterly Accounts.		Pensions, Precepts, and Gifts.	Funerals.	Education.	Contributions to Charitable & Benevolent Institutions etc.	TOTAL.
	TRADES HOUSE	—	£279,300 3 0	£15,303 2 9½	£834 15 11	759	£9,560 14 4	—	£842 7 0	£1,380 4 4	£11,783 5 8
6	HAMMERMEN ...	1170	67,167 8 7	2,772 4 1	2,576 10 0	106	2,329 0 0	£6 0 0	25 0 0	31 10 0	2,391 10 0
6	TAILORS	450	103,295 1 6	4,679 2 3	538 9 4	118	3,226 12 6	—	37 0 10	88 4 0	3,351 17 4
6	CORDINERS	625	54,118 19 6	2,528 2 6	344 4 9	97	1,930 17 11	36 2 7	—	76 13 0	2,043 13 6
6	MALTMEN	382	96,890 1 1	4,023 2 7	437 7 9	80	2,548 0 0	5 5 0	—	98 14 0	2,651 19 0
4	WEAVERS	720	53,496 12 5½	2,629 0 5½	837 0 0	74	1,532 0 0	3 0 0	7 5 0	55 9 0	1,597 14 0
4	BAKERS	542	108,533 18 3	4,997 2 8½	432 13 7	60	3,230 10 11	35 0 0	50 0 0	238 0 0	3,553 10 11
4	SKINNERS	202	102,114 5 1	4,591 3 11	254 19 10	47	2,457 8 0	—	24 0 0	327 1 0	2,808 9 0
4	WRIGHTS	1262	80,660 12 11	3,805 10 4	1,145 0 0	154	2,651 5 0	—	93 3 0	33 12 0	2,778 0 0
4	COOPERS	385	44,594 0 11	1,853 12 1	1,413 19 4	47	1,286 0 0	—	—	41 10 0	1,327 10 0
4	FLESHERS	500	56,065 16 11	2,570 0 9	928 6 6	65	1,921 16 6	—	29 0 0	49 7 0	2,000 3 6
4	MASONS	753	51,009 18 11	2,365 3 5	1,527 3 9	109	2,016 0 0	—	—	70 18 11	2,086 18 11
4	GARDENERS	866	52,670 16 7	2,436 2 5	1,171 0 0	75	1,579 10 0	—	—	25 0 0	1,604 10 8
4	BARBERS	306	32,422 17 6½	1,436 11 7½	500 8 0	58	824 10 0	—	—	34 13 0	859 3 0
4	DYERS	1140	46,108 15 9	2,115 4 10	580 5 0	130	1,178 14 0	—	—	—	1,178 14 0
64	TOTAL	9303	£1,228,449 9 0	£58,105 6 8½	£13,522 3 9	1979	£38,272 19 2	£85 7 7	£1,107 15 10	£2,550 16 3	£42,016 18 10

EXTRACTS
FROM THE
RECORDS OF THE BURGH OF GLASGOW
RELATING TO THE
INCORPORATION OF BAKERS.

EXTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BURGH OF
GLASGOW RELATING TO THE INCORPORATION OF
BAKERS.

16 November, 1569.

Decreet before the bailie of the regality at the instance of Archibald Lyon, rentaller of the mill in Newtoun on Kelvin, against the Baxters of Glasgow, finding them in the wrong for the stopping of the free passage of the water from Lyon's mill by the building up of the dam of their mill.

(Original in the Archives of the City.)

26 January, 1573-4.

Alexander Scott, baxter, is fund in the wrang and amerchia-ment of court for stopping of George Young, dekyne, fra entering in his buyth to exerce the statute anentis the weying of his breid; and als Williame Neilsoun is fund in the wrang in likmaner iniurying of the said George his deykne; and the said George is fund in the wrang for stryking of the said Williame Neilsoun; and als Williame Andersone and Thomas Glen ar fund in the wrang for balking and haveing insufficient breid, contrar the statutis of the towne; and dwme gevin heirupon.

Young wrang.

29 January, 1573-4.

Alexander Scot, baxtare, is fund in the wrang and amerchia-ment of court for trubulance done be him to George Young, baxter, in setting of the quheit mylne thrys, and nocht suffering the said George to grynd, he haveand his stuff thairon and licence thairto, and dwme gevin thairon.

Young wrangis.

3 June, 1575.

William Glen, baxtare, is fund in the wrang and amerchia-ment of court for the defrauding of the ladle in geving of the quheit furlott to mett, the custum thair of beyng vnpayit, and dwme gevin thairupone, and that becaus the said Williame refusit to sweir how money penneis he gat this daye and this day viiiij dayis and thairfore is decernit in nyne ladle full of quheit.

