

The
Incorporation of Bakers
of Glasgow

Fifth Edition 2001

Published 2019

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 harmonising 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 SECOND 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 *Joint Clerks.*
R. RALSTON NESS

PREFACE TO THIRD EDITION

GLASGOW, *August*, 1948.

The 1931 Edition (reprinted in 1937) being now out of print, I have been asked to prepare the present up to date Edition omitting however the List of Members and some other information in the previous Editions which go out of date.

R. RALSTON NESS, *Clerk.*

PREFACE TO FOURTH EDITION

GLASGOW, *February*, 1959

The 1948 Edition is now out of print. In preparing this new edition I have endeavoured to present a comprehensive up-to-date history of the Incorporation.

JAMES B. NESS, *Clerk*.

PREFACE TO FIFTH EDITION

GLASGOW, *February*, 2019

The 1959 Edition is now out of print. James Ness' successor as Clerk, James Armour Brown, progressed updates which were not published, due to cost constraints. The plan to republish the material and maintain it up to date in a continuously iterating web-based format was set-back by the decision to remove individual Incorporations' material from the Trades House website.

This edition, a pdf version, includes James Brown's updates until 2001. A further update in similar format is planned reflecting the affairs of the Incorporation until 2020.

Ex Deacon JAMES K DOBSON OBE
Archivist.

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Illustrations of the Bunhouse and Clayslap Mills, copied from lithographs lent by Ex-Lord Provost John Ure — Deacon 1854 and 1857 - to whom acknowledgment was made for his kindness in placing the pictures at the disposal of the Incorporation

Bunhouse Mill

Keystone of the Old Mill at Partick

Clayslap Mill

The Box as renovated, 1937

The Deacon's Chain and Medal and the Collector's
Chain and Medal

The Deacon's Chair

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The Bell, The Snuff Box, The Old Deacons' Club
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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 found 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 ended only 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” until recent years, the mills which occupied its site claimed, in importance and in historical associations, precedence of their neighbours. And a worthy neighbourhood of mills it was! Farther up the stream there was the Town’s Mill – Archie Lyon’s – with its Snuff and Risp Mills, afterwards belonging to the Incorporation as the Clayslap Mill, the Bishop’s Mill, just below, the Slit Mill, still farther down, and, on the opposite bank of the Kelvin, the Scotstoun Mills. 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 latterly were erected on 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 the invitation of the Deacon, Matthew Fawside, by a grant of the Archbishop’s Mill on the Kelvin, which had then become the property of the Crown, together with a piece of ground adjoining. The exact terms of this Grant are not now known, and much controversy has accordingly arisen, but support to the tradition of a Grant of some kind by the Regent is afforded by a document, of which previous historians were unaware, exhumed from the City of Glasgow Archives in 1897 by the late Mr. Robert Renwick, Depute Town Clerk, and quoted in the “Charters and Documents relating to the City of Glasgow “ – Part I., page 550 – as follows :-

“This is an extract of a decree of the court of the barony and regality of Glasgow, held on 16th November, 1569, in the tolbooth of the burgh, by Sir John Stewart of Mynto, bailie depute of the barony and regality. This extract narrates the complaint of Archibald Lyone, owner of the mill next higher up the stream, in which he set forth that the baxters by ‘bigging wp of ane dam to thair mylne *newlie biggit be thame* upone the wattir of Kelyvne, beneth the said Archibaldis mylne, has causit the said Archibaldis mylne to be in bak wattir, stoppand the passage of the wattir

fra the said Archibaldis mylne.’”

This indicates that the Bakers had erected their Mill about the time of the Battle of Langside.

Further evidence of the erection of the Mill at the time is supplied by the initials and date on the Keystone of the Old Mill recovered after the fire in 1886 after referred to.

