

THIRD MEETING—20th December, 1921.

THE INCORPORATION OF BAKERS OF STIRLING.

(By DAVID B. MORRIS.)

INTRODUCTORY.

Since the human race passed beyond the nomadic stage and first grew crops of cereals, bread has been a standard article of food, and wherever the regulation of food was undertaken by constituted authority we find bread the subject of such control. At all times the baking of bread has been a domestic process, as it still is in many parts of England, but from an early age there have been professional bakers. When that class appeared, there necessarily arose a conflict of interest between its members and the general public, and so, in all civilised countries where laws were made, the adjustment of these contending interests became a matter of legislation. The bakers naturally united, as other trades and professions did, for their mutual interests. In Scotland, they probably combined into incorporations for the protection of their trade privileges as early as any of the other crafts.

EARLY LEGISLATION.

We find bread mentioned as a form of *reddendo* or payment in certain ancient Charters—the Church of St. Serf prior to 1093, Scone Priory in 1120, and Holyrood about 1120 (Lawrie's *Early Scottish Charters*, pages 10, 30, 119), but it does not appear from these documents that the bread so mentioned was made by trade bakers. In the earliest Scottish laws that have come down to us, we find however, evidence that the bakers were combined, and that there was abundant need of regulation in the interests of the consumers.

The Laws of the Four Burghs, or *Leges Quatuor Burgorum*, were collected in the reign of David I. (1124-1153) and emanated from the Court of the Four Burghs, Edinburgh, Roxburgh, Berwick and Stirling. Whatever may have been the case else-

where, we may assume that these laws were applicable to the bakers of Stirling, and they form the earliest evidence of the existence of the Stirling Incorporation of Bakers.

There is nothing new under the sun, and in the twelfth as in the twentieth century, the chief questions with the bakers and those in authority concerned the price, weight and quality of the bread. Law 60 provided that the bakers might bake white bread or grey, according to the season, and the price and profit were to be fixed by the "gud men of the towne," that is to say the Town Council. Bread was not to be hidden but to be set in the window, or in the market, that it might be openly sold. Any one contravening was to be fined eight shillings and the bread was to be given to the poor. The bakers' privileges were, however, protected, and Law 18 enacted that none but a King's burghess should have an oven. No more than four men were to work in a bakehouse, namely, a master, two servants and a knave, and the owner of the oven was to have, every time it was used, a halfpenny, the master a halfpenny, the two servants a penny between them, and the knave a farthing (Law 61. Art. Inquir. 51). The master of the oven was no doubt the foreman, the two servants, journeymen, and the knave, an apprentice.

Certain other ancient laws corroborate and amplify the Laws of the Four Burghs. The High Chamberlain of the Kingdom was in the habit of making journeys throughout the country to see how the laws were observed, and a list of points to be inquired into by him was drawn up about the latter half of the reign of Robert I., which ended in 1329. These are called the *Articuli Inquirendi*, and include questions whether the bailies have executed judgment upon bakers (11, 16, 22), and if the bakers adhere to the weights of bread prescribed by the bailies (16). Farther forms of procedure connected with the eyre or circuit of the High Chamberlain were prescribed about the end of the fourteenth century, and are known as the *Iter Camerarii*. Article 9 is entitled, "Off the chalance of baxtaris," that is to say the points upon which bakers were to be challenged. These were (1) if they have more than four servants; (2) if they take more than a penny for the master, a penny for the two servants, and a farthing for the knave (it will be noted that the foreman's and journeymen's wages had been raised, but not the apprentice's); (3) if they bake the prescribed kinds of bread; and (4) that they are not to bake according

to price, penny bread, halfpenny bread or farthing bread, but according to the weight given them by the bailies. The prescribed kinds of bread are "wastell" (second quality), "symmel" (bread of the finest wheaten flour), "alsamyn" or "samyn" (bread baked of whole flour), and "demayn" (the finest or whitest wheaten bread, Panis Dominicus, "Bread of our Lord," so called, it has been suggested, from having a figure of our Saviour impressed upon it).

It was provided that no bailie or burgh officer (beddel) should bake bread while in office, so that there might be no motive for corruption (Burgh Laws, 59, Constituciones Nove 4, Art. Inquir. 23, Iter. Cam. 4). Bread was not to be carried from one burgh to another for sale "in gret or in pennyworths" (wholesale or retail), under a penalty of eight shillings and forfeiture of the bread (Fragmenta Collecta 5). Bakers were to sell bread on credit only once, and if not paid, no more credit was to be given. (Frag. Coll. 1.) It was a serious crime to steal bread, as is shown by the following, which I give in its original quaint Scots (Frag. Coll. 39). "Gif ony be tane with the laff (loaf) of a halpenny in burgh, he aw throu the tovn to be dungyn. And fra a halpenny vorth to iiij. penijs, he aw to be mar mayrly dungyn. And for a payr of schone of iiij. penijs, he aw to be put on the cuk stull, and efter that led to the hed of the toune and thar he sall forner the toune. And fra iiij. penijs til viij. penijs and a farthing, he sal be put upon the cukstull, and efter that led to the hed of the toune, and thar he aw tuk hym aw to cut his eyr of. And fra viij. penijs and a ferding to xvj. penijs and a obl., he sal be set apone the cukstull, and efter that led to the hed of the toune, and thar he aw tuk hym aw to cut his vther ear of. And efter that gif he be tane with viij. penijs and a ferding, he that takis hym sal hing him. Item for xxxij. penijs j. obl., he that takis a man may hing hym."

I have dwelt at some length on these ancient laws, because (1) they contain all the principles which concern the activities of the Incorporation of Bakers in the regulation of their trade down to modern times; (2) they constitute the legal authority for the subsequent action of the Town Council in regulating the baking and sale of bread, and (3) they are clear evidence that the bakers of Stirling and elsewhere were an active body from a very early date.

THE TOWN COUNCIL AND THE BAKERS.

One of the chief anxieties of the Town Council, in times when communication with other parts of the country was slow and imperfect, was to maintain the supply of food for the people. The bakers on the other hand had an interest to keep down the supply of bread so as to force enhanced prices. We find evidence of this conflict of interest in the records of the Town Council of Stirling. On 23rd April, 1526, the Deacon of the Bakers was held responsible for a shortage. "Dunoon Darow was fundin in ane falt becaus the gud toune wanttit bred, and he to be punist tharfor or ellis synd ane faltour." On 15th October of the same year, the Council granted the Deacon (now William Dick) an officer to apprehend any baker who disobeyed the command of the deacon to keep six shillings worth of bread on the market day after noon for the inhabitants. The presence of the Court anywhere with its crowd of courtiers and retainers was apt to cause a shortage of bread. The Scots Parliament in 1526 had to pass a special Act to deal with the situation so arising in Edinburgh. On 25th February, 1544, the Stirling bakers obtained the Town Council's authority not to sell bread to serve the Queen, but to keep their bread to serve the town, and on 15th July, 1546, Isabell Brouin who had obtained bread for the Queen was made to pay for it herself.

In 1666 the bakers were accused of passing an illegal resolution to keep down the supply of bread. The minute of Town Council of 25th April is as follows:—"The hail freemen of the baxter craft of the said burgh, being conveyed in obedience to the citation given them, and being challenged and accused for makeing an act among themselves that non sall have libertie to bake wheat bread for service of the town and countrey but one at once, and exacting money from widowes of the said craft for a libertie to bake after their husbands deceas, the saidis hail freemen present declared there was no such act amongst them restraining any moe to bake than one at once, but onelie they have observed it as a custome among themselves for a like proffit to all, that some of them may not have the whole employment and the rest want; which being considered be the saids magistratis and council they find the said custome not only hurtfull to themselves but also disgracefull to the townes, in soe far as therethrow there is not such sufficient bread baken to furnish the town

and shire as ought to be, and as is baken in other burghs, whereof many complaints is daylie made to the magistratis and many of the inhabitantis and gentlemen of the shire are forced to send to Edinburgh for wheat bread to their houses; and therefore the saids magistratis and counceill discharges the foresaid custome in all tyme comeing, and ordeans the haill freemen and widowes, every an of them, to bake at their pleasour as they may be employed, and to bake sufficient bread; and als discharges any money to be taken from widowes for a libertie to bake after their husbandis deceas, as they will be ansuerable on their perrill." This trouble again arose in 1695, and the Council, on 9th March, ordained that every baker on his entry should pledge himself not to engage in any such oath or practice.