Glen wrang.

10 June, 1595.

Christopher Allexander, mercheant, is becum cautione for Johnne Hamiltoun, deikin of the hammirmen, (and others are become caution for each of the following crafts, viz., cordineris, tailyeouris, baxteris, cowperis, fleschouris, wobsteris, wrichtis, masounes, bonnet makeris, and skinneris,) that the saidis deikines sall compeir againe befor the provest, baillies, and counsall, to ansuer for accusatiounes laid to their charge for contraventione of their craftis, and vthrawayes, wpone xxiiij houris warnyng, and als to gif wpe every ane of their craftis respectiue that salhappin to be insolent and trubleris of the quiyetnes of the towne, ilk persoune onder the paine of fyve hunderth li., and ilk ane of thame ar decernit to releve thair cautioneris.

Act of deikines.

17 November, 1599.

Breid.

Item, it is statute that the baxteris sall only baik sax d. and xij d. laiffis in tyme cumyng.

8 June, 1611.

Act granting
ane voluntar
contributioun.

The provest, bailleis and counsall, being convenit to resaif report and ansuer of the dean of gild and dekin convener anent the voluntarie contribution to be grantit be the merchandis and craftis for outredding of the townis new infettment and ratificatioun of thair ald privilegis now to be past throw the sealis, and for sustaining of the pley against Dunbartan, comperit Gabriell Smyth, dekin of hammirmen, John Hall, dekin of cowparis, Gabriell Listoun, dekin of cordoners, John Muir, dekin of tailyouris, John Clark, dekin of wobstarris, William Lufe, dekin of skinneris, John Rinking, dekin of masonis, William Hereot, dekin of baxteris, John Govan, dekin of bonat-makeris, James Allasoun, dekin of wrichtis, and Waltir Dowglas, visitour of meilmen and maltmen, and for thameselfis and in name of thair craftis respectiue (consentit) to ane voluntar contributioun of twa hundritht pundis; and siklyke comperit John Lawsoun, in absence of the dean of gild, and for himself and in name of the merchandis, condiscendit to ane voluntar contribution of vthir twa hundritht pundis to be presentlie collectit and imployit as said is; and siklyke condiscendit that forder voluntar contributioun should be maid gif mister war, ay and quhill the said new gift and ratificatioun of the ald liberteis of this burcht and pley betuix Dunbartan and the town war endit.

15 November, 1623.

Breid.

[Ordned that ale be sold not dearer than two shillings the pint, and that the shilling loaf weigh twelve ounces.]

8 May, 1641.

Lettere of
deaconheid.

Ordains the counsallours to meit heir on Weddinsday at nyne hours in the morning, and ordains Thomas Scot to produce the lettere of deaconheid of the baxters that day that some ordour may be taine anent the abuse of quheit bread.

12 May, 1641.

Thomas Scot promist to produce the Baxters lettire of deaconheid on Saturday next.

15 May, 1641.

Loaves.

It is statute be the counsall that in all tyme cuming the baxters baik no bunes to be sold, bot onlie sufficient loaves to serve the toun and countrey, vnder the paine of fyve pund toties quoties.

27 February, 1650.

Gorballis,
bargane endit.

Report was made be the proveist that he and these wha went eist with him to Edinburgh did setle and agree with Sir Robert Douglas for the Gorballis wpon the termis fallowing, viz., that the towne should giwe him thairfor sax scoire thowsand merkis,

twa pairt at Witsounday and the rest at Mertimes nixt, with twa thowsand merkis to his Ladie, and that the bargane should be the halfe thairfor for Hutchisounes Hospitall and the vther halfe equallie devydit betwixt the town and the Craftis Hospitall, and accordinglie that the half of the pryce fairsaid be payit out of the moneys first and reddiest belonging to Hutchisounes Hospitall, and that the craftis should pay the half of the vther halfe and the towne to pay the rest; and because the money was not to be presentlie payit the towne hes vndertakin to give band to Sir Robert for the haill sowm quich is to be vnder stood that the said Hutchisounes Hospitall is to releive them of the half thairfor, and the craftis to give in band for releiving of them of the halfe of the vther halfe efter this maner, viz., the deikin conveyner and haill deikines for thair hospitall 8000 merkis, the talyouris 6000 merkis, the maltmen 6000 merkis, the smiethes 2000 merkis, the weivars 1000 merkis, the wreichtis 1000 merkis, the masounes 500 merkis, the couperis 1000 merkis, the skinneris 2000 merkis, the fleschouris 1000 merkis, the baxters 500 merkis, and the cordoners 2000 merkis; and according to eache ane of thair proportiones of money to be advanced the towne is to give securitie to the craft in ane proportionall pairt of the bargane. Quhillk was approvin, and according to this agreement it was schawne that the said Sir Robert had subscrivit the dispositiounes and chartours eist in Edinburgh to the towne and had trusted thame to Bardowie to be delyverit be him to the towne wpon thair subscriptionne of ane band to him for the pryce thairfor, viz., for four scoire thowsand pundis and twa thowsand merkis to his ladie; and conforme to this the laird of Bardowie producet the dispositioun and chartouris this day with the inventar of the wrytis, quhillkis wer seene, red, and approve; lykas the townes band to Sir Robert for the money being red was approvin, subscrivit, and delyverit to the laird of Bardowie, and he in name of the said Robert delyverit the wryts to the proveist.