Apart from its historical value, the absence of any written evidence of the original Grant is not material as it has been completely supplied by subsequent Charters and conveyances to the original grantees or their successors, including a Charter dated 8th August, 1588 by Walter Stewart, Commendator of Blantyre, which was subsequently confirmed by a Charter dated 10th January, 1591, by the same Walter Stewart whose own title had then been ratified by James VI on his majority. The next step in the title is a Charter dated 26th May, 1665, granted by Alexander Burnet, Archbishop of Glasgow, which narrates that as all previous title deeds relating to the Mill had been destroyed in the fire which took place in 1652 a new feu is granted of "that Wheat Mill commonly called Wheit Milne now situated in two mills". This Charter was in favour of five Glasgow bakers as individuals and also in favour of the then Deacon of the Incorporation of Bakers of Glasgow and his successors in office. The shares owned by the five individual bakes were acquired by the Incorporation in 1667. An adjoining six acres of ground were acquired, three and a half acres from John Gibson, portioner of Nethernewton in 1696. These various subjects completed the holdings of the Incorporation in connection with the Mills.

Before proceeding to specify other subjects 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. Colin Campbell of Blythwood attempted to stop

the erection of this second mill, on the alleged ground that the mill was being built 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. The obverse side of 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 but its whereabouts are now unknown.

The site of the celebrated Bun and Yill House at Partick, 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 recorded 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".

In 1966 the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society ceased milling at the Regent Mills. The Incorporation remained Superiors of the Mills and, as such, were entitled to enforce the feuing conditions, which included a prohibition against the use of the ground on which the Mills were erected for any purpose other than the erection of a Mill and/or dwellinghouses. Being desirous of selling the Mills to a party who proposed to demolish them and to erect a licensed hotel on the site the S.C.W.S., in 1970, approached the Incorporation with a view to acquiring the Superiority and extinguishing the feuing conditions. Though the proposed sale by the S.C.W.S. did not proceed the Incorporation agreed to sell the Superiority for £3,750 and the sale was concluded in August, 1971. So ended the last of the Incorporation's legal rights in the Regent Mills.

The buildings of the Mills later came into the ownership of Glasgow District Council and in 1978 they were demolished by them. The foundation stone disintegrated during the course of the demolition but its contents were salvaged and were claimed by the District Council as owners of the building. These consisted of coins, contemporary newspapers and periodicals, including a Directory of the City of Glasgow, and a number of documents relating to the Incorporation, including a printed list of members of the Master Court in 1887, when the foundation stone was laid. These relics were restored by the District Council and are in the custody of the City Archivist. The stone wheat sheaf from the roof of the Regent Mills was acquired by the People's Palace for public exhibition.

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, was estimated at 60 horsepower, was to the mills on its banks an important – if not 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 conveynar, 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 in the Clerk's office a copper gauge inscribed, "Gadge of the Height of the Baxters Milne-dam. Settled by Act of Counc^lll, 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 was fixed by an iron gauge placed about the centre of the dam.



Gadge of the Height of the Baxters Milne-dam. Settled by Act of Counc^lll, 7 Auguft, 1697

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.

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 Deacons to claim the no mean position of "Head Miller on the Kelvin".

On 7th May, 1771, the Incorporation acquired the Clayslap Mills (formerly called Archibald Lyon's Mill) from the Town Council of the City of Glasgow, subject

to the tenancy of Robert Graham of Kilmannan. The following year Robert Graham renounced in favour of the Incorporation a lease which he held of the mills, including his right under a sub-lease granted by him to Thomas Edmond of the “Barley Mill”. These mills embraced the “Snuff” and “Risp” Mills.

In 1805, the Incorporation acquired from the Parliamentary Trustees for the Estate of Blythwood 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 24½ falls Scots measure, equal to 3 acres 5.15 poles imperial measure.