FIXING THE WEIGHT AND PRICE OF BREAD.

By an Act of Parliament in 1496, Provosts and Bailies were ordained by Parliament to fix prices and impose penalties for their infringement, and although by an Act of 1660 the duty was imposed on the Privy Council, the Town Council of Stirling continued to undertake the task. The weight of bread was a question which was considered by the Convention of Royal Burghs at frequent intervals from 1616 to 1655, and many attempts were made to produce uniformity throughout Scotland. These efforts terminated in the passing of an Act on 5th July, 1655, by a Committee to whom the matter was referred, consisting of the Burghs of Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Linlithgow, Stirling, Glasgow, St. Andrews and Dysart. This Act regulated the standard weights and measures of a great many kinds of goods, and included a provision that the measure of drink was to conform to the Stirling jug, and the "pais" (weight) of wheat bread of all sorts to be conform to the "peas" of Edinburgh.

The price and weight of bread were the subject of many resolutions by the Stirling Town Council. The earliest of these that has been preserved is in the following terms:—15 October 1526. "Wille Dik, dekin of the baxtaris, hais promisit to the provest and bailies to caus the saidis craftismen to mak the twa penny laife XX. unce gud and sufficient stoufe and weil baken, and falin heirof to schaw the faltouris to the saidis provest and bailies that tha ma punys the said faltouris."

On 12th March, 1638, the price of oat cakes was fixed as follows:—

TABLE OF AITT BREAD.

Ait meal sauld for	xij penny bapsauld wey	x penny bapsauld wey	viii penny brade sauld wey	vi penny brade sauld wey
5 lib.	16 unce.	14 unce.	11½ unce.	10 unce.
6 "	14 "	12 "	10 "	9½ "
7 "	11½ "	9½ "	8 "	7½ "
8 "	9½ "	7 "	7½ "	6 "
9 "	8½ "	6 "	6½ "	5½ "
10 "	7½ "	5½ "	5½ "	4½ "

In fixing the weight and price of bread and other food stuffs, the usual process was for the Town Council, at irregular intervals, to pass a resolution recommending the Magistrates, Dean of Guild and Convener, to summon what was called a "Statehouse," to meet on a certain day usually about a fortnight afterwards. On the day mentioned certain persons, to the number of fifteen, consisting partly of Councillors and partly of other citizens, met and adjusted the prices, their resolutions being entitled "Statutes."

As a sample of these proceedings, I give the Minute of 22nd March, 1755.

STATUTES.

"The same day the Magistrates and Town Council of Stirling being convened in pursuance of their Act the first Current for making Statutes regulating the prices of Wheat, Bread, Tallow and Candles only, for the space of three months to come and longer till New Statutes be made and otherwise in manner particularly after specified. The Council have Nominated the person afternamed to pass upon the Inquest for Constituting the said Prices, vizt.

William McKillop, Dean of Gild)	Merts.
Baillie John Gibb		
Baillie Patrick Stevenson		
Robert Banks		
James Paterson		
John Wright, Mart.)	
Convener Melvell		
Baillie Wm. Danskine		

John M'Queen, Shoemaker
 Alexr. Cuthill, Baxter
 James Danskine, Visitor
 John Maxwell, Smith
 James Bowie, Flesher
 Thos. Turnbull, Maltman
 William Alexr. Shoemaker.

Which persons of Inquest being received, sworn and admitted, and having removed furth of the presence of the Council, They made choice of the forenamed William McKillop, Dean of Gild to be their Chancellor and Returning again unanimously Declared the prices of Wheat, Bread, Tallow and Candles only to be as follows vizt.

The Boll good Wheat including one pound for Workmanship	)	£9 2 0
The penny Loaff best wheat bread to Weigh twelve ounces Amsterdam weight.	)	£0 1 0
The penny Loaff next or course bread Seventeen ounces and one half Amsterdam weight.	)	£0 1 0
The Troan Stone of Tallow all dues deducted	)	3 12 0
The pound weight Tow & Rag'd wig'd Candles according to new weight & workmanship and King's Excise included.	)	0 5 9
To the pound Cotton wig'd Candles according to Do.	)	0 6 3

Which Rates and prices above sett down the Council approve of, and appoint to be inviolably observed by the whole Neighbours and other Inhabitants of this Burgh, During the foresaid spaces and longer till New Statutes be made under the pain of Ten pound Scots money to be paid by ilk person Contravening and Ordains ther presents to be intimate at the Market Cross, That none may pretend ignorance thereof, And if any of the Inhabitants have any suspicion of the Weight of Bread furnished them, They may bring the bread to the Dean of Gilds house to be Weighted, And if found Light, The Magistrates are to pay for the Loaff, to the person who brings it and the Baker to be punished in terms of the Act of Parliament."

WILLIAM MCKILLOP, D.G.

The passing of an Act of Parliament, 31 Geo. II., cap. 29, 1757-8, rendered the old procedure obsolete. The Minute of 22nd October, 1757, is

much fuller than usual, and gives no fewer than twenty-eight different weights for the specified qualities and prices of bread. The Act required a good deal of adjustment before it could be made applicable to Scottish practice, and this difficulty exercised the Convention of Royal Burghs and the Town Council of Stirling. On 1st April, 1760, the weight of bread was fixed for the last time in Stirling under the ancient practice, and thereafter the Town Council minutes contain no farther records of such procedure. A separate book was thereafter kept, of which two volumes are preserved, in which were recorded at great length the proceedings of the new Assize of Bread. The Provost and two Bailies constituted the Court, and the evidence of the witnesses as to the price of grain is set forth in full. The witnesses were farmers in the neighbourhood, grain merchants and bakers, and, generally after several adjournments, the Court fixed the weight of bread to be given for certain specified prices, those being 4d, 1d, 2d, 3d, 4d, 5d, 6d, and 1s. Two classes of bread were distinguished Wheaten and Household. The first Court was held on 3rd October, 1763, although, curiously, the result is not recorded. The subjoined table shows the dates at which the assize was held. The second volume ends on 26th February, 1828. The evidence of the witnesses shows that the flour used in Stirling was partly grown on neighbouring farms, and partly imported from England, Yarmouth being mentioned as a source of supply. The imported grain came by boat to the shore of Stirling, generally from Leith. At the end of the first volume and at the beginning of the second is set forth the method of calculating the assize of bread by the Linlithgow boll, a somewhat involved arithmetical process, involving the use of a rather formidable table of figures.

On 28th January, 1783, the Town Council resolved to act along with the Justices of the Peace to cause the observance of the Act of Parliament by the bakers in the town and country by making only two kinds of bread, wheaten and household, so as the weight thereof may be still the same, and only the price varied. In spite of this resolution the Court of Assize continued to fix the weight without varying the price. The fourpenny and sixpenny loaves were abolished on 3rd January, 1783, but allowed again the following year. Bakers were directed to imprint or mark on every loaf the initial letters of the baker's name, with a large

Roman W on the wheaten bread, and a large Roman H on the household bread.

These assizes were a subject of great interest throughout the country. In a letter by the Town Clerk of Stirling to the Procurator Fiscal of Edinburgh, dated 12th January, 1810 (papers in Town Clerk's Office), the writer states:—"We have no periodical times for setting the assize of bread, but just when the bakers or the inhabitants apply for an alteration. It is sometimes done by compromise with the bakers, but generally done by examining witnesses as to the price of wheat by the Linlithgow boll, which is the usual measure by which it is sold here, and we make use of a table adapted to the Linlithgow boll for calculating the weight and price of the bread, as the table in the Act of the 31 Geo. II. is only adapted to the Winchester bushell."