9 March, 1650.

The contract betwixt the towne and the deikines of thair Gorballis. giving the towne suirtie for the fourt pairt of the pryce of the Gorballis, and the townes securing them in the fourt pairt of the land, was red, approve, and subscrivit.

1 April, 1656.

The foresaids provest, bailleis and counsell, taking to thair consideration how that oft heirtofair they have admonished the baxters of this brughe to baik guid and sufficient breid heir, as is done els wher in weill governed ceiteis, and that they wald never amend, to the great discredit of this burgh; and seing thair ar twa honest men baxters cum from Edinbrughe and hes offerit thair service to the towne and wndertackes to baik als sufficient wheit breid as is baiken in Edinbrugh, it is thairfor wnanimuslie condischendit wpone and agried be the saidis provest, bailleis and counsell that that mater be brought to sume guid perfectioun, and for that effect appoyntis Baillie Walkinschaw, James Bell, the dean of gild and dekin conveyner, to settell with thoes men the best commodious way they can for the townes credit, and to report.

Insufficient
breid.

17 May, 1656.

Baxteris from
Edinburgh.

Appoynts James Bell yit to writt to Edinbrugh anent the baxters qwha war to cume heir, and the clark also to writt to them in the townes name according as the provest and bailleis sall give directionne.

21 June, 1656.

Mylne dame.

In respect that the dekin of the baxters and vtheris of that calling, hes, in contempt of the toune, heightened thair dame to the townes prejudice, being discharged publictly to doe the same, thairfor the said dekin and all that was with him at the building thairfor ar vnlawit, ilk ane of them, in fyftie pundis, and for preveining of farder trubbill thairanent, appoyntis the dein of gild, the dekin conveynar, with Johne Hall, to goe out this efternoone and tack sune workmen with them and ding doune againe so muche of the said dame as is newlie highted.

12 July, 1656.

Mylne dame.

The provest, Baillie Neilsonne, the dein of gild, dekin conveynar, maister of wark, being formerlie appoyntit be the counsell to sight the baxteris mylne dame, and they having mett thairat with Thomas Scott, John Scott, thair dekin for the tyme, John Buchanan, James Robisonne, and they having callit sune of the eldest men thairabout took now the height of the said dame, and efter thair report the saids provest, baillie, dein of gild, deacon conveynar, maister of wark, in name of the toune, and the saids baxters, in name of the calling and heretouris of the mylne, did amicable condischend and aggrie that the height of the said dame in all tyme comyng sall be of the height according to ane missour layed in the clarkis chalmer, quhairof the double is given to the baxteris, and is about twentie four inschis extending to (*blank*) and the foirsaid height was misourit.

20 December, 1656.

Wnsufficient
breid.

Ther being productit at the counsell tabill certain breid baickine be the baxteris of this brughe quhilke was fund altogether wnsufficient, and the saids magistratis and counsell being heighlie offendit that efter so many admonitounis given to the toune baxteris, and ther breid being fund baith wnsufficient in baiking and in stufe, they doe ordein the haill breid that was productit to be given to the poore, and evrie persoune fra quhome the samyn was tackin to pay ane wnlaw of fyve pundis; and doe hereby inact, statute and ordaine that, quhatsumever baxter sall be fund with wnsufficient breid, ather in stufe or baiking, sall pay ane wnlaw of ten pundis to be given equallie to the merchants and craftis hospitalls, how oft and swa oft as they sall contravein heirefter, by and besyd the confiscatione of the breid.

17 January, 1657.

Maill, baick-
hous.

Anent the supplicatione given in be James Bell, craveing that the maill of the baickhous was tackin for the baxteris cam from Edinbrugh may be payit according to the townis promiseis, recommendis the same to David Scott, and he to consider quhat is to be rebaited therof for materials made.