The lands on the Kelvin thus owned by the Bakers consisted of:

- (1) The Wheat Mill and pertinents, with adjoining ground;
- (2) Six acres (Scots) acquired from John Campbell of Wood-side;
- (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 24½ falls (Scots) acquired from the Blythwood 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 of Glasgow in 1874 at a price of £13,500, part of the sale price being used to pay off loans to The Incorporation amounting to £1,190, for which the Incorporation had granted bills. The remainder, extending to 7 acres 3 roods 37.47 poles imperial measure, were conveyed to the University of Glasgow in 1865 for a price of £17,389 7s. This conveyance included (1) the ground acquired from the Blythwood 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 1,735 square yards, was sold, at the price of £2,602 l0s., 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 were given off to Mr. James Ferguson, builder, Glasgow, for twenty-nine tenements of dwelling-houses, comprising (1) a block of ground extending to 5,156 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 derived annual feu-duties amounting in all to £770 2s. 8d (£770.14p).

With the passing, in 1974, of the Land Tenure Reform (Scotland) Act it became possible for feuars to redeem the feuduty payable from their property and redemption was compulsory on the sale of the property. As a result, redemptions of feuduties have taken place over the intervening years to the extent that, as at 30th June 2001, only one Bunhouse feuduty amounting to £24.24 remained unredeemed.

The feuduty of £300.58 payable from the Regent Mills site and the mill lade was extinguished when, as already mentioned, the superiority was sold to the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society in 1971.

All the remaining ground which had belonged to the Incorporation extending to about seven acres has been disposed of. In February 1892, the Lanarkshire and Dunbartonshire 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 1,940 square yards. The price was £2,530. 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, 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.

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 proposed in the year 1791, to apply to the Magistrates and Council for a new Seal of Cause; but this intention does not appear to have been acted 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 Incorporations 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 Incorporation: 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 Corporation or Company, there shall, from and after the passing of this Act, be paid on every such Admission a Stamp Duty of Five Shillings.

“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 Incorporations, with the same Names and Titles as heretofore; and nothing herein contained shall anyway affect the Rights and Privileges of such Incorporations, or of the Office-Bearers or Members thereof except as hereinbefore enacted.

“And whereas the Revenues of such Incorporations as aforesaid may in some Instances be affected, and the Number of the Members of such Incorporations 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 Objections 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 Conditions 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 Incorporation 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 £2,046 11s. 4¾d. 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 was carried on there until 1966.

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 late Barony Church, erected in 1888 (now part of the University of Strathclyde) no allocation of the seats was made.

INCORPORATION'S SHARES IN 'GORBAL LANDS'

For many years one of the sources of annual income of this Incorporation appeared in the accounts half-yearly under the heading "From Casts of Gorbals Lands". These casts were 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	..		8,000 Merks.	8/31
The Incorporation of Hammermen	..		2,000 „	2/31
Tailors	..	..	6,000 „	6/31
Cordiners	..	..	2,000 „	2/31
Maltmen	..	..	6,000 „	6/31
Weavers	..	..	1,000 „	1/31
Bakers	..	..	500 „	1/62
Skinners	..	..	2,000 „	2/31
Wrights	..	..	1,000 „	1/31
Coopers	..	..	1,000 „	1/31
Fleshers	..	..	1,000 „	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 £1,743 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 over £12,500 and the income amounted to £4,881.15p per annum latterly.

The management of these Lands was in the hands of a Committee — styled 'The Delegates on the Gorbal 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. Following a reorganisation of Trades House Committees in 1980 'The Delegates on the Gorbal Lands' Committee was abolished and the Gorbal Land feuduties thenceforth simply collected by the Clerk to the Trades House and distributed by him to the Incorporation entitled thereto.

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 infrequently 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 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 Candleriggs”. 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

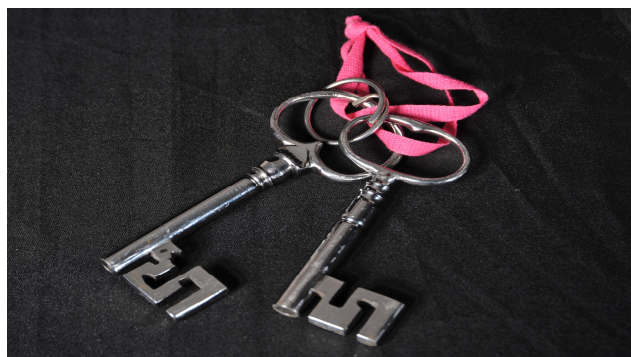
The “Deacon’s Box” or “Charter Chest”, in which formerly were deposited the documents belonging to the Incorporation, is made of oak. At one time it was entrusted to the custody of the Deacon for the time being, but, since about 1885, it has been kept in the Clerk’s office and the more important documents are also there in safes and a fireproof cabinet belonging to the Incorporation.