A Petition for an assize which has been preserved is in the following terms:—

Stirling, 14 May 1816.

Unto the Honourable the Magistrate of this Burgh

The petition of the Incorporation of Bakers humbly sheweth that as the price of Wheat is greatly risen since last assize a new assize is craved.

JOHN GRAY.

We expect on shilling for the quartren wheaten and ninepence one halfpenny for the quarter household.

JOHN GRAY.

In 1836 the Bread Act was passed, the main provisions of which are still in force. It applied to the whole country the terms of a London Act passed in 1822 (3 Geo. IV. cap. 106, Local Acts). Bread was to be made of any weight or size, but to be sold by weight only, and Assizes were abolished. Apart from war legislation, the baking and sale of bread are now regulated by the Bread Act, 1836, the Weights and Measures Act, 1889, the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892, and the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

Gathering together numerous entries from the records of the Town Council and Court of Assize, fixing the price and weight of bread, the results are set forth in the following Table:—

TOWN COUNCIL MINUTES.

Date.	Weight of 2d. bread (Scots Money)
1526, October	oz. 20
1545, October and November ...	11
1548, October	16
Date.	Weight of 1s. bread (Scots money equal to 1d. Sterling.)
1601, November 9th	oz. 15
1602, November 22nd	13
1603, October 8th	16
1605, November 18th	15
1607, February 28th	15
1607, October 9th	15
1608, November 21st	13
1609, October 16th	16
1610, November 5th	16
1611, October 21st	14
1613, October 4th	16
1614, October 21st	15
1615, October 21st	13
1616, October 20th	12½
1617, October 24th	14
1618, November 4th	13
1619, October 15th	13
1620, October 30th	16
1621, November 21st	13
1622, October 25th	12
1623, December 19th	10
1624, October 20th	12
1625, October 28th	14
1626, November 3rd	15
1628, November 19th	13
1629, October 9th	12
1630, November 12th	11
1631, October 26th	12
1632, November 16th	11 3-16
1633, November 22nd	12
1634, November 26th	12½
1636, November 4th	9
1637, November 11th	10½
1638, November 10th	13 2-16

		oz.		
1639, November 19th ...	...	14		
1640, November 25th ...	...	16		
1641, November 15th ...	...	12		
1642, November 4th ...	...	9 $\frac{1}{2}$		
1643, November 9th ...	...	11 $\frac{1}{2}$		
1644, November 28th ...	...	12 $\frac{1}{2}$		
1647, November 19th ...	...	11 3-16		
1649, November 29th ...	...	8 $\frac{1}{2}$		
1653, ...	...	8		
1663, December 31st ...	...	12 6-16		
1664, December 6th ...	...	14		
1667, December 19th ...	...	14		
		Oz.	drops	gr.
1668, November 26th ...	...	17	0	0
1670, December 1st ...	...	14	0	0
1672, December 21st ...	...	13	2	0
1673, December 1st ...	...	14	0	0
1676, November 16th ...	...	16	0	0
1678, January 1st ...	...	14	0	0
1678, November 13th ...	...	16	0	0
1682, March 21st ...	...	14	0	0
1683, January 11th ...	...	14	0	0
1684, November 13th ...	...	13	11	0
1686, November 23rd ...	...	14	0	0
1687, November 8th ...	...	14	0	0
1688, November 12th ...	...	15	0	0
1689, December 24th ...	...	12	0	0
1690, November 22nd ...	...	14	0	0
1692, November 22nd ...	...	13	2	0
1694, January 25th ...	...	12	0	0
1694, December 4th ...	...	10	3	0
1695, November 26th ...	...	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	0
1696, November 26th ...	...	11	3	0
1697, December 7th ...	...	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	0
1699, December 2nd ...	...	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	0
1700, November 7th ...	...	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	0
1701, November 15th ...	...	14 2-4	3	0
1702, November 7th ...	...	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0
1703, October 30th ...	...	13	11	0
1704, November 25th ...	...	13	10	0
1705, October 13th ...	...	14 2-4	3	0
1706, October 29th ...	...	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	0
1707, October 29th ...	...	14	0	0
1708, November 6th ...	...	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	0
1709, November 12th ...	...	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	0
1711, February 6th ...	...	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0
1711, December 1st ...	...	14	0	0
1713, November 14th ...	...	11	13	0
1714, November 27th ...	...	13	2	0
1716, February 18th ...	...	10	10	0
1717, March 2nd ...	...	11	3	0

		Oz.	drops	gr.
1717, October 19th, ...	...	12	1	11
1719, October 31st ...	...	13	11	0
1720, November 5th ...	...	13	11	0
1721, November 11th ...	...	14	11	0
1724, February 29th ...	...	11	3	0
1724, November 21st ...	...	12	6	0
1725, November 13th ...	...	9	11	0
1727, December 9th ...	...	9	11	0
1728, October 26th ...	...	8	11	3
1729, November 15th ...	...	11	3	0
1730, November 14th ...	...	14	0	0
1731, December 2nd ...	...	14	0	0
1732, November 25th ...	...	16	0	0
1733, November 24th ...	...	12	1	2
1734, November 30th ...	...	10	2	2
1735, November 22nd ...	...	9	2	3
1738, October 21st ...	...	11	3	0
1740, December 1st ...	...	7	0	0
1742, February 9th ...	...	11	3	0
1743, February 8th ...	...	15	0	0
1744, February 11th ...	...	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0
1744, November 6th ...	...	14	0	0
1745, December 21st ...	...	10	0	0
1752, February 1st ...	...	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0
1752, November 21st ...	...	10	3	0
1754, June 15th ...	...	10	12	0
1754, November 23rd ...	...	11	0	0
1755, March 22nd ...	...	12	0	0
1755, November 20th ...	...	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0
1757, October 22nd ...	...	11	0	0
1760, April 1st ...	...	13	5	0

COURT OF ASSIZE.

Date.	Weight of 1d. Bread.			
	Wheaten.		Household.	
	oz.	dr.	oz.	dr.
1763, October 3rd	—	—	—
1769, June 13th	9	11	13
1770, June 11th	10	12	14
1771, June 20th	8	14	11
1772, June 11th	8	14	11
1776, March 25th	10	6	14
1779, January 23rd	10	6	14
1779, August 19th	11	4	15
1780, January 3rd	11	13	15
1780, September 18th	10	12	14
1781, April 2nd	9	9	12
1783, January 7th	8	9	11
1784, January 31st	10	6	14

	oz.	dr.	oz.	dr.
1784, July 6th ...	9	3	12	4
1786, March 2nd ...	10	12	14	6
1786, October 20th ...	10	6	14	0
1788, July 11th and 16th ...	8	14	11	13
1791, July 1st and 7th ...	9	3	12	4
1791, December 23rd ...	9	15	13	4
1792, September 17th & 21st ...	9	15	13	4
1794, March 3rd ...	8	9	11	6
1795, April 17th ...	7	5	9	7
1795, November 27th ...	4	10	6	2
1796, February 22nd & 26th ...	4	10	6	2
1796, July 8th & Aug. 15th ...	6	3	8	4
1796, October 13th ...	8	0	10	11
1796, October 25th & 28th ...	7	5	9	12
1797, February 14th & 17th ...	8	0	11	0
1797, September 13th ...	8	3	10	11
1797, September 22nd ...	7	5	9	15
1798, February 3rd ...	8	3	10	11
1799, April 27th ...	7	2	9	0
1799, May 24th ...	0	11	8	16
1799, July 27th ...	0	5	8	7
1799, October 18th & 22nd ...	6	0	7	3
1799, November 2nd ...	4	16	8	10
1799, November 30th ...	4	12	6	5
1800, February 24th ...	4	15	6	10
1800, March 4th ...	4	4	5	11
1800, August 25th ...	4	11	6	4
1800, September 3rd ...	4	4	5	11
1801, August 31st ...	5	6	7	3
1801, November 13th ...	6	8	8	11
1801, November 20th ...	5	10	7	8
1802, May 17th ...	6	3	8	4
1802, November 1st ...	6	6	8	8
1803, January 17th ...	6	14	9	3
1803, February 7th ...	7	4	9	11
1804, February 20th ...	8	0	10	11
1804, June 11th ...	7	4	9	11
1804, August 28th ...	6	14	9	3
1804, November 2nd ...	6	3	8	4
1804, November 19th ...	5	12	7	11
1804, December 3rd ...	5	4	7	0
1805, March 11th ...	4	15	6	10
1805, October 28th ...	5	6	7	3
1805, December 9th ...	5	12	7	11
1805, December 27th ...	5	12	7	11
1806, June 9th ...	5	6	7	3
1807, October 26th ...	5	12	7	11
1808, March 14th ...	6	1	8	1
1808, May 24th ...	5	12	7	11
1808, June 6th ...	5	6	7	3