29 August, 1657.

Ordaines the deane of gild to caus call in the haill meassoures the baxters hes and to sie them maid right the most commodious way he and the rest of his bretherine shall think expedient, conform to the standert, and this to be don with all diligence.

Baxters
meassours.

23 October, 1658.

It is concludit to call in for the haill lettres of deaconheads, belonging to the severall trades within this burgh, to the effect it may be knowne quhat power this place hes in maters relaiting to theis lettres of deaconheid, and the provest is to caus wairne all haveand entres to produce the samyne this day eight dayes. [Ordned that the wheat loaf weigh 11 ounces and 4 drops, and to be sold for 12d. Scots.]

Lettres of
deikinheid.

Breid.

10 December, 1659.

According to the counsellis former ordours, the deane of gild productit ane table anent the wheat breid whilk he had drawne up and sett doune according to the saids ordours, quhilke was allowed and approvin and ordained to be observed in all tyme coming, the pryce allwayes remaining but the weight to alter according to the rate of the wheat to be sold.

Table anent
wheat breid.

20 July, 1661.

Johne Bell, commissioner at the last sederunt of the parliament, did mak ane lairge report of the haill proceedings therin, and did report bak againe the haill townes wrytis and evidences he took with him and was sent to him, as also ane new ratificatione grantit in favouris of the toun of their haill rightis and of the annexing of the Gorballes and wheat mylne belonging to the baxters to this burgh, [&c.]

Report, Bell.
Wheat mylne.

9 January, 1694.

The whilk day the provest balyies and counsell taking to ther consideration that whereas James Muirhead, deacon of the baxters, having been sent for by John Aird, elder, ane of the balyies of this burgh, upon a complaint made be Thomas Robertson, tacksmen of the laddles, that the sd James Muirhead and others with him had refused to pay him the dewtie of the laddles of wheat brought by them within this burgh and some laid up at their mylne at Partick, to which dewtie this citie hath clear and undoubted right, both by decreitis of the lords of session and severall charters and confirmations of Kings and parliament as also by immemoriall possession, and the sd James having in ane haughty maner refused to pay the sds laddles was thereupon committed to prison by the sd balyie according to the constant custome and practise of this burgh in such cases, whereupon the sd James Muirhead and with him Walter Buchanan, Robert Buchanan, William McRae, James Waddropp, James Corbett and George Allan, did raise ane calumnious lybell before the lords of their Majesties privie

Laddles.

counsell, not only against the said John Aird and the present magistrates bot also against the magistrates of the former yeares, to the great disturbing of the government of the burgh and disquieting of the magistrates in the peaceable possession of the townes just rights; and when the said James Muirhead and his aforsd accomplices had found that they could not obtain their unjust designe to prevent the dew punishment qch the lords of their Majesties privie counsell might have inflicted upon them did apply themselves to Mr William Dunlope, principall of the collidge of Glasgow and Thomas Crawford, elder, of Crawfurdsburne, who were there in Edr to mediat in the sd matter with the sd Balyie Aird and others who were commissionat to goe to Edr to negotiat that affair qch produced the submission following:—

[Then follows a copy of the Submission dated 7 December 1693 under which Principal Dunlope and Mr Crawford] gave their advyce as follows viz.—That the sd James Muirhead and uthers his accomplices doe take up all lybells and processes whatsoever raisit at any of their instances against any of their magistrates, and that they for themselves and others the baxters of ther trade doe referre themselves to the magistrates and tounne counsell of Glasgow out of what quantitie of wheat they shall pay a ladle for, of wheat once watterborne, (and for what they buy in the countrey about or is sett down in the mercatt is to be laddled as formerlie;) and that whether brought in to the tounne or milnes belonging to the Baxters or else thereabout, except what shall be transported out of the kingdome allenerlie; and that ther may be no fraud the baxteris shall be obleist either to exhibit ther charter parties or depone for constituting the quantitie as the magistrates shall think fitt.

The sds magistrates and counsell being most willing to deall tenderly with the forsd persons and incorporation of baxters notwithstanding of this ther undewtifull carriage, and to prevent the lyke in all tyme coming, doe accept of the foresaid submission; and for more fully clearing of the sd matter concerning the laddles the sds magistrates and counsell are content and satisfied and heirby declare and enact that in all tyme coming after the first Tuesday of June next to come (which is the tyme of the Roup of the sds ladles with other of the common goods of this burgh) all wheat or rye brought by the members of the sd incorporation of baxters into this citie or myllne belonging to the sd incorporation or else where therabout that hath been once watterborne shall in stead and lieu of the laddle formerly exacted pay only fyve firloths of every hundred and fyve bolles of all wheat or rye so bought by them and brought to the places forsd, and so proportionallie, except such quantitie therof as shall be exported by them as burgesses freemen of this citie provyding it be exported within sex moneths after it is brought to the places forsd, and before the first of June thereafter, in wheat or rye, furth of the kingdom, which is hereby declared to be free of all ladles in tyme coming.