Deacon's Box or Charter Chest

The front of the box has a design painted on it but by 1887 this had, through age, become almost indecipherable. In 1937 it was agreed that the Box should be renovated, and on cleaning off the overlying varnish, the design shown on the accompanying photograph was disclosed, but no record can be found of the reason why or the date when the Incorporation adopted the present Coat of Arms.

The Box is supposed to have been made in 1719 and to be the one 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.



The two keys held by the Box Masters

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 Regent’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 th samen Milnes to be builded, with the moulters, sequels and casualtyts theierto 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 tan turn

"Quantum lenta solent

Caput exulet urbes

Inter viburna cupresi".†

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

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.



Inscription on the inside of the New Box

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, 1817-18 18; 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, 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 utilized 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. On Friday, 22nd September 1950, Late-Deacon Robin N.Reid, presented a ribbon and his Great Great Grandmother's wedding ring as a support for the Deacon's Chain of Office.





DEACON'S MEDALLION

For many years it had been the custom for the members of the Old Deacons' Club to provide for each Deacon, on his demitting office, a Deacon's Medallion, being a small replica in gold (latterly in silver gilt) of the medal attached to the Deacon's Chain. In 1956 the Old Deacons' Club presented to the Incorporation such a medallion to be worn by the reigning Deacon during his year of office and thereafter passed on to his successor. The Incorporation itself assumed responsibility for providing a medallion for presentation to each Deacon on his retiring from office as a token of appreciation of his service.

In 1960 Deacon George L. Peacock gifted to the Incorporation the sum of £300 with instructions that the income from this sum should be used towards the cost of the Deacon's Medallion each year.

The medallion is suspended from a blue ribbon which, in turn, is attached to a brooch-bar on which the Deacon's name is engraved. In cases where a direct ancestor has also been Deacon it is customary for a bar bearing the ancestor's name to be worn on the ribbon the Deacon's Medallion.



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 Rowland R. Anderson, Architect, Edinburgh, under whose charge the restoration of the Abbey was carried out.

THE DEACON'S GAVEL



An ivory Gavel, for the Deacon's use, was presented to the Incorporation in 1959 by Deacon J. Alastair Montgomerie, to mark the first occasion so far as can be ascertained when both the Deacon and the Collector served two consecutive years in office.

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.

LATE-COLLECTOR'S MEDAL

In 1951 Deacon Victor J. Cumming presented a Replica in silver of the Collector's Medal similar in size to the Gold Medallion presented to the Deacons on their demitting office. because while the had each their Chain Deacon a Gold Replica which were worn on Late-Collector did not



He made this presentation Deacon and the Collector of Office and the Late- of the Deacon's Medal official occasions, the have a badge of office.

THE DEACON'S LADY'S BADGE

On demitting office in 1963 Deacon William S. Dobson presented to the Incorporation a replica of the Deacon's Medallion in the form of a brooch without ribbon to be worn by the Deacon's lady when attending official Trades House or Incorporation functions.

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, SNUFF BOX AND SILVER REPLICA OF CHARTER 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.”

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 from 1869-1936:

*“The Auld Horn's cled wi' honour'd names,
Till Aug teen sax ty-nine;*

*And I ha'e ta'en the record up
O' Deacons' names sin' syne".*

— DEACON ARCHIBALD HAMILTON,
Senior.