	oz.	dr.	oz.	dr.
1808, October 3rd ...	4	15	6	10
1808, November 14th ...	4	9	6	2
1809, September 11th ...	4	4	5	11
1810, April 9th ...	4	9	6	2
1810, October 25th ...	4	15	6	10
1810, December 6th ...	5	2	6	14
1811, January 28th ...	5	8	7	5
1811, August 22nd ...	5	4	7	0
1811, September 12th ...	4	14	6	8
1811, November 11th ...	4	7	6	0
1812, March 30th ...	4	2	5	8
1812, April 20th ...	3	12	5	0
1812, July 6th ...	3	8	4	10
1812, August 19th ...	3	6	4	6
1812, October 5th ...	3	8	4	10
1813, May 13th ...	3	13	4	12
1813, August 16th ...	4	0	5	0
1813, September 13th ...	4	6	5	6
1813, October 18th ...	4	10	5	12
1813, November 22nd ...	5	1	6	12
1813, December 22nd ...	5	4	7	4
1814, May 11th ...	5	12	7	11
1814, December 29th ...	6	4	8	2
1815, January 23rd ...	6	14	9	3
1815, February 27th ...	6	3	8	4
1815, August 10th ...	6	8	8	11
1815, November 6th ...	6	14	9	3
1816, January 8th ...	7	4	9	11
1816, April 3th ...	6	14	8	11
1816, May 6th ...	6	4	8	2
1816, May 20th ...	5	12	7	4
1816, August 28th ...	5	6	6	14
1816, September 23rd ...	4	14	6	4
1816, November 4th ...	4	10	5	12
1816, December 9th ...	4	5	5	5
1816, December 30th ...	4	0	4	14
1817, May 19th ...	4	5	5	5
1817, July 21st ...	4	10	5	12
1817, September 23rd ...	4	14	6	4
1818, June 1st ...	5	6	6	14
1818, March 3rd ...	5	12	7	11
1819, May 26th ...	6	1	8	1
1819, August 6th ...	5	12	7	11
1819, November 8th ...	6	2	8	2
1820, April 17th ...	5	14	7	14
1820, June 3rd ...	5	12	7	11
1820, October 24th ...	6	4	8	2
1820, December 23th ...	6	8	8	11
1821, October 9th ...	6	4	8	2
1821, December 21st, ...	6	14	8	11

	oz.	dr.	oz.	dr.
1822, April 17th ...	7	5	9	4
1822, July 11th ...	8	0	9	11
1822, September 24th ...	8	3	10	11
1822, December 23rd ...	8	9	11	6
1823, March 24th ...	8	3	10	11
1823, April 30th ...	8	0	9	11
1823, May 15th ...	6	14	9	3
1823, August 29th ...	6	8	8	11
1824, January 6th ...	6	4	8	2
1824, February 2nd ...	5	12	7	4
1824, March 31st ...	5	14	7	11
1824, August 4th ...	6	8	8	11
1824, September 25th ...	7	5	9	4
1824, October 23rd ...	6	8	8	11
1825, January 19th ...	6	4	8	2
1826, February 2nd ...	6	8	8	11
1827, February 15th ...	7	5	9	4
1827, April 3rd ...	6	14	8	11
1828, February 26th ...	8	0	9	3

THE BAKERS' PRIVILEGES.

The privileges of the bakers were, however, not neglected, and the Town Council were mindful of the rights of the Incorporation as well as their duties. Previous acts in favour of the bakers are mentioned on 9th April, 1596. On 5th July, 1611, and 8th July, 1612 (Convention Records) a question was raised before the Convention of Burghs as to bread being brought from Dunfermline to Stirling for sale on the market day. The Town Council, on 23rd August 1616, acquiesced in the decision of the Convention allowing this, on condition that the Dunfermline 12 penny loaf weighed two ounces more than the 12 penny loaf of Stirling, "and to be als sufficient bread," the Council stipulating that Dunfermline bread should not be sold before eight in the morning, nor after two in the afternoon.

Trouble arose at various times as to the baking of oat cakes. On 24th April, 1525, the Town Council ordained that only six persons be allowed to bake these, and on 8th November of that year, the names of eight women are given, who were the only persons to be allowed to bake cakes, the weight of the penny cake to be a pound, when the peck of meal cost sixpence. In 1638, the bakers again made complaint, and the result is set forth in the following minute of 12th March:—"Haifing consideration of the grit prejudice and harme quhilk the baxteris friemen of this burgh

sustenes throw the grit abuse that hes laillie cruppin in within the same, by sindrie nychtbouris, nocht frie to duell nor tred thairintill, to bairk, tap and sell ait brede cakes, baith at ane heiche price and ane law wecht or paise, statutes thairfor and ordines that fra this furth in all tyme cuming na inhabitant nor indueller of this burgh tak upoun hand to bairk, tap, or sell ony aitt breid cakes within the same, under the pane of confiscatioun thairof to the use of the pure and farder punishing of thame in thair person and gudis at the sight of the magistratos, exceptand browstares that sall bairk, tap or sell aitt breid for the snill of thair aill within thair housis, and nocht to sell the same without thair saidis housis. It is alwayes herowith provydet that the baxteris friemen of this burgh furnes the toun with aitt breid maid in leaves or bapes of the wecht or paise and price sett down in the table insert in this counsall buik (table printed above), for the quhilk Christophor Russell, present deacone of the baxterie of this burgh, for him and his successouris, deacones of the said craft, salbe answerable to the toun yeirlie but fraud or gyle."

On 6th October, 1677, huxters were prohibited from selling bread, and on 2nd August, 1718, Mrs Adison was prohibited from baking seed and plumb cakes for funerals, only the bakers being allowed to manufacture these, and, if she contravened, Mrs Adison was threatened with the deprivation of the salary allowed her by the Council "of this burgh for keeping of ane school therein for the education of youth."

On 11th January, 1811, the Incorporation of Bakers subscribed £20 to assist the Bakers' Incorporation of Perth in a litigation in defence of their rights, and in November of the same year, they took action to preserve themselves against the encroachments of the confectioners. Litigation followed, and the bakers ultimately won their case in the Court of Session in January, 1816.

DISPUTE WITH THE MALTMEN.

The record of a dispute between the bakers and the maltmen is contained in the following Minute of the Town Council of 16th September, 1601.