And for what they buy in the countrey about or is set down in the mercatt and laid up by them in either of the places forsd they shall be obliged to constitut the quantitie therof as aforsd and is to be laddled as formerlie, and if it shall be made appear that any is embazelled and not payed the dewtie of the ladles as aforsd the wheat or rye furth whereof the samen was payable or pryce therof shall be confiscat without redemption.

* * * * *

27 June, 1696.

The whilk day the magistrates and town counsell convened, taking to consideration that James Crawford, James Muirhead and Robert Duncan, James Wardrop, Stephen Rowand, Robert Allan, John McKewn, James Hoods, Alexander Thomsons, John Hepburn, John Auchinclosse, and Gavin Hepburn, baxters of Glasgow, were imprisoned be the provest upon the accompt of making insufficient bread and for not furnishing the mercat as formerly they used to doe, and haveing kept them in prison ay and whill everie ane of them should give band binding and oblidging them to make good and sufficient bread such as the bakers of Edr doe, and that att the sight of the magistrates of Glasgow, and that they should furnish the town mercats with the same as they had bein in use formerly, and that under the pain of ane hundreth pounds *toties quoties*; which band they refused to grant, but made a representation to the town counsell for their liberation, wherupon the town counsell did ratifie and approve what the provest had done, with this alteration only that it should be under the penalty of fiftie pound, and ordained them to ly in prison ay and whill they granted bonds of the foresaid tenor with the alteration foresaid. Yet notwithstanding, through some mistake, some of the baillies have sett the saids persons att libertie without takeing the bonds in the termes fore-said, therefore the saids magistrates and town counsell appoint and ordain that the haill forenamed persons shall be sent for be Baillie Rodgers, or any other of the magistrates, and secured in prison ay and whill they give bonds in the termes following, which were agreed upon and condescended to betwixt the provest and John Spreull, wryter in Edr, the baxters agent, viz.: That ilk ane of them be bound to make good and sufficient bread such as the bakers of Edinburgh doe, and that at the sight of the magrats of Glasgow and the deacon of the baxters for the tyme, and that they shall furnish the town and mercats therewith as they have bein in use to doe formerly, and that under the penalty of fiftie pounds Scots *toties quoties*.

Baxters imprisoned for making insufficient bread.

24 July, 1697.

[Committee report that they had visited Bakers' Mill dam, and that the same had been raised] a considerable hight above the gadge and measure that was formerly concluded and aggried upon be the magistrates and counsell for the tyme and the baxters of the said burgh for the tyme conforme to ane act of counsell dated the twelfth day of July Jm vjc and fyftie six years, and that by the hightening of the said dame as said is the townes new milne of Partick will be putt into back watter. [A Committee appointed to visit the dam and to report.]

Anent the milne dam. Gadage.

7 August, 1697.

Hight of milne
dam.

[*Report of Committee on visiting of Mill dam—Submission of Bakers—Enacted*] that the hight of the baxters said milne dam shall be in all tyme comeing twentie four English inches, which is the present settled measure of this kingdome, and is ane inch and three quarters of ane inch more than the foresaid settled standart appoynted be the said act of counsell dated the twelfth day of Jully Jm vje fyftie six years which were then the old Scottis inches. [*Bakers ordered to lower the dam before 10th September next.*]

Brass measure.

[*Also resolved*] That the dean of gild cause make ane measure of brass consisting of the saids twentie four inches and engrave or make letters thereupon which may clearly express the said hight of the said dam, whereof the Baxters are to have a just double; and that the baxters of this burgh in all tyme comeing never presume to highten their said dam above the said now established measure and standart forsaid, with certification to them if they failyie they shall be punished be the magistrates of this burgh or towne counsell thereof.

18 September, 1697.

Milne dam.
Gadge.

[*Reported that the mill dam had been lowered and was now of the established height, conform to the gadge specified*] off which gadge the dean of gild haveing caused make tuo doubles in copper of twentie four inches length as said is, marked with the dean of gilds seall on the ends of the same, he had delyvered on of the doubles to the deacon of the baxters and ane other to the toune clerk.

20 September, 1750.

Highway to
Sandieford
Steps.