In 1937 the silver ribbon on the second Horn was filled up with Deacons' names and Deacon Sir William Dishington Scott presented to the Incorporation a replica in silver of the Charter Chest as renovated, on the lid of which the list of Old Deacons is being continued.



The Snuff Box is solid silver and has 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 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.

THE DAMSEL SPINDLE

There as at one time a custom in the Incorporation for the Deacon, on the day of his election, to visit the Bunhouse Mill. The Mill was stopped on that day and was thoroughly cleaned before the members of the Incorporation arrived. The newly elected Deacon, wearing the gold chain and badge of office, took his stand beside the mill stones, having in his hand the "damsel spindle" (an essential component of the machinery of the Mill). After having had a rigmarole read over to him he took upon himself the vow to be faithful to his stewardship. He then handed the damsel spindle to the "Had Miller", saying "You will serve me as you have served the last". Thus ended the ceremony and the millers partook of the Deacon's hospitality. The damsel spindle was then replaced in the machinery and the work of the Mill was resumed.

In 1966 Deacon John M. White was successful in salving a damsel spindle from the machinery in the Regent Mills and he presented it to the Incorporation with the request that it should again be used during the course of the proceedings at the Deacon's Choosing Meeting. It was agreed that the Clerk should take the place of the Had Miller and that on his appointment or re-appointment at that meeting the newly elected Deacon should hand to him the damsel spindle, reciting the traditional

words "You will serve me as you have served the last". This custom continues to the present day.

GOLF TROPHIES

In 1931, Deacon Victor J. Cumming presented to the Incorporation as a Trophy to be played for by Members of the Master Court and Old Deacons at an annual Golf Outing, a silver gilt casket which had contained the Burgess Ticket presented to the Earl of Shaftesbury on his being made an Honorary Freeman of the City of Glasgow in 1871. The names of the winners each year are engraved on the foot of it.

In 1940, Deacon Cumming also presented, for annual competition, by Old Deacons, at the same Outing, a Silver Salver, on the face of which the Bakers' Coat of Arms has been engraved. The signatures of the winners each year are engraved on the back.

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 Lord Lyon King of Arms. 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 Lord 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, 1,000 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.

(3) THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BAKERS OF SCOTLAND

A sum of money amounting to £313.14s.9d and two silver trophies were presented to the Incorporation in June, 1958, by the Wholesale and Retail Bakers of Scotland Fund which had acquired them on the winding up of the Glasgow Bakers Welfare Association. The gift was made with the request that the income from the cash should be used to provide an annual grant to a bakery student or a prize to bakery classes at a Technical College. A prize has been awarded annually to a bakery student, firstly at Langside College and latterly at the Glasgow College of Food Technology.

(3) Stevenson Trophy

One of the trophies, a silver cup, had been presented as a golf trophy to the Glasgow Bakers Welfare Association by Kenneth W. Stevenson, a past Deacon of this

Incorporation, and is now competed for by all members of the Incorporation at the annual golf outing. It is known as "The Stevenson Trophy".



FIRE SCREEN



On 13th October, 1948, the late Ex-Convener J. Percival Agnew, presented a handsome tapestry fire screen, worked by himself, mounted on mahogany, with the coats of arms of the Fourteen Incorporations engraved on either side. The design of the tapestry itself is the Trades House Coat of Arms.

COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL

On 8th February, 1950, Mr. Ernest D. Kennedy, a member of the Incorporation, presented to the Incorporation a medal struck "In commemoration of stated hours of labour for Bakers, March, 30th, 1846", and a copper coin the obverse of which bears the design of a sheaf of grain and the words "Bakers Halfpenny" 1795. The reverse bears the words "To lessen the slavery of Sunday baking and Provide for Public wants an Act was passed A.D. 1794", both of which he had found among the belongings of his father-in-law, Mr. James M'D. Black, who at the time of his death had been the Late-Collector of the Incorporation.

HISTORIC BOX

On 8th March, 1951, Deacon Victor J. Cumming presented a box which had been used by the Association of Deacons to hold an Album of Photographs of Old Deacons but which was no longer required.