"The baillies and counsall, convenit, for eschewing and preventing of all farder trouble and inquietness of this burgh betuix the baxteris and maltmen thairfor, ordinis the persones underwritin, alsweil of the baxteris as of the maltmen, to be chargat, with all diligence, to enter thair persones

in waird within the tolbuith of this burgh, and to remane thairintill, upoun thair awin expensis, ay and quhile they becum actit and obleist in the commoun buikis of this burgh, ilk ane for thair awin pairties, viz., the saidis persones of the baxteris for thame selfis and for the remanent baxteris of this burgh, baith maisteris, prentissis, and servandes, and the saidis persones of the maltmen for thame selfis and for the remanent maltmen, bath maisteris, prentissis, and servandis, that ather of the saidis craftis, thair wyffes, bairnies, servandis assisteris, and pairt takeris, salbe harmeless and skaitles of utheris, and on nawyis to be molestit nor troublit be utheris, nor na utheris of thair causing, sending, hounding out, causing, command, assistance, or ratihabitione, quhome they may stop or lett, directlie or indirectlie, uthirwis nor be ordour of law and justice, quhill the aughtene day of October nixtoom, under the panes folloving, viz. :—ilk maister under the pane of fourtie pundis, and ilk prentis and servand under the pane of twentie pundis, the ane half thair of to the saidis provost and baillies, and the uther half to the pairty grevit; and gif thair be ony of the saidis baxteris or maltmen, ather maisteris, prentessis, or servandis, for quhome the maisteris following will nocht tak burding nor oblois thame selfis as said is, the saidis baillies and counsall ordinis thair names to be gevin up to thame that thairefter they may be apprehendit and put in weird thame selfis, to remane thairintill ay and quhill they find cautione and souertie for thame selfis in maner and to the effect foirsaidis. Followis the names of the saidis maisteris:—For the baxteris, Andro Adersone, James Archibald, James Mitchell, Christopher Cairnes, Robert Waird and Alexander Robesoun; for the maltmen, James Stenesoun, Walter Muresoun, Johnne Layng abone the porte, Duncane Patersone, James Thomesoun and Alexander Thomesoun."

THE STRUGGLE WITH THE GUILDY.

Disputes between the Guildry and the Crafts became acute at the close of the sixteenth and the beginning of the seventeenth centuries. The Town Council of Stirling had got into trouble through electing as their Provost John Murray of Touchadam, contrary to the rule expressed in an Act of the Scots Parliament of 24th June, 1609, he not being an "actual trafficker and inhabitant" of

the burgh. The Convention of Royal Burghs and the Privy Council took up the matter, and, after much wrangling, the Earl of Mar was appointed to settle all disputes, and to carry through the election of 1610.

On 28th September, 1610, the election took place. The Earl of Mar was present, and produced his commission from the Privy Council. There was also present James Winderham, the agent of the Convention, and the election was duly carried through. In settling one trouble, however, another was raised. All the deacons of the crafts had been sitting on the Town Council, the settlement of 1545 giving them the right to four representatives and one baillie, having been liberally interpreted. The Act of Parliament of 1609, however, specified actual traffickers only as eligible, and now all the craftsmen were turned out of the Council except two. This was a most unfortunate proceeding, and a condition nearly approaching to civil war arose. The two deacons, at command of the whole deacons and crafts, refused for four successive years to serve, until they were threatened with imprisonment. Meetings were held at the old meeting place of the crafts "on the hills" (Irvine Place), processions were formed and defiant speeches made. They refused to pay to the minister the eight bolls of meal which for many years they had paid him as part of his stipend, and they also declined to contribute to the schoolmaster's salary. Adam Donaldson threatened Provost Paterson with a whinger, and also offered to strike him with a golf club which Dean of Gild John Scherar was carrying, breaking the golf club when the Dean would not give it him. The deacons appeared bearing white staffs, and claimed the right of military commanders over the members of their respective trades. They carried their banners in a defiant and turbulent manner, one Thomas Taylor, a baker, distinguishing himself especially. Well might King James write in his *Basilicon Doron*—"The craftsmen thinke we should be content with their worke, how bad and dear soever it be, and if they in anything be controlled, up goeth the blew blanket."

The merchants adopted measures of retaliation. They, very inadvisedly, through their members on the Town Council, in November, 1612, imposed a new duty, called the ladle duty on any sort of victual brought into the burgh, either by freemen or unfreemen, to be made into food. This struck

very hardly at the bakers who imported grain to make their bread, and the members of that incorporation took up a very defiant attitude. They engrossed seditious resolutions in their Minute Books, and two of their number, Henderson and Keir, were placed in the tolbooth, after a trial in the Burgh Court, at which the Provost, on learning that the assize or jury were about to acquit the accused, threatened the jury, so that they brought in a verdict of guilty (Privy Council Reg. X. 10). The crafts appealed to the Lord Advocate, who laid the case before the Privy Council. The parties appeared before the Privy Council on 11th March, 1613, with the result that the Council pronounced a decree, which, after reciting the whole case, restricted the ladle duty to victual brought in to the burgh to be sold again, and ordered Henderson and Keir to be liberated. The bakers thus triumphed. On 28th April, the Town Council passed a resolution restricting the duty accordingly.

The crafts also placed their grievances before the Convention of Burghs, which, on 9th July, 1612, heard John Scherare for the guildry, and George Drummond for the crafts. The guildry on 4th June, 1613, appointed John Scherare and John Cowane to go to the Convention and debate the matter. This they duly did at Dunbar on 9th July following, and the Convention suggested arbitration. At Kirkcaldy, on 8th July, 1614, Thomas Taylor, the leader of the bakers, along with Alexander Hutton, skinner, appeared for the crafts, and gave in their supplication to the Convention. This supplication was considered by the Town Council on 3rd April, 1615, and the Minute states its terms in full. It also appears that the Earl of Mar had suggested that the parties might agree amongst themselves. On 26th June, 1615, the guildry appointed Dean of Gild Scherare and John Cowane to go to the Convention to represent their interest. This they did at St. Andrews on 5th July following, but the Convention seems to have washed its hands of the affair.

The turmoil continued. The craftsmen assembled every Monday at their meeting place on the hills, and there passed resolutions dealing with their affairs, and acted in total independence of the Town Council. If any matter affecting the trades came before the Council, the deacons present insisted on its being adjourned until the assembled crafts had deliberated upon it and instructed them how to

act. The tradesmen "vaunting of their number, wealth and strength," marched through the streets armed, in the formation of military companies, and set the Town Council at defiance. The tolbooth lost its terrors, for Alexander Hutton, ex-Deacon of the Skinners, had forcibly seized the key from the officer in presence of the Magistrates, and set all their men at liberty. Matters reached a crisis at the annual wapenschaw held in July. It had been the habit at these gatherings, when the citizens paraded for drill and the inspection of their arms and accoutrements, for three standards to be borne, the King's standard, carried by some person appointed by the Town Council, usually a guild brother, the guildry standard, and the trades standard, carried by representatives of these bodies. The crafts now demanded that the King's standard should be carried by one of their number, and on this being refused, they resolved to procure another King's standard to be carried alongside the trades banner. In these proceedings, an active part was taken by Thomas Taylor and Robert Henderson, the new ensign being borne by Taylor, and the trades marching up and down the streets all day, bearing their arms. As to this banner the incorporation of bakers made what was called a "a factious band" (agreement). The Town Council were at their wits' end, and appealed to the Privy Council, who investigated the whole matter in Edinburgh, on 18th September, 1616. Six of the craftsmen appeared, including Taylor, Hutton and Henderson. They were all committed to the Tolbooth of Edinburgh during their Lordships' pleasure, and Taylor was ordered to produce the minute book of the bakers containing the illegal resolution complained of, and also the illegal band, which, as he had it in his pocket, he thereupon produced. The case was continued until the following 9th of October, but as the minutes of the Privy Council of that and subsequent dates make no mention of the affair, we presume the six tradesmen had been liberated and sent home to Stirling.

The dispute was settled on 4th November, 1616, largely through the influence of the Rev. Patrick Symson. The agreement is a somewhat lengthy document, and is engrossed in full in the Town Council Minutes. The books of the crafts were to be produced to the magistrates, and unlawful resolutions rescinded, the trades were to stop their gatherings and displaying of banners, and Thomas Taylor's flag was to be given up, the minister's

meal was to be paid, the crafts were to assist in providing a new wardhouse and in improving the common good, four deacons were to sit on the Town Council, in addition to a fifth, who was to be a bailie, craftsmen were not to buy or sell merchants' wares, and merchants were not to buy craftsmen's wares made outside the burgh for the purpose of selling them inside, the crafts submitted themselves to the magistrates, but those of their number who were in prison were to be released, except Thomas Taylor, whose doings in the matter of the flag the merchants could not bring themselves to forgive. So ended the trouble for the time being.