The which day ordain Robert Dunlop, tresr, to pay to Thomas Mitchell, collector of the baxters, twenty pounds sterling in full and towards the defraying the charge and expences of repairing and mending the high way from the baxters milln at Partick to the Sandiefoord steps and since visited and inspected by a committee of the councill and found sufficiently repaired conform to particular account of the expences thereof.

LIST OF DEACONS

OF THE

INCORPORATION OF BAKERS OF GLASGOW

From 1604 till 1930.

List of Deacons

of the

Incorporation of Bakers of Glasgow

from 1604 till 1930

George Young,	1604	John Buchanan,	1652
Thomas Fawside,	1605	John Buchanan,	1653
Thomas Fawside,	1606	John Glen,	1654
Thomas Fawside,	1607	John Scott,	1655
William Glen,	1608	John Buchanan,	1656
James Alcorn,	1609	William Glen,	1657
William Herriot,	1610	William Glen,	1658
William Herriot,	1611	William Glen,	1659
Thomas Fawside,	1612	James Robieson, Sen., ...	1660
William Herriot,	1613	James Robieson, Jun., ...	1661
William Herriot,	1614	William Glen,	1662
William Herriot,	1615	Matthew Fawside,	1663
John Young,	1616	Daniel Purdon,	1664
John Young,	1617	Daniel Purdon,	1665
Matthew Glen,	1618	John Scott,	1666
Matthew Glen,	1619	Daniel Purdon,	1667
William Glen or Herriot, ...	1620	John Scott,	1668
William Glen or Herriot, ...	1621	Daniel Purdon,	1669
James Robieson,	1622	William Crawford,	1670
William Herriot,	1623	Daniel Purdon,	1671
Thomas Scott,	1624	William Glen,	1672
William Herriot,	1625	James Mason,	1673
William Herriot,	1626	Daniel Purdon,	1674
James Robieson,	1627	Gavin Hepburn,	1675
James Robieson,	1628	William Glen,	1676
Thomas Scott,	1629	James Morrison,	1677
Thomas Scott,	1630	James Morrison,	1678
William Fawside,	1631	James Morrison,	1679
James Robieson,	1632	James Morrison,	1680
James Robieson,	1633	James Morrison,	1681
Thomas Scott,	1634	James Morrison,	1682
Gabriel Herriot,	1635	James Morrison,	1683
James Robieson,	1636	James Morrison,	1684
John Buchanan,	1637	James Morrison,	1685
Thomas Scott,	1638	Gavin Hepburn,	1686
James Robieson,	1639	Gavin Hepburn,	1687
Thomas Scott,	1640	Gavin Hepburn,	1688
John Buchanan,	1641	Gavin Hepburn,	1689
Thomas Scott,	1642	Robert Buchanan,	1690
John Buchanan,	1643	Robert Buchanan,	1691
Thomas Scott,	1644	James Muirhead,	1692
Thomas Scott,	1645	James Muirhead,	1693
Thomas Scott,	1646	William M'Rae,	1694
John Scott,	1647	William M'Rae,	1695
John Buchanan,	1648	William M'Rae,	1696
John Scott,	1649	John Hepburn,	1697
John Buchanan,	1650	John Hepburn,	1698
John Glen,	1651	Thomas Findlay,	1699

Thomas Findlay,	1700
James Hood,	1701
James Hood,	1702
John Auchincloss,	1703
John Auchincloss,	1704
Thomas Findlay,	1705
Thomas Findlay,	1706
John Auchincloss,	1707
John Auchincloss,	1708
Thomas Findlay,	1709
Thomas Findlay,	1710
James Muirhead,	1711
James Muirhead,	1712
Andrew Scott,	1713
Andrew Scott,	1714
John Auchincloss,	1715
John Auchincloss,	1716
Andrew Scott,	1717
Andrew Scott,	1718
John Auchincloss,	1719
John Auchincloss,	1720
James Muirhead,	1721
James Muirhead,	1722
William Tripnay,	1723
William Tripnay,	1724
Andrew Scott,	1725
Andrew Scott,	1726
John Auchincloss,	1727
John Auchincloss,	1728
James Algie,	1729
James Algie,	1730
John Scott,	1731
John Scott,	1732
John Auchincloss,	1733
John Auchincloss,	1734
Thomas Scott,	1735
Thomas Scott,	1736
Andrew Scott,	1737
Andrew Scott,	1738
James Edmond,	1739
James Edmond,	1740
James Morrison,	1741
James Morrison,	1742
William Gilmour,	1743
William Gilmour,	1744
Andrew Scott,	1745
James Edmond,	1746
James Edmond,	1747
John Watson,	1748
John Watson,	1749
John Menzies,	1750
John Menzies,	1751
Thomas Mitchell,	1752
Thomas Mitchell,	1753
Andrew Duncan,	1754
Andrew Duncan,	1755
Thomas Mitchell,	1756
Thomas Mitchell,	1757
John Auchincloss,	1758