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. However strictly the entrance to the Incorporation was guarded against applicants who could not satisfy the Essay Masters in the “close-trading” days, it is to be feared that 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 approven 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 well-nigh 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, frouches, custards, and souffles. These Essays were duly submitted at a special meeting in the Trades Hall, and “the same were approved of”.

THE INCORPORATION'S PENSIONERS

The first charge on the Incorporation's funds has always been the payment of pensions and other benefits to members, widows of members and unmarried daughters of deceased members if in financial need. Before the advent of social security payments by the central government, the financial assistance given by the Incorporation often enabled pensioners to maintain a standard of living more closely resembling that to which they had formerly been accustomed. At the meeting of the Master Court held on 10th October 1961, no fewer than nine applications for financial assistance were considered. In 1964 there were forty one pensioners. The enactment of various pieces of social security legislation has meant that, with the passage of time, the State has assumed increasing responsibility for relieving poverty in the community and calls on the Incorporation for assistance have gradually decreased. By 2001 there were only seven pensioners.

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; 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.

There are now (2001) no Members whose Quarter Accounts have not been redeemed.

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 leviabie 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;

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 4,000 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 casualities 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 thairof, Johne Wilsoun, merchand; the termes are third in hand, third at myd terme, and the rest at Baltane.”

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 inert rank and thr brethrin in counsell, of the sd rank, being convined, It was reported to th^m 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 ag^t the Mgra^{ts} 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 Mag^{ts} 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 fight and vindicating the mag^{ts} 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 effectuallie to the finall end and decision thair of, also 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; 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”. Honorary membership of the Club has been conferred on certain Clerks to the Incorporation, who have acted as Honorary Secretary of the Club. At 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 Honorary Secretary of the Club wears, as his badge of office, the Deacon's Medallion of the late Deacon Victor J. Cumming whose widow had gifted it to the Incorporation.

Other gifts have been made to the Club. In 1972 Deacon Sir Thomas Dunlop, 3rd Baronet, presented to the Club a silver cigarette box which had originally been presented to his grandfather, Deacon Sir Thomas Dunlop, 1st Baronet, when he was Lord Provost of Glasgow. In 1994, Deacon Robert J. Dunlop made a presentation to the Club of a crystal decanter contained in a fitted wooden box.

PRIZES TO EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS

In 1900 the Governors of the Royal Technical College, Glasgow acting on the suggestion of the Scottish Master Bakers' Association, established a School of Bakery and Confectionery and placed it under the supervision of a committee, of which two representatives from the Incorporation were members. Suitable accommodation was

provided in the College buildings. In the same year the Incorporation voted a special grant of £250 to the Building Fund of the College. In order to show its continuing interest in the School, in 1929 the Incorporation established a Scholarship for competition amongst operative apprentices or sons of master bakers attending or entering the Brad and/or Flour Confectionery Classes. With the passage of time this Scholarship ceased to be awarded.

In 1964 the University of Strathclyde was founded, succeeding the Royal College of Science and Technology which, in turn, had been formed out of the old Royal Technical College. In order to forge a link with this new University, in 1972 the Incorporation instituted an annual prize of £100 (later increased to £250) to be awarded to the most outstanding honours student or post-graduate student in the Department of Food Science at the University. This prize was awarded to a number of worthy students until 1990 when, as a result of a re-organisation of Departments at the University, the Department of Food Science ceased to exist. The prize, augmented in value from time to time, is now (2001) awarded to students at the Glasgow College of Food Technology.

In 1984 the Trades House and Incorporations instituted a Scholarship to a student of Information Technology at Strathclyde University, to which this Incorporation contributed £150 per annum for the following six years.

GLASGOW CATHEDRAL WINDOW AND PEW

The Incorporation contributed £100 to the cost of the new window of the Trades House and Incorporations in Glasgow Cathedral in 1951.