ADMINISTRATION AND USAGES.

Discipline was always strictly maintained within the crafts. Thus, on 19th November, 1526, the Town Council ordered the punishment of any baker craftsman who disobeyed the Deacon, the fine "to be disponit on wark to be brynt befor Sanct Howbart in honor of God and halykirk." Saint Hubert was the patron saint of the bakers, and prior to the Reformation, the Stirling Bakers, united as a Fraternity of Saint Hubert, maintained an altar to that saint in the Parish Church, just as the other crafts did, each with their own patron saint.

During the long conflict between the Merchant Guild and the Crafts, a temporary victory was obtained by the former in June, 1555, when they secured an Act of the Scots Parliament, ordaining that as the choosing of deacons had been "rycht dangerous," thenceforth no deacons of crafts should be elected within burghs, but the Town Council should choose visitors to be elected yearly at Michaelmas. The Stirling bakers declined to obey the Act of Parliament, and choose a deacon who expected obedience as formerly. John Allane, a baker, protested against this to the Town Council on 20th January following, and was supported by the whole body of the visitors whom the Council had appointed. The obnoxious Act of Parliament was set aside by a letter under the Great Seal, granted by Mary Queen of Scots, on 16th April, 1556.

The rules for the entry of members to the Incorporation were jealously observed. The sums payable on such occasions, and the conditions to be enforced, were the subject of frequent consideration and readjustment. An apprentice had to serve five years, and care was taken that his indenture was properly written out. Upon completion of

his apprenticeship, a young man could enter the trade upon special terms, but he had first to give evidence of his skill in the craft. For this purpose he had to perform what was called a "say piece," previously prescribed by the whole Incorporation, such as the baking of a chicken pie, veal pie, pigeon pie or beef stake pie, "saymasters" being appointed to examine the work, and to report.

Much of the time of the Incorporation at their meetings was taken up with the question of flour mills. It is probable that for many centuries all the requirements of the Stirling bakers would be met by the two Stirling mills, the Bridge Mill and the Burgh Mill. As the population grew these apparently became insufficient, and the Town Council erected a wheat mill adjoining the Burgh Mill. It is referred to in the Minutes of 11th September, 1753, when the Council passed an Act thirling the bakers to the town's wheaten mill, "lately erected and built within the burgh," and enacting that none of them should go to any other mills with their wheat. On 9th March following, the Council agreed to meet the Incorporation to settle difficulties that had arisen as to the striction or thirlage of the bakers to this mill. No permanent agreement was come to, and some time after the Incorporation themselves acquired on lease, the mill at Milton on the river Bannock, which is still working. They held this mill from the proprietors of Sauchie estate continuously until 1874. They, also, in addition held the mill at Craigforth for two years, 1802 to 1804, and considered taking it again in 1816. The mill at Milton was a source of great trouble, but no doubt also of considerable profit to the bakers. The finances were managed by an official, specially appointed, named the Billet Master, and his accounts were kept separate from those of the Boxmaster of the Incorporation. In 1818, all the members, twenty-eight in number, signed an agreement not to go to any other mill. In 1822, they erected a new mill house and machinery, borrowing for the purpose £450, of which Mr Ramsay, the proprietor, lent them £150 at 7½ per cent., this debt being like a load round the neck of the Incorporation for many years. In 1865, they spent £365 on the mill. In 1874, the mill was sub-let for the remainder of the period of the Incorporation's lease, the utensils were sold off, and the debt was liquidated.

The Accounts of the Boxmaster of the Bakers' Incorporation from 1799 have been preserved.

These show that the Incorporation was generous to members who had fallen into decay, and to widows. There were always a number of pensioners on the list to whom regular payments of 2s 6d per week were made, while incidental payments of a few shillings were frequent. Occasionally a bag of flour was given free to assist a member. Apparently there were two mortcloths, and one shilling was paid from time to time for airing these, apparently a perquisite of the officer. In 1815, they were repaired at a cost of 9s, and 7s 8d was spent on two yards of black serge at 2s 2d, and two yards of black harden at 1s 8d, "being for a bag to hold the mortcloths." The funeral expenses of members were also sometimes paid. Evidences of the social side of the trade's activities are not wanting. In August, 1800, the "Bakers' Dinning" cost £4, the occasion not being stated, and each November there was an outlay of three or four pounds for the Deacon's Farewell, and of several shillings as a contribution to the Convener's Farewell. "Meeting the Lords" apparently cost about 5s each visit, while walking "the marches" also occasioned some small outlay. The entry of a new member was the occasion of expense to the Trade, whether in excess of what the entrant paid for his "speaking drink" or not, is not clear. In 1830, the Treasurer is candid enough to state that the money was "paid for two bowls toddy." The officer of the trade was paid 25s a year. The Bakers contributed their share of the expense of repairs to the Trades Hall, and the upkeep of the Back Walk, while a payment of a guinea to Milton School in 1806 showed the interest of the Incorporation in the district where they had their mill.

The wider interests of the Trade are shown by a contribution of £15 in 1815 to the Edinburgh Bakers, towards the expense of a "Petition to get an Act of Parliament for more allowance for baking," while the share of the Stirling Trades Petition at the same time cost 18s 8d. Lawyers' bills were paid from time to time in proceedings to protect the interests of the Trade. A small source of income was the dues collected from the keepers of ginger bread street stands at the May fair.

COLONEL EDMOND.

The most eminent man connected with the Incorporation of Bakers was undoubtedly Colonel Sir William Edmond, the famous soldier of the Scots Brigade in Holland. William or Clement

Edmond (he is known by both names), the son of a Stirling baker, was born in Baxter's Wynd, about the year 1560 or 1561. School days over, he was apprenticed to the trade of a baker, but as he grew to young manhood he desired a more stirring life, and so he crossed to Holland in 1579 or 1580, and enlisted in the Scots Brigade. His subsequent life was spent in the service of William the Silent, and afterwards of his son, Prince Maurice. He rose to be Colonel of his regiment, and commanded the Scots at the battle of Nieuport, in which dearly bought victory 800 of his men were killed. In 1603, Edmond returned to Stirling and was honoured by the citizens. He gave a large sum towards the erection of the manse at the top of St. John Street, and it is said that in recognition of his generosity, the arms of the Incorporation of Bakers, three piels, were carved on the east gable. This old building was taken down in 1824.

In Captain Sutherland's History of Stirling, written in 1808, occurs the following passage, referring to the Blue Blanket or Banner of the Seven Incorporated Trades:—"The Blue Blanket is kept in an old chest, having seven locks, and each Deacon of the Trades has a key, but its history and origin are lost. But some light may be thrown on it by the circumstance that Colonel Edmond gave in 1603 a stand of colour to the Trades, and although I have never seen the Blue Blanket, it is conjectured that this is the very colour given by him. It is of very fine silk, with fourteen stripes, red and white alternately, with the Scottish Cross of Andrew in the centre. Whether it is a standard taken from the Spaniards, or a flag of the Prince of Orange, the difficulty of seeing it precludes from distinctly mentioning." (Trans. St. Nat. Hist. & Arch. Soc. 1885-6, page 42.)

Rejoining his regiment in Holland, Edmond took part in the hard fighting then going on. In 1606, at the siege of Rheinberg, he was entrusted with the command of an important part of the defence. When reviewing the entrenchments, he was killed by a cannon ball, thus dying at the post of duty, a gallant, true hearted soldier, of whom the Incorporation of Bakers may well be proud. (See The Scots Brigade in Holland, Scottish History Society, 1899.)

BAXTERS' WYND.