John Auchincloss,	1759
Patrick Whyte,	1760
George Graham,	1761
John Craig,	1762
William Ewing,	1763
Walter Lang,	1764
John Duncan,	1765
Alexander Mitchell,	1766
George Graham,	1767
Thomas Marjoribanks,	1768
James Anderson,	1769
Thomas Scott, Jun.,	1770
David Stevenson,	1771
John Scott,	1772
Andrew Whyte,	1773
George Blair,	1774
John Berrie,	1775
James Weir,	1776
Boyd M'Crocket,	1777
John Graham,	1778
John Wright,	1779
John Scott,	1780
William Steel,	1781
William Fleming,	1782
John M'Feat,	1783
Robert Craig,	1784
Robert Galloway,	1785
Daniel M'Alpine,	1786
Robert Hardie,	1787
William Mickle,	1788
Walter Graham,	1789
Richard Thomson,	1790
Gavin Scott,	1791
Alexander Lindsay,	1792
William Gentle,	1793
John Wilson,	1794
Robert Provan,	1795
James Parker,	1796
Robert Anderson,	1797
Andrew Duncan,	1798
Robert Jamieson,	1799
John Ronald,	1800
John Graham, Jun.,	1801
David Turnbull,	1802
John Arneil,	1803
Michael Miller,	1804
Matthew Anderson,	1805
John Craig,	1806
Robert Wotherspoon,	1807
David Gilmour,	1808
John Marshall, Junior,	1809
John Scoullar,	1810
James Lindsay,	1811
James Lindsay,	1812
Hamilton Miller,	1813
James Gentle,	1814
Robert Macfarlane,	1815
Michael Miller,	1816
William Muirhead,	1817

Nathaniel Galloway,	1818
Robert Scott,	1819
John Hamilton,	1820
William Bain,	1821
Walter Graham,	1822
John Duncan,	1823
John Marshall, Sen.,	1824
Ebenezer Brown,	1825
Alexander Duncanson,	1826
Henry Taylor, Jun.,	1827
Andrew Sclanders,	1828
James Parker,	1829
Alexander Glassford,	1830
Andrew Browning,	1831
John M'Beth,	1832
Robert Paterson,	1833
John Steel,	1834
James Scouller,	1835
Robert Anderson,	1836
Thomas Wilson, Sen.,	1837
Alexander Miller,	1838
John Marshall, Jun.,	1839
Andrew Logan,	1840
David Gilmour,	1841
William Steel,	1842
John Tait,	1843
James Black,	1844
John Ure,	1845
Robert Watson,	1846
Hugh Bain (also 1864),	1847
James Bain (also 1866),	1848
John Forrester,	1849
Alexander Currie, Jun.,	1850
Peter M'Arthur,	1851
Robert Osborne,	1852
David Black (also 1867),	1853
John Ure (also 1857),	1854
William Watson,	1855
James Campbell,	1856
John Ure (also 1854),	1857
James Granger,	1858
William Wilson,	1859
Charles Scrimgeour,	1860
Samuel Scott,	1861
William Brownlie,	1862
George Simpson,	1863
Hugh Bain (also 1847),	1864
John Young,	1865
James Bain (also 1848),	1866
David Black (also 1853),	1867
John Munro,	1868
Allan Granger,	1869
John M'Farlane,	1870
John Brownlie,	1871
John Abercromby,	1872
Thomas Gemmell,	1873
Peter Ewing,	1874

John Forrester,	1875
Henry Taylor,	1876
William Forsyth,	1877
Archibald Hamilton, Sen.,	1878
James Granger,	1879
Thomas G. Weir,	1880
Robert Nish,	1881
James T. Tullis,	1882
Alexander Currie,	1883
George Skinner,	1884
David Cleland,	1885
George L. Hamilton,	1886
Robert Sclanders,	1887
James Golder Munro,	1888
William Mathieson,	1889
Alexander Simpson,	1890
Robert Reid Ure,	1891
William Gardner,	1892
James Macfarlane,	1893
Robert Reid Izat,	1894
William Morrison, Jun.,	1895
Archibald Hamilton,	1896
John Bilsland,	1897
Thomas Dunlop,	1898
John Stevenson,	1899
Walter Muir,	1900
William R. Maclay,	1901
Robert Baird Paterson,	1902
Robert Neilson Johnston,	1903
William Beattie,	1904
James Dunlop,	1905
John Gibb Ure,	1906
William Primrose,	1907
Alexander Munro,	1908
William Bannerman,	1909
Thomas W. Morrison,	1910
John Currie,	1911
John Currie,	1912
Peter Muir Hamilton,	1913
Andrew Buchanan,	1914
Robert Archibald Peacock,	1915
Alexander Ure (Lord Strathclyde),	1916
William Pollock,	1917
John Watson,	1918
John Morton,	1919
James M. Campbell,	1920
Robert Tullis,	1921
David Sclanders,	1922
James Simpson Craig,	1923
Thomas Dunlop, Jr.,	1924
Alexander F. Mennie,	1925
Alfred Primrose,	1926
Francis Beattie,	1927
William D. Scott,	1928
William D. Scott,	1929
George W. Macfarlane,	1930