The Incorporation contributed the sum of £65 in 1957, being the cost of a Plaque fixed to a pew in the Choir of Glasgow Cathedral. The Plaque was in the form of a shield shewing the exact armorial bearings on the escutcheons with surrounding supporters, crests and mottoes carved on the actual haffit immediately above the coloured shield which is countersunk into the end of the Pew.

PRESENTATION OF HIGHLAND BROADSWORDS TO TRADES HOUSE

In the late 17th and early 18th Centuries, Glasgow armourers had a considerable business with the West Highlands and many of their records clearly suggest the coming storm of the Jacobite Risings of the '15 and the '45. The two broadswords given by the Deacon, Collector and Master Court of this Incorporation to the Trades House, at the Deacon's Choosing Dinner held on 6th December, 1957, were made in this period. Their makers were John Simpson and Robert Craig, both of whom had workshops in the Gorbals. The former was admitted a Freeman of the Incorporation of Hammermen on the 22nd March, 1711, submitting as his "essay" or test piece "Ane broad Hielan sword with hilt and mounting yrof". On the death of his father in 1718 he became His Majesty's Armourer in Glasgow, which title he held until his demise in 1749. Robert Craig had been admitted a Freeman in 1721 and on that occasion his "essay" was "a chest lock of iron, a pair of bands (straphinges) and a Hielan broadsword hilt of brass".

While the sword hilts were always made in this country, the blades were imported from such places as Solingen, Passau and Cologne and in exchange Scotland would send wool, hides and flax to Germany and the Low Countries. The inscription on the Simpson sword blade is "Andria Ferara" while the Craig blade is engraved "Soli deo Gratia".

THE TRADES HOUSE TROPHIES

The adjoining photograph shows the Incorporation's representatives to The Trades House on the occasion in 1955 when this Incorporation won all of the Trophies. This is the first time that a craft has ever won all the Trophies in the same year. The members of the teams were:

Curling:

W. Kean
J. Paterson
W. Paterson
T. C. Paterson

Bowls:

A. Fyfe
S. M. Hawthorn
J. B. M'Kean
T. C. Macnab

Golf: Trades House:

Deacon J. Archibald
Late Collector T. Dunlop

Borland Trophy:

Deacon J. Archibald
Late-Collector T. Dunlop
J. H. Morrison
R. Neill
W. M. Simmers
W. Kean

Angling:

Deacon R. J. Galbraith

Page requires resetting



INSTALLATION OF THE EARL OF MORAY AS HONORARY FREEMAN
OF THE INCORPORATION OF BAKERS, 2nd JUNE, 1959

DEACON J. ALANAR MONTGOMERY, O.B.E.
JAMES B. NICK, B.L.
DEACON CONVEYER
ANDREW LAWSON
THE RT. HON.
THE EARL OF MORAY
LATE DEACON
JOHN SMITH, O.B.E., F.R.S.

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 an 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 propose what he thinks reasonable but may not vote or exercise 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 meeting 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 Honorable 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 Grist 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.

2nd June, 1959: J. Alastair Montgomerie, D.S.C., being Deacon. The Right Honourable Archibald John Morton Stuart, 19th Earl of Moray, Darnaway Castle Fores, Moray was awarded an Honorary Member of the Incorporation. The Earl of Moray died in 1974.

17th December 1980: Robert W. Paterson being Deacon. The Right Honourable Douglas John Moray Stuart 20th Earl of Moray, having intimated his willingness to accept Honorary Membership of the Incorporation was admitted as Honorary Member *in absentia*.

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, all now deceased,

who at the date of the dissolution were on the sick roll and regarded as permanent recipients of aliment.

THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF BAKERS

A link was established in 1961 between the Incorporation and the Worshipful Company of Bakers (one of the London City Guilds or Livery Companies) when Deacon Neil M. McArthur accepted an invitation to attend the Election Dinner of the Master of the Worshipful Company in the Mansion House, London. This courtesy has been extended to successive Deacons and the Clerk and has invariably been accepted. Several Masters of the Worshipful Company have attended the Deacon's Choosing Dinner and there have been exchanges of information on matters of mutual interest and concern.