The name Baker Street, formerly Baxters' Wynd, suggests that the members of the Incorporation had some special association with that locality, probably

at one time had their shops there, but of this evidence is lacking. The earliest mention of the name in the Council records that I have seen is in 1652. In 1740, a baker lived there. As a market site it was dedicated to articles for sale, other than bread. On 23rd April, 1681, the Town Council fixed the Baxters' Wynd for the cordiners or shoemakers standing on market days, and on 22nd October, 1683, the Council allowed shoemakers to return to their former stance in Broad Street, and appointed the timber market to be held in Baxters' Wynd instead. On 26th April, 1711, the weavers were ordained to have their serges surveyed at the laird of Denovan's fore house in the Baxters' Wynd upon Monday and Tuesday weekly. On 5th February, 1743, the Council dealt with a complaint by the weavers of a custom of parties selling yarn in Baxters' Wynd instead of at the Yarn Market on the north side of Broad Street. In 1718, the Weavers' Incorporation house was on the north side of Baxters' Wynd.

THE DEACON'S CHAIR.

There is in the Smith Institute a chair which probably belonged to the Incorporation of Bakers. It was in the possession of the late Bailie John Christie, and was presented by his daughter in August, 1919. I have been unable to trace any traditional or other information regarding it. It is an arm chair with the seat, back and arms padded and covered with black leather. In the centre of the back is carved on the wood an emblem, showing crossed peels and a sheaf of grain, with a thistle below. Along the top is the word "Charitas," on the left side the letter "S," along the right side the figures "609," and at the bottom the date "Feb. 6th, 1752." The crossed peels and sheaf undoubtedly represent the trade of baker. The letter S may mean Stirling. What 609 means I do not know, but it is so carved as to read the same which ever side is uppermost. "Charitas" was no doubt selected as an appropriate motto. If the chair belonged to the Incorporation of Bakers of Stirling, it would be the Deacon's chair.

EXTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BAKERS' INCORPORATION OF STIRLING.

21 June, 1797.—Entrant admitted, having performed the say piece of a chicken pie.

8 Nov., 1797.—The Boxmaster for Milton Mills and for the Trades Stock to find security within fourteen days after being chosen.

26 Feby., 1799.—Saymasters report that they saw an applicant for entry perform the say of a veal pie.

17 April, 1799.—Saymasters report that they were present at an applicant's performing a say pigeon pie.

7 October, 1799.—This day the Trade having been convened after lawful warning. They taking into their serious consideration the very great loss they have sustained for a series of years by past by given two pence to every shillings worth of small bread sold in their shop. They hereby enact ordain, and resolve that from the date hereof, they shall only give to all retailers of Bread within the Town one penny worth of Bread to every shilling, and an allowance of one halfpenny more to all to take in the country in name of carriage for every shillings worth so sent. As likewise, the Trade resolves to give no two bread of any kind whatever to any private families. And they trade is resolved that if any of the members transgress in any part of this Act they shall pay immediately into the hands of the Deacon the sum of five pounds Sterling for every offence so committed and the said Act shall stand in force and cannot be altered until a full meeting of Trade for that purpose. Singed by all the members.

Arch. Sawiers, Clerk.
Henry Bruce, Deacon
Robert Watt
Wil McFarlane
James Paterson
Robert Kinross
James Jaffray
John Marshall
William Murdoch
John Gray
Wm. Henderson
William Lockhart
Willm. Reid

27 Oct., 1799.—Copy Interlocutor in Process before the Magistrates at the instance of Andrew Malloch, Tacksman of the Custom at East port of the burgh of Stirling against William Henderson and others of the Incorporation.

17 April, 1800.

Having considered the Process, finds that by the constitution and uniform practice of drawing the custom of the Burgh the same are exigible upon

all commodities imported into or passing through this town, and that outgoing custom is also exigible upon all commodities purchased in the town at their exportation furth of the Burgh. Finds agreeable to these principles that the Bakers are liable in custom for the wheat purchased by them when they bring the same into the burgh, and that the bread sold by them is also liable for outgoing custom when it is exported out of the burgh. But finds that the Bakers are not liable for a second custom on their wheat when it is carried to the mill to be grinded nor when they bring home the produce thereof from the mill. Therefore assolizies the defenders and decerns the pursuers to pay them the expenses of plea besides the fees of Extract unless paid before extracted.

Signed. JOHN SUTHERLAND.

18 March, 1802.—An Act of the Convener Court dated 11th March current approved. No unfreeman above forty years of age to be entered with any of the Seven Incorporated Trades, and no children born prior to the entry of any members to have any right or privilege to the Community's or Hospital's funds.

4 June, 1802.—Considering that their Tack of Milton Mills being out against Martinmas next, the Tread appoints William Murdooh, John Gray, and William Mcfarlane to take the Flour Mill of Craig-fourth from William Paterson for two years after Martinmas next.

5 June, 1802.—Took the Flour Mill of Craigforth from William Paterson for two years after Martinmas next at the rent of Twenty pounds per annum and exchanged Missives.

26 May, 1808.—Archibald Watt, son to Robert Watt, Baker, entered.

11 Jan., 1811.—The Incorporation taking under their consideration a Petition from the Bakers' Incorporation of Perth craving some assistance to enable them to carry on an enterprise in defence of themselves and also somewhat relative to the interest of their brethren in other Royal Burghs and after considering their Petition our Incorporation unanimously agreed to give them a present of Twenty pounds Sterling to help them if they proceed in their design.

18 Nov., 1811.—The Trade being met to consider a complaint laid before them by some of their number respecting an encroachment on their rights by different of the confectioners, and they order

and appoint that they be prosecuted accordingly if they cannot show their right in so doing.

8 April, 1812.—Resolve to give only one penny-worth of bread to every shilling to retailers in the town and one halfpenny to retailers in the country in name of carriage,—not to give any bread above a threepenny loaf to retailers, and no two bread to private families.

30 March, 1814.—Saymasters report that they saw an applicant for entry perform the say of a beef steak pie.

27 April, 1814.—Taking into consideration the practice of the Bakers in Edinburgh and Glasgow of weighing the wheat at mill and again weighing the whole produce when dressed, have unanimously agreed to adopt the same practice in time coming at Milton Mill and to send a copy of the above to our millers.

7 June, 1814.—Agreed not to bake any penny batch bread.

6 Dec., 1814.—The Magistrates having passed a sentence allowing the confectioners to bake short bread, pyes, buns, and ginge bread, by paying to the Incorporation of Bakers 27 10s for a full entry or 10s yearly, which sentence the trade opposed and took council at Edinburgh by the Dean of Faculty, agreed to try the case in the Court of Session.

15 Decr., 1814.—A letter from the Deacon of the Incorporation of Bakers, Edinburgh, concerning recent Acts of Parliament, as to the assise of bread, engrossed in the Minutes.

22 Dec., 1814.—Agreed to bear proportionate expense of procuring a new Act of Parliament.

24 Jany., 1816.—Considered the Process of Advocation before the Court of Session at the instance of the Incorporation against John Burns, Confectioner in Stirling, and Miss Young there, having obtained decrees in their favour, resolved to carry the same into immediate execution.

27 March, 1816.—Apprentices to be bound for five years.

19 June, 1816.—George Donaldson, Confectioner, allowed the privilege of baking all kinds of bread on paying £30, and to be allowed a right to the floor mills and other privileges of the craft as soon as he offers to pay £20 more.

6 July, 1816.—Agreed to treat with Henry Drysdale, farmer in Craigforth, for a Lease of his mill during the currency of his Tack.

24 May, 1817.—Upon the usual election ground in front of the Trades Hall, the Incorporation's delegate appointed for electing a Second Minister.

24 Sept., 1817.—Archibald Watt elected Deacon by the casting vote of John Gray, the Old Deacon. Objection taken to the vote of Robert Murdoch in respect that he is non resident.

20 Nov., 1818.—The Trade having met after lawful warning and taking into their consideration the irregular manner they have fallen into of late in not paying for the grinding of their wheat when it is sent to the mill at Milton. They hereby unanimously agree to take out their Billet from the Boxmaster before the carts is loaded with their wheat and given to the carter for his direction.