List of Representatives

from this Incorporation
who have held the office of

Deacon Convener of the Trades
Since 1605—Date of Letter of Guildry

1647, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	THOMAS SCOTT.
1743—1744,	...	...	...	...	...	...	THOMAS SCOTT.
1769—1770,	...	...	...	...	...	...	WALTER LANG.
1773—1774,	...	...	...	...	...	...	WILLIAM EWING.
1775—1776,	...	...	...	...	...	...	JOHN CRAIG.
1817—1818,	...	...	...	...	...	...	JOHN GRAHAM.
1887—1888,	...	...	...	...	...	...	JAMES T. TULLIS.
1899—1900,	...	...	...	...	...	...	JAMES MACFARLANE.
1913—1914, (1917),	...	...	...	...	...	...	WILLIAM BEATTIE.

MASTER COURT,

1930-31.

Master Court, 1930-31

GEORGE WILLIAM MACFARLANE, *Deacon*.

WILLIAM CLARKE REID, *Collector*.

Col. WILLIAM DISHINGTON SCOTT, D.S.O., M.C., *Late-Deacon*.

NORMAN CAMPBELL DUNLOP, *Late-Collector*.

VICTOR J. CUMMING, } *Deacon's Masters.*
JAMES A. BILSLAND, }

JOHN URIE, } *Trade Masters.*
WILFRID L. WINNING, }
(died 9th May, 1931). }
WILLIAM R. LAW, }

WILLIAM ROXBURGH, } *Key Masters.*
JAMES P. ARCHIBALD, }

Ex-Deacon-Convener JAMES MACFARLANE, D.L., LL.D., } *Honorary*
Deacon Sir THOMAS DUNLOP, Bt., G.B.E., D.L., LL.D., } *Members.*
Deacon FRANCIS BEATTIE, *Collector of the Trades House*, }

Representatives to the Trades House.

Deacon GEORGE WILLIAM MACFARLANE.

Late-Deacon Col. WILLIAM DISHINGTON SCOTT, D.S.O., M.C.

Deacon FRANCIS BEATTIE.

Late-Collector NORMAN CAMPBELL DUNLOP.

Member of Committee on Hall Buildings.

Late-Deacon Col. WILLIAM DISHINGTON SCOTT, D.S.O., M.C.

Delegate on Gorbal Lands.

Deacon PETER M. HAMILTON.

Audit Committee.

GEORGE R. AUSTIN, JOHN W. MACFARLANE and ROSS M. DUNLOP.

Joint Clerks.

JAMES NESS, LL.B., and R. RALSTON NESS, LL.B.,
115 Wellington Street, Glasgow, C.2.

Clerks to this Incorporation *from 1695 till 1931*

JAMES BRAIDWOOD,	...	...	...	...	(in office in 1695).
JOHN SYM,	...	...	...	...	(in office in 1700).
ROBERT BUCHANAN,	...	...	...	Appointed	14th November, 1712.
JAMES HILL,	...	...	...	„	5th September, 1758.
ALEXANDER MACCULLOCH,	...	...	...	„	21st February, 1792.
JAMES GALLOWAY,	...	...	...	„	20th February, 1795.
GAVIN SCOTT,	...	...	...	„	19th November, 1835
WILLIAM GILMOUR,	...	...	...	„	9th May, 1836.
ALEXANDER SCOTT,	...	...	...	„	26th October, 1849.
JAMES MILLER,	...	...	...	„	26th September, 1873.
JAMES NESS, LL.B. (<i>present Clerk</i>),	...	...	...	„	14th March, 1884.
ROBERT RALSTON NESS, LL.B. (<i>Appointed Joint Clerk</i>).	...	...	...	„	22nd September, 1914.

LIST OF MEMBERS

FROM
1700 till 1931.