RECORDS OF THE INCORPORATION

The Records of the Incorporation, still extant, consist of numerous volumes of Minutes dating from February, 1700 to the present date, together with four volumes containing the accounts of the Incorporation from November, 1747. From these records the Extracts and Memoranda in this book 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 complete accounts of the Collectors' intromissions have been kept. 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. These extracts are given in Appendices I, II and III.

Following an offer by the Glasgow City Archivist to take over the old records of the Trades House and the Incorporations and to have these cleaned arranged, classified and listed, the old Minute Books and other records of the Incorporation were, in October, 1967, given into the custody of the City Archivist. The ownership of these books and records remains with the Incorporation and members are at liberty to examine them at any time by arrangement with the City Archivist.

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 Deceriture” – was pronounced on 28th February, 1777, and more clearly defined the position of the various Incorporations in their relation to the House.

1955 was the 350th Anniversary of the granting of the Trades House Letter of Guildry and to celebrate this occasion this Incorporation made a special gift of £200 to the Trades House Pensioners.

The constitution of the House is now (2001) 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 officiis* representatives of their respective Incorporations, and the remaining thirty-six ordinary representatives shall

be chosen in manner aftermentioned, 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 offlciiis*, 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”.

For Bye Laws of the House applicable to the Election of Representatives and to the Constitution of the House, See Appendix VII.

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”.

Until 1977 the Trades Hall Buildings continued to be owned by the Trades House and the fourteen Incorporations in varying proportions. Because the Rules of the Incorporation, in common with those of the Trades House and the other Incorporations, restricted the use of most of the Incorporation's funds to charitable purposes only the most modest annual expenditure could be incurred on the maintenance of the Trades Hall Buildings and it had not been possible, because of lack of funds, to carry out major repairs and renovations.

To overcome this problem it was arranged by all interested parties that steps should be taken to enable the cost of maintenance of the Trades Hall, a "listed building of special architectural and historic interest", to be regarded as expenditure of a charitable nature. So it was that on 10th November, 1977, a Deed of Trust was executed which formally constituted the Charitable Trust known as "The Trades hall of Glasgow Trust", to which all the joint owners, including the Incorporation of Bakers, donated their respective interests in the Trades hall Buildings. In addition, the Incorporation donated the sum of £3,280 to the new Trust.

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.

NEW CEILING

In 1954 it was discovered that owing to age and the effect of vibration due to traffic the plaster ceiling of the Large Hall which was of an Adams design had become unsafe. After consultation with experts it was found that there was no alternative but to have it taken down. In its place a temporary ceiling was erected to enable the Hall to be used during the winter of 1954-55. This in turn was removed in April, 1955, and a new permanent ceiling was erected during the summer allowing the Hall to be used on Deacons' Choosing Day. The new ceiling and frieze are made of waxed and fire-proofed avodire veneered wood from British West Africa in a shade similar to oak. The ceiling has hexagonal panels with triangular inset pieces. In the centre the dome measuring 22 feet in diameter has been preserved. Around the base of the dome are the coats-of-arms, cast in plaster, of the fourteen Incorporations. The coat-of-arms of the Trades House also in plaster has been placed on the top frieze above the centre window. The old frieze made in Belgium during the nineteenth century depicting the various crafts at work has been preserved and cleaned. The approximate cost of this work was £9,000. This ceiling was designed by Mr. Walter Underwood of Wylie, Shanks & Underwood, Chartered Architects, and the work was carried out by John Livingston & Sons, Ltd., under the directions of Ex-Deacon Robert C. K. Livingston.

In the Saloon a new ceiling was erected at the same time to replace a temporary one which had been put up some twenty years earlier. This ceiling is of plaster units on a timber framework and cost about £2,000.

The then Deacon-Convener James Stirrat issued an appeal to the members of the Crafts to contribute towards the cost of the new ceilings and he has received

£4,528 8s. 4d. from over 1,200 members and friends.