And further considering that some of their number has sent their wheat to other mills when the Trades Mills could serve the whole Incorporation. They hereby agree to pay the usual billet money to the Boxmaster for what wheat they may grind at other mills, nor those belonging to the trade, providing the trades mills can serve them. But if the trades mills cannot serve them they are at liberty to grind where they please without paying as above.

Which acts are hereby subscribed by all their members.

Wm. Mcfarlane
John Kidston
James Paterson
Henry Anderson
John Marshall
Peter King
Robt. King.
William Kay
George Bauchop
Charles Campbell
John Paterson
Archd. Watt, Junr.
Daniel Reid
Archd. Borland

Archd. Watt, Deacon

John Gray
Willm. Watt
Samuel Forrester
Archd. Whitehead
William Telford
Andw. Robertson
Robt. Gilfillan
John Miller
Wm. Inglis
John Miller
George Murdoch
David Archibald
James M'Donald

20 May, 1819.—Objections stated to a proposal of the Patrons of Spittal's Hospital to erect public baths and washing accommodation at Saint Ninians Well.

27 May, 1819.—Andrew Robertson admitted upon payment of a fine of £25 in respect his Indenture is not consistent with the Regulations of the Trade.

15 Dec. 1819.—£10 10s granted to employ men out

of employment in repairing street from Cowane Street to the Bridge and making a footpath from Stirling Bridge to Causewayhead.

17 Sept., 1821.—Miltoun flour mill taken from James Miller for nineteen years after Martinmas first for the yearly rent of £41 5s, and fivepence per boll of cartage, carrying 16 and receiving payment for only 15.

27 Nov., 1822.—Resolved to build new house for Miltoun flour mill, costing £420, having received a grant of £150 from the proprietor.

28 Nov., 1822.—Agreed to borrow £450 at 4½ per cent for the new house and machinery.

18 Aug., 1823.—Approved of a Bond to be granted to the trustees of the late Mr Ramsay to pay 7½ per cent. on £150 advanced by the trustees, during the currency of the new lease.

23 Nov., 1824.—Archibald Watt appointed Billet Master.

25 Aug., 1825.—Agreed to support the extraordinary auditors in objecting to Provost Thomson scoring out part of the docquet of the last Accounts of Allan's Hospital.

17 May, 1826.—Incorporation pressed to pay bills of £470 5s and £200. Agreed to uplift Bonds by Cowane's and Allan's Hospitals for £400 towards payment, and renew bill for the balance.

19 April, 1828.—Received intimation from the Town Council that the assise of bread will be discontinued.

18 March, 1829.—Agreed to correspond with the other trades in defending the rights of the Seven Incorporated Trades. Agreed to put our law in force against any member going past our mills.

26 Oct., 1832.—The Incorporation met at the King's Arms Inn, the Trades House being occupied as a Cholera House of Observation. As the wheat and flour in Milton Flour Mills has been consumed by fire accidental on Saturday last, a method of dividing the insurance money agreed on.

1 Nov. 1832.—Offers for repair of Milton Flour Mills submitted.

17 April, 1833.—Claim by William Cumming, Baker, Bannockburn, for victual burned at Milton Mill settled by agreeing to grind for him at the usual rate until the amount reaches £23, he binding himself to grind all his victual at the mill so long as he is a baker and the lease endures.

31 March, 1847.—Rules for Milton Mills enacted. Two members to visit the mills each month. Rules for meetings of the Trade adopted. Members to

be fined for non attendance, £1 for the first offence, and 5s extra for each grist ground at Milton Mills for three months for the second offence, except in case of indisposition or family affliction.

24 April, 1847.—Sun Inn, King Street. Reports of visitors to Milton Mills received.

27 May, 1847.—Reported, Quarter's Income £262 0s 10d. Expenditure £239 8s 0d.

2 July, 1847.—Trades Green. Price of loaf not to be lowered to 7½d.

6 July, 1847.—All members to have the privilege of binding apprentices.

26 July, 1847.—The 4 lb. loaf to be 8d.

4 Sept., 1847.—The loaf to be 6½d.

3 Nov., 1847.—Quarter's income £238 17s 5d. Expenditure £212 1s 11½d.

31 Jan., 1848.—Quarter's income £192 2s 11½d. Expenditure £178 10s 8d.

30 April, 1848.—Quarter's income £166 7s 9½d. Expenditure £137 11s 8d.

4 Aug., 1848.—Quarter's income £180 15s 1½d. Expenditure £158 15s 5d.

11 Nov., 1848.—Quarter's income £196 3s 8½d. Expenditure £194 8s 11½d.

2 Feb., 1849.—Quarter's income £140 18s 9d. Expenditure £121 2s 10d.

15 May, 1849.—Quarter's income £188 7s 11d. Expenditure £181 9s 11d.

1 Aug., 1849.—Quarter's income £115 10s 0d. Expenditure £91 15s 11½d.

16 Nov., 1849.—Quarter's income £156 19s 0½d. Expenditure £154 0s 5d.

2 Feb., 1850.—Quarter's income £126 10s 7½d. Expenditure £110 3s 9d.

Assistance refused to a member, as he had relations quite able to give him support. Ten shillings granted to another member, payable one shilling weekly in bread or meal.

2 Aug., 1850.—Mr Paul allowed 6 shillings for cleaning the mill lade.

10 Feb., 1851.—James Miller proposed the erection of a dam at Milton Mills.

14 Feb., 1851.—Offer by James Miller to take over Lease of Mill agreed to by a majority, upon conditions which Mr Miller declined to accept. William Falconer appointed to the first hand place, his wages to be 17s per week and a free house. Robert Jaffray appointed to the second place at £41 per year.

3 April, 1851.—George Rynie appointed in place of Robert Jaffray.

29 April, 1851.—List of Goods, Tools and Cloth at mills. Conditions of engagement of men.

19 Nov., 1853.—William Hume appointed second miller at 17s per week.

31 Aug., 1855.—Proposal to secure a more abundant supply of water for the mills at Milton, agreed to give £5 for improvements at Loch Coulter.

16 March, 1859.—Crown Inn. Agreed to offer £55 per year for Milton flour mills for nineteen years. Mr James Miller dissented.

21 March, 1859.—Boarhead Inn. James Miller relieved of all obligations in new lease of mill.

22 Nov., 1859.—Lease of Milton Mills signed.

16 Novr., 1865.—Crown Inn. Reported that the Incorporation had laid out £386 at Milton Mills in the space of six years. Petition presented to C. W. Ramsay Ramsay, Esq., of Barnton, Sauchie, etc., etc., asking him to defray the expense of the new wheel.

7 Oct., 1867.—Offer for the Flour Mills at Milton received from Mr James Forrest, Glasgow.

10 Oct., 1867.—Ascertained from Messrs Mathie, factors, that the landlord would not take the mill off the Incorporation's hands, but was agreeable to a sublet.

21 Nov., 1867.—Proposed that each working member since the beginning of the present lease should pay £14 and clear off the whole debt of the mill.

25 Nov., 1867.—Agreed to let Milton Mill to Mr Craig, Glasgow, for £65 exclusive of taxes.

4 Feb., 1868.—Mr Craig to take possession of the mill on 5th February.

27 Sept., 1871.—Trades Green. Elected Archibald Watt, Deacon; Archibald Watt, Junior, Billet Master; James Young, Thomas Mackie, James Archibald, and William Murdoch, Boxmasters and Trustees; James Archibald, Clerk.

24 Sept., 1874.—Agreed to give a sub-lease of Milton Mill to R. & H. Hay, for the sum of £30.

13 Octr., 1874.—Agreed to sell the mill utensils.

Sept., 1875.—Office-bearers elected, Deacon and four Boxmasters and Trustees. [No Billet Master or Clerk elected after this date.]

16 June, 1914.—Ten members notified to take part in the Bannockburn Sex-centenary Commemorations.